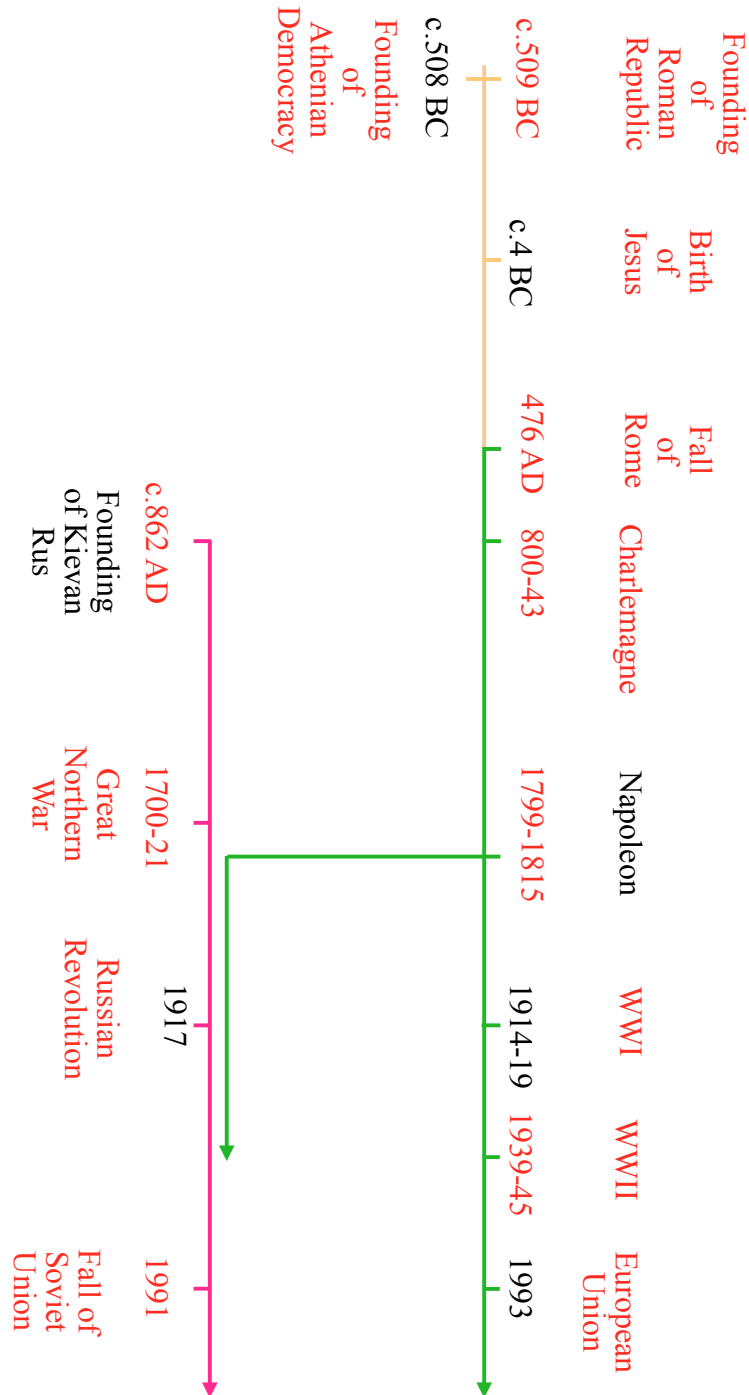


Part 1: Europe, Russia, and the World We Live In

1. Fill in the missing parts of the 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. Who solved the problem of debt slavery in Athens? What problem could he not solve?

Solon is the archon who abolished debt slavery for Athenian citizens. He also emancipated the debt slaves and returned their property. Still, 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. There just was not enough food and Solon could not solve that problem himself. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Solon; 1 pt for not enough food; 1 pt for spelling)**

3. What was a “tyrannos”? How was such a ruler different from an “archon”?

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, the aristocracy resented the laws of a tyrannos and fought back through their own uprising and the “cycle of violence” continued. **(3 pts: 1 pt for definition of tyrannos, 1 pt for uprising of aristocracy, 1 pt for spelling)**

4. What kind of government did Cleisthenes invent c.508 BC? How were laws supposed to be made in this new kind of government?

Cleisthenes is the inventor of democracy. This made the commoners politically equal to the aristocracy. In his system, each citizen had the right to participate in making the laws by voting. This allowed the commoners to offer arguments through politics instead of violence, and then the majority would decide what to do. **(3 pts: 1 pt for democracy; 1 pt for equal rights and voting, 1 pt for spelling)**

5. What two city-states combined to fight the Greco-Persian War against Persia? What happened to them after they defeated their common enemy?

The two city-states that were temporary allies were Athens and Sparta. When they defeated Persia, sadly, they became enemies **(3 pts: 1/2 pt for Athens; 1/2 pt for Sparta, 1 pt for becoming enemies, 1 pt for spelling)**

6. In what way was Sparta an aristocracy? In what way was it a duarchy? In what way was it a kind of communism?

Sparta was an aristocracy because its military rulers had all the power. It was a duarchy, because two kings balanced each other’s power. It was communism because even the rulers themselves had no “right to life.” The aristocrats and kings served the government their whole lives. **(4 pts: 1 pt for aristocracy, 1 pt for duarchy; 1 pt for life in service to the state and communism, 1 pt for spelling)**

Total Points This Page: 16 pts

Part 3: Ancient Rome

7. How many consuls were there at a time in the Roman republic? Why was this important?

In the Roman Republic there were two consuls who were leaders of the government for one year at a time, with almost absolute power shared between the two of them. It was important that there were two, because they had to agree and this prevented either one from having too much power. **(3 pts: 1 pt for two consuls, 1 pt for power sharing and preventing abuse of power; 1 pt for spelling)**

8. Who could protect plebeians from consuls? What else was needed to make sure the consuls followed the laws?

The only officials who could protect plebeians from consuls were the tribunes. In order for the tribunes to be able to protect plebeians according to the laws, it was important to actually have written laws, i.e. a constitution, so that it would be clear how to make sure everyone is following the laws. **(3 pts: 1 pt for tribunes, 1 pt for 1 pt for constitution 1 pt for spelling)**

9. What happened to Julius Caesar when he tried to take over Rome? Who became the first emperor after Caesar's death?

Julius Caesar tried to make himself king, and certain Romans decided this was dangerous, so they assassinated him. After he was killed there was a civil war and Caesar's own nephew Octavian who won and became the first emperor, Augustus. **(3 pts: 1pt for assassinated; 1 pt for Octavian/Augustus, 1 pt for spelling)**

10. What two ways did Constantine help the rise of Christianity?

Constantine became the first Christian emperor and made Christianity legal. To organize Christianity, Constantine called the Council of Nicaea to create a standard message, called the "Roman Catholic" Nicene Creed. **(3 pts: 1 pt for legal; 1pt for Council of Nicaea; 1 pt for spelling)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

TOTAL POINTS ON TEST: 41 pts