

clades, to as many as the 50,000 citizens of democratic Athens).

A popular proverb says that the ancient Greeks "had a word for it". But actually they didn't always. A conspicuous example is that they had no word for our "religion", which is taken from Latin. Our manifold and multifarious legacy from the ancient Greeks does not include their polytheistic religion – which was superseded and suppressed by various forms of Judaeo-Christianity and then Islam. These latter faiths are all based on the presumption of a single deity, and on privileged hierarchies of vocational officials who interpret their sacred texts and dogmas. The ancient Greeks' "things of the gods", on the other hand, needed no clergy, dogma or doctrine: formulaic rituals mattered above all.

It is easy for us today to be over-impressed by the standing remains of monumental temples such as those on the Acropolis of Athens or of Greek Agrigento (Agrigento in Sicily), or by reports of now lost wonders such as the huge seated cult-statue of Zeus at Olympia, crafted by master sculptor Phidias of Athens in the 430sBC. For most Greeks the object of their greatest devotion was an altar, whether domestic or public. The most characteristic act of religious worship was the performance of a sacrifice, such as a gift of olive oil, wine or grain, or the killing of a pig or chicken. These offerings symbolized both communion between the god or goddess and their mortal worshippers, as well as the unbridgeable gulf that separated the human from the super-human. Though the Greeks' gods and goddesses were represented in human shape, they were regarded rather as powers – immeasurably more powerful than puny mortals.

EXERCISES

1. Give the correct term:

1st-2nd paragraphs

- A short saying expressing the guiding maxim or ideal of a family, organization. *motto*
- A political unit consisting of an autonomous state inhabited predominantly by a people sharing a common culture, history, and language. *nation-state*
- A design formed by fitting together small pieces of colored marble, glass etc. *mosaic*
- A city-state of ancient Greece.. *polis*
- An extended narrative poem in elevated or dignified language, celebrating the feats of a legendary or traditional hero. *epic*
- To leave one country or region to settle in another. *emigrate*
- Establishment, as of a person in a business or of people in a new region. *settlement*

3rd paragraph

- A system of arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols used in communicating. *language*
- The totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought. *culture*
- Related to the formation or use of words such as *buzz* or *mur-mur* that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to. *onomatopoeic*
- An idea or meaning implied or associated with a word or thing. *connotation*
- Having an unpleasant or disparaging connotation. *pejorative*

4th paragraph

- The point at which a very significant change occurs; a decisive moment. *turning point*
- A state of open, often prolonged fighting. *conflict*
- A political unit having an extensive territory or comprising a number of territories or nations and ruled by a single supreme authority. *empire*
- An area of power, control, or influence. *sphere*
- Drive back. *repulse*
- To defeat or subdue by force, especially by force of arms. *conquer*
- The interrelation or arrangement of parts in a complex entity. *structure*

6th & 7th paragraphs

- An explanation of the historical origins of a word or phrase. *derivation*
- A word adopted, often with some modification of its form, from one language into another. *loan word*
- One who opens up new areas of thought, research, or development. *pioneer*
- Relating to recent times or the present. *modern*
- A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government. *community*
- One who has attained maturity or legal age. *adult*
- A resident of a city or town, especially one entitled to vote and enjoy other privileges there. *citizen*
- To exercise control, dominion, or direction over. *rule*

8th paragraph

- A standard, model, or pattern regarded as typical. *norm*
- Infrequently occurring; Uncommon. *rare*
- Easily broken, damaged, or destroyed. *fragile*

- Favoring or effecting fundamental or revolutionary changes in current practices, conditions, or institutions. *radical*
- Marked by controversy. *controversial*
- The common people. *masses*

9th paragraph

- A condensed but memorable saying embodying some important fact of experience that is taken as true by many people. *proverb*
- Belief in, worship of, or obedience to a supernatural power or powers considered to be divine or to have control of human destiny. Also any formal or institutionalized expression of such belief. *religion* established in practice or custom
- Something handed down from an ancestor or a predecessor or from the past. *legacy*
- Any supernatural being worshipped as controlling some part of the world or some aspect. *deity*
- A doctrine or a corpus of doctrines relating to matters such as morality and faith, set forth in an authoritative manner by a church. *dogma*
- The prescribed or established form of a religious or other ceremony. *ritual*
- The body of people ordained for religious service. *clergy*

10th paragraph

- A building dedicated to religious ceremonies or worship. *- temple*
- A sculpture representing a human or animal. *- statue*
- An artist who creates sculptures. *- sculptor*
- An artist of consummate skill. *- master* perfect/showing great skill + flair
- An elevated place or structure before which religious ceremonies may be enacted or upon which sacrifices may be offered. *- altar*

- The act of offering something to a deity in homage, especially the ritual slaughter of an animal or a person. ^{gods respect} sacrifice
- Express indirectly by an image, form, or model. symbolize
- Of inferior size, strength, or significance. puny
- A wide gap, as in understanding. gulf ^{opening, space / break in continuity}

✓ 2. Circle the correct term:

- Greek philosopher. A follower of Socrates, he presented his ideas through dramatic dialogues, in the most celebrated of which (*The Republic*) the interlocutors advocate a utopian society ruled by philosophers.
 - Aristotle
 - Democritus
 - ☒ Plato
- The two ^{αυξάνουσα - κόπηση} promontories at the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar. ^{a pt of high land that juts out into the sea - a headland}
 - ☒ Pillars of Heracles
 - Pillars of Theseus
 - Pillars of Gibraltar
- King of Macedon and military leader; conqueror of Greece, Egypt and Persia.
 - ☒ Alexander the Great
 - Phillip II
 - Lysimachus
- Non-Greek in origin, imitative of incomprehensible speech.
 - cruel
 - atrocious
 - ☒ barbarous ^{without / brutal / savage}
- Series of wars between Greek states and Persia, particularly two invasions of Greece by Persia (490, 480-479).
 - Persian Conflicts
 - Persian Battles
 - ☒ Persian Wars
- Greek poet, one of the greatest and most influential writers of all time. The ancient Greeks ^{αριστώ - αρίστη, αρίστη, αρίστη} attributed to him the great epic poems *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.
 - Hesiod
 - ☒ Homer
 - Virgil

- A battle in 490 BC in which the Athenians and their allies defeated the Persians.
 - Battle of Thermopylae
 - ☒ Battle of Marathon
 - Battle of Plataea
- A battle which took place in 479 BC between the Persian Army, commanded by Mardonius, and the troops of 24 Greek city-states headed by Athens and Sparta, under the command of the Spartan Pausanias.
 - Battle of Salamis
 - ☒ Battle of Plataea
 - Battle of Thermopylae
- Athenian tragic dramatist. The first of the three great Greek writers of tragedy.
 - Sophocles
 - Euripides
 - ☒ Aeschylus
- Greek mathematician, physicist, and inventor. He is famous for his work in geometry (on the circle, sphere, cylinder, and parabola), physics, mechanics, and hydrostatics. He lived most of his life in his native Syracuse.
 - ☒ Archimedes
 - Pythagoras
 - Democritus
- A ^{υπόδειγμα / system / gov.} regime established by force, with power ^{confer / bestow} vested in a single individual.
 - monarchy
 - ☒ tyranny
 - oligarchy
- Form of government in which ^{authority / supreme power / (divine) right} sovereignty is vested in a single person whose right to rule is generally hereditary and who is empowered to remain ^{holding official position of employment} in office for life.
 - oligarchy
 - dictatorship
 - ☒ monarchy
- A state or government characterized by the rule of the wealthy.
 - aristocracy
 - oligarchy
 - ☒ plutocracy

14. Leadership by a small privileged class or a minority thought to be best qualified. (certified / appointed)

- a. dictatorship b. republic ☒ c. aristocracy

15. Form of government in which supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodic free elections.

- ☒ a. democracy b. oligarchy c. politics

16. A state's fundamental law, which has the highest legal force and establishes the basic principles of the political, legal, and economic systems of a given country. *institutions together drafted* *εὐλαγία*

- a. superior law ☒ b. constitution c. federation *(group of states)*
(+ composition of the / generic of a special)

17. Government by a few, usually the rich, for their own advantage.

- a. aristocracy ☒ b. oligarchy c. monarchy

18. A monotheistic religion characterized by the acceptance of the doctrine of submission to God and to Muhammad as the chief and last prophet of God. *deity*

- a. Buddhism b. Judaism ☒ c. Islam

19. The principal god of the Greek pantheon, ruler of the heavens, and father of other gods and mortal heroes.

- a. Mercury b. Neptune ☒ c. Zeus

20. Athenian sculptor who supervised work on the Parthenon. His statue of Zeus at Olympia was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. *supervise + draft / Enonthea Enallthea*

- a. Ictinus b. Callicrates ☒ c. Pheidias

21. The Indo-European language of the ancient Romans and the most important cultural language of Western Europe until the end of the 17th century.

- a. Roman ☒ b. Latin c. Italian

✓ 3. Fill in the correct word from the list below:

different, onomatopoeic, turning, Persian, unexpected, tragic, human, popular, religious, formulaic, nation, political, unintelligible, epic, high, cultural, social, loan, polytheistic, puny.

1. *nation* - states
2. *different* components
3. *political* entities
4. *onomatopoeic* description
5. *unintelligible* language
6. *turning* point
7. *epic* conflict
8. *Persian* Wars
9. *high* culture
10. *unexpected* victories
11. *cultural* activity
12. *tragic* drama
13. *social* customs
14. *human* achievement
15. *loan* word
16. *popular* proverb
17. *polytheistic* religion
18. *religious* worship
19. *puny* mortals
20. *formulaic* rituals

✓ 4. Choose the correct answer:

1. Ancient Greece was a mosaic of
 - a. languages
 - b. religions
 - c. political entities
 - d. customs
2. "Greece" is derived from the name 'Graecia'.
 - a. Slavonic
 - b. Latin
 - c. Phoenician
 - d. Egyptian
3. The ancient Greeks spoke of Hellas – meaning the Greek heartland. (Central part of a country)
 - a. Aeolian
 - b. Aegean
 - c. Doric
 - d. Ionian
4. "Hellas" and "Hellenes" had become common currency:
 - a. in the last decades of the 6th century BC
 - b. before the 8th century BC
 - c. after the 8th century BC
 - d. in the first decades of the 5th century BC
5. Greeks first started emigrating permanently:
 - a. after the Persian Wars
 - b. after the Peloponnesian War
 - c. and settled around Epirus
 - d. and settled around the Mediterranean and Black Seas

6. *Barbaros* was called anyone who:
 - a. was not a Hellene by birth
 - b. was not a Hellene by language
 - c. was not a Hellene by culture
 - d. all the above
 - e. nothing of the above
7. The Romans used to call *barbaros* anyone who:
 - a. was not a Hellene
 - b. was not a Roman
 - c. was not a Hellene, except from Romans / except for (one thing / person)
 - d. was not a Roman, except from Hellenes / except for
8. The transformational turning point in the first decades of the 5th century BC was:
 - a. The Persian Wars
 - b. The Peloponnesian War
 - c. The Roman Campaign
 - d. The building of the Parthenon
9. By conquering the old Persian empire, Alexander created:
 - a. a Helleno-Persian empire
 - b. a new Macedonian empire
 - c. a Hellenic empire
 - d. a Greco-Roman empire
10. The Helleno-Persian successor was:
 - a. oriental in language and Greek in its symbolic structure
 - b. Greek in language and oriental in high culture
 - c. oriental in high culture and its symbolic structure
 - d. oriental in its administrative structure

11. *Persians* was:
 - a. a tragic drama by Sophocles
 - b. a comedy by Aristophanes
 - c. a tragic drama by Aeschylus
 - d. a satiric drama by Euripides
12. *Persians* was written:
 - a. after the Peloponnesian War
 - b. after Pericles' death
 - c. after the Persian Wars
 - d. in order to celebrate the Hellenic victory in Marathon
13. Greeks were:
 - a. united by religion and politics
 - b. united by customs and politics
 - c. not united by politics
 - d. not united by language
14. The word *republic* is:
 - a. Latin-derived
 - b. Greek-derived
 - c. English-derived
 - d. Armenian-derived
15. The fundamental ancient Greek political unit was:
 - a. the state
 - b. the polis
 - c. the nation
 - d. the alliance
16. In ancient Greece, only.....could be politically entitled:
 - a. female citizens
 - b. male citizens

- c. rich citizens
 - d. Greeks by language
17. The word *Demokratia* was a of *demos* and *kratos*.
 - a. loan
 - b. morpheme (a meaningful unit of a lang. that cannot be further divided - de = in - crat = to rule & logia = meaning)
 - c. collocation (συνοχασμός - idiomatically person)
 - d. compound (σύνθεσις) (made up of several parts)
18. A popular proverb says that the ancient Greeks "had a for it".
 - a. solution
 - b. reason
 - c. word
 - d. problem
19. For the ancient Greeks..... mattered above all:
 - a. dogma
 - b. clergy
 - c. doctrine
 - d. formulaic rituals (εὐχισμὸς ἱερῶν) - produced in accordance with set forms & conventional facts. In a formula or set of formulas
20. The statue of Zeus at Olympia was crafted by:
 - a. Zeus himself
 - b. Phidias
 - c. Ictinus
 - d. An anonymous sculptor
21. The most characteristic act of religious worship was the performance of a.....
 - a. sacrifice
 - b. religious wedding
 - c. religious play
 - d. tragic drama

✓ 5. Choose between the two:

1. Ancient Greece was a(*mixture, mosaic*) of very different components.
2. In the foundational(*plays, epics*) attributed to Homer, however, you won't find Greeks referred to as(*Hellenes, Greeks*).
3. Everyone who was not a Hellene by birth, language or culture was(*thought, labeled*) a barbaros.
4. The Greeks' unexpected victories over the Persians unleashed an era of unparalleled(*cultural, literary*) creativity. ^{* release / αφέλεια}
5. Judaeo-Christianity and Islam are based on the presumption of a(*multi, single*) deity. ^{* let begin sth powerful that once began - can't be controlled}
6. *Demos* could be interpreted to mean either "people" or the(*masses, state*). ^{ανόμιμη}
7. The ancient Greeks typically ruled themselves(*indirectly, directly*).
8. For most Greeks the object of their greatest(*attention, devotion*) was an altar, whether domestic or public.
9. The most characteristic act of religious(*worship, faith*) was the performance of a sacrifice.
10. Only adult male(*Hellenes, citizens*) could consider themselves politically entitled.
11. ".....(*Rule, Government*) of the people, by the people, for the people". ✓

✗ 6. Finish off the sentences in such a way that the meaning is exactly the same as the sentence above:

1. Greeks started emigrating permanently from the Aegean basin and settled around the Mediterranean and Black Seas.
If.....
2. Everyone who was not a Hellene by birth, language or culture was labelled a barbaros.
The author claimed.....
3. The mighty Persian Empire had threatened to swallow up mainland Greece as well as those Greeks who lived within the bounds of Asia.
Not only
4. Alexander conquered the old Persian empire and started to create a new Helleno-Persian successor.
Not only
5. Alexander conquered the old Persian empire and started to create a new Helleno-Persian successor.
If.....
6. The Greeks' unexpected victories over the Persians unleashed an era of unparalleled cultural creativity.
An era
7. The Romans didn't do democracy and recognized that in this sphere the Greeks had been the original pioneers.
Not only

owned silver mines, who were economically vital: the product of their labors paid for Athens' navy and a wide variety of other public and political services.

In Sparta they managed their servile system very differently. Although there were some chattel-type (privately owned) slaves, the dominant form of servitude here was a kind of collective serfdom, known as helotage. And whereas most chattel slaves were disposed, non-Greek foreigners, the Helots were born into inherited bondage: this, perhaps, a final reminder of just how alien ancient Greece can be, for all its status as one of the fountainheads of western civilization.

EXERCISES

1. Give the term:

1st paragraph

- Any supernatural being worshipped as controlling some part of the world or some aspect of life or who is the personification of a force. *deity*
- A condition or place of great disorder or confusion. *chaos*
- A traditional, typically ancient story dealing with supernatural beings, or heroes that serves as a fundamental type in the world-view of a people, as by explaining aspects of the natural world or delineating the psychology, customs, or ideals of society. *myth*
- Characteristic of or devoted to the temporal world as opposed to the spiritual world. *secular*
- Subject to death. *mortal*
- Expressive of low opinion. *derogatory*
- Relating to, or characteristic of romance. *romantic*

- A literary work whose content is produced by the imagination and is not necessarily based on fact. *fiction*

2nd & 3rd paragraphs (... margin of error/p.32)

- A person who uses the mind creatively. *intellectual*
- The total or partial obscuring of one celestial body by another. *eclipse*
- An advantageous gain or return; Benefit. *profit*
- The science of diagnosing, treating, or preventing disease and other damage to the body or mind. *medicine*
- One who specializes in the scientific study of the individual celestial bodies and of the universe as a whole. *astronomer*
- A place or building where objects of historical, artistic, or scientific interest are exhibited, preserved, or studied. *museum*
- A person or thing of extraordinary power, significance, or importance. *giant*
- The boundary line encompassing an area or object. *circumference*
- An edge and the area immediately adjacent to it. *margin*

4th paragraph

- To take and follow (a course of action, for example) by choice. *adopt*
- Inclined to tolerate the beliefs, practices, or traits of others. *tolerant*
- Departing from a recognized, conventional, or established norm or pattern. *eccentric*
- An unstable condition, as in political, social, or economic affairs, involving an impending abrupt or decisive change. *crisis*
- The determination of a person's innocence or guilt by *due* (adjective) process of law. *-trial* (before noun)
- Putting a condemned person to death. *execution*
- A body of persons sworn to judge and give a verdict on a given matter. *jury (Ερώριοι)*
- An unsuccessful ending to a struggle or contest. *defeat*

- One who feels hatred toward, intends injury to, or opposes the interests of another. **corrupt**
- A system of human organizations generating distinctive cultural patterns and institutions and usually providing protection, security, continuity, and a national identity for its members. **democracy**

5th & 6th paragraphs

- (5th)
- A person who is an authority on history and who studies it and writes about it. **historian**
 - A domestic unit consisting of the members of a family who live together. **household** (οικονομική μονάδα)
 - All the words of a language. **vocabulary**
 - The science or occupation of cultivating land and rearing crops and livestock. **agriculture**
- (6th)
- One bound in servitude as the property of a person or household. **chattel slave** (ιδιόκτητος σκλάβος)

7th & 8th paragraphs

- (7th)
- Something useful that can be turned to commercial or other advantage. **commodity**
 - The body of persons employed by or active in an organization, business, or service. **personnel**
 - An excavation in the earth from which minerals can be extracted. **mine**
 - An organization of military vessels belonging to a country and available for sea warfare. **navy**
- (8th)
- Exercising the most influence or control. **dominant**
 - A state of subjection to an owner or master. **servitude**

✓ 2. Circle the correct definition:

1. The academic discipline concerned with making explicit the nature and significance of ordinary and scientific beliefs and in-

investigating the ^{understanding} intelligibility of concepts by means of rational argument concerning their presuppositions, implications, and interrelationships.

- a. science • b. philosophy c. logic

2. An artistic and intellectual movement originating in Europe in the late 18th century and characterized by a heightened interest in nature, emphasis on the individual's expression of emotion and imagination, departure from the attitudes and forms of classicism, and rebellion against established social rules and conventions.

- a. Romanticism b. Realism c. Surrealism

3. Greek philosopher who is traditionally considered the first Western philosopher and a founder of geometry and abstract astronomy. He maintained that matter is composed of water.

- a. Thales b. Democritus c. Heraclitus

4. Related to an ancient empire of Mesopotamia in the Euphrates River valley. This empire flourished under Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar II but declined after 562 B. C. and fell to the Persians in 539.

- a. Assyrian b. Chaldean • c. Babylonian

5. Greek physician who laid the foundations of scientific medicine by freeing medical study from the constraints of philosophical speculation and superstition.

- a. Asclepius • b. Hippocrates c. Apollo

6. Greek mathematician, astronomer, and geographer who devised a map of the world, estimated the circumference of the earth and the distance to the moon and the sun, and constructed a method for finding prime numbers.

- a. Pythagoras b. Solon • c. Eratosthenes

7. Someone who emphasizes observable facts and excludes metaphysical speculation about origins or ultimate causes.
 • a. rationalist b. nihilist c. futurist
8. A war fought for supremacy in Greece from 431 to 404 B. C., in which Athens and her allies were defeated by the league centered on Sparta.
 a. Athenian War • b. Peloponnesian War c. Persian War
9. Greek philosopher whose indefatigable search for ethical knowledge challenged conventional mores and led to his trial and execution on charges of impiety and corrupting the youth.
 a. Aristotle b. Plato • c. Socrates
10. Greek soldier and writer. A disciple of Socrates, he joined Cyrus the Younger in an attack on Persia. After the death of Cyrus, Xenophon led the Greek troops to the Black Sea, an ordeal he recounted in *Anabasis*.
 a. Heliodor b. Euripides • c. Xenophon
11. The social science that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services and with the theory and management of economies.
 a. economy • b. economics c. management
12. A member of the class of unfree men in ancient Sparta above slaves owned by the state.
 a. slave b. dreg • c. helot

✚ 3. Choose the correct from the list below:

traditional, natural, substantial, empirical, Peloponnesian, brand-new, oligarchic, technical, silver, western, servile, public, fictional, total, Athenian, intellectual, olive, solar, romantic, supernatural.

1. ^{supernatural} origins
2. ^{traditional} tale
3. ^{romantic} fiction
4. sciences
5. eclipse
6. profit
7. harvest
8. enquiry
9. giants
10. War
11. citizens
12. divinities
13. defeat
14. junta
15. dialogue
16. vocabulary
17. servants
18. mines
19. system
20. civilization

✓ 4. Put the verbs into the correct tense:

1. A feature about the Greek deities ^{was} (be) that they ^{didn't} (not have) a hand in creating the world.
~~have~~
2. For the Greeks a myth ^{was} (be) a traditional tale that ^{had} (have) a purely secular, mortal content.
3. Thales not only ^{fell} (fall down) wells while contemplating the heavens, but also ^{~ed} (predict) a total solar eclipse.

4. Socrates ~~was~~ was ~~convict~~ (convict) of "introducing brand-new, publicly unrecognized divinities".
5. That its oligarchic junta ~~had done~~ (do) to death many hundreds of ordinary Athenians ... ~~was~~ (be) still fresh in the memory.
6. The trial of Socrates and its outcome ... ~~remind~~ (remind) us that democratic Athens ~~was~~ (be) no liberal paradise of principled religious tolerance.
7. The Greeks ... ~~did~~ (do) economics, practically speaking, but they ~~did~~ (not, theorize) it as we ... ~~do~~ (do).
8. 80% of the typical population of a typical polis ~~were~~ were ~~employ~~ (employ) in peasant-style.
9. Women ~~were~~ (process) food, ... ~~d~~ (produce) children and clothing, and ... ~~d~~ (manage) the free or unfree workforce.
10. It is important to ~~remember~~ (remember) that most ordinary Greeks ~~were~~ (be, not) persuaded to adopt a rationalist, non-theistic world outlook.
11. Most slaves were individually and privately owned, ~~bought~~ (buy) on the market as commodities.
12. And whereas most chattel slaves ~~were~~ (be) dispossessed, non-Greek foreigners, the Helots ~~were~~ were ~~bore~~ (bear) into inherited bondage.

bear - bore - born✓ 5. Give the verb form of the following:

1. creating create
2. origins originate
3. critical criticize
4. achievements achieve

5. invoking invoke (call on (a deity, person) in prayer, etc.)
6. conducting conduct (manage / direct / carry out / perform)
7. understanding understand
8. intervention intervene
9. contemplating contemplate
10. discoveries discover
11. tolerant tolerate
12. difference differ

✓ 6. Give the noun form of the following:

1. social society / socialness (relating to society, community)
2. creative creativity
3. referred reference ± referral (απαποφώνισμα)
4. traditional tradition
5. romantic romance
6. explained explanation
7. predicted prediction
8. scientific science
9. tolerant tolerance
10. eccentric eccentricity
11. convicted conviction
12. corrupting corruption
13. participant participation
14. religious religion
15. economically economy / economics

✓ 7. Give the opposite of the following:

1. supernatural natural - normal
2. traditional novel (new); modern, unconventional
3. mortal immortal

4. rational — irrational
 5. critical — complimentary
 6. understanding — misunderstanding / ignorance / indifference
 7. proper — improper
 8. fortunate — unfortunate
 9. important — unimportant
 10. remember — forget
 11. democratic — totalitarian, despotic / undemocratic / non-democratic
 12. defeat (n.) — victory, success // (v.) win
 13. different — similar / related
 14. satisfy — dissatisfy
 15. maximize — minimize (= ελαττωσιν)

✓ 8. Give the missing form:

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
refer		
mean		
manage		
understand		
explain		
pay		
fall down		
found		
study		
persuade		
adopt		
convict		
carry		
theorize		
satisfy		

own

buy - bought

inherit

✓ 9. Circle the correct: ^{answer}

- The Greek deities were created only after a state of
 a. disorder
 b. tranquility
 c. war
 • d. chaos
- The stories about the Greek gods' supernatural origins and functions are referred as
 a. traditions
 b. customs
 c. legacies
 • d. myths
- For the Greeks a myth was a ^(c) tale that could have a purely ^(a), mortal content.
 •• a. modern-secular
 b. traditional-immortal
 → c. traditional-secular
 d. contemporary-supernatural
- Greek world's first paid-up intellectual was.....
 • a. Thales
 b. Solon
 c. Heraclitus
 d. Virgil

Michael had the support of his uncle, the Caesar John. Eudocia was compelled by them to become a nun. Civil war became inevitable.

Romanos IV, who enjoyed support in eastern Anatolia, was defeated twice: the first time near Amasea, and then in Cilicia. He was captured and so cruelly blinded on 29 June 1072 that he died a few weeks later. Romanos' death nullified the peace treaty struck between him and Alp Arslan, who himself perished in Transoxiana shortly afterwards. It is agreed by all sources that it was Romanos' death which gave the Turks the opportunity to invade Byzantine territories and, more importantly to remain permanently in Anatolia.

In 1073 Michael VII sent Isaak Komnenos against the Turks; Isaak was the domestic of the Schools of the East, and elder brother of the future emperor Alexios Komnenos. Their expedition ended in disaster; the western mercenaries under the command of Russell Balliol rebelled and abandoned the Byzantine army. Meanwhile Issak was defeated and taken captive by the Turks; Alexios managed to escape and get as far as Ankara, where he was rejoined by Isaak, who had been ransomed by the Byzantine cities.

The Turks managed to make their first territorial acquisition on Byzantine soil only after 1075. The territories conquered were the Pontos and Bithynia, and the loss was a result of Russell Balliol's revolt. After breaking away from Isaak Komnenos' army, Russell's own detachment of 400 men went to Melitene, where he repulsed the Turkish hordes, then returned to Sebasteia and managed to occupy the theme of the Armeniakoi from the autumn of 1073 onwards. The small and ineffectual Byzantine army under the command of Caesar John Doukas could do nothing to stop him, and Russell reached Chrysoupolis in 1074 with an army by then numbering 3,000. Under these circumstances, Michael VII had no choice but to ask the Turks for help. In June 1074 he sent an embassy to the Seljuk sultan Malik Shah but, as time was pressing, the emperor also sought help from

* Oghuz > t. Oguz < Oğur = a historical term for "military division (people), clan or tribe", among Turkish peoples.

the leader of the roving Oghuz band nearby, the tribe known as the doger. This band was led by Artuq who heeded the emperor's plea, and in the battle at Mount Sophon some time in the second half of 1074 he defeated and took prisoner both John Doukas and Russell Balliol. Michael VII ransomed for Caesar John, while Russell was redeemed by his wife who had survived the battle. Then Artuq left Asia Minor, while Russell withdrew to the theme of Armeniakoi.

EXERCISES

✓ 1. Give the term:

1st and 2nd paragraphs

1. The supreme ruler of an empire **emperor**
2. A series of military operations with a particular objective in a war. **campaign (εὐεργεσία)**
3. To rob or despoil a person or a place by force, esp. in warfare. **plunder**
4. A fight, esp. a large-scale engagement, between forces on land, at sea, or in the air. **battle**
5. A large, organized body of soldiers for waging war. **army**
6. To hem in with armed forces, esp. for a sustained attack. **besiege**
7. A critical moment in the development of events. **juncture**
8. The right or left side of a formation or force. **flank**
9. The land under the jurisdiction of a nation, state, ruler. **territory**
10. To destroy violently. **ravage**
11. A sudden, hostile attack, esp. by troops, military aircraft etc., or by armed bandits intent on looting. **raid**
12. To state or announce formally. **declare**

3rd & 4th paragraphs

1. To speed up, to be quick **hasten**

confederation > συντροφία

2. To hurt the pride or dignity of someone by causing to be or seem foolish or contemptible. *humiliate*
3. Having many and various forms, features, parts. *manifold*
4. Not simple; complicated *complex*
5. The science of planning and directing large-scale military operations, esp. of maneuvering forces into the most advantageous position prior to actual engagement with the enemy. *strategy*
6. The act of judging wrongly or unfairly. *misjudgment*
7. The official line that separates two countries, or the area close to this line. *borders*
8. A person serving in the army. *soldier*
9. The science of arranging and maneuvering military and naval forces in action or before the enemy, esp. with reference to short-range objectives. *tactics*
10. Groups of soldiers sent to help a larger group. *contingents*
11. To deliver or expose to an enemy traitorously. *betray*
12. A unit of troops separated from a larger unit for special duty. *detachment*
13. The way something turns out; result. *outcome*

5th & 6th paragraphs

1. Someone or something within reasonable limits; avoiding excesses or extremes. *moderate*
2. Compensation by a nation defeated in a war for economic losses suffered by the victor or for crimes committed against individuals, payable in money, labor, goods. *reparations (αναμψυγές)*
3. To transfer the ownership of something. *cede*
4. Determination to do a specified thing or act in a specified manner. *intention*
5. A moving forward *advance*
6. Places having strong defenses. *strongholds*

7. A period of temporary relief or rest, as from pain, work, duty, war. *respite*
8. Sudden, brief invasions or raids. *incursions*
9. A fortified place. *fortress* οχυρωμένη
10. Troops stationed in a fortified place. *garrison*

8th & 9th paragraphs

1. To make valueless or useless. *nullify (αδυνατώνω)*
2. To die a violent death; to be destroyed or wiped out. *perish*
3. To enter forcibly or hostilely. *invade*
4. A soldier serving for pay in a foreign army. *mercenary (μισθοφόρος)*
5. To oppose or fight against someone in a position of authority. *rebel*
6. A person caught and held prisoner, as in war. *captive (αιχμάλωτος)*

✓ 2. Circle the correct term:

1. A formal agreement between two or more nations, relating to peace or alliance.
a. truce b. declaration c. treaty
2. A temporary cessation of warfare by agreement between the belligerents.
a. conflict end b. truce c. peace agreement
3. The sudden, forcible overthrow of a ruler or government, sometimes with violence, by a small group of people already having some political or military authority.
a. revolution b. revolt c. coup d'état
4. A member of any of several Turkish dynasties that ruled much of Western Asia in the 11th & 12th cent.
a. Ottoman b. Arab c. Seljuk

5. A person or group sent on an official mission to a foreign government.

a. consulate b. embassy c. missionary

3. Put the verbs into the correct tense:

- Although he ~~drive~~ ^{drove} (drive) the enemy from Larissa in Cappadocia, he ~~could~~ (not, manage) to prevent the Turks from plundering Ikonion.
- An important battle ~~took place~~ ^{took place} (take place) at Sebasteia in the autumn of 1070. The Byzantines ~~were down~~ ^{were defeated} (defeat); but then Manuel Komnenos persuaded Arisghi, who ~~was~~ (be) at odds with the sultan, to join the emperor's side.
- The sultan, who ~~needed~~ ^{needed} (need) to secure his northern flank, ~~agreed~~ ^{agreed} (agree) to a peace treaty on condition that the emperor ~~paid~~ ^{paid} (pay) a yearly tribute. But in the meantime Afshin al-Turki ~~penetrated~~ ^{penetrated} (penetrate) deep into the territory of Byzantine Asia Minor.
- The Byzantine army ~~moved~~ ^{moved} (move) across the River Sangarios to Caesarea and the emperor ~~arrived~~ ^{arrived} (arrive) at Theodosiopolis: at this point the sultan ~~was~~ (be) in Vostan, near Narek. By mid-August Romanos ~~had on~~ ^{had on} (retake) Manzikert.
- The battle ~~ended~~ ^{ended} (end) in humiliating defeat for the Byzantines, with Romanos IV ~~being~~ ^{being} (capture) and ~~brought~~ ^{brought} (bring) before Alp Arslan.
- Romanos ~~realized~~ ^{realized} (realize) too late that the sultan ~~was~~ ^{was} (approach), and ~~divided~~ ^{divided} (divide) his forces by sending large contingents in the direction of Akhlat.

- The emperor ~~was~~ ^{was} (betray) by the proedros Andronikos Doukas, whose detachment ~~widrew~~ ^{widrew} (withdraw) when the outcome of the battle was still uncertain.
- The bitter experience of the three decades before the battle of Manzikert ~~had shown~~ ^{had shown} (show) that the Byzantines' defense of the region ~~relied~~ ^{relied} (rely) on a strong field army.
- In June 1074 he ~~sent~~ ^{sent} (send) an embassy to the Seljuk sultan Malik Shah but, as time ~~was~~ ^{was} (press), the emperor also ~~sought~~ ^{sought} (seek) help from the leader of the roving Oghuz band nearby.
- He ~~was~~ ^{was} (capture) and so cruelly ~~made~~ ^{made} (blind) on 29 June 1072 that he ~~and~~ ^{and} (die) a few weeks later.

4. Choose the best:

primary, audacious, humiliating, imperial, bitter, military, western, Turkish, Seljuk, territorial, civil, field, Byzantine, financial, open, peace, widowed.

- ~~widowed~~ ^{widowed} Empress
- ~~primary~~ ^{primary} aim
- ~~peace~~ ^{peace} treaty
- ~~audacious~~ ^{audacious} raid
- ~~open~~ ^{open} war
- ~~humiliating~~ ^{humiliating} defeat
- ~~financial~~ ^{financial} difficulties
- ~~imperial~~ ^{imperial} army
- ~~Byzantine~~ ^{Byzantine} territories
- ~~bitter~~ ^{bitter} experience
- ~~field~~ ^{field} army

12. military unit
13. civil war
14. western mercenaries
15. territorial acquisition
16. Turkish hordes
17. Seljuk sultan

✓ 5. Choose the best:

1. In the spring of 1070 the(king, emperor) sent the kouropalates Manuel Komnenos, nephew of the late emperor Isaak I Komnenos (1057-59), as strategos autokrator of the Byzantine(eastern, western) army.
2. The sultan, who needed to secure his(southern, north-ern) flank, agreed to a peace(treaty, truce) on condition that the emperor paid a yearly tribute.
3. Alp Arslan believed that Diogenes had(broken, violated) the truce; he abandoned plans to(invade, go) to Syria and hastened back towards the Byzantine army.
4. The(sultan, caliph) intended to concentrate on Syria instead of attacking the Byzantine(cities, borders), and that he faced serious financial difficulties in paying his own(soldiers, officers).
5. Romanos was also(obliged, required) to cede four cities in northern Syria and Armenia to Alp Arslan before the sultan would(kill, release) him.
6. After 1071 the main field army was no(more, longer) an operational military unit,(despite, although) the empire still possessed battle-worthy(detachments, troops).

7. Romanos wrote to his wife, the(queen, empress) Eudocia, informing her of what had happened.
8. Eudocia was(compelled, forced) by them to become a(maid, nun).
9. It was Romanos'(failure, death) which gave the Turks the opportunity to invade Byzantine(cities, territories) and, more importantly to remain permanently in(Byzantium, Anatolia).
10. Artuq left(Syria, Asia Minor), while Russell withdrew to the(theme, area) of Armeniakoi.

✗ 6. Circle the correct:

1. Romanos Diogenes was crowned emperor after:
 - a. he was invited by Manuel Komnenos
 - b. the battle of Manzikert
 - c. a successful coup d'état
 - d. he had been invited by Empress Eudokia
2. Romanos Diogenes set out for Membij, Syria:
 - a. two months before he was crowned emperor
 - b. between spring 1069 and the winter of 1069/70
 - c. two months after he had been crowned emperor
 - d. together with Alexios Komnenos
3. Manuel Komnenos:
 - a. was sent by Isaak I Komnenos to Ikonion
 - b. was sent to Chaldia as strategos autokrator of the Byzantine eastern army.
 - c. was son of the late emperor Isaak I Komnenos
 - d. managed to defeat the Western mercenaries in Ikonion

Manuel Palaiologos was, at the age of seventy-three, more cautious: in 1423, unable to defend Thessaloniki against the Ottomans, he invited the republic of Venice to do it for him. Actually, the Venetians were initially welcomed as no great friends of the pope of Rome, but found the place expensive to defend and the locals doing deals with the Turks. The real end came with archbishop Symeon's death late in 1429. The Ottomans entered a demoralized city on 29 March 1430; the Venetian captains had slipped away, the icon of Hodegetria was smashed and 7,000 Thessalonicians were taken captive.

What happened next is partly revealed in Ottoman *tahrir defters*, tax and census registers. Short of manpower, the Ottomans targeted cities such as Thessaloniki, first to Islamice, and then Turkicise. Outside the walls the overwhelmingly peasant population could await assimilation. Sultan Mehmet II had a declared policy of demographic manipulation, today called 'ethnic cleansing', which has good Byzantine precedents. Forcible deportation and resettlement, along with recruitment and natural erosion by conversion should soon have made Thessaloniki the second Ottoman city of the empire. But this did not happen. The place recovered slowly after 1430, within walls enclosing about 285 hectares, which in medieval Mediterranean terms could encompass a population of 30,000 or more.]

Δ In 1478 the city had a Muslim population of 4,320, but its Christian element, with 6,094 souls, was still in an absolute majority with 59 per cent of households. By c. 1500 the Christian population had grown to 7,986 but, with 8,575, the Muslim population had doubled to reach, for the first and last time, a simple majority of 42 per cent of the inhabitants of Thessaloniki. But around 1500 a third category was introduced, if incompletely recorded: 3,770 Jews. By 1519, 15,715 were registered: 54 per cent of the population of Thessaloniki,

an absolute majority which they maintained until the semi-conversion of many to Islam together with their false Messiah, Sabbatai Zevi (1625-76), after 1666.

The conversion of the major city of the Balkans, from the staunchly Roman orthodox see of Archbishop Palamas, Glabas and Symeon, first into a Muslim stronghold and then into the largest Jewish city in the world, all within four decades, needs explanation. In the past, Byzantine emperors had in turn invited western Christian powers and Ottoman Turks to fight their wars for them against orthodox Serbs and Bulgarians, and regretted the expedient. Now the Ottoman state was faced with a greater, demographic, war. If Thessaloniki could not be turned Turk, a third urban element could be introduced. Before 1430 there is evidence for a few Greek-speaking and Karaite Jews in the city, not even registered in 1478. But after their conquest of Granada in 1492, the catholic sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabel, expelled their Spanish (Sephardic) Jews. Bayazid II welcomed them via Constantinople, largely to settle in Thessaloniki. It was the greatest forcible deportation and resettlement of all. Ottoman demographic strategy meant that Thessaloniki did not have a Roman orthodox majority until after 1912, when it fell to Greece, once more to become a second city.]

EXERCISES

✓ 1. Give the term:

1st & 2nd paragraphs

- A gathering of people held at regular intervals for barter and sale of goods. *traders*
- A parson corresponding in some respects to a father; a protector. *evangelist*

- * Title of any of the former emperors of Russian and, at various times, the sovereigns of other Slavic nations. *tsar*
- * Estimation in which a person or thing is commonly held, whether favorable or not. *reputation*
- * Great eagerness to do something or to be involved in something. *enthusiasm*
- * A state uniting many territories and peoples under a single sovereign power. *empire*
- * The city which is the seat of government. *capital*
- * Someone or something which is not yet clearly or completely formed or organized. *inchoate*
- * A bishop of the highest rank. *archbishop*

3rd paragraph

- * Belonging to or relating to a town or city. *urban*
- * Any person of the class of small farmers or of farm laborers. *peasant*
- * An outbreak against a government. *uprising*
- * A local body for self-government esp. in medieval towns. *commune*
- * Something taught as the principles of a religion, political party etc. *doctrine*
- * The study of religious doctrines and matters of divinity; spec. the study of God and the relations between God, mankind, and the universe. *theology*

4th paragraph

- * To hem in with armed forces, esp. for a sustained attack. *besiege (πολιορκία)*
- * An established system of political administration by which a nation, state, district is ruled. *government*
- * To resist or oppose boldly or openly. *defy (ηρουνάω)*
- * A final offer or demand, esp. by one of the parties engaged in negotiations, the rejection of which leads to a break in relations and unilateral action. *ultimatum (επιβίβασμα)*

- * Any group, esp. a large one, as the members of a church. *flock*
- * The practice of making people obey rules or standards of behavior, and punishing them when they do not. *discipline*
- * The official seat, or center of authority, of a bishop. *see (εἶσα)*
- * Anyone elected or appointed to an office or position of authority in a government, business, institution, society. *officer*
- * The seizure and control of a country or area by military forces. *occupation*

5th paragraph

- * The answer to a problem. *— — — solution*
- * A change from one belief, religion, doctrine to another. *— conversion*
- * A speech given as instruction in religion, esp. by a priest during services, using a text from Scripture. *— sermon*
- * The act of enlisting personnel into an army, a party etc. *recruitment*
- * An imposing and collecting of tax or other payment. *levy*
- * The management of governmental or institutional affairs. *administration*

6th paragraph

- * To go back to a former owner. *revert*
- * Warm or intense in feeling; passionate. *ardent*
- * To bring back to a former condition. *restore*
- * An image or picture of Jesus, Mary, a saint etc. venerated as sacred. *— icon (εικόνα)*
- * A person caught and held prisoner, as in war. *captive*

7th paragraph

- * A compulsory payment, usually a percentage, levied on income, property value etc. for the support of a government. *levied on income, tax (φόρος)*
- * An official, usually periodic, count of population and recording of economic status, age, sex etc. *census (εγγραφή) (απογραφή)*
- * Records or lists of names, events, items etc. often kept by an official appointed to do so. *register*

- The cultural absorption of a minority group into the main cultural body. — *assimilation*
- To state or announce openly and formally. — *declare*
- A principal, plan, or course of action, as pursued by a government, organization etc. — *policy*
- To shut in all around; surround. — *encompass*

9th paragraph

- The person or institution that has the highest power in a country. — *stronghold (μεγαπολις)*
- To drive out by force; deprive of rights, citizenship etc. — *expel*
- To migrate to and set up a community in. — *(re)settlement*
- *Expulsion* of an undesirable alien from a country. — *deportation (απελαση)*
- An independent government, within a territory or territories having definite boundaries. — *sovereignty*

✓✓ 2. Circle the correct term:

1. An anti-aristocratic political group with social demands that dominated political developments in Thessaloniki from 1342 until 1350.
a. hesychasts • b. zealots c. scholasticists
2. Member of a school of mysticism developed by the monks of Mount Athos in the 14th century.
a. Arian • b. hesychast c. catholic
3. A vast Turkish sultanate of southwest Asia, northeast Africa, and southeast Europe. It was founded in the 13th century by Osman I and ruled by his descendants until its dissolution after World War I.
• a. Ottoman Empire b. Seljuk Sultanate c. Eastern Muslim Sultanate

bubonic plague: a very infectious disease spread by rats & fleas causing swelling, fever & death
ENGLISTORIA

4. An outbreak of *bubonic plague* that was pandemic throughout Europe and much of Asia in the 14th century.
a. The Great Plague b. The Black Plague c. The Black Death
5. The body of ideas reflecting the social needs and aspirations of an individual, group, class, or culture.
a. philosophy b. doctrine • c. ideology
6. A manifestation of *divine will or truth*.
• a. revelation • b. apocalypse c. *denomination* (denominatio)
7. The dominant western Christian theological and philosophical school of the Middle Ages, based on the authority of the Latin Fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators.
a. mysticism • b. scholasticism c. liberalism
8. The bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church on earth.
a. Patriarch • b. Pope c. Archbishop of Rome
9. The systematic elimination of an ethnic group or groups from a region or society, as by deportation, forced emigration, or genocide.
• a. ethnic cleansing b. ethnic genocide b. holocaust
10. Denoting or relating to the Latin or Western Church.
a. Protestant • b. Lutheran b. Catholic

✗ 3. Put the verbs into the correct tense:

1. The city(lie) near to where the Vardar river(cross) the Egnatian Way before debouching into the Aegean Sea.

2. The Slavs(*find*) Thessaloniki was the key which they(*not, turn*).
3. Its commune(*be*) a hardly surprising response to outside pressures: civil war in Byzantium, the Ottoman entry into Europe and the threat of Dusan, all(*compound*) by the Black Death.
4. His doctrines(*confirm*) by the Roman orthodox church in the next century and(*remain*) the vital spiritual ideology of the Slav orthodox in particular.
5. The essentially mystical theology of Palamas(*maintain*) that the unknowable essence of God(*approach*) by revelation rather than reason.
6. Palamism(*give*) expression by hesychasts whose spiritual connections with the political Zealots(*be*) both obvious and obscure.
7. On St Demetrios' Day 1383 Glabas(*warn*) his flock to mend their ways, just as St Paul(*write, twice*) to the Thessalonians.
8. In 1393 the archbishop(*venture*) back to his see. He found that the world there(*not, end*).
9. Ottoman occupation(*be*) more tolerable than Manuel(*threaten*).
10. The Ottomans(*enter*) a demoralized city on 29 March 1430; the Venetian captains(*slip away*), the icon of Hodegetria(*smash*) and 7,000 Thessalonians(*take*) captive.

✓✓ 4. Choose between the two:

- ✓ 1. For all these peoples it appeared to be the strategic or commercial key to the(*Balkans, Byzantine Empire*).
- ✓ 2. The city lies near to where the(*Strymon, Vardar*) river crosses the(*Apian, Egnatian*) Way before debouching into the Aegean Sea.
- ✓ 3. The fourteenth-century urban and peasant(*revolts, uprisings*) of(*western, northern*) Europe were paralleled in Byzantium.
- ✓ 4. Even the most aggressive of Serbian(*tsars, emperors*), Stefan Dusan (1331-55), was unable to take the long-desired city of St(*George, Demetrios*).
- ✓ 5. Palamas was(*archbishop, patriarch*) of Thessaloniki from 1347 to 1359.
- ✓ 6. On the nearby monastic commune of Mount Athos,(*Palamism, scholasticism*) was given expression by(*zealots, hesychasts*).
7. The(*Ottomans, Venetians*) first(*occupied, besieged*) Thessaloniki from 1383 to 1387.
8. Sultan Bayazid I had granted the(*citizens, peasants*) special favors and had left the infrastructure of Byzantine local(*authority, government*) and its officers largely in place.
9. Sultan Mehmet II had a declared policy of(*ethnographic, demographic*) manipulation, today called 'ethnic cleansing'.
10. After their conquest of Granada in 1492, the catholic(*emperors, sovereigns*), Ferdinand and Isabel, expelled their Spanish (Sephardic)(*Jews, Ottomans*).