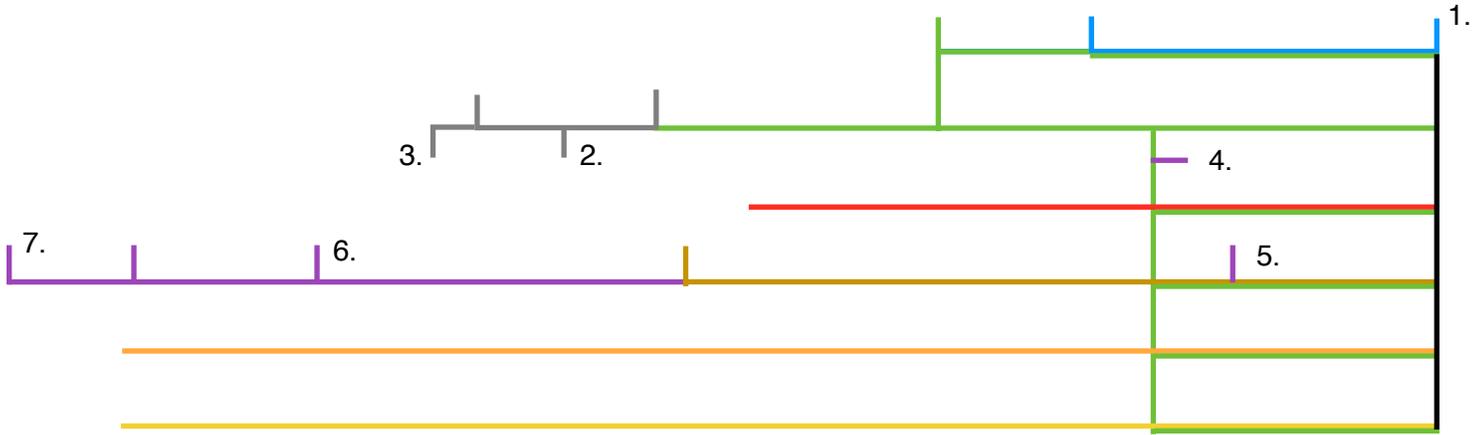


**Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History**

Write a brief description (in a complete sentence) of the anchor fact indicated on the timeline, *including the date it occurred if it is not given.*



- 1. We are here, in 2015 AD! This world we live in, today, is the way that it is because of human history — all the way back to ancient times. **(2 pts: 1 for event and significance; 1 for the date)**
- 4. c. 4 BC - Jesus Christ is born c.4 BC, leading to the rise of Christianity as the most important religion in the world, the significance of which is reflected by the dating of events in the modern calendar. **(1 pt)**
- 3. c. 776 BC - The first Olympic games are held in Greece marking Greece’s rise out of prehistorical darkness, and the beginning of the Greek climb towards its classical greatness. **(1 pt)**
- 4. 1799 AD - (Following Napoleon’s conquest of Egypt in 1798) The Rosetta Stone is discovered in Egypt in 1799 AD, leading to the decipherment of hieroglyphs (by Jean-Francois Champollion in 1822) and a huge expansion of our knowledge of the ancient past. **(1 pt + 1 bonus point for items in brackets)**
- 5. 1922 AD - The intact tomb of King Tut is discovered by Howard Carter, leading to new interest in archaic Egypt in modern society. **(1 pt)**
- 6. c.1700 BC - The code of Hammurabi is created by the Babylonian emperor Hammurabi, showing us what archaic society was like. **(1 pt)**
- 7. Menes/Narmer unifies ancient Egypt c.3000 BC, becoming its monarch (ruler) in the first event of archaic Egyptian history. **(2 pts: 1 for event and significance; 1 for the date)**

**Total Points for this page: 9 points**

**Part 2: Archaic Greece**

8. What is a “city-state”? Why did Greek history involve city-states, instead of a single unified country?

A “city-state” is a country the size of a city, or looking at it another way, a city that is also a country all by itself. Greek history is the story of city-states because its mountainous terrain made unification difficult. The people lived in separate, isolated communities and came to be loyal to those cities instead of the whole of Greece.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for city-state; 1 pt for terrain/early history; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. How do the Greek Olympics show the unity of Greece? How else were the Greeks united?

The Greek Olympics were an athletic and religious festival starting c.776 BC. They show that the Greeks had the same religion and a feeling of common culture so they would celebrate such a festival together. They also spoke the same basic language. **(3 pts: 1 pt for religion; 1 pt for language; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Part 3: Archaic Athens**

10. What was Athens’ first form of government? What was its second, and how did the change happen?

Athens’ first form of government was monarchy (the rule of one). A single family, the Medontidae held exclusive rights to the kingship. Athens’ second form of government was aristocracy (the rule of the best). It change from one to the other because the Eupatrids (sons of noble fathers) refused to let a single family (the Medontidae) have all the power. They forced the kings first to accept a “decennial” or ten-year kingdhip, and then a merely annual one, to share power with other officials called “archons,” and ultimately, they compelled the Medontidae to accept that kings should be chosen from among all the noble families. **(5 pts: 1 pt for monarchy; 1 pt for aristocracy; 2 pts for an explanation of the takeover; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 11 points**

11. What is a tyrannos? How did tyrannoi affect Athenian history?

A tyrannos was a king chosen by the people/the commoners. Cylon was the first who tried to become tyrannos of Athens, but the people rejected him. This led to the passing of strict laws by the archon Draco to try to discourage action against the aristocracy. Because of the harsh aristocracy, however, the people embraced Peisistratus as a tyrannos. They wanted him to use his power to redistribute land from the wealthy aristocrats to the commoners. His tyranny was one of the stage in the march towards democracy. **(6 pts: 1 pt for popular monarch; 1 pt for Cylon; 1 pt for consequences of Cylon; 1 pt for Peisistratus; 1 pt for story of Peisistratus; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

12. Why is Solon an important figure in Greek history?

Solon is an important person in Greek history because he abolished debt slavery in Athens and emancipated the debt slaves. This was an important step in removing the unfairness of the aristocracy, but it did not address the need of the commoners for more land to avoid debt in the future. In the end, Solon's actions led to a tyranny, which led to democracy. **(3 pts: 1 pt for abolish debt slavery; 1 pt for consequences of Solon's actions; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

13. What is the problem of "faction," as described by James Madison? How did Cleisthenes's concept of democracy address this problem in archaic Athens?

The problem of "faction," as described by James Madison is the fact that people who do not recognize individual rights always coalesce into groups to take away each other's rights. Madison called these groups "factions." In ancient Athens, the two main factions were the aristocrats and the commoners. They were locked in a cycle of violating each others' rights. Cleisthenes hope to dissolve these traditional factions by forcing people into new groups called "demes," and having individual represent those demes in a central assembly to vote on the laws. **(4 pts: 1 pt for problem; 1 pt for problem as applied to Athens; 1 pt for attempted solution; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 13 points**

**Part 4: Archaic Sparta**

14. What were the stages of the life of a Spartan warrior?

A Spartan warrior stayed with his mom until age 7. Then he went to school, where he was trained to be a warrior, until he became an adult. Then, for the rest of his adult life, he lived as a warrior in service of Sparta. At the later stage of his life, if he had earned it, he would join the government, and might even become an ephor or a king. **(5 pts: 4 pts for four stages; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

15. What were some of the more notable features of the Spartan government? What kind of government did Sparta have?

Sparta was like a monarchy because it had kings—but it had *two* kings at a time. This would make it a duarchy, but even that is not the best term to describe Sparta’s government. One reason is that there were many controls on the kings, especially because of the five ephors who watched over them, and the way the kings had to follow the laws created by the Spartiatai. This made it more of an aristocracy. And yet, it was not really an aristocracy. That names a kind of government of power and privilege, where one small group gets the benefits of power. In Sparta, the only “benefit” was a life of service to the state. Even the aristocrats had no rights and lived to serve the government. A government of this kind is called “communism.” **(4 pts: 1 pt for duarchy; 1 pt for aristocracy; 1 pt for communism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 9 points**

**Part 5: BONUS**

16. What is the word for something that lasts *ten* years (like the kingship in Athens at a certain point)?

decennial **(0.5 bonus pts)**

17. What was the name of the fighting unit involving heavily armed soldiers that made commoners more important?

phalanx **(0.5 bonus pts)**

18. What Greek lawmaker made especially harsh laws?

Draco **(0.5 bonus pts)**

**Total bonus points on Test: 1.5 points**  
**Total Points on Test: 42 points**