

NAME:

AEGEAN JEOPARDY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

333-332 BCE	Attalus III	Ionia	Parhenon	Socrates
212 BCE	Athens	Istanbul	Peloponnese	Sparta
1054	Bue Mosque	Justinian I	Peloponnesian War	Strangulation
1453	Colonel's Coup	Laodicea	Pergamum	Suleyman
1687	Constantine	Lord Byron	Persians	Tanzimat
1821	Corinth	Macedonia	Perikles	Thebes
1881	Crete	Marathon	Philadelphia	Thermopylai
1918	Crimean War	Mehmet II	Philhellenism	Thessaloniki
1919	Cyprus	Menderes, Adnan	Philip of Macedonia	Thessaly
1922	Cyrus I	Mercouri, Merlina		Thucydides
1940	Darius I	Metaxas	Philippi	Thyatira
1943-1949	Devsirme	Miletus	Plato	Troy
1951-52	Ephesus	Millet System	Rhodes	Tulip Period
1999	Fourth Crusade	Mongols	Salamis	Venizelos, Eleutherios
2004	Gallipoli	Mount Olympus	Sardis	War of Greek Independence
Actium	Great Idea	Murat I	Schliemann, Heinrich	
Alexander the Great	Gran Vizier	Mycenae	Selcuk Turks	War of Turkish Independence
Anatolia	Hagia Sophia	Otho	Seleucids	Whirling Dervishes
Ankara	Hittites	Ottoman Empire	Sezer, Ahmet	Xenophon
Areopagus	Homer	Ottoman Turks	Simitris, Costas	Xerxes
Armenia	Herodotus	Papandreou, George and Andreas		Young Turks
Ataturk	Janissaries	Paris	Smyrna	
Aristotle	Iconoclasts			

- Match each of the items in the table above to the number statements below
- All the items in the table will be used (*and some should be used more than once*)
- These items/statements come from the required readings and the Bible except the last three statements on page 13 names.
- **DUE ON JANUARY 2 @ 5 p.m.**

1. Meaning “father of Turks” this was the surname take by Mustafa Kemal in 1934.
2. According to Acts 18, Paul appeared before the Roman proconsul Gallio at the bema in this city.
3. The founder of the Persian Empire he extended his kingdom to include Asia Minor.
4. In the Ottoman Empire, this position became the sultan’s head of government administration.
5. This is when a cannonball fired by the Venetian navy struck an ammunition magazine within the Parthenon thereby severally damaging it.
6. Greek city that sits at the southern end of the isthmus linking Peloponnesia and the rest of mainland Greece, it was a major commercial center in ancient Greece.
7. The capital of the Byzantine Empire for a thousand years and then the capital of the Ottoman Empire.
8. Ancient Greek historian who was a pupil of Socrates and a mercenary leader in the Persian army; after a falling out with the Persians he lead his band of 10,000 Greeks across eastern Turkey and back to safety in Greece via the Black Sea.
9. This is when the Turkish War of Independence began.
10. The author of Revelation warns the church in this city that they are living where Satan’s throne is and warns them against the teachings of the Nicolaitans.
11. Greek philosopher living in the 4th century who classified biology, the physical world, politics, poetics, rhetoric, etc. and who served as tutor for the young Alexander the Great.
12. The Ottoman sultan whose army captured Constantinople in 1453 thus ending the Byzantine Empire.
13. The name of the ancient city of Byzantium.

14. This ancient city in Turkey not only had a significant temple to Artemis but it has the largest ancient synagogue found outside of Judaea/Galilee.
15. Begun in May 1919 under Ataturk's leadership it continued until 1923 with the Treaty of Lausanne.
16. This city-state was the victor of the Peloponnesian War but their political inflexibility soon led to their demise so that within four decades of their victory over Athens the myth of their military superiority was destroyed when they were defeated by an alliance of other city-states under the leadership of Thebes.
17. Built in 447 BCE as a temple to the goddess Athena, it is the prominent structure on the acropolis in Athens.
18. A common name for the region we know as Turkey.
19. This was the notion that the destiny of Greece was to have a state that not only included Greece but also western Asia Minor, and it infected Greek state policy from their War of Independence until the shattering events of 1922.
20. After Constantine, he was probably the greatest emperor of the Byzantine Empire ruling from 527-565. During his reign there was a flourishing of the arts, writings, education, and building.
21. This is when Alexander the Great defeated the Persians led by Darius III at the battles of Issus and Gaugamela thereby destroying Persia and making it Alexander's possession.
22. Born in Thessaloniki, he is essentially the founder of modern Turkey.
23. British poet who was an ardent philhellene, he came to Greece in 1824 during its war of independence hoping to reconcile the various Greek factions but within a month he caught a chill and died.
24. Prince of Troy who carried off Helen, the wife of the king of Sparta, and thus sparked the Trojan War.

25. This is when Italy invades Greece and is defeated by the Greeks
26. These people who originated in central Asia were ferocious horsemen who migrated to Anatolia in the 11th century and eventually conquered it. The regions contemporary name comes from them.
27. The author of Revelation commends the church in this city for its diligence in keeping the Lord's word even though they themselves have little power so that they will be rewarded by being made a pillar in God's temple.
28. This ancient city was on the river Pactolus which was known for its deposits of gold. According to legend this is the river in which Midas washed. This city was populated by Lydians who were the first to mint coins in gold and silver.
29. Though in the Middle Ages this was an insignificant town, it became the capital of modern Greece in 1833 and remains so today.
30. At this famous battle in 480 BCE Leonidas, the king of Sparta, had a meager force of only 300 Spartans, 400 Thebans, and 700 Thespians, and yet he fought off the Persian army of about 200,000 on this narrow strip of land between mountains and sea until one of the Greeks treacherously showed the Persians a trail in the mountains so that the Persians were able to surround and kill the Greeks resisting them.
31. Begun in 1821, it continued until 1832 with the installation of Otho as King.
32. A finger of land that juts into the Aegean on the European side of Turkey along the Dardanelles where in 1916 the Turkish army under Mustafa Kemal dealt a crushing defeat to the invading British army.
33. This is when the Greek War of Independence began.
34. Area in western Anatolia including the ancient city of Miletus which had a significant Greek population over the course of the centuries. In 499 BCE the rulers of the area tried to revolt against Persian rule which resulted in the destruction of Miletus and eventually led to the Persian invasion of Greece a decade later.

35. This is when many Jews were peaceably settled from Babylon into Asia Minor by Antiochus III in order to make the population more pro-Seleucids.
36. This battle was fought about 26 miles north of Athens between the Athenians and the Persians in 486 BCE. The badly outnumbered Athenians defeated the Persian army and ended that round of the Persian invasion of Greece.
37. Home of the Greek gods.
38. Site of the 42 BCE battle in which the Roman triumvirate of Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus defeated the senatorial conspirators who had participated in the assassination of Julius Caesar.
39. This when the final split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church occurred as each essentially excommunicated the other.
40. This ancient city is modern day Izmir, the second largest city in Turkey.
41. This famous Ottoman sultans ruled in the middle of the 16th century (thus was a contemporary of Luther). Under his reign there was a golden age of arts and architecture.
42. This Cretan politician became one of the foremost and influential political leaders in modern Greece. He first came to prominence in the early 20th century as he introduced radical reforms in areas such as taxation, civil service, education, labor unions, wages, and land reform. In 1912 under his statesmanship the size of Greece was nearly doubled as northern Greece moved from Ottoman control to Greek control. Unfortunately his relentless commitment to the Great Idea not only spelled doom for the Greek army but severely hampered internal strengthening of the Greek government.
43. In his letter to the church of this city, the author of Revelation is concerned because while they have been vigilant in guarding against evil, they have forgotten love.
44. The one city in the world that spans two continents.

45. The author of Revelation writes to the church in this city claiming that they tolerate a Jezebel who is misleading their members.
46. During this event in 1204, Constantinople, though a city of Christians was sacked and a Latin king was installed over Constantinople for a short period of time.
47. He was the Roman emperor whose conversion to Christianity resulted in the Christianization of the empire and who moved the empire's capital from Rome to Constantinople.
48. City in central Turkey that became the capital of modern Turkey in 1923.
49. This is when Constantinople was finally conquered by the Ottomans thereby ending the Byzantine Empire.
50. Majestic church built in 536 during the reign of Justinian; it is the only main Byzantine building still standing in Istanbul. After the Muslim conquest of the city it became a mosque; in the 20th century it was made a national museum by Ataturk.
51. While in a jail in this Greek town, Paul and Silas experience an earthquake so that their cell door was opened. They, however, were busy singing hymns and did not try to escape. Subsequently, the jailer and his household were baptized by Paul.
52. Greek actress who later became head of the Greek Ministry of Culture and who led a fight to have treasures from Greek antiquity returned from museums in London, Paris, and Germany.
53. This is the name of the region of southern Greece that is linked to the rest of Greece by the isthmus of Corinth.
54. Greek philosopher whose relentless pursuit of truth and ethical principles so upset the populace of Athens after their defeat in the Peloponnesian War that he was condemned to death. He willingly carried out the sentence by drinking hemlock. One of his students was Plato through whose writings we know the most about this philosopher.
55. Movement in the 8th century which sought to remove images and icons from places of Christian worships including the Hagia Sophia.

56. Greek city that was destroyed by the Romans in 146 BCE and was not resettled or rebuilt until the Romans undertook the establishment of a colony city settled by freedmen, merchants, and artisans in 44 BCE.
57. He came to power in Greece in 1936 as a right wing reactionary and held power until his death in 1941.

58. The modern name of the ancient city of Constantinople.

59. He was the elected leader in Athens during its golden age and spurred on its imperial expansion resulting in the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War in which Thebes, Corinth, and especially Sparta opposed Athens. He died in a plague shortly after the war began.

60. This is when Greece nearly doubled in size as Turkey was forced by Great Britain to cede Thessaly and Arta

61. Group that included Kemal Mustafa that arose in Salonica at the start of the 20th century in an attempt to reform the Ottoman government. In the end their movement resulted in deposing the Sultan. Unfortunately their nationalism and pro-German leanings resulted in revolts in the Balkans, Crete, and Macedonia. By 1913, the Balkans had broken away from Turkish control while Crete and northern Greece (including Salonica) became part of Greece.

62. This northern city is the second largest city of modern Greece and has been a prime port on the Aegean since its founding by one of Alexander the Great's generals. It was the birth place of Ataturk and it was from here that the Young Turks launched their attempts to reform the Ottoman government.

63. Ancient Greek historian whose work picks up where Herodotus leaves off. From his work we especially know about the Peloponnesian War. In his perspective, the Athenian defeat was retribution for its misuse of power.

64. This Macedonian Greek literally changed the face and shape of much of the world through his conquests which spread from Greece all the way to India.

65. According to later Christian legend, John the beloved disciple and Mary settled in this city in Asia Minor and from there she ascended into heaven.

66. Region in eastern Turkey that witnessed extreme acts of genocide in both the 19th and 20th centuries.
67. The largest city in modern Turkey.
68. This is when the Great Idea came to a disastrous end as the Turks literally pushed the Greeks out of Asia Minor with the burning of Smyrna.
69. In his letter to the church in this town the author of Revelation berets them for being neither hot nor cold. The city itself is near ancient Colossae and is the most interior of the seven cities addressed in Revelation.
70. His statue can be found in almost every town and city in Turkey.
71. Mediterranean island which had a flourishing Minoan culture and was an activity trading people in the Bronze Age.
72. Also known as Mars Hill this is a traditional site on the acropolis of Athens where, according to Acts 17, Paul delivered a speech to the Athenians.
73. These are the years of violent civil war within Greece.
74. Turkish prime minister during the 1950s who helped spawn significant economic growth in Turkey. He was overthrown in a bloodless coup in 1960 and was subsequently tried and executed. Over two decades later his reputation was rehabilitated and the airport in Izmir was named after him.
75. Grand empire that existed in one form or another from the middle of the 14th century to the dawn of the 20th century and at its zenith stretched over three continents from Morocco to Iran to Hungary.
76. Author of the Iliad and Odyssey who was thought to be born in ancient Smyrna.
77. At the conclusion of the Greek war of independence, the European powers made this German the first king of the newly independent Greece.

78. This is the name of the central region of Greece
79. He succeeded his father, Darius I, as king of Persia and was determined to succeed in conquering Greece which his father had failed to do at the battle of Marathon. To that end he gathered an immense army at Sardis and marched via Troy to the Hellespont where his army crossed for 7 days into Europe on a boat bridge. At the same time he had a fleet of over 1,000 ships. After defeating Leonidas and the Spartans at Thermopylae he marched onto Athens which he sacked and plundered. But under the leadership of Themistocles, the smaller Athenian navy defeated the Persian fleet at Salamis while he watched his defeat from shore.
80. City in western Anatolia where, according to Acts 20, Paul delivered his farewell Asian speech to the leaders of the Ephesian church.
81. Ancient city in Turkey whose thousand year existence came to an end when it was destroyed by the Mycenaeans in the middle of the 13th century BCE. Through the works of Homer its destruction became the stuff of legend.
82. In this war, France and Great Britain fought as an ally of the Ottoman empire against Russia with the result that the Ottoman empire retained authority over the Christians within its realm and that the Black Sea, Danube, and waterways between the Black Sea and the Aegean were neutral waters.
83. Naval battle in 480 BCE in which the Athenian navy suckered the larger Persian navy into narrow waters and burned the majority of the Persian fleet as its emperor Xerxes watched helplessly from the shore sitting on a golden throne.
84. City that was the center of the predominant Greek “civilization” at the end of the Bronze Age and was ruled by the heroes of Troy including Agamemnon. It was first excavated by Heinrich Schliemann in 1874.
85. At the end of the Mongol invasion, this group came to power led first by Osman. Its descendants would rule over Turkey for over 700 years.
86. Greek philosopher and student of Socrates he wrote the Republic.

87. He initiated a series of sweeping reforms (including adopting the international calendar/clock, the metric system, Latin script, legalization of alcohol, abolishing the fez) between 1923-1934 that changed Turkey and its way of life.
88. War between Sparta and Athens from 431-404 BCE in which the Spartans eventually triumphed.
89. According to Acts 16, Paul founded a church here in which Lydia became the patroness.
90. Battle off the western coast of Greece in which Octavian (Caesar Augustus) defeats the forces of Antony and Cleopatra in 31 BCE and thus paves the way for him to become the first Roman emperor.
91. Ancient Greek city state that at times allied with and other times vied with Athens, Sparta, and Corinth for supremacy. It played a central role in the defeat of Sparta following the Peloponnesian War. Along with the Athenians it sought to resist the movement of Philip of Macedonia into central Greece. Its army was defeated by Philip and Alexander at the battle of Chaironeia in 338 BCE.
92. The author of Revelation claims that the church in this city is dead and calls on them repent; though he does note that a few here have not soiled their garments.
93. He was the last ruler of Pergamum whose interests included studies in medicine and zoology, and who in his will left his kingdom to Rome bringing about Roman rule in Asia Minor.
94. This was a flourishing period of enlightenment in the first half of the 18th century in which the Ottoman Empire and western Europe had peaceful relations and exchange of influences including that of flowers.
95. This family who came to rule the region of Asia Minor, Syria, and Israel were descendants of one of Alexander the Great's generals. This family of rulers included the infamous Antiochus IV Epiphanes against whom the Maccabees revolted.
96. Mediterranean island where the unrest and disputes between the Greek majority and the Turkish minority have almost brought the nations of Greece and Turkey to the point of war in the later parts of the 20th century.

97. This group had an empire which ruled over much of Anatolia from about 2000-1250 BCE.
98. This was a major reform of the structures of the Ottoman empire in the 19th century that included the abolition of the Janissaries, the reorganization of the army and government, the abolition of the turban and introduction of the fez, and the introduction of secular schools.
99. Living from 490-425 BCE he is considered the father of history and wrote about the Persian and Greek conflicts of the 5th century BCE.
100. Militaristic ancient city-state located in the remote center of the Peloponnese.
101. Sultan who extended Ottoman rule into Europe by conquering northern Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia in the late 14th century. His armies were the first Turkish forces to use Christian mercenaries and guns (both cannons and muskets).
102. This is the ancient name of the region of northern Greece from where Philip and Alexander came. A great controversy was caused when a former region of Yugoslavia tried to take it as the name of their newly founded country in the 1990s.
103. In the middle of the 13th century they arrived in Anatolia and overthrew Seljuk power. The Ottomans rose to power in the subsequent power vacuum.
104. They ruled over Turkey, Iran, and Iraq from the middle of the 6th century BCE until the time of Alexander the Great, and twice invaded Greece with massive forces only to be defeated by much smaller Greek forces.
105. This city was the intellectual center for ancient Greece until its academic institutions were shut down by the emperor Justinian. It did not have an academy for another 15 centuries.
106. This is when both Turkey and Greece enter NATO.
107. This German millionaire was the first to do extensive archaeological excavations at ancient Troy and Mycenae. Indeed it could be said that he discovered the site of ancient Troy. Unfortunately some of his primitive methods destroyed a good deal of the sites. Many of the treasures that he found ended up either in the Berlin museum or as jewelry worn by his wife Sophia.

108. In the mid 4th century BCE he expanded his kingdom from northern Greece and through diplomacy and force overtook the city-states of southern Greece winning a decisive battle against Thebes and Athens at Khaironeia in 338 BCE. Two years later, however, he was assassinated and his twenty year old son, Alexander, became king.
109. In the Ottoman Empire this was the structure by which national groups ruled their own territories under the overall command of the sultan.
110. The Persian king who first invaded Greece with the intent of crushing Athens for its role in the Ionian revolt but whose army was defeated by the vastly outnumbered Athenians at the battle of Marathon.
111. This city was burned in 1922 when the Turkish army drove the Greek army out of Turkey and thus squashed the Greek government's pursuit of the Great Idea.
112. An elite military corps in the Ottoman army (often made up of Christian youths made to convert to Islam) they held considerable political power even to the point that they would participate in revolts and the overthrowal of Sultans. They were finally abolished in 1826.
113. Most famous mosque in Istanbul, it was built in the early 17th century.
114. This is when after devastating earthquakes in both Turkey and Greece the two countries sent extensive aide to each other and thus a new era of friendship between these two long time enemies dawned.
115. This is the system whereby boys from Christian families in the Ottoman empire were taken from their families and brought up as Muslims and participated in the sultan's armed forces.
116. Ancient city in Turkey that housed the second largest library in the ancient world, was a major medical center, was a center for sculpture, and had the magnificent altar of Zeus.
117. The church in this Greek town provided Paul with significant support and in a letter he utilizes a Christ-hymn to model for them the Christian perspective for living.

118. Paul founded a church in this Greek city and his consoling letter to that church is the oldest extant Christian document.
119. A movement among the educated class in American and Europe in the late 18th and early 19th centuries that had a romantic attachment to Greece and so formed societies that raised money and political support for an independent Greece.
120. This city in Asia Minor was a major port on the Aegean and was the site of the temple of Artemis, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
121. An island in the Aegean that had a significant Greek population even though it is much closer to Turkey. At the mouth of its harbor stood a colossus that was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
122. The Greek government was seized by a group of military officers in 1967 whose junta held control over Greece and suspended democracy for the next seven years.
123. This is when the Ottoman Empire surrendered to the Allies thus ending their participation in World War I and setting up the demise of the Ottoman Empire.
124. According to Acts 19, Paul ran afoul of the silversmiths in this city so that a riot threatened to rock the entire city.
125. The author of Revelation writes to the church of this city commending them in the midst of their poverty, tribulation, and suffering some form of verbal denouncement from the synagogue community. He calls on them to be faithful in the midst of their coming tribulations.
126. Father and son were prominent in Greek politics from World War Two through the 1990s. The father was a staunch anti-communist whose centrist party was in and out of power at various points from the end of World War Two into the mid 60s. The son was a socialist who headed Greece's first socialist government in the 80s.
127. The current president of Turkey.

128. The current president of Greece.
129. This is when the Olympics return to Greece.

_____ Number Correct (129 possible points)

