

i Formal requirements

ANT1100 - Introduction to the ancient world

Autumn 2021

School exam (4 hours)

The test consists of 40 multiple choice questions (Part A) and two essay tasks (Part B). Please read the instructions for each part carefully.

Part A counts 40 % of the total grade, while Part B counts 60%.

You may submit your response in Norwegian, Swedish, Danish or English

Inspira auto-saves every 15 seconds. After starting the exam, you will see your remaining time in the upper left corner. You can navigate between the exam questions at any moment

No reference works allowed.

i Part A. Multiple Choice questions

You must answer all 40 questions. There is one correct answer for each question.

1 Question 1

Which of the following descriptions of the character and origins of the script used in Greece from the 8th century BCE onwards is correct:

Select one alternative:

- It is ideographic and developed from the Greek script used in the Mycenaean period, Linear B
- It is alphabetic and was taken over from the Phoenicians.
- It is pictographic and was taken over from the Egyptians

Maximum marks: 1

2 Question 2

The society depicted in the Homeric epics (the Iliad and the Odyssey) corresponds more closely with:

Select one alternative:

- The Mycenaean (Bronze Age) society of mainland Greece
- Bronze age societies outside the Greek world, especially the Hittites.
- The Greek society during the 8th century BCE and the preceding Dark Ages

Maximum marks: 1

3 Question 3

Which of the following is true about the topics of the epic and lyric poems in early Greece:

Select one alternative:

- Epic poems tell about warfare and heroic deeds of men; the topic of lyric poetry is music.
- Epic poems tell about the gods and the heroes of the past; the topics of lyric poetry are from human life.
- Both genres have various topics but lyric poems are more personal.

Maximum marks: 1

4 Question 4

A typical Greek city-state (polis) comprised

Select one alternative:

- A harbour – a gathering place/ marketplace (agora) – a fortified top (akropolis)
- A harbour – city walls - a gathering place/ marketplace (agora)
- A fortified top (akropolis) – a gathering place/ marketplace (agora) – a main sanctuary

Maximum marks: 1

5 Question 5

Which mythological hero did the Dorian segment of the Spartans associate themselves with?

Select one alternative:

- Dorus
- Leonidas
- Lacedaemon
- Heracles

Maximum marks: 1

6 Question 6

Who had the power in aristocratic constitutions?

Select one alternative:

- The members of the noble families.
- An autocratic ruler and his supporters.
- A select group of rich politicians.
- The assembly of the citizens.

Maximum marks: 1

7 Question 7

Ostracism was

Select one alternative:

- The election of magistrates by the assembly
- The admission of foreign residents to the citizen body
- The banishment of citizens with ambitions to become tyrants

Maximum marks: 1

8 Question 8

The Delian League was

Select one alternative:

- An alliance between the Greeks and the Persians
- A religious association in honour of Apollo at Delos
- An alliance of the Greek cities against the Persians

Maximum marks: 1

9 Question 9

Who was implicated in the scandal of the mutilation of the Herms?

Select one alternative:

- Nicias
- Alcibiades
- Socrates
- Alcibiades

Maximum marks: 1

10 Question 10

10. Who sang and danced in Greek tragic and comic plays?

Select one alternative:

- The chorus
- The actors
- The pipe players

Maximum marks: 1

11 Question 11

What was/were the source(s) of the plots in tragic dramas?

Select one alternative:

- History and mythology
- Mythology and contemporary politics
- History
- Mythology

Maximum marks: 1

12 Question 12

The slaves at Athens were occupied within the following sectors:

Select one alternative:

- Agriculture and domestic work
- Harbours and mines
- Agriculture, domestic work, harbours and mines
- Domestic work and temples

Maximum marks: 1

13 Question 13

The most important restrictions faced by Athenian women were

Select one alternative:

- No right to marry non-Athenian citizens
- No political rights, no right to manage their property
- Restriction of free movement within the city

Maximum marks: 1

14 Question 14

What was the real reason for the Peloponnesian War according to Thucydides?

Select one alternative:

- Persian interference in Greek affairs.
- Spartan fear for the growing power of Athens.
- Growing antagonism between the major cities of the Peloponnese.

Maximum marks: 1

15 Question 15

What was Socrates accused of?

Select one alternative:

- Betrayal of Athens
- Corrupting the young
- Cowardice

Maximum marks: 1

16 Question 16

What was the name of Aristotle's school?

Select one alternative:

- Lyceum
- Areopagos
- Academia

Maximum marks: 1

17 Question 17

Which Egyptian god did Alexander claim to have been the son of?

Select one alternative:

- Thoth
- Ammon
- Osiris

Maximum marks: 1

18 Question 18

Two important cultural centres in the Hellenistic world were

Select one alternative:

- Alexandria and Athens
- Alexandria and Pergamum
- Athens and Antioch

Maximum marks: 1

19 Question 19

When did Egypt fall under Roman rule?

Select one alternative:

- 305 BCE
- 323 BCE
- 30 BCE

Maximum marks: 1

20 Question 20

Who among the following authors is known as a writer of biographies?

Select one alternative:

- Plutarch
- Thucydides
- Plato

Maximum marks: 1

21 Question 21

What was the Roman nobility (nobilitas)?

Select one alternative:

- a group of generals plotting to take over Rome when Cicero was consul
- a group of authors who strove to imitate Greek poetry
- a group of patricians and plebeians who held public office in the Republic

Maximum marks: 1

22 Question 22

Which group ranked highest?

Select one alternative:

- slaves
- patricians
- plebeians

Maximum marks: 1

23 Question 23

Who of these did not write an epic?

Select one alternative:

- Vergil
- Homer
- Plautus

Maximum marks: 1

24 Question 24

What was the political function of the Law of XII Tables?

Select one alternative:

- To make it easier for Roman judges to judge fairly
- To present Roman law in writing and make it accessible for more citizens
- To introduce the same laws and regulations for patricians and plebeians

Maximum marks: 1

25 Question 25

Which Roman assembly is not legislative, but advisory?

Select one alternative:

- The Senate
- Popular meetings (contio)
- The Centuriate Assembly (comitia centuriata)

Maximum marks: 1

26 Question 26

Who of these women was Roman?

Select one alternative:

- Cleopatra
- Livia
- Aspasia

Maximum marks: 1

27 Question 27

Who was Spartacus?

Select one alternative:

- author of Roman comedies
- the leader of a Roman slave rebellion
- a Greek general

Maximum marks: 1

28 Question 28

What was the population of the city of Rome in the first centuries of the Republic?

Select one alternative:

- around 1 million
- 500 000 people
- we do not know

Maximum marks: 1

29 Question 29

When did the Social War (Forbundsfelekrigen) take place?

Select one alternative:

- 169-168 BC
- 91-88 BC
- 69 AD

Maximum marks: 1

30 Question 30

Which year did Julius Caesar die?

Select one alternative:

- 54 BC
- 99 BC
- 44 BC

Maximum marks: 1

31 Question 31

In the period 27 BC-180 BC, how did most Roman emperors choose a successor?

Select one alternative:

- they chose an adoptive son
- they chose a son
- by election

Maximum marks: 1

32 Question 32

Which custom did the Romans not inherit from the Etruscans?

Select one alternative:

- the practice of taking bird omens (auspicia)
- gladiatorial games
- the phalanx

Maximum marks: 1

33 Question 33

Aqua Appia was the earliest large aqueduct leading water to Rome. When was it constructed?

Select one alternative:

- around 540 BC
- around 110 BC
- around 310 BC

Maximum marks: 1

34 Question 34

Who were the 'soldier emperors'?

Select one alternative:

- another name for the Flavian dynasty on account of the many wars it fought
- the self-declared German warrior emperors of the 5th century
- a series of emperors in the 3rd century who did not belong to one dynasty

Maximum marks: 1

35 Question 35

Who introduced the Roman tetrarchy?

Select one alternative:

- Diocletian
- Constantine the Great
- Decius

Maximum marks: 1

36 Question 36

Who saw a cross in the skies before a battle outside of Rome?

Select one alternative:

- Constantine the Great
- Maxentius
- Diocletian

Maximum marks: 1

37 Question 37

Which was Rome's first province (241 BC)?

Select one alternative:

- Hispania
- Sicily
- Gallia Narbonensis

Maximum marks: 1

38 Question 38

Who was Aeneas?

Select one alternative:

- an Italian sculptor famous for bronze work
- a Greek commander hired by Rome
- the leading character in Vergil's poem, the Aeneid

Maximum marks: 1

39 Question 39

When did the Eastern Roman Empire end?

Select one alternative:

- 1453
- 800
- 1219

Maximum marks: 1

40 Question 40

When did the Western Roman Empire end?

Select one alternative:

476

753

395

Maximum marks: 1

i Part B. Essay**Essay assignments**

Write **two essays** (minimum length: **300 words per essay**). Choose **one assignment from group 1 (Greek World)** and **one assignment from group 2 (Roman World)**.

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Essayoppgaver

Skriv totalt **to essays** (minimum lengde: **300 ord per essay**). Velg en oppgave fra gruppe 1 (Den greske verden) og en oppgave fra gruppe 2 (den romerske verden).

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Essayoppgåver

Skriv **to essays** (minimum lengde: **300 ord per essay**). Vel ei oppgåve frå gruppe 1 (Den greske verda) og ei oppgåve frå gruppe 2 (Den romerske verda).

41 Essay 1

See Norwegian translations and the textbox in which you should submit your answer below.

Assignments about the Greek World. Choose **one only** of the following three assignments:

- a. Explain in what respect(s) the Greek colonisation of the Archaic period (eighth to sixth century BCE) both resembles and differs from colonization in the modern senses of the term, that is 'subjugation of a people or area especially as an extension of state power' and 'migration to and settlement in an inhabited or uninhabited area'.
- b. Explain the religious policy of the Athenian tyrants of the second half of the sixth century BCE and how it is connected to the emergence of the Greek drama.
- c. Taking the visual representations in the appendix below as your starting point analyze the religious landscape of the Hellenistic world. You are expected to comment on the balance between the universal and local character of divine worship, the influence of foreign religions on Greek cults, and the balance between public and personal religion.

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Oppgaver om den greske verden. Velg **kun én** blant følgende oppgaver:











- a. Forklar på hvilke måter den greske koloniseringen i den arkaiske perioden (8. til 6. århundre fvt) svarer til og på hvilke måter den er forskjellig fra 'kolonisering' i begrepets moderne definisjon(er), dvs. 'undertvingelse av et folk eller område som en måte å utvide en statsmakt' og 'tilflytting til og bosetting i et område, bebodd eller ikke bebodd'.
- b. Forklar den religiøse politikken til tyrannene i Athen i 2. halvdel av 6. årh. fvt., og hvordan denne politikken er knyttet til tilblivelsen av genren 'drama'.
- c. Med utgangspunkt i minst ett av bildene nedenfor, forklar det religiøse landskapet i den hellenistiske verden. Du bør kommentere balansen mellom gudenes universelle og lokale aspekt, påvirkningen fra utenlandske (ikke-greske) guder og kulter og forholdet mellom offentlig og personlig religion.


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Oppgaver om den greske verda. Vel **bare ei** blant følgjande oppgåver:

- a. Forklar på kva for måtar den greske koloniseringa i den arkaiske perioden (8. til 6. århundre fvt) svarar til og på kva for måtar den skil seg frå 'kolonisering' i begrepets moderne definisjon(ar), dvs. 'undertvinging av eit folk eller område som ein måte å utvide ein statsmakt' og 'tilflytting til og busetting i eit område, bebudd eller ikkje bebudd'.
- b. Forklar den religiøse politikken til tyrannane i Athen i 2. halvleik av 6. årh. fvt., og korleis denne politikken er knytta til skapinga av genren 'drama'.
- c. Med utgangspunkt i minst eit av bileta nedanfor, forklar det religiøse landskapet i den hellenistiske verda. Du bør kommentere balansen mellom gudanes universelle og lokale aspekt, innverknaden frå utanlandske (ikkje-greske) gudar og kultar og forholdet mellom offentleg og personleg religion.

Fill in your answer here

Format ▾ | **B** *I* U x_2 x^2 | I_x |   |    |   |   |  |

Σ | 

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0

42 Essay 2

See Norwegian translations and the textbox in which you should submit your answer below.

Assignments about the Roman World. Choose **one only** of the following three assignments:

- a. Describe the Roman army and its development from the Early Republic to Late Antiquity. In your answer, you can discuss organisation, recruitment, strategy, localisation, the Romans' adversaries, and other aspects. You can also bring in Roman texts we have read in class.
- b. Augustus is often regarded as the one who transformed the Roman Republic into a new, monarchic form of government, the Principate. How did the new form of government differ from the old one? Do you also see similarities?
- c. Our knowledge of Antiquity depends on sources in the form of texts, buildings, images and other objects. However, the description of Antiquity provided by the sources is neither full nor neutral, as sources are often lacking or incomplete, or shaped by cultural and political circumstances in periods closer to our own. Give a few examples from the part of the course devoted to the Roman world of sources that are at our disposal and briefly discuss these sources' limitations and how subsequent historical developments have formed their perception. You can use additional examples from the part devoted to the Greek world, but this is not obligatory.

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Oppgaver om den romerske verden. Velg **kun én** blant følgende oppgaver:











- a. Beskriv den romerske hæren og dens utvikling fra den tidlige republikken til senantikken. I svaret kan du ta opp organisering, rekruttering, strategi, lokalisering, hvilke motstandere romerne møtte, og andre forhold. Du kan også trekke inn tekster som vi har lest i undervisningen.
- b. Augustus omtales ofte som den som omformet den romerske republikken til en ny eneveldig styreform, prinsipatet. Hvordan var den nye styreformen forskjellig fra den gamle? Finnes også likhetstrekk?
- c. Vår kunnskap om antikken avhenger av kilder i form av tekster, bygninger, bilder og andre objekter. Men kildene gir et bilde av antikken som hverken er fullstendig eller nøytralt, siden kilder kan mangle eller være ufullstendige, eller være formet av kulturelle og politiske forhold i epoker nærere opp til vår egen tid. Gi noen eksempler fra Roma-delen av emnet på kilder der du drøfter kort disse kildenes begrensninger, og hvordan vår oppfatning av dem formes av forhold i senere tider. Tilleggseksempler kan hentes fra Hellas-delen av emnet, men det er ikke obligatorisk.


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Oppgaver om den romerske verda. Velg **bare ei** blant følgjande oppgåver:

- a. Beskriv den romerske hæren og dens utvikling frå den tidlege republikken til senantikken. I svaret kan du ta opp organisering, rekruttering, strategi, lokalisering, kva for motstandare romarane møtte, og andre forhold. Du kan og trekke inn tekster som vi har lest i undervisninga.
- b. Augustus vert ofte omtale som den som omforma den romerske republikken til ein ny monarkisk styreform, prinsipatet. Kva var skilnadene frå den gamle styreforma? Finnast og fellestrekk?
- c. Kunnskapen vår om antikken avheng av kjelder i form av tekster, bygningar, bilete og andre objekt. Men kjeldene gjer eit bilete av antikken som korkje er fullstendig eller nøytralt, sedan kjelder kan mangle eller vera ufullstendige, eller vera forma av kulturelle og politiske forhold i epokar nærare opp til vår eigen tid. Gje nokre eksempel frå Roma-delen av emnet på kjelder der du drøfter kort desse kjeldenes avgrensingar, og korleis vår oppfatning av dei vert forma av forhold i seinere tidar. Du kan hente tilleggsksempel frå Hellas-delen av emnet, men det er ikkje obligatorisk.

Fill in your answer here

Format ▾ | **B** *I* U x_2 x^2 | I_x |   |    |   |   |  |

Σ | 

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0

Question 41
Attached



Appendix – images, bilder, bilete

See page 2 for descriptions // se/sjå side 2 for forklaring

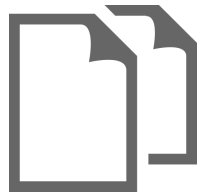


Above left: Statuette of Isis - Thermouthis (serpentine goddess of fertility and agriculture), Egypt. Above right: the cult of Isis, a fresco from Herculaneum, Italy. Below: Nephros' votive stele with Greek inscription, Egypt.

Øverst til venstre: Statuett av Isis - Thermouthis (slangeformet fruktbarhets- og jordbruksgudinne), Egypt. Øverst til høyre: Isis-kult, fresco fra Herculaneum, Italia. Under: Nephros' votivstele med innskrift på gresk, Egypt.

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Question 42
Attached



Appendix – images, bilder, bilete

See page 2 for descriptions // se/sjå side 2 for forklaring



Above left: Statuette of Isis - Thermouthis (serpentine goddess of fertility and agriculture), Egypt. Above right: the cult of Isis, a fresco from Herculaneum, Italy. Below: Nephros' votive stele with Greek inscription, Egypt.

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