

DIAGNOSTIC REVIEW QUIZ

The following quiz is a review for students who have completed Year 1 of *Tapestry of Grace*. Because the goal of the quiz is to help you review the material you learned last year and to show how much you remember, this quiz is not graded.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

For each question, circle the best answer or write its letter in the blank.

1. _____ The Nile flooded every year. Why would Egyptians have seen this as a good thing?
 - A. Because the floods swept all their houses away so that they got to build new ones.
 - B. Because the flooding of the Nile brought rich silt to replenish the soil in their fields.
 - C. Because the flooding of the Nile washed crocodiles downstream.
 - D. Because the floods cooled the air and kept the Egyptians from sweating.

2. _____ What was a Pharaoh?
 - A. A Pharaoh was the leader of the Egyptian army.
 - B. A Pharaoh was believed to be a child of the sun god.
 - C. A Pharaoh was the king of Egypt.
 - D. All of the above.

3. _____ What did the double crown of Egypt symbolize?
 - A. The double crown symbolized that the Egyptian king was both a god and a man.
 - B. The double crown symbolized that the Egyptian king had a responsibility both to truth and to justice.
 - C. The double crown symbolized that the Egyptian king ruled over both Upper and Lower Egypt.
 - D. The double crown symbolized that the Egyptian king was king in both life and death.

4. _____ Which of the following was the Greek goddess of wisdom and war, as well as the patroness of an important Greek city-state?
 - A. Hera
 - B. Aphrodite
 - C. Athena
 - D. Artemis

5. _____ Which of these civilizations lived on Crete and practiced religious bull-jumping?
 - A. Babylonians
 - B. Mycenaean
 - C. Hittites
 - D. Minoans

6. _____ Which of these civilizations is known for practicing ritual human sacrifice?
 - A. Ancient Americas
 - B. Ancient China
 - C. Ancient India
 - D. Ancient Greece

7. _____ Which of the following was NOT a major battle in the Peloponnesian Wars?
 - A. Thermopylae
 - B. Athens
 - C. Marathon
 - D. Salamis

8. _____ Which of these civilizations did Alexander the Great subdue?
A. Egyptian Civilization
B. Persian Civilization
C. Greek Civilization
D. All of the above
9. _____ Rome was built on which of the following rivers?
A. Tigris River
B. Euphrates River
C. Nile River
D. Tiber River
10. _____ Water was often piped into Roman towns through aqueducts. Which of these was it primarily used for?
A. Public fountains, baths, and toilets
B. Water parks, animal troughs, and toilets
C. Public fountains, showers, and animal troughs
D. All of the above

TRUE OR FALSE?

For each of these question, write T (for True) or F (for False) in the space provided.

- _____ Poseidon was the king of the Greek gods. He ruled the sky, and his weapon was the lightning bolt.
- _____ The Philistines had an advantage over most of their enemies, because they alone of the people in the region knew the craft of metalworking.
- _____ Like Egyptians, the ancient Chinese peoples buried their wealthy dead with goods for the next life.
- _____ People of the ancient Americas were among the first to develop metal tools.
- _____ The ancient Chinese excelled in astronomy and other sciences. They measured the moon's orbit, predicted eclipses, and observed sunspots.
- _____ Both Buddhism and Hinduism were developed in ancient China.
- _____ The chief god of the Assyrians was Nineveh, for whom one of their biggest cities was also named.
- _____ The wars between Rome and Carthage were called the "Punic Wars."
- _____ The Romans won wars because they had an army full of ferocious fighters who, though not well-organized or unified, were so fierce that enemies used to say that the Roman soldiers went crazy in battle.
- _____ The Celts excelled in all kinds of metalwork, enamel craftsmanship, and glassmaking.

FILL IN THE BLANK

Fill in the blanks below with the name of the correct person.

1. _____ was a Greek doctor and “father of modern medicine.” He ascribed physical causes to disease, which he blamed upon an excess of one of the four “humors” or fluids of man’s body.
2. _____, a Greek-Sicilian mathematician and inventor, used levers and pulleys to enable people to move great weights with little force, developed mathematical theories that anticipated calculus, calculated the surface and volume of a sphere, and built war machines used to defend his hometown, Syracuse, against the Romans.
3. _____ was a Greek mathematician who wrote the *Elements*, a treatise on geometry.
4. _____, one of the greatest Greek philosophers, was an Athenian who used the method of questioning to make people think. He concluded that the most critical element of wisdom was to know how much one did not know. Eventually accused of atheism and of corrupting the youth of Athens, he was sentenced to drink hemlock (a kind of poison).
5. _____ was a Greek astronomer, mathematician, geographer, and cartographer (map-maker). He developed the geocentric (earth-centered) model of the universe which was upheld during the Middle Ages.
6. _____, one of the greatest Greek philosophers, came up with a famous philosophy of eternal, unchanging Forms, of which earthly things are just imperfect copies, as a way to explain everything. His writings, presented in the form of dialogues between different characters, also touch on matters of poetics, politics, and the nature of the good life.
7. _____ was the foremost Athenian statesman during the height of Athens’ political and cultural greatness. He enacted democratic reforms enabling common people to serve in the government, expanded the Athenian empire, and commissioned the Parthenon and other monuments of Greek art from the treasury of the Delian League. His actions provoked other Greek city-states to declare war on Athens, ultimately destroying her.
8. _____ was one of two twins who, as legend has it, founded Rome. According to the story, they were fathered by Mars, abandoned on the River Tiber, and raised by a wolf. As adults, they established a city on the spot where they had washed up along the Tiber’s bank, but a quarrel in the process ended with the death of one twin, Remus. This other twin lived and was said to have been Rome’s first king.
9. _____ was a popular Roman politician and general who participated in the final collapse of the Roman Republic. Part of the First Triumvirate, he was named dictator for ten years by the Romans, and then dictator for life, paving the way for later imperial rule. Enemies who feared his consolidation of power assassinated him.
10. _____ was a Roman statesman and writer famed for his golden oratory, which he employed to advocate Republican principles in the Republic’s decline and to denounce traitors and tyrants. He was banished by the First Triumvirate for his opposition to Caesar; the Second Triumvirate had him killed. He produced Latin treatises on literary and philosophic topics that set the standard for quality Latin prose thereafter.
11. _____ was the first emperor of Rome, the nephew and successor of Julius Caesar, who ushered in the Pax Romana. He defeated the forces of Julius Caesar’s friend Mark Antony to bring all of the empire under his own control, then offered to relinquish his dictatorial power to allow the Senate voluntarily to elect him princeps, “first citizen.” With this move, he brought about the transition from the Republic to the Empire in a way that respected the traditional working of the government and so averted strife. Under his rule, the Mediterranean World entered an unparalleled age of peace and prosperity facilitated by universal Roman administration, a perfect setting in which the gospel could later go forth.

12. _____ was the fifth Roman emperor, known for his persecution of Christians and for his generally egotistical, despotic rule. He had family members and friends murdered at will and was accused of setting fire to Rome so that he could rebuild the city to his tastes, though he blamed the fire on the Christians. Eventually he committed suicide to avoid being assassinated.
13. _____ was the seventh Roman emperor, of the Flavian dynasty. He is known for the conquest and destruction of Jerusalem which he carried out during his father Vespasian's reign. Pompeii was destroyed by Mt. Vesuvius during his reign.
14. _____ was a Roman emperor who carried out the last and worst persecution of the Christian church, called the Great Persecution. Politically, he introduced a more efficient method for governing the empire that involved separate emperors for the East and West, called the Augustus, each with a younger Caesar as co-ruler, to whom the Augustus would eventually abdicate.
15. _____ was a Roman emperor who adopted and legalized Christianity after being shown a vision of a cross the night before a battle and told "in this sign conquer." He called the Nicene Council, the first ecumenical church council, and shifted the capital from Rome to Constantinople, thereby hastening the decline of the Western Empire.