

Name: _____

Date: _____

Second test Ancient Western civilization: Rome, Judaism, and early Christianity
Humanities 404 Instructor: Eric Snow

Section 1: Fill in the blank questions (2 points each), 50 points possible.

- _____ 1. This Roman senator (234-149 b.c.) epitomized the old Roman Republic's virtues and weaknesses. Was incorruptible (took no bribes), performed his duty, stern but not abusive towards his family, hated luxury, Greek culture as corrupting.
- _____ 2. This multivolumed book was composed of commentary (Gemara) on the Mishnah or Oral Law. The Babylonian one was completed by A.D. 500. It codified the law so Judaism could survive centuries in exile away from its original homeland.
- _____ 3. This politician of the Roman Republic (106-43 b.c.) was a brilliant public speaker. He was elected consul in 63 b.c. He stood for the old Republic, opposed one-man rule, wanted Senatorial control, favored Pompey, was executed.
- _____ 4. Rome was supposedly founded in this year. It served as the year "0" in Roman chronology. In legend, Romulus built the walls of Rome, and had his army take the Sabine women by rape as their wives, by this date.
- _____ 5. This Christian apostle was a Jew born in the gentile city of Tarsus. He never knew Jesus personally before His crucifixion. After being a persecutor of the church, he was the top theological writer in the Christian Scriptures.
- _____ 6. This man (c. A.D. 250-336) provoked great controversy among Christians by maintaining that the Christian Savior wasn't fully God and that He had a beginning in time based on Greek philosophical (Platonic) reasoning.
- _____ 7. This philosophy believes the purpose of life for each individual is to carefully maximize pleasure and minimize pain. Named after its founder, it was materialistic (naturalistic) and skeptical of all religions and gods.
- _____ 8. This man (c. 102-44 b.c.) was a brilliant general, orator, politician. He was born into the Roman ruling elite, yet favored the Plebeians. He became dictator for life after beating Pompey. He was assassinated.
- _____ 9. This word means in Greek, "the four letters." It refers to YHWH, which was the personal, covenant name of the God of Judaism. The Jews eventually felt this name was so holy it was wrong to say it, but would (usually) say "Lord" instead.
- _____ 10. These were the rich landowners of the ancient Roman Republic. They engaged in an all-out class struggle with the plebeians, the common people, in order to preserve their traditional privileges and recently gained wealth from wars.
- _____ 11. During this period of time (606-536 b.c), the Jews were exiled from their homeland in Palestine. Yahweh used the gentile king Nebuchadnezzar to punish them for their sins of idolatry, crime, hypocrisy, and oppressing the poor.
- _____ 12. This older, somewhat mysterious civilization neighbored Rome to the north. It was responsible for basically civilizing the Romans. It gave to Rome such parts of its culture as the masonry arch and gladiatorial combat.
- _____ 13. This philosophy emphasized the austere performance of duty, thus appealing more to Roman values than other philosophies. It emphasized freeing one's self from desires. Founded by Zeno, it was advocated by a Roman Emperor.
- _____ 14. This man (63 b.c.-A.D. 14) was the first Roman emperor. He defeated Mark

Antony, Brutus, and Cassius in battles. He concealed his absolute rule by a facade of republican forms. He was the "princeps" and a good administrator.

- _____15. This man (4 b.c.-A.D. 31) is regarded by Christians as the Savior. Born a Jew, He preached for three and a half years in Palestine/modern Lebanon before being put to death by crucifixion near Jerusalem by the orders of Pontius Pilate.
- _____16. This term is used by Jews to refer especially to the Written Law of the Old Testament in the first five books of the Old Testament. It means "the law" or "instruction." A synagogue's leading handwritten scroll is this written down.
- _____17. This philosophy was really more a religion than philosophy. Building upon the beliefs of one of the greatest Greek philosophers, Plotinus felt ultimate ultimate reality was unknowable except perhaps by mystical insight.
- _____18. This term means "the anointed one." Jews disagree with Christians over the identity of who this is. Christians apply this term to their Savior who died, while Jews apply it to the conquering king yet to come.
- _____19. This man led Israel from slavery in Egypt (c. 1446 b.c.). He was used by Yahweh to reveal His law to Israel at Mount Sinai and elsewhere after Yahweh spoke the Ten Commandments to Israel. Pharaoh's daughter raised him.
- _____20. At this council of over 300 bishops in A.D. 325 that the Emperor Constantine presided over, the official orthodox teaching that Jesus was fully God and had no beginning was proclaimed. Athanasius strongly defended its decision.
- _____21. This was the chief temple on Athens' acropolis (fortified hilltop). One Greek philosopher was disturbed by how its measurements deviated slightly from full mathematical regularity to correct for (evidently) irregular optical illusions.
- _____22. This man was one of the Jewish Patriarchs. After living in the sophisticated Mesopotamian city of Ur, he took up the life of a shepherd. Circumcision as a sign of accepting a covenant with Yahweh began with him. His wife was Sarah.
- _____23. This Roman stadium could hold 50,000 spectators. It was practical and yet also had aesthetic appeal. It was dedicated in A.D. 80, and its inaugural ceremonies lasted 100 days, and killed 9000 wild animals and 2000 gladiators.
- _____24. This amazing ancient Roman building had the largest dome built for c. 1500 years. Originally built as a pagan temple, it became a Christian church. It had a hole in its top to admit light and air, and was built by Hadrian.
- _____25. This key date was when the Emperor Constantine proclaimed the Edict of Milan, which gave official religious toleration to Christianity. It is arguably the date that the medieval era began. The church and state began to unify then.

Section 2: Extra credit questions: Fill in the blanks (1 point each), 30 possible points.

- _____26. This was the Greek god of wine, theater, and ecstatic pleasure (uncontrolled emotions). Belief in him was the basis for an important pagan mystery religion.
- _____27. This ancient Greek god was the king of the gods. He symbolized power and used thunderbolts. He had many affairs, which made his goddess wife very upset.
- _____28. This pagan mystery religion of ancient Greece differed from the public/civic Olympian religion. Its devotees would sacrifice a bull and eat its raw flesh.

29. This Roman philosopher (ca 96-55 b.c.) wrote On the Nature of Things. He denied immortality and all non-material things, inc. a spiritual God. He explained atomism.
30. This Greek philosopher (ca. 470-399 b.c.) was executed by the city of Athens. He liked to argue about the definitions of words. He defended himself in a dialog.
31. This Greek playwright (448-380 b.c.) wrote comedies. He wrote Lysistrata, a satirical anti-war play about Greek women going on a sex strike to end a war.
32. This very influential Greek philosopher (c. 427-347 b.c.) wrote dialogs to explain his philosophy. He wrote brilliantly, and asked the right questions.
33. This male-oriented (no women initiates allowed!) pagan religion appealed especially to Roman soldiers. It was Christianity's greatest rival in the 200's A.D.
34. This was the title for the kings of ancient Egypt from the New Kingdom period on. It meant "great house" originally. They were worshiped as god-kings.
35. This Greek poet (lived in the ninth century b.c.) wrote the Illiad and the Odyssey. These poems described the Greek war against Troy and its aftermath.
36. This dualistic religion of Persia originally had no priesthood or temples. Emphasizing ethical behavior, it asked mankind to choose the right way in the conflict between the (good) Creator, Ahura Mahzda and the Evil One, Ahirman.
37. This term refers to the dispersion of Jews from their homeland in Judea (or Palestine/Canaan). These Jews usually spoke Greek, and adopted some parts of Hellenistic culture. The Greek translation of the Old Testament was for them.
38. Christians consider this book to be Scripture, but not Jews. It is composed of the four canonical Gospels, Acts (early church history), the epistles (letters), and the book of Revelation (an apocalypse). Jews mostly wrote it.
39. Give the beginning and ending dates for the Peloponnesian War. This war was won by Sparta and its allies against the empire ran by the chief Greek city-state.
40. Q#44's Greek philosopher devised this means of analyzing an argument's form (or structure) with 2 premises and a conclusion. "If A is B, and B is C, then A is C."
41. This Roman Emperor (r. A.D. 161-180), the last of the four good emperors, wrote the Meditations, a journal/diary that advocated the duty-oriented philosophy of Q#13.
42. This term refers to the basic creed of Judaism, which begins "Hear, O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord is One! You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your might" (Deuteronomy 6:4-5).
43. This term refers specifically to the first five books of Moses (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy). This term comes from the Greek, and means the "five books." These five books are the real core of Judaism ultimately.
44. This Greek philosopher (384-322 b.c.) discovered the laws of logic and helped lay the foundations of modern science. He emphasized the "golden mean."
45. These were the temples made mostly of sun-dried bricks in what is now Iraq. The "Tower of Babel" described in Genesis could have been one of these buildings.
46. This reformer of Athenian government published a harsh law code. His name has become an adjective. He helped average people by telling what the law was.

47. These were a Greek philosopher's solution to the problem of universals. These archetypes in a spiritual dimension were various words/concepts that only the mind knew by thinking and reasoning, not by the sense of seeing, feeling, or touching.
48. This is the Jewish word for what Christians call the Old Testament. It's an acronym derived from its three traditional divisions: the law, prophets, and writings.
49. This Greek playwright (496-406 b.c.) wrote tragedies, such as Oedipus Rex. In it, the king discovers that he killed his father and married his mother.
50. This term refers to the belief that knowledge is gained mostly or entirely by the senses, like seeing and hearing. It often leads to skepticism (uncertainty).
51. This term is used to describe a Greek philosopher's concept that all beings have a purpose or end they seek to fulfill based on their essence (what they are).
52. This is the philosophical belief that knowledge is gained mainly or exclusively by thinking, reasoning, and logic. Q#32's philosopher believed in this.
53. This was the wedged-shaped writing formed by using a stylus to impress clay tablets. The Babylonians and others used it in the Middle East where Iraq is now.
54. This man was elected and reelected general-in-chief of the leading Greek city-state for some 30 years. He ruled during golden age, and gave the Memorial Oration. He was the architect of this city's aggressive foreign policy.
55. This Egyptian king (reigned 1379-1362 b.c.) attacked Egypt's old and started a new religion that's been called (wrongly) monotheistic. He began a new art style.

Section 3: Essay question. Choose ONE of the following two questions to answer. A proper answer will have full essay form, including an introduction, a thesis statement, two or more body paragraphs that explain/defend the thesis, and a conclusion in the last paragraph that restates the thesis. Put the number of the question you're answering at the beginning of what you write. (50 possible points)

1. What makes Judaism different from the other ancient religions of the world? How was Christianity different from Judaism, and how was it like Judaism? List and explain specific doctrines, teachings, or beliefs to support and explain your points.

OR

2. How were the Romans different from the Greeks in culture, beliefs, and practices? List and explain specific beliefs or practices to show how they were different.