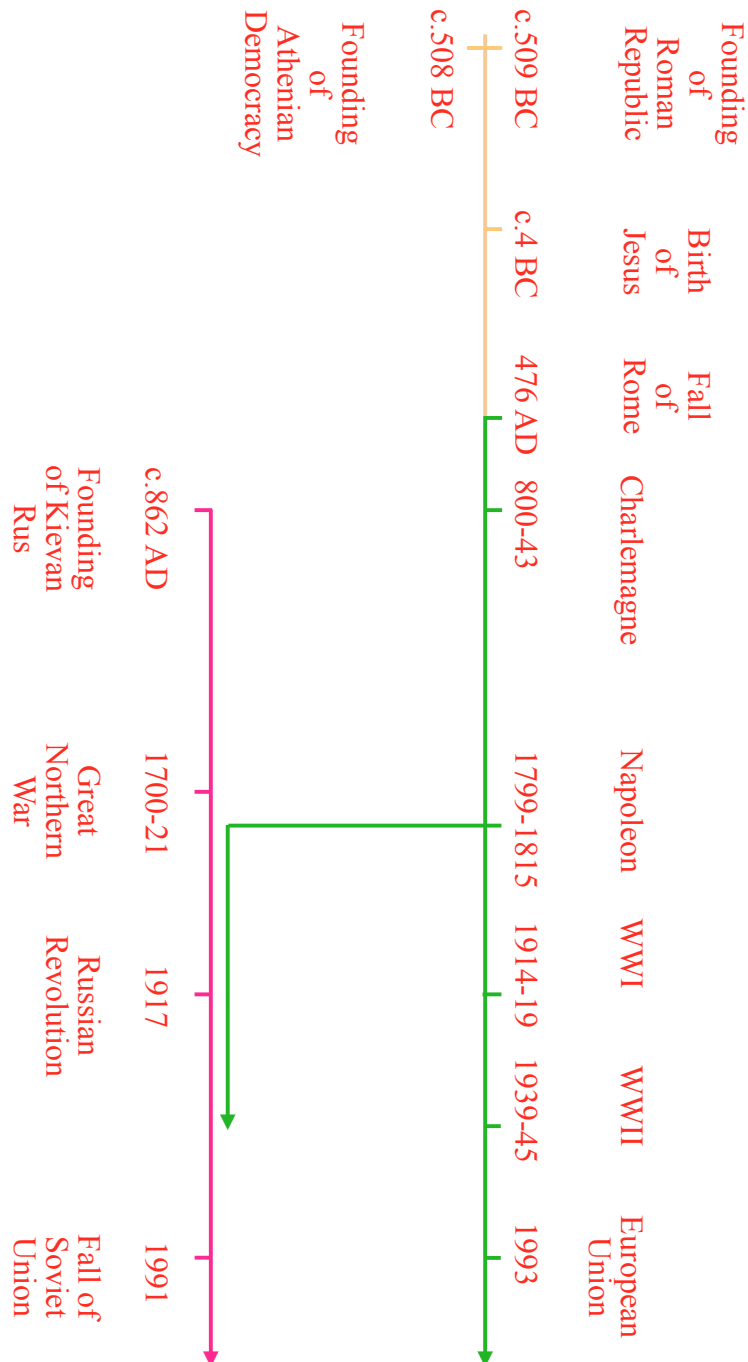


Part 1: Europe, Russia, and the World We Live In

1. Fill in the given timeline of ancient, European, and Russian history with dates and descriptions of the events (*Descriptions should be just a few words — NOT complete sentences.*)



Total Points This Page: 13 pts (6.5 points for events; and 6.5 points for dates)

Part 2: Ancient Greece

2. Why is Solon an important figure in Athenian history?

The archon Solon is an important figure in Athenian history because of his role in shaping Athens into a democracy. Solon contributed to the rise of democracy by abolishing debt slavery for Athenian citizens. He also emancipated the debt slaves and returned their property. We he did *not* do was address the challenges of life that drove debt slavery in the first place. Commoners did not have enough land to support themselves, and Solon refused to redistribute land, thus commoners would continue to experience desperate conditions and even starve. This meant continued cycles of violence in Athenian society, but any resolution would have to be pursued in a new context—a context where no Athenian could own another. This new political equality in Athens contributed to the rise of democracy. **(5 pts: 1 pt for rise of democracy, 1 pt for return of land and abolition, 1 pt for not redistributing land; 1 pt for new context of he created; 1 pt for spelling)**

3. How did Solon's reforms lead to the rule of Peisistratus? What kind of ruler was he? What did his rule lead to next?

Solon's reforms did not include the redistribution of land from rich to poor. This gave rise to a rebellion and the rise of Peisistratus--a tyrannos. A tyrannos was a leader appointed in a Greek city-state by commoners after a rebellion. A tyrannos had the power to change the laws, but was different than an "archon," because he was not appointed by the aristocracy and thus was not viewed as legitimate by them. Unfortunately, when Peisistratus took land from the rich and gave it to the poor, the aristocracy resented it and fought back through their own uprising and the "cycle of violence" continued. **(4 pts: 1 pt for rebellion; 1 pt for definition of tyrannos, 1 pt for uprising of aristocracy, 1 pt for spelling)**

4. Why is Cleisthenes an important figure in Athenian history?

Cleisthenes is the inventor of democracy. He broke the pattern of violence between commoners and the aristocracy by making the commoners politically equal to the aristocracy. In his system, each citizen had an equal share of power through voting. This allows the commoners to air their disputes in the political arena and changes to be possible through politics instead of violence. **(4 pts: 1 pt for democracy 1 pt for breaking cycle of violence, 1 pt for equalization, 1 pt for spelling)**

Total Points This Page: 13 pts

5. Explain how Sparta was an aristocracy, a duarchy, and an archaic form of communism. Which one is the best term to describe it, and why?

Sparta was an aristocracy in the sense that it had military rulers who had exclusive political power. It was peculiar in that it was capped by a duarchy, in which two kings held shared executive power and balanced each other's authority. However the rulers themselves had no "right to life." Spartan kings, along with the other members of the aristocracy, were judged on their lifetime of service to the state. Every member of the aristocracy had no property or privileges other than a personal responsibility to uphold the government. A society in which the government has this level of control, and in which the citizens have no rights of their own is most aptly called communism. Sparta's government was an archaic form of communism (4 pts: 1 pt aristocratic elements, 1 pt definition of duarchy; 1 pt for life in service to the state and communism, 1 pt for spelling)

Part 3: Ancient Rome

6. What were consuls and tribunes in the Roman republic? What was needed to make sure they could each function objectively in Roman society?

In the Roman Republic the consuls were the leaders of the executive branch of government for one year at a time, with almost absolute power shared between the two of them, but subject to judgment by patricians after their term was over. Consuls were only chosen by and among the patrician aristocracy, however, so the plebeians/commoners insisted upon having two plebeian officers called tribunes to veto the power of consuls. The key to this arrangement was an objective set of laws to govern it, i.e. a written constitution known as the Laws of the Twelve Tables. (4 pts: 1 pt for two consuls, 1 pt for two tribunes, 1 pt for constitution 1 pt for spelling)

7. What two changes to the Roman constitution led to more equality between the patricians and plebeians, and how?

Two changes to the constitution resulted in the "equalization of the orders." The first was the Lex Canuleia which made the intermarriage of plebeians and patricians legal. The second was the Licinian Laws, which limited the land ownership of the aristocracy and defined one consul as a plebeian by law. (3 pts: 1 pt for Lex Canuleia, 1 pt for Licinian Laws, 1 pt for spelling)

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

8. When the Romans conquered their fellow Italians, how did they incorporate them into the republic? What happened instead when they conquered the Carthaginians, and how did this affect the republic?

When the Romans first started building their empire by conquering their fellow Italians they were able to extend the idea of Roman citizenship and rights to them. Italians could move to Rome and they could earn full citizenship by demonstrating loyalty to Rome in war. This system broke down, however, when the Romans began to conquer the Carthaginians, to whom they denied citizenship and whom they enslaved in vast numbers. The impact on the republic was an erosion of the value of human life and political freedom, leading ultimately the collapse of the defense of those values and the rise of the Roman Empire. **(4 pts: 1 pt for citizenship for Italians, 1 pt for Carthaginian denial of citizenship and slavery, 1 pt for decline; 1 pt for spelling)**

9. Why is Julius Caesar an important person in Roman history?

Julius Caesar was a pivotal participant in the collapse of the Roman Republic and rise of the Roman Empire. He postured as a restorer of the former greatness of Rome, but intended to make himself king. When the Romans rejected this idea and assassinated him, the ensuing civil war led to the destruction of the last remnants of republicanism and rise of his nephew Octavian as the first emperor, Augustus. **(3 pts: 1pt for key figure in the rise of empire; 1 pt for intended kingship and murder, 1 pt for spelling)**

10. Briefly describe how Christianity evolved from a persecuted religion to the official religion of Rome.

Although emperors at first commanded the persecution of Christians, the rise of Christianity was helped first by Roman emperors themselves, especially Constantine who won a civil war, and thereby became the first Christian emperor. He then made Christianity legal. To further promote Christianity, Constantine sought to resolve the disagreements between prominent priests and bishops at the Council of Nicaea, which produced the official “Roman Catholic” Nicene Creed. Theodosius, a subsequent emperor made Christianity the only legal religion in the empire. Meanwhile, various tribes were converted to the religion within and outside Rome, and as the authority of the emperors collapsed, the Christians of Rome and the Christian tribes increasingly turned to the pope, their religious leader, to guide them. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Constantine, 1pt for Council of Nicaea; 1 pt for Theodosius, 1 pt for spelling)**

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

Total Points On Test: 48 pts