

... 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 Our manifold and multifarious legacy from the ancient Greeks does not include their polytheistic religion – which was superseded and suppressed by various forms of Judaeo-Christianity and then Islam.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 Acragas (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 *murmur* 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*
- 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*
- 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. *Sacrifice*
- Express indirectly by an image, form, or model. *Symbolize*
- Of inferior size, strength, or significance. *puny*
- A wide gap, as in understanding. *gulf*

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.
a. Aristotle b. Democritus c. Plato
- The two promontories at the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar.
 a. Pillars of Heracles b. Pillars of Theseus
c. Pillars of Gibraltar
- King of Macedon and military leader; conqueror of Greece, Egypt and Persia.
 a. Alexander the Great b. Phillip II c. Lysimachus
- Non-Greek in origin, imitative of incomprehensible speech.
a. cruel b. atrocious c. barbarous
- Series of wars between Greek states and Persia, particularly two invasions of Greece by Persia (490, 480-479).
a. Persian Conflicts b. Persian Battles c. Persian Wars
- Greek poet, one of the greatest and most influential writers of all time. The ancient Greeks attributed to him the great epic poems *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.
a. Hesiod b. Homer c. Virgil

- A battle in 490 BC in which the Athenians and their allies defeated the Persians.
a. Battle of Thermopylae b. Battle of Marathon
c. 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.
a. Battle of Salamis b. Battle of Plataea
c. Battle of Thermopylae
- Athenian tragic dramatist. The first of the three great Greek writers of tragedy.
a. Sophocles b. Euripides c. 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.
 a. Archimedes b. Pythagoras c. Democritus
- A regime established by force, with power vested in a single individual.
a. monarchy b. tyranny c. oligarchy
- Form of government in which sovereignty is vested in a single person whose right to rule is generally hereditary and who is empowered to remain in office for life.
a. oligarchy b. dictatorship c. monarchy
- A state or government characterized by the rule of the wealthy.
a. aristocracy b. oligarchy c. plutocracy

14. Leadership by a small privileged class or a minority thought to be best qualified.
 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.
 a. superior law b. constitution c. federation
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.
 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.
 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. states nation
2. components different
3. entities political
4. description onomatopoeic
5. language unintelligible
6. point turning
7. conflict epic
8. Wars Persian
9. culture high
10. victories unexpected
11. activity cultural
12. drama tragic
13. customs social
14. achievement human
15. word loan
16. proverb popular
17. religion polytheistic
18. worship religious
19. mortals punny
20. rituals formulaic

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

- rich citizens
 - Greeks by language
17. The word *Demokratia* was a of *demos* and *kratos*.
- loan
 - morpheme
 - collocation
 - compound
18. A popular proverb says that the ancient Greeks "had a for it".
- solution
 - reason
 - word
 - problem
19. For the ancient Greeks..... mattered above all:
- dogma
 - clergy
 - doctrine
 - formulaic rituals
20. The statue of Zeus at Olympia was crafted by:
- Zeus himself
 - Phidias
 - Ictinus
 - An anonymous sculptor
21. The most characteristic act of religious worship was the performance of a.....
- sacrifice
 - religious wedding
 - religious play
 - 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.
5. Judaeo-Christianity and Islam are based on the presumption of a(*multi, single*) deity.
6. *Demos* could be interpreted to mean either "people" or the(*masses, state*).
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 dispossessed, 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

- 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 process of law. *trial*
- Putting a condemned person to death. *execution*
- A body of persons sworn to judge and give a verdict on a given matter. *jury*
- An unsuccessful ending to a struggle or contest. *defeat*

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

5th & 6th paragraphs

- 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*
- All the words of a language. *vocabulary*
- The science or occupation of cultivating land and rearing crops and livestock. *agriculture*
- One bound in servitude as the property of a person or household. *Slave*

7th & 8th paragraphs

- 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*
- 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-

vestigating the 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. origins *supernatural*
2. tale *traditional*
3. fiction *romantic*
4. sciences *natural*
5. eclipse *solar*
6. profits *substantial*
7. harvest *olive*
8. enquiry *empirical*
9. giants *intellectual*
10. War *Peloponnesian*
11. citizens *Athenian*
12. divinities *brand-new*
13. defeat *total*
14. junta *oligarchic*
15. dialogue *fictional*
16. vocabulary *technical*
17. servants *public*
18. mines *silver*
19. system *servile*
20. civilization *western*

4. Put the verbs into the correct tense:

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

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

5. Give the verb form of the following:

1. creating
2. origins
3. critical
4. achievements

5. invoking
6. conducting
7. understanding
8. intervention
9. contemplating
10. discoveries
11. tolerant
12. difference

6. Give the noun form of the following:

1. social
2. creative
3. referred
4. traditional
5. romantic
6. explained
7. predicted
8. scientific
9. tolerant
10. eccentric
11. convicted
12. corrupting
13. participant
14. religious
15. economically

7. Give the opposite of the following:

1. supernatural ^{ed} (natural)
2. traditional ^{ed} (modern)
3. mortal ^{ed} (immortal)

4. rational *irrational*
 5. critical *uncritical*
 6. understanding *misunderstanding*
 7. proper *improper*
 8. fortunate *unfortunate*
 9. important *unimportant*
 10. remember *forget*
 11. democratic *undemocratic*
 12. defeat *ictory*
 13. different *similar*
 14. satisfy *dissatisfy*
 15. maximize *minimize*

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
 inherit

9. Circle the correct:

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

5. Eclipses predicted
- a partial solar eclipse
 - a total solar eclipse
 - the volcanic eruption in Santorini
 - the earthquake in Miletus
6. Thales and his followers had a particular interest in the.....
- divine world
 - cosmos
 - supernatural
 - causes of the natural phenomena
7. The school of medicine was founded by
- Hippocrates
 - Apollo
 - Archimedes
 - Anaximander
8. The astronomers attached to the museum and library of in the third century BC.
- Athens
 - Pella
 - Syracuse
 - Alexandria
9. Eratosthenes measured the Earth's
- population
 - diameter
 - distance from the sun
 - circumference
10. Cyrene is today's.....
- Tunisia
 - Algeria

- Morocco
 - Libya
11. The Peloponnesian War:
- took place before the Persian Wars
 - resulted in the defeat of Sparta
 - lasted more than 20 years
 - took place only in continental Greece
12. Socrates was put into trial by:
- Sparta
 - Athenian citizens
 - Persian
 - Plato
13. Socrates was convicted of "introducing brand-new, publicly unrecognized"
- customs
 - divinities
 - laws
 - languages
14. Socrates is the main participant in a fictional dialogue composed by the versatile Athenian historian
- Plutarchus
 - Xenophon
 - Herodotus
 - Thucydides
15. The Greeks did not develop a suitable technical vocabulary.
- micro-economic
 - economic

- macro-economic
d. sustainable
16. 80% of the typical population of a typical *polis* were employed in peasant-style, non-market-oriented
- agriculture
b. trade
c. private-sector
d. forestry
17. Many wealthy Greek house-lords used to think of his women as little better than the they owned.
- a. animals
 slaves
c. property
d. estate
18. At, there was an exceptional concentration of slave worker personnel in the state-owned silver mines.
- Athens
b. Sparta
c. Thrace
d. Macedonia
19. Non-Greek foreigners, the were born into inherited bondage.
- a. barbarian
 Helots
c. Illyrians
d. Phrygians
20. Ancient Greece can be as one of the fountainheads of western
- a. thought

- civilization
c. theatre
d. politics

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

- They managed to reason without invoking mythology, conducting their ideas on the understanding that the natural and human worlds be explained without supernatural intervention. Not only.....
- They managed to reason without invoking mythology, conducting their ideas on the understanding that the natural and human worlds be explained without supernatural intervention. If.....
- Thales not only fell down wells while contemplating the heavens, but also predicted a total solar eclipse. Not only.....
- Thales also predicted a total solar eclipse (here he was fortunate to be heir to the discoveries and records of Babylonians and Egyptians before him). The author claimed.....
- Eratosthenes from Cyrene successfully measured the Earth's circumference. The Earth's.....
- Most ordinary Greeks were not persuaded to adopt a rationalist, non-theistic world outlook, nor were they always tolerant of the eccentric intellectuals. Not only.....

against them. By the first century BC, Rome was the undisputed queen of the Mediterranean. This was unprecedented, in that huge empires had often been won by monarchs before – but never by a republic. To the Romans themselves, as startled as everyone else by the scale of their rise to dominance, it appeared self-evident that their liberty and their greatness were different sides of the same coin. The values that gave breath to the Republic, the rituals and codes of its citizens, its extremes of ambition, self-sacrifice and desire: these, it seemed to the Romans, were what had enabled them to conquer the world.

“It is almost beyond belief how great the Republic’s achievements were once the people had gained their freedom, such was the longing for glory that it lit in every citizen’s heart.” So wrote Sallust, Rome’s first great historian. There were few of his fellow citizens who would have disagreed.

Political rights at home, and expansive conquests abroad: a combination that made the Republic the most potent state in the world. Yet, as in all the greatest tragedies, in its ideals and virtues lay the seeds of its fall. Liberty, in the Republic, meant the right of its citizens to compete with one another, and test themselves to the very limit. Throughout the Republic’s history, its great men had sought to win glory. As Rome’s power grew, so the scope for conflict grew as well. In the final anguished century of the Republic’s existence, Rome’s greatest generals began to win vast resources for themselves. The consequences of this were soon to become grimly apparent.

By the 50s BC, a citizen named Julius Caesar, who as governor of Gaul had succeeded in conquering 800 cities and 300 tribes for the Republic, had also secured for himself the capacity to menace the Republic with destruction. So it happened, in the last half of the 1st century BC, that a series of terrible civil wars were fought. Out of

these, first Julius Caesar and then his great-nephew, Octavian, emerged as the undisputed masters of the Roman world. The Republic, having lived by the sword, had duly perished by the sword.

The only alternative to anarchy and the total breakdown of Roman power, it appeared, was military dictatorship – and that, in a sense, is precisely what Octavian provided. Yet his genius was to hide it. The Romans, weary of the militarism that had brought them their greatness, now found themselves preferring the comforts of slavery and order to the turmoil of liberty and chaos. Octavian, awarded the splendid honorific of the “Divinely Favoured One” (“Augustus”) – banished the legions from Italy to the distant frontiers, and proclaimed the dawning of a new and universal era of peace. It was the measure of his success, perhaps, that the word *imperator* (“general”) used during his reign should have evolved to mean something much more – our word “emperor”. The poet Virgil, whose epic poem the *Aeneid* was the supreme masterpiece of an unprecedented efflorescence of Roman literature, hailed Augustus as a man destined to “bring back the age of gold” – and so, by and large, it proved.

EXERCISES

1. Give the terms:

1st paragraph

- An original model or type after which other similar things are patterned. *archetype*
- A political unit having an extensive territory or comprising a number of territories or nations and ruled by a single supreme authority. *empire*
- Having an air of allure, romance and excitement. *glamorous*
- An advanced state of intellectual, cultural, and material development. *civilization*

opment in human society, marked by progress in the arts and sciences, the extensive use of record-keeping, including writing, and the appearance of complex political and social institutions.

- A usually chronological record of events, as of the life or development of a people or institution, often including an explanation of or commentary on those events. *history*
- The human race. *man kind*

2nd paragraph

- One that is not fully understood or that baffles or eludes the understanding. *mystery*
- To perform or carry out with success. *achieve*
- Open land usually with peaty soil covered with heather and bracken and moss. *moor*
- Position relative to that of others. *status*
- Someone honored for great achievements; figuratively someone crowned with a laurel wreath. *laureate*
- A specific task or duty assigned to a person or group of people. *mission*
- The absence of war or other hostilities. *peace*
- Having or displaying a sense of overbearing self-worth or self-importance. *arrogant*
- The exercise of political authority over the actions, affairs, etc., of a political unit, people, etc., as well as the performance of certain functions for this unit or body. *government*

3rd paragraph

- One who feels hatred toward, intends injury to, or opposes the interests of another. *enemy*
- To explain the meaning of something. *interpret*
- A community of persons not constituting a state but bound by common descent, language, history. *nation*

- One who reigns over a state or territory, usually for life and by hereditary right. *monarch*
- An abundance of money, valuable possessions, or property. *riches*
- Control or the exercise of control. *dominion*
- The major unit of the Roman army consisting of 3,000 to 6,000 infantry troops and 100 to 200 cavalry troops. *legion*
- An area where a battle is fought. *battlefield*

4th paragraph

- A predetermined course of events considered as something beyond human power or control. *destiny*
- The passing down of elements of a culture from generation to generation, especially by oral communication. *tradition*
- A nipple of the mammary gland. *nipple*
- An infant or young animal that is still taking milk from the mother. *suckling*
- Physical force exerted for the purpose of damaging, or abusing. *violence*
- A resident of a city or town, especially one entitled to vote and enjoy other privileges there. *citizen*
- To do away with (laws, regulations, customs, etc.). *abolish*

5th paragraph

- A male sovereign prince who is the official ruler of an independent state. *king*
- To set up. *establish*
- To change markedly the appearance or form of something. *transform*
- An individual, organism, or new genetic character arising or resulting from mutation. *mutant*
- Capable of causing death. *lethal*
- A member of a primitive or uncivilized people. *barbarian*
- A large body of people organized and trained for land warfare. *army*

- To rob of goods by force, especially in time of war. *pillage*

6th paragraph

- A woman in a position of authority, control, or ownership, as the head of a household. Also a woman who has a continuing extra-marital sexual relationship with a man. *mistress*
- A territory governed as an administrative or political unit of a country or empire. *province*
- A great, often sudden calamity. *calastrophe*
- An area where a battle is fought. *battlefield*
- To kill in a violent or brutal manner. *slaughter*
- Massive slaughter, as in war; a massacre. *carriage*
- To destroy completely. *annihilate*

7th paragraph

- The prescribed order of a religious ceremony. *ritual*
- A small piece of metal, usually flat and circular, authorized by a government for use as money. *coin*
- A principle, standard, or quality considered worthwhile or desirable. *value*
- An eager or strong desire to achieve something, such as fame or power. *ambition*
- An inclination to want things. *desire*
- To take possession of something by force, as after an invasion. *conquer*
- One who reigns over a state or territory, usually for life and by hereditary right. *monarch*

2. Circle the correct term:

1. Ancient king of Pontus who expanded his kingdom by defeating the Romans but was later driven out by Pompey (132-63 BC).
a. Hannibal b. Phillip Mithridates

2. The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.
 imperialism b. capitalism c. monetarism
3. Roman poet. His greatest work is the epic poem *Aeneid*, which tells of the wanderings of Aeneas after the sack of Troy.
 Virgil b. Homer c. Hesiod
4. Investigation of the nature, causes, or principles of reality, knowledge, or values, based on logical reasoning rather than empirical methods. Also a system of thought based on or involving such inquiry.
a. atomism b. empiricism philosophy
5. The son of Mars and eponymous founder of Rome who was reared and suckled by a wolf.
a. Remus Romulus c. Aeneas
6. A form of government in which supreme authority is vested in a single and usually hereditary figure, such as a king.
a. dictatorship monarchy c. oligarchy
7. A political order in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who are entitled to vote for officers and representatives responsible to them.
a. tyranny b. despotism republic
8. An ancient city state on the north African coast near modern Tunis; founded by Phoenicians; destroyed and rebuilt by Romans.
a. Alexandria b. Algiers Carthage
9. Carthaginian general who crossed the Alps in 218 with about 35,000 men and routed Roman armies at Lake Trasimeno (217)

- and Cannae (216). He was later defeated at the Battle of Zama (202).
- a. Marcus Antonius b. Julius Caesar c. Hannibal
10. Roman politician and historian known for his histories of the conspiracy of Catiline
- a. Terentius b. Sallust c. Ovidius
11. A Roman general and statesman. He played a critical role in the gradual transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.
- a. Cicero b. Julius Caesar c. Crassus
12. A war between factions or regions of the same country.
- a. civil war b. local war c. regional war
13. Roman statesman who established the Roman Empire and became emperor in 27 BC.
- a. Marcus Antonius b. Octavian c. Gaius

3. Choose the best:

- At its heart lies a(secret, mystery) as profound as any in the records of(human, world) civilization.
- Virgil, the great(poet, laureate) of his people's achievement, saw in it the fulfillment of a(dream, mission) entrusted to them by the gods.
- Rome's(friends, enemies), unsurprisingly, were inclined to interpret her(inclinations, motives) a little differently.
- Rome's(greatness, glory) was won and maintained, above all, by her genius for(war, conquest).
- The(vision, image) of the Romans as a killer breed, sniff-

- ing the wind for prey, and feasting on raw meat, only told half the(legend, story).
- In 390BC, came the(experience, date) that transformed the Republic into a(society, state) authentically mutant and lethal.
 - The battle of Cannae, the(largest, greatest) victory of Rome's greatest enemy, annihilated perhaps a fifth of her available(troops, manpower).
 - In 218BC, a Carthaginian(general, king) named Hannibal renewed his(country's, city's) war against Rome.
 - (Liberty, Democracy), in the Republic, meant the right of its(citizens, slaves) to compete with one another, and test themselves to the very limit.
 - First Julius Caesar and then his great-nephew, Octavian, emerged as the undisputed(rulers, masters) of the Roman(fate, world).
 - By the first century BC, Rome was the undisputed(king, queen) of the Mediterranean.

4. Fill in the gaps:

small, Roman, shocking, available, undisputed, civil, Divinely, new, supreme, human, Asiatic, steely, naval, military, great, total, distant, epic.

- civilization *human*
- community *small*
- king *Asiatic*
- imperialism *Roman*

- 5. admiration *steely*
- 6. humiliation *shocking*
- 7. power *naval*
- 8. manpower *available*
- 9. history *military*
- 10. queen *undisputed*
- 11. historian *great*
- 12. war *civil*
- 13. breakdown *total*
- 14. Favoured One *Divinely*
- 15. frontiers *distant*
- 16. era *new*
- 17. poem *epic*
- 18. masterpiece *Supremo*

5. Circle the correct:

- 1. Rome has served the west as the very archetype of
 - a. kingdom
 - b. republic
 - c. empire
 - d. state
- 2. "The greatest, perhaps, and most awful scene, in the history of mankind." The famous words by:
 - a. Virgil
 - b. Gibbon
 - c. Cicero
 - d. Sallust
- 3. The Roman Empire stretched from.....
 - a. the moors of Scotland to the sands of Arabia

- b. the moors of Scotland to the Mediterranean Sea
- c. the Urals to Gibraltar
- d. Palestine to Atlantic Ocean
- 4. Mithridates:
 - a. was a Roman emperor
 - b. extended the frontiers of the empire
 - c. resisted Roman imperialism
 - d. was killed in the battle of Cannae
- 5. Virgil and Mithridates.....:
 - a. agreed regarding Rome's truest talent
 - b. disagreed regarding the fate of Rome
 - c. were both Roman citizens
 - d. disagreed regarding Rome's future
- 6. Rome was founded, according to tradition, in 753BC by.....
 - a. Remus
 - b. Minerva
 - c. Octavian
 - d. Romulus
- 7. Romulus was a man who had drunk in savagery from.....
 - teat
 - a. a she-wolf's
 - b. a goat's
 - c. a cow's
 - d. a lioness's
- 8. Rome was condemned by its enemies as the 'city of.....'
 - a. killers
 - b. conspirators
 - c. dictators
 - d. the wolf

9. Monarchy was.....in 509BC
- replaced with tyranny
 - abolished by a coup d'état
 - replaced with republic
 - replaced with oligarchy
10. An invading horde of barbarians from the north wiped out an entire Roman army, swept into Rome itself, and pillaged the city mercilessly.....
- after the death of Julius Caesar
 - and abolished republic
 - in 390BC
 - in 470BC
11. The Romans defeated Carthage.....
- after a war that lasted 31 years
 - after a war that lasted 24 years
 - and established a province in Egypt
 - and slaughtered all its citizens
12. Hannibal.....
- renewed the war against the Romans
 - was poisoned by the Romans
 - managed to conquer Rome
 - died at the age of 57
13. The greatest victory of Rome's greatest enemy, Carthage took place in.....
- Tunis
 - Milan
 - Marseille
 - Cannae

14. Rome was the undisputed queen of the Mediterranean by.....
- the second century BC
 - the first century AD
 - the second century AD
 - the first century BC
15. Sallust was a Roman.....
- poet
 - emperor
 - historian
 - senator
16. The combination that made the Republic the most potent state in the world was:
- political rights at home, and expansive conquests abroad.
 - political rights at home, and excessive violence abroad
 - repression at home, and political rights abroad
 - dictatorship at home, and establishment of provinces abroad
17. Julius Caesar
- conquered Greece
 - served as governor of Gaul
 - was murdered by Octavian
 - conquered 200 tribes
18. Military dictatorship.....
- was the alternative to anarchy
 - was provided by Gaius
 - was approved by the majority of slaves
 - replaced monarchy

19. *Aeneid* was.....
 a. a novel by Cicero
 b. written by Sallust
 c. a poem by Virgil
 d. inspired by Plato's *Republic*

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

1. Ever since her fall, Rome has served the west as the very archetypal of empire.
The author suggested.....
2. So solidly planted within our imaginations are the facts of Rome's rise to superpower status that we have become desensitized to the astonishing scale of the Roman adventure.
If the facts.....
3. Virgil saw in the Romans the fulfillment of a mission entrusted to them by the gods.
The fulfillment
4. Your task is to bring to men the arts of government, to impose upon them the arts of peace.
Not only.....
5. There were other peoples who excelled the Romans in the arts, but there were none who could match the legions on the battlefield.
Although.....
6. Rome's greatness was won and maintained by her genius for war.
Her.....

7. Rome was founded by Romulus.
Romulus.....
8. The scandalized Romans abolished the monarchy and replaced it with a republic.
The monarchy.....
9. An invading horde of barbarians from the north wiped out an entire Roman army, swept into Rome itself, and pillaged the city mercilessly.
Not only.....
10. An invading horde of barbarians from the north wiped out an entire Roman army.
An entire.....
11. The Romans pushed back the limits of their supremacy.
The limits.....
12. The battle of Cannae annihilated a fifth of her available manpower.
A fifth
13. The Romans succeeded in defeating the great naval power of Carthage and establishing their first overseas province.
Not only.....
14. A general named Hannibal renewed Carthage's war against Rome.
Carthage's.....
15. Hannibal renewed his city's war against Rome and he subjected the largest army that the Roman Republic had ever put into the battlefield to utter defeat.
Not only.....

A potent symbol, perhaps, of an empire in irrevocable decay? So it might have seemed – and yet the Roman order, redeemed from apparent collapse, emerged during the fourth century upon a new and formidable footing. True, the empire was one markedly different from that of three centuries before. Whereas Augustus, “that subtle tyrant”, had sought to veil the true foundations of his authority, the emperor Diocletian ruled nakedly as a king – something the Romans, back in their early history, had always been most proud to resist. Power, which had once resided far from the frontiers, now dwelt instead far from Rome, among the military strongholds that lined the empire’s outer limits. Indeed, in a sense, the entire Roman world had been transformed into an armed camp: an autocracy of blood and steel.

It has always been tempting, particularly under the influence of Gibbon, to cast the final centuries of the empire as a period exclusively of decline and fall. But the truth is that the revolution witnessed during the fourth and fifth centuries AD was destined to profoundly influence the future course of global history. In AD312, as he was about to engage with a rival for the throne, a brilliant young general named Constantine had a vision of a great cross in the sky. When he emerged victorious, he attributed his triumph not to the ancient gods of Rome, but to the god of a hitherto reviled and persecuted sect: the Christians. Constantine’s reign was to see Christ transformed into the partner of a Caesar – and his church into a tool of imperial control. A fateful development indeed: for, in the long run, the establishment of Christianity as a state religion would provide a model fit to inspire popes and caliphs alike. As for the Roman Empire itself, Christianization provided it with a new lease of life. In the west, the structures of the imperial church were destined to long outlast those commanded directly by the Caesars.

In the east, transformed into something wholly new, it would endure for a further millennium as an empire we now call Byzantine. As its capital, it would have Constantine’s own foundation, Constantinople: the self-proclaimed “second Rome”. The old order had ended – a new age had begun.

EXERCISES

1. Give the term:

1st paragraph

- A group of individuals born and living about the same time. *generation*
- A form of government or a particular administration. *regime*
- A process, condition, or period of deterioration or decline, as in morals or art. *decadence*
- The often large, luxurious country house of a well-to-do person. *villa*
- One bound in servitude as the property of a person or household. *slave*
- To bite at gently and repeatedly. *nibble*
- The power to enforce laws, exact obedience, command, determine, or judge. *authority*
- Intense, overpowering fear. *terror*
- An organized, often officially encouraged massacre or persecution of a minority group. *program*

2nd & 3rd paragraphs

- A person who succeeds or is in line to succeed to a hereditary rank, title, or office. *heir*
- A monarch who rules or reigns over an empire. *emperor*
- A man who has been castrated and is incapable of reproduction. *eunuch*
- A place where animals are butchered. *slaughterhouse*

- Excessively dramatic or emotional. *histrionic*
- The act or an instance of intentionally killing oneself. *suicide*
- An economic state of growth with rising profits and full employment. *prosperity*
- Not genuine; fake. *sham*

4th & 5th paragraphs

- Murder of a public figure by surprise attack. *assassination*
- The ability to discern or judge what is true, right, or lasting. *wisdom*
- A set of rules or principles dealing with a specific area of a legal system. *law*
- The act of filling with fear a weaker person to make him do something. *intimidation*
- Physical force exerted for the purpose of violating, damaging, or abusing. *violence*
- A system for interpreting and enforcing the laws. *legal system*
- Great excitement for or interest in a subject or cause. *enthusiasm*
- The totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought. *culture*
- Fundamentally distinct or different in kind. *disparate*
- Either of two antithetical ideas forces, or positions. *poles*
- To praise highly in speech or writing. *eulogise*

6th & 7th paragraphs

- The annually recurring date of a past event, especially one of historical, national, or personal importance. *anniversary*
- To break down suddenly in strength or health and thereby cease to function. *collapse*
- A sudden, extensive, or notable disaster or misfortune. *calastrophe*
- A dead body, especially the dead body of a human. *corpse*

- Something that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention. *symbol*
- A ruler who exercises power in a harsh, cruel manner. *tyrant*
- A country or state that is governed by a single person with unlimited power. *autocracy*

8th paragraph

- A chair occupied by an exalted personage, such as a sovereign or bishop, on state or ceremonial occasions. *throne*
- A structure or symbol consisting essentially of two intersecting lines or pieces at right angles to one another. *cross*
- A religious body. *sect*
- The bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church. *Pope*
- To change markedly the appearance or form of something. *transform*
- To carry on through, despite hardships. *endure*

2. Circle the correct term:

1. First emperor of Rome (27 bc-ad 14) and grandnephew of Julius Caesar. He defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra in 31 and subsequently gained control over the empire.

a. Tacitus	b. Constantine	c. Augustus
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2. An account of a person's life written, composed, or produced by another.

a. autobiography	b. biography	c. fiction
------------------	---------------------	------------
3. Emperor of Rome (A.D. 14-37). Chosen by Augustus to be heir to the throne, he was a suspicious, tyrannical ruler.

a. Nero	b. Tiberius	c. Caligula
---------	--------------------	-------------
4. Emperor of Rome (54-68) whose early reign was dominated by his mother, Agrippina the Younger. He had his mother and wife

- murdered, and he may have set the Great Fire of Rome (64). His ~~crucifixion~~ and irresponsibility provoked widespread revolts, which led to his suicide.
- a. Adrianus b. Nero c. Caligula
5. The long period of stability under the Roman Empire.
 a. Pax Romana b. Pax Christi c. Roman Peace
6. The rights belonging to an individual by virtue of citizenship.
 a. civil rights b. human rights c. political rights
7. Emperor of Rome (284-305) who divided the empire into east and west (286) in an attempt to rule the territory more effectively. His desire to revive the old religion of Rome led to the last major persecution of the Christians (303).
 a. Licinius b. Julian c. Diocletian
8. Conversion to Christianity.
 a. Christendom b. Chistianism c. Christianization
9. The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.
 a. imperialism b. capitalism c. communism
10. The continuation of the Roman Empire in the East, esp. after the deposition of the last emperor in Rome (476 AD). It was finally extinguished by the fall of Constantinople, its capital, in 1453.
 a. Latin Empire b. Byzantine Empire c. Roman Dominion

11. A teacher and prophet born in Bethlehem and active in Nazareth; his life and sermons form the basis for Christianity.
 a. Peter b. Paul c. Christ
12. Emperor of Rome who stopped the persecution of Christians and in 324 made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire; in 330 he moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium.
 a. Licinius b. Constantine c. Valerius

3. Fill in the correct word:

wholesale, Jewish, Pax, ancient, legal, intellectual, real, succeeding, fresh, Persian, armed, imperial, lurid, leading, fateful, prolonged, human, civil, tireless, passionate, millennial, imperial, outer, persecuted, second.

1. decadence *lurid*
 2. pogrom *wholesale*
 3. families *leading*
 4. uprisings *Jewish*
 5. consequences *fateful*
 6. Romana *Pax*
 7. peace *prolonged*
 8. world *ancient*
 9. history *human*
 10. system *legal*
 11. rights *civil*
 12. activity *intellectual*
 13. traveler *tireless*
 14. love *real*
 15. enthusiasms *passionate*
 16. generations *succeeding*

17. anniversary *millennial*
18. catastrophe *fresh*
19. purple *imperial*
20. king *Persian*
21. limits *outer*
22. camp *armed*
23. sect *persecuted*
24. control *imperial*
25. Rome *Second*

4. Put the verbs into the correct tense:

1. A later generation of writers *would look* back on the regime established by Augustus with jaundiced eyes.
2. Augustus, so Tacitus *pointed out*, *had persuaded* the Romans to accept his mastery by pretending they *were* still free.
3. Only when the aged Tiberius *was smothered* beneath a pillow by Caligula, his impatient heir, did the Roman people breathe easily again.
4. Nero *was remembered* by the Romans as a man who *had killed* his mother, *had married* a eunuch, and *had burned down* half of Rome.
5. Right from the very earliest days of the Republic, they *had been* intensely proud of their legal system.
6. For Hadrian *hoped* that, in Greek culture, he *might find* a glue to stick together all the disparate elements of his empire.

7. By the third century AD, legions on the frontiers *had begun* to discover that rewards potentially far richer than peace-time pay were to be had by promoting the interests of rival Caesars.
8. As the Roman world *collapsed* into civil wars more internecine even than those that *had destroyed* the Republic, a fresh catastrophe *loomed*.
9. In AD260, an emperor, the elderly Licinius Valerianus, *was taken* prisoner.
10. Whereas Augustus, "that subtle tyrant", *had sought* to veil the true foundations of his authority, the emperor Diocletian *ruled* nakedly as a king.

5. Choose between the two:

1. Augustus, so Tacitus pointed out, had persuaded the Romans to *reject, accept* his mastery by pretending they were still *slaves, free*.
2. Wholesale *murders, pogroms* wiped out members of the city's leading *figures, families*, while toppled ministers might be hauled through the streets.
3. Caligula was soon to show himself the most *terrifying, important* emperor of them all.
4. In *Judea Palestine*, between AD66 and 135, a succession of Jewish uprisings were brutally suppressed, with *fateful, serious* consequences.
5. Never in human history had so many *people, citizens* lived for so long without experience of *massacre, war*.

6. A succession of(*emperors, Caesars*), disdaining the excesses of a Caligula or a Nero, and the risk of assassination that they brought, sought to rule with "the governing wisdom that comes from(*philosophy, laws*),"
7. The beautification of(*Rome, Athens*) had been promoted with a passionate enthusiasm.
8. The entire Roman world had been transformed into an armed camp: an autocracy of blood and(*sand, steel*).
9. In Persia, for the first time, an enemy emerged, in the form of the Sasanian(*sultanate, monarchy*).
10. Constantine attributed his(*triumph, victory*) not to the ancient gods of Rome, but to the god of a hitherto reviled and persecuted(*religion, sect*): the Christians.

6. Circle the correct:

1. Suetonius was a:
 - a. Greek author
 - b. Roman general
 - c. biographer
 - d. Roman emperor
2. Tiberius:
 - a. burnt down half of Rome
 - b. married his sister
 - c. was Nero's son
 - d. ruled from his villa in Capri
3. Caligula:
 - a. adored the Greek culture

- b. was Nero's successor
 - c. killed Tiberius with a pillow
 - d. was born in Napoli
4. Nero:
 - a. was killed by Tacitus
 - b. married a eunuch
 - c. married his brother
 - d. burnt down Milan
5. Pax Romana:
 - a. was something false
 - b. brought order and prosperity to an immense swathe of territories
 - c. brought prosperity only to Rome
 - d. lasted only thirty years
6. The Romans had always been intensely proud of their:
 - a. legal system
 - b. religion
 - c. state
 - d. army
7. Hadrian:
 - a. was murdered by Octavian
 - b. travelled in many areas of the Roman empire
 - c. wrote *Aeneid*
 - d. was taken prisoner in Persia
8. The Sasanian monarchy:
 - a. menaced Rome's dominions in the east
 - b. was Romans' ally
 - c. was a monarchy of blood and steel
 - d. emerged during the fourth century

9. **Constantine:**

- a. defeated the Romans in the battle of Cannae
- b. was born in Florence
- c. established Christianity as a state religion**
- d. attributed his triumph to the ancient gods of Rome

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

1. Augustus had persuaded the Romans to accept his mastery by pretending they were still free.
The Romans.....
2. Back in Rome, the absent emperor's authority was maintained by terror.
Terror.....
3. Wholesale pogroms wiped out members of the city's leading families, while toppled ministers might be hauled through the streets.
Not only.....
4. "I wish all Rome had one neck," Caligula cried on one occasion.
Caligula wished.....
5. Nero was remembered by the Romans as a man who had killed his mother.
The Romans
6. Nero was remembered by the Romans as a man who had killed his mother and burned down half of Rome.
Not only.....

7. Read only the pages of Tacitus, and it would appear that the entire world had become a slaughterhouse.
The author advises
8. A succession of Jewish uprisings were brutally suppressed by the Romans.
The Romans.....
9. Pax Romana did serve to bring order and prosperity to an immense swathe of territories. Indeed, never in human history had so many people lived for so long without experience of war.
Not only.....
10. The beautification of Athens had been promoted by Hadrian with a passionate enthusiasm.
Hadrian.....
11. The wretched captive was used by the Persian king as a mounting block for climbing on to his horse.
The Persian king.....
12. Valerian died, his corpse was flayed, and the empty skin filled with straw.
Not only.....
13. The empire was one markedly different from that of three centuries before.
The author claimed.....
14. Whereas Augustus had sought to veil the true foundations of his authority, the emperor Diocletian ruled nakedly as a king.
Despite.....
15. When Constantine emerged victorious, he attributed his triumph to the god of the Christians.
If Constantine.....

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

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

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

3rd & 4th paragraphs

- To speed up, to be quick *hasten*

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*
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*
 10. Troops stationed in a fortified place. *garrison*
- 8th & 9th paragraphs
1. To make valueless or useless. *nullify*
 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*
 5. To oppose or fight against someone in a position of authority. *rebel*
 6. A person caught and held prisoner, as in war. *captive*

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:

1. Although he *διώκε* (drive) the enemy from Larissa in Cappadocia, he *δυσκολεύεται* (not, manage) to prevent the Turks from plundering Ikonion.
2. An important battle *εξέπαιξε* (take place) at Sebasteia in the autumn of 1070. The Byzantines *ηττήθησαν* (defeat) but then Manuel Komnenos persuaded Arisghi, who *βρισκόταν* (be) at odds with the sultan, to join the emperor's side.
3. The sultan, who *χρειάζετο* (need) to secure his northern flank, *συμφωνούσε* (agree) to a peace treaty on condition that the emperor *πληρώσει* (pay) a yearly tribute. But in the meantime Afshin al-Turki *εισέδραμε* (penetrate) deep into the territory of Byzantine Asia Minor.
4. The Byzantine army *μετακίνησε* (move) across the River Sangarios to Caesarea and the emperor *εφάνηκε* (arrive) at Theodosiopolis: at this point the sultan *βρισκόταν* (be) in Vostan, near Narek. By mid-August Romanos *επιδίωξε* (retake) Manzikert.
5. The battle *επείληξε* (end) in humiliating defeat for the Byzantines, with Romanos IV *επιάστηκε* (capture) and *εφέρθηκε* (bring) before Alp Arslan.
6. Romanos *επίσπευσε* (realize) too late that the sultan *επείληξε* (approach), and *επίσπευσε* (divide) his forces by sending large contingents in the direction of Akhlat.

7. The emperor *παραδόθηκε* (betray) by the proedros Andronikos Doukas, whose detachment *επιστράφηκε* (withdraw) when the outcome of the battle was still uncertain.
8. The bitter experience of the three decades before the battle of Manzikert *έδειξε* (show) that the Byzantines' defense of the region *επιδίωξε* (rely) on a strong field army.
9. In June 1074 he *επέστειλε* (send) an embassy to the Seljuk sultan Malik Shah but, as time *επιπλέον* (press), the emperor also *επέζητησε* (seek) help from the leader of the roving Oghuz band nearby.
10. He *επιάστηκε* (capture) and so cruelly *επίβλησε* (blind) on 29 June 1072 that he *επέθανε* (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.

1. Empress *widowed*
2. aim *primary*
3. treaty *peace*
4. raid *audacious*
5. war *open*
6. defeat *humiliating*
7. difficulties *financial*
8. army *imperial*
9. territories *Byzantine*
10. experience *bitter*
11. army *field*

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

5. Choose the best:

- 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.
- The sultan, who needed to secure his(southern, northern) flank, agreed to a peace(treaty, truce) on condition that the emperor paid a yearly tribute.
- 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.
- 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).
- Romanos was also(obliged, required) to cede four cities in northern Syria and Armenia to Alp Arslan before the sultan would(kill, release) him.
- 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:

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

4. The Byzantines:
 - a. defeated the Turks in the battle of Sebasteia
 - b. were defeated by the Turks in the battle of Ikonion
 - c. took prisoner both Alp Arslan and Arisghi after the battle of Ikonion
 - d. were defeated by the Turks in the battle of Sebasteia
5. Edessa:
 - a. was besieged by the Byzantines
 - b. fell in the hands of the Turks in 1069
 - c. was a city in the western Asia Minor
 - d. was besieged by Alp Arslan
6. Alp Arslan's primary aim was to:
 - a. campaign against the Fatimid forces in Syria
 - b. invade Ikonion
 - c. kill Romanos Diogenes
 - d. sign a peace treaty with Russell Balliol
7. The sultan agreed to a peace treaty with the Byzantines because:
 - a. he needed to secure his southern borders
 - b. he needed to secure his northern flank
 - c. he admired the Byzantine culture
 - d. the empire still possessed battle-worthy detachments
8. Romanos IV decided to declare open war:
 - a. when news of Afshin's audacious raid arrived in Constantinople
 - b. when Alp Arslan invaded Chaldia
 - c. and shortly afterwards the Byzantine army moved across the River Sangarios to Ankara.
 - d. before Afshin ravaged the environs of Tzamandos

9. The battle of Manzikert:
 - a. took place after the sultan had refused to sign a peace treaty offered by the Byzantines
 - b. ended in humiliating defeat for the Byzantines
 - c. ended in glorious victory for the western mercenaries
 - d. took place in 1072
10. The battle of Manzikert could have been averted if:
 - a. the sultan had known his nephew's plan regarding the campaign in Syria
 - b. the Byzantine had accepted to sign a peace treaty offered by Malik Shah
 - c. Romanos hadn't misjudged Alp Arslan's strategy
 - d. the Turks hadn't employed superior tactics
11. One of the causes of the Byzantine defeat in Manzikert was that Romanos Diogenes was betrayed by:
 - a. his son Isaak Komnenos
 - b. proedros Andronikos Doukas
 - c. his own ambition
 - d. Caesar John Doukas
12. The terms of the peace treaty after the battle of Manzikert were:
 - a. moderate
 - b. agreed by both Byzantines and Syrian
 - c. refused by the Turkish tribes
 - d. refused by John Doukas
13. According to the terms of the peace treaty after the treaty of Manzikert:
 - a. the emperor had to cede four cities in northern Syria and Armenia to Alp Arslan.
 - b. the Byzantines had to cede Ikonion to the sultan

- c. Romanos Diogenes was required to blind strategos Manuel Komnenos
 - d. the Turks were obliged to cede Antioch to the Byzantines
14. After 1071 the Byzantine field army:
- a. was an operational military unit
 - b. was no longer an operational military unit
 - c. did not possess battle-worthy detachments
 - d. could not have been restored to a level comparable with the enemy's
15. A coup d'etat took place in Constantinople:
- a. before the battle of Manziket
 - b. before Romanos Diogenis was released
 - c. in October 1072
 - d. and Michael VII Doukas was proclaimed emperor
16. Eudocia was compelled to become a nun:
- a. by Romanos Diogenes
 - b. before the coup d'etat
 - c. after the death of Romanos Diogenes
 - d. by Caesar John Doukas and his nephew Michael VII Doukas
17. Romanos was:
- a. defeated in Constantinople and then blinded
 - b. so cruelly blinded that he committed suicide a few months later
 - c. so cruelly blinded that he died a few weeks later
 - d. defeated the first time near Cilicia, and then in Amasea
18. The Turks were given the opportunity to invade Byzantine territories and to remain permanently in Anatolia:

- a. after Romanos' defeat in Cilicia
 - b. after John Doukas had been proclaimed emperor
 - c. after Romanos' death
 - d. before the Battle in Manzikert
19. In 1073 Michael VII sent Isaak Komnenos against the Turks:
- a. and the result was triumphant
 - b. but western mercenaries rebelled and abandoned the Byzantine army
 - c. but Isaak was taken prisoner by Russell Balliol
 - d. and he repulsed the Turkish hordes
20. Pontos and Bithynia were:
- a. re-conquered by the Byzantines in 1075
 - b. conquered by Russell Balliol
 - c. conquered by the Turks after 1075
 - d. Turkish territories before they were conquered by the Byzantines
21. Russell Balliol:
- a. was a Swiss mercenary
 - b. was blinded by his wife
 - c. occupied the theme of the Armeniakoi from the autumn of 1073 onwards
 - d. repulsed the Byzantine hordes in Sebasteia
22. Michael VII asked the Turks for help:
- a. in order to stop his uncle John Doukas who had occupied Sebasteia
 - b. so as to stop Russell Balliol and his mercenaries
 - c. but they refused to offer it
 - d. in order to organize a coup d'etat

23. In the battle at Mount Sophon:
- a. John Doukas was taken prisoner
 - b. John Doukas was killed
 - c. Russell Balliol was blinded
 - Ⓐ Artuq defeated Russell Balliol

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

1. At the invitation of the widowed Empress Eudocia Makrembolitissa, Romanos IV Diogenes was crowned emperor.
If.....
2. Although he drove the enemy from Larissa in Cappadocia, he did not manage to prevent the Turks from plundering Ikonion.
Despite.....
3. Chaldia was being threatened by a certain Arisghi, brother-in-law of Sultan Alp Arslan.
A certain.....
4. Alp Arslan besieged Edessa but did not manage to take.
Although.....
5. The sultan agreed to a peace treaty on condition that the emperor paid a yearly tribute.
A peace.....
6. It was at this moment when news of Afshin's audacious raid arrived in Constantinople that Romanos IV decided to declare open war.
The author claimed.....
7. The Byzantine army moved across the River Sangarios to Caesarea and the emperor arrived at Theodosiupolis.
If.....

8. The Byzantine army moved across the River Sangarios to Caesarea and the emperor arrived at Theodosiupolis.
Not only.....
9. Alp Arslan believed that Diogenes had broken the truce.
It.....
10. He abandoned plans to go to Syria and hastened back towards the Byzantine army.
Not only.....
11. He abandoned plans to go to Syria and hastened back towards the Byzantine army.
If.....
12. Had Romanos known that the sultan intended to concentrate on Syria instead of attacking the Byzantine borders, the battle could have been averted.
If.....
13. The emperor was betrayed by the proedros Andronikos Doukas.
Proedros.....
14. Romanos realized too late that the sultan was approaching, and divided his forces by sending large contingents in the direction of Akhlat.
If.....
15. The sultan wanted the empire to be his peaceful neighbor and to keep his flanks in Syria secure for his further advance against the Fatimid caliph in Egypt.
Not only.....
16. Although the peace treaty in theory gave the empire a twenty-year respite from attacks by the sultan's army, it could not stop

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 Thessalonians 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 Islamise, 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.

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. *fair*
- A parson corresponding in some respects to a father; a protector. *faïron*

- Title of any of the former emperors of Russian and, at various times, the sovereigns of other Slavic nations. *czar*
- Estimation in which a person or thing is commonly held, whether favorable or not. *reputation* *enthusiasm*
- Great eagerness to do something or to be involved in something.
- 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* *peasant*
- Any person of the class of small farmers or of farm laborers.
- 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*
- An established system of political administration by which a nation, state, district is ruled. *government*
- To resist or oppose boldly or openly. *defy*
- 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*

- 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*
- 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*
- 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. *tax*
- An official, usually periodic, count of population and recording of economic status, age, sex etc. *census*
- Records or lists of names, events, items etc. often kept by an official appointed to do so. *registers*

- 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. *sovereign*
- To drive out by force; deprive of rights, citizenship etc. *expel*
- To migrate to and set up a community in. *settle*
- Expulsion of an undesirable alien from a country. *deportation*
- An independent government, within a territory or territories having definite boundaries. *state*

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

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

5. Fill in the gaps:

Egnatian, Adriatic, shallow, local, peasant, Black, western, spiritual, ardent, commercial, Slav, New, imperial, city, political, Aristotelian, monastic, Ottoman, demoralized, ethnic, Sephardic, Christian, absolute, demographic.

1. key *commercial*
2. Way *Egnatian*
3. traders *Slav*
4. coast *Adriatic*
5. Rome *New*
6. harbors *shallow*
7. family *Imperial*
8. identity *local*
9. state *city*
10. uprisings *peasant*
11. ideology *political*
12. Death *Black*
13. scholasticism *Aristotelian*
14. church *western*
15. commune *monastic*
16. connections *Spiritual*
17. administration *Ottoman*
18. hesychast *ardent*
19. city *demoralized*
20. manipulation *demographic*
21. cleansing *ethnic*
22. majority *absolute*
23. Jews *Sephardic*
24. population *Christian*

6. Circle the correct:

1. The Venetian name for Thessaloniki is:
 - a. Solun
 - b. Selanik
 - c. Salonica
 - d. Salonicco
2. Thessaloniki seemed to be the strategic key to:
 - a. the Mediterranean
 - b. the Balkans
 - c. the Byzantine Empire
 - d. the Aegean
3. Sts Cyril and Methodios:
 - a. died in Constantinople
 - b. were born in Thessaloniki
 - c. were archbishops of Thessaloniki
 - d. sought to restore the Roman identity of the city
4. Stefan Dusan:
 - a. manage to conquer Thessaloniki
 - b. was a Bulgarian emperor
 - c. was a Serbian tsar
 - d. granted the citizens of Thessaloniki many favors
5. Thessaloniki:
 - a. was the first capital of the Bulgarian empire
 - b. was the homeland of Alexios Komnenos
 - c. managed to become a sort city-state of its own
 - d. was besieged by Venetians in 1423
6. Thessaloniki:
 - a. became a commune from 1342 to 1350

- b. did not become a commune
 c. claimed national self-determination
 d. was rarely headed by an archbishop
7. Gregory Palamas:
 a. was captured by Ottomans
 b. was an important archbishop of the western church
 c. was one of the most prominent figures of the orthodox theology
 d. died in Belgrade
8. Palamism:
 a. was an essentially mystical theology
 b. was in accordance with the Aristotelian scholasticism
 c. was given expression by Sts Cyril and Methodios
 d. stressed that the essence of God could be approached by reason
9. Isidore Glabas:
 a. was captured by the Ottomans
 b. realized that the Ottoman occupation of Thessaloniki was more tolerable than had been expected
 c. died at the age of seventy-four
 d. told his subjects to defy the Turkish ultimatum.
10. The 'child levy':
 a. took Muslims for training in the Ottoman administration
 b. took Christians for training in the Ottoman administration and in the army
 c. took Christian boys to the harem
 d. lasted fifteen years

11. Thessaloniki reverted to Byzantium:
 a. in 1402
 b. after Timur had defeated the Ottomans
 c. after the death of archbishop Symeon
 d. before the battle of Ankara
12. Symeon:
 a. was Gregory Palamas' friend
 b. was archbishop of Thessaloniki from 1347 to 1359
 c. defended Thessaloniki against Bulgarians
 d. was an ardent hesychast
13. Manuel Palaiologos:
 a. died at the age of seventy-three
 b. was Symeon's adherent
 c. invited Venice to defend Thessaloniki
 d. signed a peace treaty with the Ottomans
14. The Ottomans entered Thessaloniki:
 a. before Venetians slipped away
 b. and 7,000 Thessalonians were killed.
 c. and 7,000 Thessalonians were captivated
 d. and they were welcomed by Symeon
15. Ethnic cleansing:
 a. was enforced by king Ferdinand
 b. was sultan Mehmet's policy
 c. had good Bulgarian precedents
 d. made Thessaloniki the second Ottoman city of the empire.
16. By 1519:
 a. Thessaloniki's Christian element was still in an absolute majority

- b. the Muslim population had doubled to reach a simple majority
- Ⓒ 15,715 Jews were registered in Thessaloniki
- d. Christians reached a majority of 54 per cent of the population of Thessaloniki

17. Ferdinand and Isabel:

- Ⓐ expelled their Jews
- b. welcomed Jews
- c. settled Jews in Constantinople
- d. settled Jews in Thessaloniki

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

1. For all these peoples it appeared to be the strategic or commercial key to the Balkans.
The author claimed.....
2. Thessaloniki had developed another reputation.
Another.....
3. Thessaloniki gained a local identity as a sort of city-state of its own.
A local.....
4. Thessaloniki did not forget those heady days.
These.....
5. These years are marked by some of the finest surviving late Byzantine decorated churches and by Gregory Palamas.
Some.....

6. These years are marked by some of the finest surviving late Byzantine decorated churches and by Gregory Palamas.
Not only.....
7. His doctrines were confirmed by the Roman orthodox church in the next century.
The Roman.....
8. His doctrines were confirmed by the Roman orthodox church and remain the vital spiritual ideology of the Slav orthodox.
Not only.....
9. Palamism was given expression by hesychasts.
Hesychasts.....
10. The Ottomans first besieged Thessaloniki from 1383 to 1387.
Thessaloniki.....
11. Manuel told his subjects to defy the Turkish ultimatum.
His subjects.....
12. Glabas warned his flock to mend their ways.
His flock.....
13. Ottoman occupation was more tolerable than Manuel had threatened.
The author wrote.....
14. Sultan Bayazid I had granted the citizens special favors and had left the infrastructure of Byzantine local government and its officers largely in place.
Not only.....
15. Archbishop Symeon urged his flock to keep firmly Roman and orthodox and sought to restore the identity of the city.
Not only.....

election in protest, and on 28 November, his supporters - now grouped into a hastily formed Liberal Party - won 300 seats. Of these, only 117 had been elected in the August round; only 45 representatives had held a seat before 1910. In other words, the governing class now consisted almost entirely of new men.

Venizelos's ascendancy was confirmed when the Assembly was dissolved early in 1912 and his Liberal party won a massive majority in elections to the new chamber. Parliamentary government seemed to have been given a new lease of life; national pride gloried in the triumphant outcome of the Balkan Wars of 1912-13. The years 1910-15 came to seem a golden age of domestic reform and foreign conquest under the leadership of the charismatic figure who would go on to make a name for himself throughout Europe as a masterly diplomatist, and dominate Greece until his death in 1936.

EXERCISES:

1. Circle the correct term:

1. An irredentist concept of that expressed the goal of establishing a Greek state that would encompass all ethnic Greeks, since large Greek populations after the Greek independence in 1830 still lived under Ottoman rule.
a. National Goal b. Great Idea c. National Schism
2. The communities of Greek people living outside the traditional Greek homelands, but more commonly in southeast Europe and Asia Minor. Its members can be identified as those who themselves, or whose ancestors, migrated from the Greek homelands.
a. deportation b. Greek expansion c. Greek diaspora

3. The predominantly Greek-speaking eastern part of the Roman Empire throughout Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Also known as the Eastern Roman Empire.
a. Ottoman Empire b. Macedonian Empire
 c. Byzantine Empire
4. Any position advocating ^{ενοποίηση} annexation of territories administered by another state on the grounds of common ethnicity or prior historical possession, actual or ^{ήδη υφιστάμενη} alleged.
a. Expansionism b. Irredentism c. Annexationism
5. A politician who served as a Prime Minister of Greece seven times from 1875 until 1895. He is considered as one of the greatest modern Greek politicians for his reformist and modernizing programs, and for the introduction of the *dedilomeni* principle.
a. Koumoundouros b. Trikoupis c. Voulgaris
6. An empire that lasted from 1299 to 1923. At the height of its power, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the empire ^{επένδυσε} spanned three continents, controlling much of Southeastern Europe, Western Asia and North Africa.
 a. Ottoman b. Roman c. Serbian
7. A conflict between Greek and Bulgarian guerrillas in Ottoman Macedonia between 1904 and 1908.
 a. The Macedonian Struggle b. The Macedonian Issue
c. The Macedonian Uprise
8. This event ^{αποβίβασε} reversed the suspension of the Ottoman parliament by Sultan Abdul Hamid II, marking the ^{αναβίβασε} onset of the Second Constitutional Era. It is considered to be a landmark in the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire.

- a. The Turkish Revolution ⓑ. The Young Turk Revolt
 c. The Turkish War of Independence
9. A political organization that was founded in May 1909 by a number of officers in the Greek army displeased with the social and military status quo. The group consisted mostly of junior officers, who named Colonel Nikolaos Zorbas as its head.
 a. Military Alliance b. Military Union ⓐ Military League
10. King of the Hellenes from 1863 to 1913. Originally a Danish prince, he was only 17 years old when he was elected King by the Greek National Assembly, which had deposed the former King Otto.
 a. Constantine I b. Constantine II ⓐ George I
11. The two wars that took place in South-eastern Europe in 1912 and 1913.
 ⓐ Balkan Wars b. Italo-Turkish Wars c. Ottoman Wars

2. Give the terms:

1st paragraph

- A point or matter of discussion, debate, or dispute. *issue*
- The art or science of government or governing, especially the governing of a political entity, such as a nation, and the administration and control of its internal and external affairs. *politics*
- To unite (one thing) with something else already in existence. *incorporate*
- A territory, state, people, or community ruled or reigned over by a king or queen. *kingdom*
- To spread or flow throughout. *permeate*
- The achievement of something desired, planned, or attempted. *success*

2nd paragraph

- An established political group organized to promote and support its principles and candidates for public office. *party*
- Withdrawal from one's occupation, business, or office. *retirement*
- Arousing passion or strong emotion. *inflammatory* *αυαλαίμων, φλοιοίω*
- A building or group of buildings used to house military personnel. Often used in the plural. *barracks*
- A group of military officers charged with assisting the commander of a division or higher unit in planning, coordinating, and supervising operations. *general staff*
- The office or post of a cabinet member or minister of state. *portfolio*

3rd paragraph

- The selection by vote of a person or persons from among candidates for a position, esp. a political office. *elections*
- A noteworthy or spectacular success. *triumph*
- To get along. *fare* *'τα νηγίω' κας*
- Unofficial associations of people or groups. *bands*
- To deprive of the means of attack or defense. *disarm*
- A military officer holding commissioned rank immediately junior to a captain. *lieutenant*
- Military units. *troops*
- Evidence in support of a fact. *testimony*
- A person noted for feats of courage or nobility of purpose, especially one who has risked or sacrificed his or her life. *hero*

4th paragraph

- An uprising, especially against state authority. *revolt*
- A state of extreme confusion or agitation. *turmoil*
- Changes for the better; improvements. *reforms*

- The executive policy-making body of a political unit, community etc. *Government*
- To cause to begin, especially officially or formally. *inaugurate* ^{εγκαταστάω}
- A public display of group feelings (usually of a political nature). *demonstrations* ^{δημόστρασιες}
- To convert or change into a vapor. To disappear. *evaporate*
- To put into practical effect; carry out. *implement*
- A situation that is so difficult that no progress can be made; a deadlock. *impasse* (αδιεξόδου)
- A group of persons gathered together for a common reason, as for a legislative, religious, educational, or social purpose. *assembly* ^{συνέλευση}
- The fundamental political principles on which a state is governed, esp. when considered as embodying the rights of the subjects of that state. *constitution*

5th & 6th paragraphs

- A violent collision or impact. *shock*
- Free from the influence, guidance, or control of another or others. *independent*
- The act of destroying or killing a large part of something. *decimation* ^{αποδικοτύπησις}
- To abstain from or act together in abstaining from using, buying, or dealing with as an expression of protest or disfavor. *boycott*
- Superiority or decisive advantage. *ascendancy*
- Possessing an extraordinary ability to attract. *charismatic*
- An official engaged in international negotiations. *diplomatist*

3. Fill in the gaps using the words below:

territorial, foreign, national, general, methodological, Young Turk, public, electoral, absolute, national, masterly, Great, Byzantine, eventual, military, state, Macedonian, Military, enosist, Revisionist, parliamentary, charismatic.

- Idea *Great*
- expansion *territorial*
- Empire *Byzantine*
- observer *Foreign*
- success *eventual*
- stage *national*
- reform *military*
- staff *general*
- machine *state*
- approach *methodological*
- struggle *Macedonian*
- revolt *Young Turk*
- League *Military*
- support *public*
- movement *enosist*
- list *electoral*
- Assembly *Revisionist*
- majority *absolute*
- government *parliamentary*
- pride *national*
- figure *charismatic*
- diplomatist *masterly*

4. Circle the correct answer:

- The major issue in Greek politics was:
 - The Macedonian struggle
 - The Young Turk revolt
 - The Balkan Wars
 - The Great Idea

2. Charilaos Trikoupis was succeeded by:
 - a. Theodoros Deliyiannis
 - b. Alexandros Koumoundouros
 - c. Eleftherios Venizelos
 - d. George Theotokis
3. Theodoros Deliyiannis was:
 - a. prime minister in 1903
 - b. prime minister in 1897
 - c. against the Great Idea
 - d. succeeded by Venizelos
4. George Theotokis tried to:
 - a. implement reforms
 - b. incorporate the Greek diaspora into Greece
 - c. sign a Peace Treaty with Ottoman Empire
 - d. win an absolute parliamentary majority
5. Theotokis' party:
 - a. fared badly in the 1906 elections
 - b. won the 1906 elections
 - c. won the absolute majority in the 1910 elections
 - d. was formed by Theodoros Deliyiannis
6. In Crete, a provisional government:
 - a. was set in Therissos by King George
 - b. was set in Chania by Venizelos
 - c. was set in Therissos by Venizelos
 - d. was set in Heraklion by King George
7. Themistoklis Sofoulis:
 - a. was a governor of Samos
 - b. was a mayor of Chios

- c. was King George's nephew
- d. brought Greek troops to Samos
8. The Young Turk revolt of 1908:
 - a. took place in Istanbul
 - b. took place after the end of the First Balkan War
 - c. affected the political life in Greece
 - d. aroused sympathy in Athens
9. The 'Military League' was formed:
 - a. before the Young Turk's revolt
 - b. in Thessaloniki
 - c. by Venizelos and new politicians
 - d. by a group of young army officers
10. The members of the 'Military League':
 - a. believed in a less aggressive foreign policy
 - b. demanded political and military reforms
 - c. tried to dethrone King George
 - d. invited Ion Dragoumis to Athens
11. Venizelos:
 - a. was invited to Athens by King George
 - b. was invited to Athens by the 'Military League'
 - c. came to Athens before the Young Turk's revolt
 - d. had served as a foreign minister before he became prime minister
12. The old parties:
 - a. boycotted the November 1910 elections
 - b. participated in the November 1910 elections
 - c. boycotted the August 1910 elections
 - d. won the August 1910 elections

13. 'Liberal Party':
 (a) was formed by Venizelos' supporters
 b. was formed in 1911
 c. was formed by the old parties
 d. won the August 1910 elections

5. Fill in the correct answer:

- One issue overshadowed all else in Greek(*life, politics*); this was the 'Great Idea'.
- The 'Great Idea' was the dream of territorial expansion to incorporate the Greek diaspora into the new(*state, kingdom*).
- Greece's 1897(*defeat, victory*) at Ottoman hands delivered a blow to Deliyiannis's irredentism.
- Theotokis tried to(*reduce, enhance*) the power of the irregulars, to prevent army officers from(*engaging, involving*) themselves in political life.
- Theotokis handled the(*foreign, army*) ministry portfolio himself.
- Across the(*northern, southern*) border, the Macedonian(*fight, struggle*) was reaching its greatest intensity.
- A provisional government at Therissos aroused(*little, enormous*) interest and sympathy in Athens.
- Sofoulis told Theotokis of the 'terror' provoked by the Turkish(*troops, authorities*) on the island.

9. Macedonia seemed to offer testimony to the(*validity, weakness*) and lack of(*vigour, will*) of the Theotokis government on the international stage.
10. In August they(*camped, stayed*) with their supporters at Goudi, just outside the Greek capital, forcing a change of(*government, policy*).
11. Venizelos managed - despite his lack of experience of(*international, national*) politics - to persuade the League to disband.
12. Venizelos(*landed, arrived*) at Piraeus to be greeted by an enormous crowd.
13. His(*Liberal, Independent*) party won a massive majority in elections to the new chamber.
14. The years 1910-15 came to(*be, seen*) a golden age of domestic reform.

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

- The irredentist vision permeates all classes of society.
All classes *are permeated*.....
- Greece's 1897 defeat delivered a blow to Deliyiannis's irredentism and opened the way for Theotokis to pursue his policies of military reform.
Not only.....
- He tried to reduce the power of the irregulars and to prevent army officers from involving themselves in political life.
Not only.....

EXERCISES

I. Give the correct term:

1st paragraph

- People who feel or express grief or sorrow esp. at a funeral. *mourners*
- To press tightly together. *pack*
- A ceremony or group of ceremonies held in connection with the burial or cremation of a dead person. *Funeral*
- A man who is a leader in national or international affairs. *statesman*
- The general estimation in which a person is held by the public. *reputation*
- An extensive, level, usually treeless area of land. *plain*
- People who actively involved in politics, especially party politics. Also people who hold a political office. *politicians*
- The ability or power to seize or attain. *grasp*
- A difficulty to be overcome. *hurdle*
- Sent on or designed for military operations abroad. *expeditionary*
- Forced to leave an accustomed or native location. *uprooted*

2nd paragraph

- An important job, especially a military one, that a body of persons is sent somewhere to do. *mission*
- Subdued or brought low in condition or status. *humiliated*
- Exciting strong feelings, as of inspiration, rousing. *stirring*
- Literary or dramatic compositions that resemble an extended narrative poem celebrating heroic feats. *epics*
- Sadness or depression of the spirits. *melancholy*
- The part of the consciousness that involves feeling. *emotion*
- One that succeeds another. *successor(s)*
- To move about without purpose or plan. *aimless*

3rd paragraph

- Firm and steadfast. *steadfast*
- People who promote or advocate. *supporters*
- The skill or power of using persuasive and powerful discourse. *eloquence (conviction)*
- Physical or mental strength, energy, or force. *vigor*
- The state of being away. *absence*
- To honor and love as a deity. *worship*
- Relating to any popular leader promising deliverance or an ideal era of peace and prosperity. *messianic*
- Enthusiastic devotion to a cause, ideal, or goal and tireless diligence in its furtherance. *zeal*
- Very stylish in dress. *dapper*
- A concrete representation of an otherwise nebulous concept. *embodiment*
- An eager or strong desire to achieve something, such as fame or power. *ambition*
- A roughly built, often ramshackle cabin. *shanty*

4th paragraph

- A passage with access only at one end. *cul de sac*
- A bittersweet longing for things, persons, or situations of the past. *nostalgia*
- Mutual accusations. *recrimination*
- Established organizations or foundations, especially those dedicated to education, public service, or culture. *institutions*
- Any substance such as manure or a mixture of nitrates used to make soil more fertile. *fertilizer*
- Machines or machine systems collectively. *machinery*
- Organized economic activity concerned with manufacture, extraction and processing of raw materials, or construction. *industry*
- To have the charge and direction of something. *supervise*
- Action to improve social or economic conditions. *reform*

5th & 6th paragraphs

- A mental state characterized by a pessimistic sense of inadequacy and a despondent lack of activity. Also a period of drastic decline in a national or international economy, characterized by decreasing business activity, falling prices, and unemployment. *depression*
- To give up or retire from a position voluntarily. *resign*
- The state of the economy declines; a widespread decline in the GDP and employment and trade lasting from six months to a year. *recession*
- To lower the exchange value of a currency. *devalue*
- One that opposes another or others in a battle, contest, controversy, or debate. *opponent*
- Challenge the accuracy, probity, or propriety of someone or something. *question*
- An unstable condition, as in political, social, or economic affairs. *crisis*
- To hold fast or firmly. *grip*
- People concerned with the science or art or business of cultivating the soil. *growers*
- To make known formally or officially. *declare*

9th paragraph

- Uncertainty about the truth or factuality or existence of something. *doubt*
- A situation in which no progress can be made or no advancement is possible. *deadlock*
- Steadfast in allegiance or duty. *loyal*
- A person who is long experienced or practiced in an activity or capacity. *veteran*
- The officers appointed to assist a commander, service, or central headquarters organization in establishing policy, plans, etc. *staff*

- A person in the armed services who holds a position of responsibility, authority, and duty. *officer*
- A series of military operations undertaken to achieve a large-scale objective during a war. *campaign*
- A high officer of state appointed to head an executive or administrative department of government. *minister*
- A system of government. *regime*
- The act of an army that invades for conquest. *invasion*
- To cause to stop for a period. *suspend*
- A national representative body having supreme legislative powers within the state. *parliament*

10th paragraph

- A country person. *peasant*
- Relating to a form of government in which the political authority exercises absolute and centralized control over all aspects of life. *totalitarian*
- Formal military gestures of respect. *salutes*
- On the alert. *vigilant*
- A rare personal quality attributed to leaders who arouse popular devotion and enthusiasm. *charisma*
- Looking backward or reviewing the past. *in retrospect*
- Difficulties that cause worry or emotional tension. *strains*

2. Circle the correct term:

1. An eminent Greek revolutionary, a prominent and illustrious statesman as well as a charismatic leader in the early 20th century. Elected several times as Prime Minister of Greece and served from 1910 to 1920 and from 1928 to 1932.
 - a) Metaxas
 - b) Trikoupis
 - c) Venizelos

2. An irredentist concept of Greek nationalism that expressed the goal of establishing a Greek state that would encompass all ethnic Greeks.
 a) The Great Idea b) The Grand Plan c) The Final Solution
3. A territory, state, people, or community ruled or reigned over by a king or queen.
 a) emirate b) principate c) kingdom
4. Freedom from control or influence of another or others.
 a) putsch b) independence c) sovereignty
5. Turkish statesman who abolished the caliphate and founded Turkey as a modern secular state.
 a) Mustafa Kemal b) Ismet Inonu c) Abdul Hamid
6. A peninsula in southwestern Asia that forms the Asian part of Turkey.
 a) Gallipoli b) Anatolia c) Canakkale
7. A religion and philosophy encompassing a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices, largely based on teachings attributed to Siddhartha Gautama.
 a) Hinduism b) Confucianism c) Buddhism
8. An economic and socio-political worldview that contains within it a political ideology for how to change and improve society by implementing socialism. It is based upon a materialist interpretation of history.
 a) Monetarism b) Marxism c) Liberalism
9. A 19th-century German philosopher and classical philologist. He wrote critical texts on religion, morality, contemporary cul-

- ture, philosophy and science. His key ideas include the death of God, the Übermensch, the eternal recurrence, and the will to power.
 a) Engels b) Marx c) Nietzsche
10. One of the most important and most translated Greek writers and philosophers of the 20th century. His most famous novels include *Zorba the Greek*, *The Greek Passion*, *Captain Michalis* and *The Last Temptation of Christ*.
 a) Kazantzakis b) Palamas c) Cavafy
11. A form of government in which all political power is absolutely or nominally lodged with an individual, known as a monarch ("single ruler"), or king, queen.
 a) dictatorship b) republic c) monarchy
12. A major war centered on Europe that began in the summer of 1914. The fighting ended in November 1918. This conflict involved all of the world's great powers, assembled in two opposing alliances: the Allies (centered around the Triple Entente) and the Central Powers.
 a) Second World War b) First World War c) October Revolution
13. A King who ruled Greece from 1922-24 and from 1935-47.
 a) King Constantine b) King Paul c) King George
14. Support and belief in a particular monarch as head of state for a particular kingdom, or of a particular dynastic claim.
 a) royalism b) fascism c) conservatism
15. A member of the social class characterized by their ownership of capital and their related culture.
 a) imperialist b) republican c) bourgeois

16. A sociopolitical movement that aims for a classless and stateless society structured upon common ownership of the means of production, free access to articles of consumption, the end of wage labour and private property in the means of production and real estate.
a) socialism b) liberalism **c) communism**
17. A unique variety of fascism that involved biological racism and anti-Semitism. It presented itself as politically syncretic, incorporating policies, tactics and philosophies from right- and left-wing ideologies; in practice, it was a far right form of politics.
a) fascism **b) Nazism** c) colonialism
18. An Italian politician who led the National Fascist Party and is credited with being one of the key figures in the creation of Fascism.
a) Hitler b) Franco **c) Mussolini**
19. A Greek General, appointed Prime Minister of Greece between April and August 1936, and dictator during the 4th of August Regime, from 1936 until his death in 1941.
a) Kountouriotis b) Plastiras **c) Metaxas**
20. A political form of government in which governing power is derived from the people, by consensus, by direct referendum, or by means of elected representatives of the people.
a) democracy b) dictatorship c) monarchy
21. The common name for the country of Germany while governed by Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) from 1933 to 1945.
a) Third Reich b) German Empire c) Weimar Democracy.

22. An authoritarian regime under the leadership of General Ioannis Metaxas that ruled Greece from 1936 to 1941.
a) 4 August regime b) 21 April regime c) 24 July regime

3. Find words in the text that mean the same as:

1st paragraph

epoch <i>era</i>	won <i>gained</i>
repute <i>reputation</i>	adepts <i>skillful</i>
areas of land <i>territories</i>	obstacle <i>hurdle</i>
imposed <i>inflicted</i>	beating <i>defeat</i>
soldiery <i>troops</i>	catastrophe <i>disaster</i>

2nd & 3rd paragraphs

shade <i>shadow</i>	humbled <i>humiliated</i>
uncertain <i>unsure</i>	thrilling & stimulating <i>stirring</i>
restless active & unsettled	wandered (v) <i>roamed</i>
dividing <i>splitting</i>	dynamism <i>vigor</i>
adored <i>worshipped</i>	ardor <i>zeal</i>
jaunty <i>dapper</i>	plotted <i>schemed</i>
miserable <i>wretched</i>	firm <i>staunchly</i>

4th & 5th paragraphs

accuse <i>blame</i>	focus (v) <i>concentrate</i>
seeking <i>pursuing</i>	coming to terms <i>patching up</i>
extensive <i>sweeping</i>	state <i>country</i>
impelled (v) <i>forced</i>	estranged (v) <i>alienated</i>
boosters <i>supporters</i>	believability <i>credibility</i>
assumed control (v) <i>took over</i>	oppugned (v) <i>questioned</i>

8th & 9th paragraphs

matter <i>issue</i>	state of affairs <i>status quo</i>
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power ^{strength}
 devoted ^{committed}
 magnificent, superb ^{brilliant}
 restrained (v) ^{clamped down}
 proclaimed ^{declared}
 worth (n) ^{value}
 capabilities ^{abilities}
 disdainful ^{contemptuous}
 cruelty ^{harshness}
 delay ^{suspend}

10th paragraph

junta ^{dictatorship}
 alert ^{vigilant}
 stayed ^{remained}
 delaying ^{postponing}
 passed away ^{died}
 requests ^{demands}
 countryman ^{peasant}
 extremely cruel ^{brutal}
 original ^{genuine}
 permanent ^{enduring}
 enlarge ^{magnify}
 basic & essential ^{fundamental}

4. Fill in the gaps:

- In the century since the small country had won(independent)^{CP} in 1830, most(politics)^{CP} had talked of little else.
- Hundreds of thousands of refugees had been uprooted by the demands of an(aggressive)^Y(national)^{shc} world.
- Palamas gave up his stirring(nation)^a epics and retreated into a melancholy, often(nostalgia)^W, world of private emotions.
- They called him(lead)^{er} of the Nation, the One, Our Father, and worshipped him with(messiah)^{messianic} zeal.
- He knew that with further(territory)^a(expand)^{stem} out of the question, the Greeks needed to concentrate their energies on other matters.

- Their roads were the worst in Europe, their fields cultivated in medieval fashion without(fertilize)^S or(machine)^Y.
- In four years, he promised the(elect)^{orate} in 1928, he would make Greece(recognize)^{un} and turn its corrupt, creaking and(vast)^Y over-manned(bureaucrat)^Y into the motor of modern state.
- His(support)^{ers} reacted(nervous)^{ly} to(oppose)^{ition} after a decade in power.
- This was the point at which the whole(constitution)^a issue began to be overshadowed by the country's(society)^a problems.
- As the Greek left, grew in(strong)^{strength}(republic)^{ans} and(royal)^{itt} alike were attracted to(communism)^{anti} as a new rallying cry.
- His power base remained small, linked(easy)^{unpaxily} to his(relate)^{on} with the King.

5. Fill in the correct word from the list below:

political, German, martial, constitutional, economic, land, constructive, shanty, staunch, fantasy, tobacco, worldwide, old, narrow, great, wheat, Great, postwar, messianic, territorial, over-manned, armed, parliamentary, status, fundamental.

- streets ^{narrow}
- port ^{old}
- statesman ^{great}
- reputation ^{worldwide}
- plains ^{wheat}

6. lands *tobacco*
7. Idea *Great*
8. kingdom *fantasy*
9. world *postwar*
10. supporters *staunch*
11. zeal *messianic*
12. towns *shanty*
13. avenues *constructive*
14. expansion *territorial*
15. reform *land*
16. bureaucracy *overmanned*
17. reconstruction *economic*
18. forces *armed*
19. issue *constitutional*
20. deadlock *parliamentary*
21. law *martial*
22. quo *status*
23. invasion *German*
24. reshaping *fundamental*
25. system *political*

6. Decide whether the following sentences are True or False:

1. In April 1936, thousands of mourners packed into the streets of Heraklion for the funeral of Venizelos. **F**
2. Venizelos' death marked the end of an era in Greek history. **T**
3. Greeks occupied Constantinople in 1922. **F**
4. In Greece people referred to the Constantinople events simply as 'the Disaster'. **F**

5. The poet Palamas roamed vaguely between Buddhism, Nietzsche and Marxism. **F**
6. Kazantzakis moved away from the nationalistic certainties of the past. **T**
7. The Asia Minor refugees were opponents of Venizelos. **F**
8. In Athens, Venizelos was regarded as the embodiment of Satan himself. **T**
9. Venizelos' Democratic Party supervised a sweeping land reform. **F**
10. The world depression ^{of 1929} forced Venizelos to resign in 1933. **F**
11. King George was a committed democrat. **F**
12. In August 1936 King George chose General Ioannis Metaxas, as Prime Minister. **F**
13. Metaxas was a leader of a small nationalistic party. **T**
14. Metaxas was a devoted democrat. **F**
15. Metaxas suspended the Parliament indefinitely without the permission of King George. **F**
16. Metaxas' regime was a genuine mass movement of the Right. **F**
17. Metaxas died in 1941. **T**
18. Germans invaded Greece in April 1941. **T**
19. The dictatorship of the Third Hellenic Civilization lasted four years. **F**
20. Metaxas' Interior Minister was actually an admirer of the Mussolini's regime. **F**

7. Comprehension questions:

1. What was the result of Venizelos skilful statesmanship?
2. What was the 'Great Idea'?

2. Robbed of the imperial, nationalist mission which they ~~had been~~ (teach) at school and ~~fight~~ (fight) for, many Greeks ~~felt~~ (feel) humiliated and unsure of what the postwar ~~held~~ (hold) in store for their country.
3. In four years, he (promise) the electorate in 1928, he ~~would~~ (make) Greece 'unrecognizable'.
4. When he eventually ~~lost~~ (lose) his self-proclaimed 'battle for the drachma', and (devalue) the currency, his credibility (suffer) a further blow.
5. In the Peloponnese, currant growers ~~were~~ (riot), tearing up rail tracks and burning public buildings.
6. The end result ~~was~~ (be) the opposite of what Venizelos ~~had~~ (intend). Royalism ~~was~~ (be) triumphant; at the end of the year King George ~~was~~ (invite) back and the republic ~~was~~ (abolish).
7. Parties which ~~had~~ (identify) themselves in terms of the republican-royalist vendetta ~~broke~~ (break up) into squabbling factions, as the vendetta ~~lost~~ (lose) its meaning.
8. Metaxas ~~had~~ (lead) a small nationalist party through the years of the republic, and ~~had~~ (become) increasingly contemptuous of parliamentary democracy.
9. Metaxas (declare) martial law, inaugurating a regime which ~~would~~ (last) until his death in the eve of the German invasion in 1941.
10. In January 1941, three months before the German invasion, Metaxas ~~died~~ (die).

10. Choose between the two:

1. Thousands of mourners packed into the (narrow, wide) streets of the old port of Chania for the funeral of the great (politician, statesman) Eleftherios Venizelos.
2. All these formed part of Greece's (imperial, capitalistic) dream, the Great Idea of a fantasy kingdom extending to (Constantinople, Ankara) itself.
3. The (old, new) territories and the Asia Minor refugees were (poor, staunch) supporters of Venizelos.
4. Venizelos had schemed against the (monarchy, King) during the (Asia Minor campaign, First World War), and it was his over-ambition which had been responsible for the (Disaster, Destruction) and for the (thousands, masses) of wretched, barefoot, politically suspect (refugees, immigrants).
5. In 1935 Venizelos tried to lead a republican (revolt, putsch) against the (royalists, King). It was an ill-prepared and shortsighted debacle which the (government, army) managed to suppress.
6. Now in exile, a (diligent, tired) Venizelos appealed to his (opponents, supporters) to accept the (new order, King).
7. Metaxas was one of the few men to argue (in favor, against) the Asia Minor campaign on (military, political) grounds.

8. Far from being a genuine mass(party, movement) of the(Left, Right), Metaxas' 4 August regime was deeply(liberal, conservative).
9. In January 1941,(three, four) months before the German(invasion, occupation) Metaxas died.

UNIT IX

Catastrophe and Occupation⁹

On the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, Metaxas hoped to be able to keep Greece out of the hostilities, while maintaining a benevolent neutrality towards Britain. Mussolini, however, was anxious to demonstrate to his Axis partner, Hitler, that he, too, could win spectacular victories and he picked on Greece as, or so he thought, a soft target. In August 1940 an Italian submarine torpedoed the cruiser *Elli* , with considerable loss of life. Two months later, in the early hours of the morning of 28 October 1940, the Italian minister in Athens delivered a humiliating ultimatum to Metaxas, which was rejected out of hand. Within hours Italian forces crossed the Greek-Albanian frontier and Greece was at war. In standing up to Italian bullying, Metaxas captured the national mood and, buoyed up by great wave of national exaltation, Greek troops were soon on the counter-attack. Within a matter of days they had pushed the invaders back into Albanian territory, for this was not solely a campaign to defend the motherland. It also aimed at the 'liberation' of the large, and partly Greek-inhabited area of southern Albania that, in Greek eyes, constituted northern Epirus and which, during the brief Greek occupation, was administered as a part of Greece. Korytsa, Aghioi Saranta and Argyrokastrò were captured in short order and Valona appeared to be within their grasp

⁹ Taken from: Richard Clogg, *A Concise History of Greece*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. pp. 120-125, 129.

the defense of the Soviet motherland. Such assistance could best be rendered from within Greece by resistance to the fascist occupation.

With such an objective in view, the communists moved quickly to establish, in September 1941, the National Liberation Front (EAM). This had two principal aims: the organization of resistance and a free choice as to the form of government on the eventual liberation of the country. Although leaders of the old political parties rejected the communists' call for co-operation and stood largely aloof from the resistance struggle, some small and insignificant agrarian and socialist groups were also parties to the establishment of EAM. This was created as the political wing of a mass-based resistance movement, while the National People's Liberation Army (ELAS) was established as its military arm. EAM was also behind of the formation of other organizations such as National Solidarity, which provided relief for the victims of the occupation, and a youth movement known by the initials EPON.

Moreover, a number of non-communist resistance groups also came into existence, the most important of which was the National Republican Greek League (EDES), whose power base was in north-western Greece. What these groups had in common, besides their determination to resist the Axis occupation, was a strong antipathy towards the exiled King George, whom they blamed for the rigors of the Metaxas dictatorship and the horrors of the ensuing occupation.

The king and the government in exile, based first in London and from March 1943 in Cairo, had little contact with occupied Greece and generally took the view that sabotage and resistance could not be justified in the light of the vicious reprisals inflicted on innocent civilians. The Germans decreed that for every one of their soldiers killed fifty Greeks should be shot, while the destruction of villages in

an effort to deter resistance activity was a commonplace. As elsewhere in occupied Europe, the Nazis sought to exterminate the Jewish population. In early 1943, within the space of a few weeks, virtually the whole of the Sephardic Jewish community of Salonica, which, at almost 50,000, constituted approximately one-fifth of the city's population was deported to Auschwitz. Only a handful survived. A community which, in its prime, had been known as *Malkah Israel*, the 'Queen of Israel', was no more.

EXERCISES

1. Give the correct term:

1st paragraph

- The state or position of being impartial *or* not allied with or committed to either party or viewpoint in a conflict, especially a war or armed conflict. *neutrality*
- A vessel that is capable of operating submerged. *submarine*
- A statement, especially in diplomatic negotiations, that expresses or implies the threat of serious penalties if the terms are not accepted. *ultimatum*
- A state or feeling of intense, often excessive exhilaration. *ecstasy* *exaltation*
- An area of land. *territory*
- The control of a country by military forces of a foreign power. *occupation*

2nd paragraph

- One in helpful association with another. *ally*
- A state of open, armed, often prolonged conflict carried on between nations, states, or parties. *war*
- To incite to anger or resentment. *provoke*
- An attempt to reconcile disputed matters arising between states,

- esp. by the friendly intervention of a neutral power. *mediation*
- The conscious exclusion of unacceptable thoughts or desires. *inhibition*
- To postpone until a later time. *delay*
- The entrance of an armed force into a territory to conquer. *invasion*
- The side of military or naval formation. *flank*

3rd paragraph

- A condition or place of great disorder or confusion. *chaos*
- The head of the cabinet and often also the chief executive of a parliamentary democracy. *prime minister*
- Perform an act, usually with a negative connotation. *commit*
- The act or an instance of intentionally killing oneself. *suicide*
- A form of government. *regime*
- The executive policy-making body of a political unit, community, etc. *government*
- A document giving an official instruction or command. *authorization*
- To confer with another or others in order to come to terms or reach an agreement. *negotiate*
- A temporary cessation of fighting by mutual consent. *armistice*
- To withdraw or cause to withdraw from (a place of danger) to a place of greater safety. *evacuate*
- A surprise attack by a small armed force. *raid*
- Lawfulness by virtue of being authorized or in accordance with law. *legitimacy*

4th paragraph

- One that moves from one region to another by chance, instinct, or plan. *migrant*
- To establish or apply as compulsory. *impose*
- To rob of goods by force, especially in time of war. *plunder*

- A branch of commercial enterprise concerned with the output of a specified product or service. *industry*
- A plan of action adopted or pursued by an individual, government, party, business, etc. *policy*
- A severe shortage of food (as through crop failure) resulting in violent hunger and starvation and death. *famine*

5th paragraph

- A persistent increase in the level of consumer prices or a persistent decline in the purchasing power of money, caused by an increase in available currency beyond the proportion of available goods and services. *inflation*
- The illegal business of buying or selling goods or currency in violation of restrictions such as price controls. *black market*
- A state of remaining alive. *survival*
- To express opposition through action or words. *resist*
- An established political group organized to promote and support its principles and candidates for public office. *party*

2. Circle the correct term:

- A war fought from 1939 to 1945, in which Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, and other allies defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan.
 - World War I
 - Second World War
 - European War
- A Greek General, appointed Prime Minister of Greece between April and August 1936, and dictator during the 4th of August Regime, from 1936 until his death in 1941.
 - Koryzis
 - Tsolakoglou
 - Metaxas
- Italian Fascist dictator and prime minister (1922-1943) who conducted an expansionist foreign policy, formalized an alliance

- with Germany (1939), and brought Italy into World War II (1940).
- Ⓐ Mussolini b) Ciano c) Grandi
4. The countries that were opposed to the Allies during World War II. The three major powers—Germany, Japan, and Italy—were part of a military alliance on the signing of the Tripartite Pact in September 1940.
- a) Entente Ⓑ Axis c) Central Powers
5. An Austrian-born German politician and the leader of the National Socialist German Workers Party, commonly known as the Nazi Party. He was Chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945, and served as head of state as *Führer und Reichskanzler* from 1934 to 1945.
- a) Himmler Ⓑ Hitler c) Fegelein
6. British politician and statesman known for his leadership of the United Kingdom during the Second World War (WWII). He is widely regarded as one of the great wartime leaders. He served as prime minister twice (1940–45 and 1951–55).
- a) Roosevelt b) Wilson Ⓒ Churchill
7. A Greek military officer who became the first Prime Minister of the Greek collaborationist government during the Axis Occupation in 1941-1942.
- Ⓐ Tsolakoglou b) Koryzis c) Tsouderos
8. A King who ruled Greece from 1922-24 and from 1935-1947.
- Ⓐ George II b) Paul c) Constantine II
9. An equilateral cross with its arms bent at right angles, in either right-facing (卍) form or its mirrored left-facing (卐) form. From the 1930s it became strongly associated with its iconic usage by

- Nazi Germany, and it has hence become stigmatized and taboo in the Western world.
- Ⓐ swastika b) Sun cross c) Brigid's cross
10. A sociopolitical movement that aims for a classless and stateless society structured upon common ownership of the means of production, free access to articles of consumption, the end of wage labour and private property in the means of production and real estate.
- a) socialism Ⓑ communism c) liberalis
11. The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.
- a) colonialism b) feudalism Ⓒ imperialism
12. A political philosophy, movement, or regime that exalts nation and often race above the individual and that stands for a centralized government headed by a leader, severe economic and social regimentation, and forcible suppression of opposition.
- Ⓐ nationalism b) fascism c) Marxism
13. The main movement of the Greek Resistance during the Axis occupation of Greece during World War II. Its main driving force was the Communist Party of Greece, but its membership throughout the Occupation period included several other leftist and republican groups.
- a) EDES b) EPON Ⓒ EAM
14. The military arm of the left-wing National Liberation Front (EAM) during the period of the Greek Resistance until February of 1945.
- Ⓐ ELAS b) EPON c) EDES

15. One of the major resistance groups formed during the Axis Occupation of Greece during World War II. The largest of the non-communist resistance groups, it concentrated its military activities in Epirus.

- Ⓐ EDES b) EPON c) ELAN

16. A network of concentration and extermination camps built and operated in Polish areas annexed by Nazi Germany during the Second World War. It was the largest of the German concentration camps.

- a) Treblinka b) Belzec Ⓒ Auschwitz

17. Jews descended from the Jews of the Iberian Peninsula before their expulsion in the late 15th century.

- Ⓐ Sephardic b) Romaniote c) Ashkenazi

3. Find words in the text that mean the same as the words below:

1st paragraph

wished <i>hoped</i>	good-hearted <i>benevolent</i>
manifest <i>demonstrate</i>	easy <i>soft</i>
large <i>considerable</i>	demeaning <i>humiliating</i>
distributed <i>delivered</i>	turned down <i>rejected</i>
targeted <i>aimed</i>	freeing <i>liberation</i>
intense, hard <i>severe</i>	impasse <i>deadlock</i>

3rd paragraph

powers <i>forces</i>	speedily <i>rapidly</i>
beat (n) <i>defeat</i>	significant <i>substantial</i>
crucial <i>vital</i>	in spite of <i>despite</i>
ferocious <i>fierce</i>	keep <i>hold</i>

4th paragraph

total <i>whole</i>	fragile, delicate <i>sensitive</i>
foes <i>enemies</i>	allowed <i>permitted</i>
located <i>settled</i>	oppressed, maltreated <i>persecuted</i>
scorn <i>contempt</i>	brutal, ruthless <i>harsh</i>
awful <i>nasty</i>	demanding <i>requiring</i>
outcome <i>consequence</i>	pernicious, catastrophic <i>devastating</i>

5th paragraph

fight (n) <i>struggle</i>	obvious <i>apparent</i>	<i>υποκείμενο</i>
cruel <i>wanton</i>	volition <i>will</i>	
<i>πρωτότυπο</i> neediness <i>deprivation</i>	considering <i>regarding</i>	
exhorting <i>urging</i>	aid <i>assistance</i>	

4. Fill in the gaps:

- Metaxas hoped to be able to keep Greece out of the (*hostile*), while maintaining a benevolent (*neutral*) towards Britain.
- The campaign also aimed at the (*liberation*) of the partly Greek-inhabited area of (*south*) Albania that constituted (*north*) Epirus.
- A British (*expedition*) force, (*mainly*) composed of Australian and New Zealand troops, was sent to Greece.
- (*misunderstand*) between the Greek and British authorities (*critically*) delayed the (*concentration*) of troops on the line of the Aliakmon river.
- In Greece itself a (*collaborationist*) government, headed (*initially*) by General Tsolakoglou, was established.

6. Food(short), massive(inflate), the black market and the everyday struggle for(survive) were the major preoccupations of most of the population.
7. Such(assist) could best be rendered from within Greece by(resist) to the fascist(occupy).
8. EAM was also behind of the(form) of other(organize) such as(nation) Solidarity.
9. What these groups had in common was a strong antipathy towards King George, whom they blamed for the rigors of the Metaxas(dictator) and the horrors of the ensuing(occupy).
10. As elsewhere in(occupy) Europe, the Nazis sought to exterminate the(Jew)(populate).

5. Fill in the correct word from the list below:

Jewish, military, communist, massive, devastating, tripartite, constitutional, fuel, Soviet, expeditionary, military, soft, spectacular, humiliating, air, Balkan, vital, fierce, collaborationist, traditional, food, black, resistance, benevolent, vicious.

1. victories *spectacular*
2. target *soft*
3. ultimatum *humiliating*
4. deadlock *military*
5. support *air*
6. force *expeditionary*
7. flank *Balkan*
8. Union *Soviet*

9. source *vital*
10. supplies *fuel*
11. fighting *fierce*
12. legitimacy *constitutional*
13. government *collaborationist*
14. occupation *tripartite*
15. enemies *traditional*
16. famine *devastating*
17. shortages *food*
18. inflation *massive*
19. market *black*
20. party *communist*
21. movement *resistance*
22. arm *military*
23. reprisals *vicious*
24. community *Jewish*
25. neutrality *benevolent*

6. Decide whether the following sentences are True or False:

1. The Second World War broke out in September 1939 *T*
2. Metaxas tried to maintain a benevolent neutrality towards the Soviet Union. *F*
3. Mussolini was Churchill's partner. *F*
4. In August 1939 an Italian submarine torpedoed the cruiser Elli. *T*
5. Metaxas rejected the Italian ultimatum. *T*
6. During the Greco-Italian War, Britain did not provide air support. *T*

7. Metaxas declined Churchill's offer of troops for fear of provoking Mussolini. †
8. The German invasion was launched through ^{Bulgaria} Albania and Yugoslavia. †
9. Metaxas died on 6 April 1941. †
10. Emmanouil Tsouderos succeeded Metaxas. †
11. Emmanouil Tsouderos committed suicide after the German invasion in Greece. †
12. King George negotiated an armistice with the Germans. †
13. The king and his government eventually withdrew to the Middle East. †
14. By June 1941 the whole of Greece was under a tripartite occupation. †
15. The National Liberation Front (EAM) was established by the liberals. †
16. The National Republican Greek League was a ^{was} communist resistance group. †

7. Comprehension questions:

1. Why did Mussolini pick Greece as a target?
2. What followed the rejection of the Italian ultimatum?
3. Which were the main aims of the Greek troops during the Greco-Italian War?
4. Which event(s) delayed the concentration of troops on the line of the Aliakmon river?
5. What was the British plan regarding the defense of Crete?
6. Which parts of Greece did the Germans and the Bulgarians occupy?

7. What was the early consequence of the occupation regime's policies?
8. What happened in 31 May 1941?
9. Which were the two principal aims of the EAM establishment?
10. Which political groups, apart from the communists, were parties to the establishment of EAM?
11. What was the National Solidarity?
12. What did the resistance groups have in common?
13. Were the king and the government in exile in favor of the sabotage in the occupied Greece?
14. How did the Germans react to the sabotage and resistance?
15. What happened to the Jewish community of Salonica?

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

1. Metaxas hoped to be able to keep Greece out of the hostilities, while maintaining a benevolent neutrality towards Britain.
Not only.....
2. In August 1940 an Italian submarine torpedoed the cruiser *Elli*.
The cruiser
3. The Italian minister in Athens delivered a humiliating ultimatum to Metaxas.
Metaxas.....
4. The humiliating ultimatum was rejected out of hand by Metaxas.
Metaxas.....

23. The communist party switched from regarding the war as 'imperialist' to urging loyal communists to do all in their power to contribute to the defense of the Soviet motherland.
Not only
24. Leaders of the old political parties rejected the communists' call for co-operation and stood largely aloof from the resistance struggle.
Not only.....
25. EAM was created as the political wing of a mass-based resistance movement, while ELAS was established as its military arm. The author claimed.....
26. They blamed the king for the rigors of the Metaxas dictatorship and the horrors of the ensuing occupation.
Not only.....
27. The Nazis sought to exterminate the Jewish population and the whole of the Jewish community of Salonica was deported to Auschwitz.
If the Nazis.....
28. What the resistance groups had in common was a strong antipathy towards the exiled King George.
The author claimed.....
29. Although leaders of the old political parties rejected the communists' call for co-operation, some agrarian and socialist groups were also parties to the establishment of EAM.
Despite.....

9. Put the verbs into the correct form:

- Mussolini *was* ^(be) anxious to demonstrate to his Axis partner, Hitler, that he, too, *was* ^(win) spectacular victories.
- The Italian minister in Athens ^(deliver) a humiliating ultimatum to Metaxas, which ^(reject) out of hand.
- Within a matter of days Greek troops *had* ^(push) the invaders back into Albanian territory, for this *was* ^(be) not solely a campaign to defend the motherland.
- Metaxas ^(decline) Churchill's offer of troops for fear of ^(provoke) Hitler, still ^(hope) to avoid entanglement in the wider war.
- Much of the British expeditionary force *was* ^(evacuate) and King George II, his government, and some Greek forces *were* ^(withdraw) to Crete.
- In Greece itself a collaborationist government *was* ^(establish).
- It soon ^(become) apparent that defeat and wanton deprivation *had* ^(not, blunt) the will to resist.
- What these groups *had* ^(have) in common *was* ^(be) a strong antipathy towards the exiled King George.
- The Germans ^(decree) that for every one of their soldiers killed fifty Greeks should be shot.
- The whole of the Sephardic Jewish community of Salonica, *was* ^(deport) to Auschwitz.
- A community which, in its prime, *was* ^(know) as *Malkah Israel*, the 'Queen of Israel', *was* ^(be) no more.

10. Choose between the two:

1. Metaxas(*wished, hoped*) to be able to keep Greece out of the hostilities.
2. In the early hours of the(*evening, morning*) of 28 October 1940, the Italian minister in Athens(*gave, delivered*) a humiliating(*ultimatum, referendum*) to Metaxas, which was rejected out of hand.
3. Valona(*appeared, seemed*) to be within their grasp before extremely severe(*cold, winter*) weather set in and with it military(*cease fire, deadlock*).
4. When Metaxas(*resigned, died*) at the end of January 1941, his successor, Alexandros Koryzis, had no such(*problems, inhibitions*).
5. Three days before the(*occupation, fall*) of Athens on 23 April, General Tsolakoglou, without government(*license, authorization*), negotiated an armistice with the(*Italians, Germans*).
6. An early consequence of these policies was the devastating famine of the winter of 1941/2, which(*caused, claimed*) some 100,000(*dead, victims*).
7. The Germans decreed that for every one of their soldiers killed fifty Greeks should be.....(*murdered, shot*), while the(*disaster, destruction*) of(*villages, towns*) in an effort to deter resistance activity was a commonplace.
8. The whole of the Sephardic Jewish(*population, community*) of Salonica, at almost 50,000,(*were, constituted*) approximately one-fifth of the city's population.

UNIT X

The Cyprus Issue¹⁰

Occupied by Britain in 1878 and a British colony after 1925, Cyprus was no exception to the rule of anti-colonial struggles that rocked the British Empire after the war. Greek Cypriots, who represented 80 percent of the island's population, repeatedly appealed to Greek governments for support and hoped for unification (*enosis*) with Greece. Although Greek liberal politicians discouraged such pleas, it was the Conservative government of Alexandros Papagos that, in 1954, embraced the cause of the Greek Cypriots. When Archbishop Makarios, political and spiritual leader of the Greek Cypriot community, introduced the issue to the forum of the United Nations, Britain responded by bringing the previously neutral Turkish Cypriots and Turkey into the dispute. The foundations of future inter-communal conflict were thus laid and what began as a struggle for independence gradually deteriorated into a confrontation between Greeks and Turks.

On September 6, 1955, under the pretext of a staged bomb attack against the home of Kemal Atatürk in Thessaloniki (used as the consulate of Turkey), an unprecedented outburst of violence erupted in Istanbul targeting the Greeks of the city. Houses, shops, and churches were plundered and some were set ablaze under the guidance of the Adnan Menderes government, exploiting the Cyprus issue between

¹⁰ Taken from: John S. Koliopoulos & Thanos M. Veremis, *Modern Greece: A history since 1821*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010. pp. 131-135.

sure in Parliament and replaced foreign minister Spyros Theotokis, who resigned, with Evangelos Averov, henceforth his closest associate. Averov maintained his post until 1963. Karamanlis's turn to the USA for support bore fruit. Makarios was brought back from exile and was given a hearty welcome in Athens on April 17, 1957.

By 1959 the Cyprus problem had become such a liability for Greece's relations with her major allies that Karamanlis was compelled to seek its speedy solution. Makarios in the meantime had abandoned *enosis* and embraced independence. In 1959 Karamanlis and Turkish prime minister Adnan Menderes drafted an agreement in Zurich for the creation of an independent republic of Cyprus. It provided for two British sovereign bases in the island and Britain, Turkey, and Greece became the guarantors of the new state's integrity. Given that each of these states caused, at different times, havoc in Cyprus, the provision proved a piece of black humor to accompany the birth of the new state. A Greek Cypriot president and a Turkish Cypriot vice-president were given veto power over important legislation and the Turkish Cypriots were represented in the government and the civil service in a proportion over and above their numbers on the island. The two communities, that had played no part in drafting the Zurich agreement, signed the document in London.

EXERCISES

1. Give the correct term:

1st paragraph

- Anything excluded from or not in conformance with a general rule, principle, class, etc. *exception*
- A state of open, armed, often prolonged conflict carried on be-

- tween nations, states, or parties. *war*
- A land mass, especially one smaller than a continent, entirely surrounded by water. *island*
- All of the people inhabiting a specified area. *population*
- The executive policy-making body of a political unit, community, etc. *government*
- The state of being joined or united or linked. *unification*
- Take up the cause, ideology, practice, method, of someone and use it as one's own. *embrace*
- A bishop of the highest rank, heading an archdiocese or province. *archbishop*
- A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government. *community*
- An important question that is in dispute and must be settled. *issue*
- Not siding with any party to a war or dispute. *neutral*
- A disagreement or argument about something important. *dispute*
- A struggle or clash between opposing forces. *conflict*
- Freedom from control or influence of another or others. *independence*

2nd paragraph

- An explosive device fused to explode under specific conditions. *bomb*
- Diplomatic building that serves as the residence or workplace of a consul. *consulate*
- The exercise or an instance of physical force, usually effecting or intended to effect injuries, destruction, etc. *violence λαγυραγωγία*
- To rob of goods by force, especially in time of war. *plunder*
- A racial, religious, political, national, or other group thought to be different from the larger group of which it is part. *minority*
- Cautionary advice or warning. *admonition προειδοποίηση, παραίνεση*
- A feeling of deep and bitter anger and ill-will. *resentment*
- Strategic advantage. *leverage ισορροπία*

4th paragraph

- The selection by vote of a person or persons from among candidates for a position, esp. a political office. *elections*
- The method or process of solving a problem. *solution*
- Discussion set up or intended to produce a settlement or agreement. *negotiations*
- The act of reconsidering and changing. *revision*
- The body of voters or the residents of a district represented by an elected legislator or official. *constituencies / εκλογικά διαstricts*
- The act of banishing or excluding. *ostracism*
- Given legal force or status. *legitimized*
- A cooperative relationship between people or groups who agree to share responsibility for achieving some specific goal. *partnership*

7th paragraph

- Something that holds one back. *liability (εξάρτηση) / εμπόδιο*
- Friendly nations. *allies*
- To withdraw one's support or help from, especially in spite of duty, allegiance, or responsibility. *abandon*
- The head of the cabinet and often also the chief executive of a parliamentary democracy. *prime minister*
- Violent and needless disturbance. *havoc / ναυαγία / επίστρωση*
- Law enacted by a legislative body. *legislation*
- Writing that provides information (especially information of an official nature). *document*

2. Circle the correct definition:

1. A geographical area politically controlled by a distant country.
 - a) colony
 - b) empire
 - c) federation

2. A former empire consisting of Great Britain and all the territories under its control; it reached its greatest extent at the end of World War I.
 - a) English Kingdom
 - b) British Empire
 - c) English Empire
3. The union of Greece and Cyprus (which was the goal of the Greek Cypriots).
 - a) autonomy
 - b) enosis
 - c) partnership
4. Favoring traditional views and values; tending to oppose change.
 - a) liberal
 - b) socialist
 - c) conservative
5. Greek soldier and political leader. In 1952 he became prime minister, serving until his death in Oct., 1955. He strengthened Greek ties with the West and developed the country's economy.
 - a) Karamanlis
 - b) Plastiras
 - c) Papagos
6. The archbishop and primate of the autocephalous Cypriot Orthodox Church (1950–1977) and the first President of the Republic of Cyprus (1960–1974 and 1974–1977).
 - a) Makarios
 - b) Dionysios
 - c) Maximos
7. International organization established immediately after World War II. It replaced the League of Nations.
 - a) United Nations
 - b) NATO
 - c) ASEAN
8. Turkish statesman who abolished the caliphate and founded Turkey as a modern secular state (1881–1938).
 - a) Menderes
 - b) Inonu
 - c) Ataturk
9. The first democratically elected political leader in Turkish history. He served as prime minister between 1950–1960.
 - a) Demirel
 - b) Ecevit
 - c) Menderes

10. The ministry of a country or state that is concerned with dealings with other states.
 (a) Foreign Office b) Foreign Bureau c) External Bureau
11. A King who ruled Greece from 1947 to 1964.
 a) Constantine II (b) Paul c) George II
12. A Prime Minister, President of Greece and a towering figure of Greek politics whose political career spanned much of the latter half of the 20th century.
 a) Plastiras b) Venizelos (c) Karamanlis
13. A war between factions or regions of the same country.
 a) world war (b) civil war c) cold war
14. The act of expelling a person from his native land.
 a) ostracism (b) ^{αποδημιότητα}deportation c) genocide
15. A Greek political party formed in 1955 by Konstantinos Karamanlis out of the Greek Rally party.
 (a) ERE b) EDA c) Center Union
16. A political party in Greece, active mostly before the Greek military junta of 1967-1974. While, initially, it was meant to act as a substitute and political front of the banned Greek communist party Communist Party of Greece, it eventually acquired a voice of its own, rather pluralistic and moderate.
 a) Liberal Party (b) EDA c) Center Union
17. The people and groups who advocate liberal, often radical measures to effect change in the established order, especially in politics, usually to achieve the equality, freedom, and well-being of the common citizens of a state.
 (a) left b) centre c) right

18. A military treaty and association of European countries, formed in 1955 by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.
 (a) Warsaw Pact b) NATO c) Iron Curtain
19. A Greek Cypriot military resistance organization that fought a violent campaign for the end of British rule of Cyprus, as well as for self-determination and for union with Greece.
 a) ELAS b) EDES (c) EOKA
20. A Cyprus-born general in the Greek Army, leader of the EOKA guerrilla organization and EOKA B paramilitary organization.
 a) Velouhiotis b) Akritas (c) Grivas
21. A member of an irregular armed force that fights a stronger force by sabotage and harassment.
 a) revolutionary (b) guerilla c) warrior
22. A vote that blocks a decision.
 (a) veto b) embargo c) boycott

3. Find words in the text that mean the same as the words below:

1st & 2nd paragraphs

fights	<i>struggles</i>	aiming	<i>targeting</i>
shook	<i>rocked</i>	pillaged	<i>plundered</i>
appeals	<i>pleas</i>	direction	<i>guidance</i>
conflict	<i>dispute</i>	efficient	<i>effective</i>
outbreak	<i>eruption</i>	advantage	<i>leverage</i>

4th paragraph

fulfill	<i>accomplish</i>	remains	<i>remnants</i>
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6. Circle the correct answer:

1. Cyprus became a British colony in:
 - a. 1878
 - b. 1960
 - c. 1955
 - d. 1925
2. Anti-colonial struggles shook Britain:
 - a. before World War II
 - b. after World War II
 - c. during the Interwar period
 - d. during World War II
3. The cause of the Greek Cypriots was embraced by:
 - a. Papagos' government
 - b. Plastiras government
 - c. Turkish government
 - d. American government
4. On September 6, 1955:
 - a. Cyprus became an independent state
 - b. thousands of Greeks were deported from Turkey
 - c. an outburst of violence against the Greek minority erupted in Istanbul
 - d. King Paul died
5. Adnan Menderes was:
 - a. a Turkish foreign minister
 - b. a Turkish politician
 - c. a Turkish-Cypriot prime minister
 - d. born in Istanbul

6. The decision for a partition of Cyprus between Greek and Turkish Cypriots was initially conceived by:
 - a. the Greek-Cypriots
 - b. the Turkish-Cypriots
 - c. Karamanlis' government
 - d. the British
7. Before he became prime minister, Karamanlis had served as:
 - a. a foreign minister
 - b. a minister of public works
 - c. a minister of public transportation
 - d. a minister of education
8. The first Karamanlis government:
 - a. lasted four years
 - b. lasted only one month
 - c. was short-lived
 - d. was long-lived
9. More than one thousand political prisoners of the civil war were given their freedom:
 - a. during the second Karamanlis government
 - b. during the first Karamanlis government
 - c. during Papagos government
 - d. 15 years after the end of the civil war
10. Democratic Union was:
 - a. a coalition of right parties
 - b. a coalition of left parties
 - c. a coalition of central parties
 - d. a coalition of communist parties

11. ERE first appeared in the elections that took place in:
- 1954
 - 1955
 - 1956
 - 1963
12. Women voted for the first time in Greece in:
- 1955
 - 1956
 - 1958
 - 1946
13. Makarios was:
- sent in exile.
 - assassinated by British agents.
 - imprisoned in Mauritius.
 - sentenced to life imprisonment in Seychelles islands.
14. George Grivas:
- was the head of EOKA
 - was a Greek politician
 - was deported in Seychelles
 - signed the Zurich agreement
15. Turkish Cypriots were fighting for:
- an independent Cypriot state
 - unification with Turkey
 - unification with Greece
 - the division of Cyprus
16. Evangelos Averof served as a:
- prime minister
 - foreign minister

- minister of public works
 - president of the Parliament
17. The agreement in Zurich:
- was signed by Greece and Britain
 - was boycotted by Turkey
 - was signed by Karamanlis and Menderes
 - was not accepted by Grivas
18. According to the agreement in Zurich:
- The Greek Cypriot vice-president could veto important legislation
 - Cyprus became a Greek protectorate
 - Cyprus became an independent republic
 - The president could be a Turkish Cypriot one

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

- Anti-colonial struggles rocked the British Empire after the war.
The.....
- Greek Cypriots appealed to Greek governments for support and hoped for unification with Greece.
Not only.....
- Although Greek liberal politicians discouraged such pleas, it was the Conservative of Papagos that embraced the cause of the Greek Cypriots.
Despite

Karamanlis narrowly lost the elections to George Papandreou's Center Union, a centrist party backed by the country's growing urban middle class. The following year, at a fresh round of elections, Papandreou's party and its allies did better still, winning an absolute majority of the votes cast and increasing their share from 42 percent to 52.7 percent.

The new parliamentary majority demanded an investigation into the rigging of the 1961 elections, and tensions began to mount between parliament and the young King Constantine. The king's conservative political sympathies were public knowledge, and he was under increasing pressure from the Right to dismiss Papandreou, who was eventually maneuvered into resigning. He was succeeded by a series of interim prime ministers, none of whom could form a stable parliamentary majority. Relations between parliament and court were strained still further when a group of liberal-leaning army officers was accused of plotting with George Papandreou's son Andreas. In March 1967, twenty one of them were court-martialed.

Parliamentary government in Greece had by now ceased to function in all but name. Conservatives and army officers warned darkly of growing 'Communist' influence in the country at large. The king would not work with the majority Center Union, which he accused of depending on the votes of the far Left, while the opposition National Radical Union refused to back successive efforts to install 'caretaker' governments. Finally, in April 1967, the National Radical Union itself formed a minority government just long enough for the King to dissolve the parliament and call for new elections.

EXERCISES

1. Circle the correct term:

1. A war fought from 1939 to 1945, in which Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, and other allies defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan.
a. World War I b. Cold War World War II
2. A system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and a single, often authoritarian party holds power, claiming to make progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people.
 Communism b. Socialism c. Autonomism
3. The oldest party on the Greek political scene. It was founded in 1918 as the Socialist Labor Party of Greece by Avraam Bannaroya, a Jewish teacher in Thessaloniki.
a. EDE b. ELAS KKE
4. An island in the Aegean sea, located close to the coast of Attica. It is currently uninhabited. However, from the time of the Greek Civil War up until the restoration of democracy following the collapse of the Regime of the Colonels, it was used as a place of imprisonment for Greek communists, hosting hundreds of prisoners.
a. Gyaros b. Ikaria Makronisos
5. The continuing state of political conflict, military tension, proxy wars, and economic competition existing after World War II (1939–1945) between the Communist World, primarily the Soviet Union and its satellite states and allies, and the powers of the Western world, primarily the United States and its allies.
a. Korean Conflict b. War on Terror Cold War

6. A Yugoslav revolutionary and statesman. He was Secretary-General (later President) of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (1939–80), and went on to lead the World War II Yugoslav guerrilla movement, the Yugoslav Partisans (1941–45). After the war, he was the Prime Minister (1943–63) and later President (1953–80) of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY).
 a. Dimitrov b. Tito c. Markovic
7. The first General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's Central Committee from 1922 until his death in 1953.
 a. Lenin b. Stalin c. Trotsky
8. The doctrine that one's national culture and interests are superior to any other.
 a. Capitalism b. Imperialism c. Nationalism
9. The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.
 a. Imperialism b. Nationalism c. Leninism
10. A form of government in which sovereign power resides in the people and is exercised by them or by officers they elect to represent them.
 a. Democracy b. Oligarchy c. Monarchy
11. A policy set forth by U.S. President Harry S Truman on March 12, 1947 stating that the U.S. would support Greece and Turkey with economic and military aid to prevent their falling into the Soviet sphere.
 a. Truman Doctrine b. Truman Policy c. Truman Plan

12. The primary program, 1947–51, of the United States for rebuilding and creating a stronger economic foundation for the countries of Europe.
 a. Marshall Law b. Marshall Plan c. Marshall Dogma
13. An intergovernmental military alliance which was signed on 4 April 1949. The organization constitutes a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.
 a. Warsaw Pact b. EEC c. NATO
14. Greek soldier and political leader. He was commander in chief of the Greek army in World War II and gained great prestige, particularly for the Albanian campaign. Later he directed (1949) the successful struggle against the Communist rebels, and by 1950 he had become field marshal and head of the armed forces. Shortly afterward he formed the conservative Greek Rally party. In 1952 he became prime minister, serving until his death in Oct., 1955.
 a. Plastiras b. Papagos c. Sofoulis
15. A towering figure of Greek politics whose political career spanned much of the latter half of the 20th century. He served as prime minister (1955-1963 and 1974-1980) and president (1980-1985 and 1990-1995).
 a. Papandreou b. Venizelos c. Karamanlis
16. A political philosophy or attitude emphasizing respect for traditional institutions, distrust of government activism, and opposition to sudden change in the established order.
 a. conservatism b. liberalism c. radicalism

17. A Greek politician, physician, athlete. On 22 May 1963, after delivering the keynote speech at an anti-war meeting in Thessaloniki, he was run down by a delivery truck driven by two far-right extremists. He suffered brain injuries and died in the hospital five days later. He remains in the hearts of the Greek people as a national symbol of democracy.

- a) Lambrakis b. Panagoulis c. Petroulas

18. A Greek prime minister (1944-45, 1963-65). As prime minister in 1964 he introduced far-reaching social reforms, but he was dismissed by the king in 1965.

- a. Georgios Papandreou b. Georgios Rallis c. Evangelos Averof

19. King of the Hellenes from 1964 until the abolition of the monarchy by the Greek military junta on June 1, 1973.

- a. George II b. Paul c. Constantine II

2. Give the term:

1st paragraph

- A usually chronological record of events, as of the life or development of a people or institution, often including an explanation of or commentary on those events. *history*
- A war between factions or regions of the same country. *civil war*
- To fill or overpower with terror. *terrorize*
- A state of forcible subjugation. *YAPPESSION - ην καταστολή*
- Behavior or an action that is wicked or ruthless. *atrocious - ην αμαρτία*
- A member of an organized body of fighters who attack or harass an enemy, especially within occupied territory. *partisan*
- Enforced removal from one's native country. *exile*
- The state or quality of being ruthless, cruel and harsh. *brutality*

2nd paragraph

- To control, govern, or rule by superior authority or power. *dominate*
- A public statement containing information about an event that has happened or is going to happen. *announcement*
- To give approval of or support to, especially by public statement. *endorse*
- The act or process of breaking into fragments. *fragmentation*
- All the people living at the same time or of approximately the same age. *generation*
- The quality of being believable or trustworthy. *credibility*
- Political independence. *autonomy*
- A racial, religious, political, national, or other group thought to be different from the larger group of which it is part. *minority*

3rd paragraph

- On the alert. *on the alert*
- A state of open, often prolonged fighting. *conflict*
- The quality or attribute of being firm and steadfast. *stability*
- A political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them. *democracy*
- The act of reestablishing of close relations. *reconciliation*
- A permanent organization of the military land forces of a nation or state. *army*
- One in helpful association with another. *ally*
- Worthy of trust. *reliable*

4th & 5th paragraphs

- A formal agreement between two or more states, as in reference to terms of peace or trade. *treaty*
- To surrender possession of, especially by treaty. *cede*
- An authoritative declaration. *pronouncement*

- To leave or give by will. *bequeath* *κληροδοτώ*
- Lasting for a markedly brief time. *ephemeral*
- The selection by vote of a person or persons from among candidates for a position, esp. a political office. *elections*
- Defeat of an enemy or opponent. *victory*
- A deception deliberately practiced in order to secure unfair or unlawful gain. *fraud*

6th & 7th paragraphs

- Relating to any of the churches or rites of the Eastern Orthodox Church. *orthodox*
- Belief that does not rest on logical proof or material evidence. *faith*
- One, such as an ambassador, who has been appointed to represent a government in its relations with other governments. *diplomat*
- A piece of unverified information of uncertain origin usually spread by word of mouth. *rumor*
- A secret plan or agreement to carry out an illegal or harmful act, esp. with political motivation. *conspiracy*
- Not moving or flowing. *stagnant*
- Marked by immorality and perversion. *corrupt*
- One who makes great sacrifices or suffers much in order to further a belief, cause, or principle. *martyr*
- Coming into existence; emerging. *emerge* *εμφανίζομαι*
- Dark, dim, or gloomy. *murky* *ομίχλη*
- An established political group organized to promote and support its principles and candidates for public office. *party*

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

civil, public, radio, post-war, Truman, American, electoral, peace, middle, communist, recent, radical, notorious, territorial, unstable,

Marshall, national, economically, murky, absolute.

1. history *recent*
2. war *civil*
3. Left *radical*
4. sector *public*
5. prison *notorious*
6. announcement *radio*
7. fragmentation *territorial*
8. reconciliation *post-war*
9. region *unstable*
10. Doctrine *Truman*
11. Plan *Marshall*
12. colleagues *American*
13. elections *national*
14. fraud *electoral*
15. stagnant *economically*
16. movement *peace*
17. background *murky*
18. class *middle*
19. majority *absolute*
20. influence *communist*

4. Choose the correct term:

1. Communists were detained at (*long*) and treated with notorious (*brutal*).
2. The political (*divide*) of Greece were always dominated by (*distinct*) local concerns.

3. The slavishly pro-Moscow KKE issued a radio(*an-
nounce*) endorsing demands for an(*independence*)
Macedonia.
4. It undercut for a generation the domestic(*credible*) of
Greek Communism, by suggesting that a(*communism*)
victory would result in autonomy for the Macedonian north,
with its Slav and Albanian(*minor*).
5. If this mattered so much, it was because Greek(*nation*)
was peculiarly(*secure*), even by(*region*) standards.
6. Greece's conservative post-war(*politics*) emphatically
opted for order and(*stable*) over democracy or post-war
.....(*reconcile*).
7. The Greek king, his army and his ministers presented them-
selves to the West as the most(*rely*) allies in an
.....(*stable*) region.
8. The British had(*original*) hoped to bequeath to liberated
Greece a(*proper*) non-political army and modern police
force.
9. The Greek army emerged from eight years of war as
.....(*compromise*) anti-Communist,(*royal*) and
.....(*democracy*).
10. Karamanlis was not himself(*ideology*)(*commu-
nism*) nor even especially close to the armed forces.
11. He was(*instinct*) provincial,(*nation*) and con-
servative—a fitting(*represent*) of his country.
12.(*Parliament*) government in Greece had by now ceased
to function in all but name.

13. Karamanlis(*narrow*) lost the elections to George Papan-
dreous Center Union, a(*centre*) party backed by the coun-
try's growing urban middle class.

5. Comprehension questions:

1. Not only Greece but also.....was back-shadowed by civil war.
 - a. Portugal
 - b. Italy
 - c. Turkey
 - d. Spain
2. The radical Left in many Greek memories was associated with
.....
 - a. fascism
 - b. parliamentarism
 - c. Holocaust
 - d. repression
3. Wartime communist partisans were forced into
 - a. death
 - b. imprisonment
 - c. exile
 - d. deportation
4. The Greek Civil War ended in.....
 - a. 1946
 - b. 1949
 - c. 1950
 - d. 1944

5. Communists were detained at the prison on the island of.....
 a.) Makronisos
 b. Samos
 c. Folegandros
 d. Gavdos
6. Demands for an independent Macedonia were endorsed by.....
 a.) KKE
 b. Churchill
 c. Tito
 d. Stalin
7. The Greek Communist Party was:
 a. pro-Belgrade
 b) pro-Moscow
 c. pro-Sofia
 d. pro-Tirana
8. Greece was in a state of war with Albania until:
 a. 1940
 b. 1949
 c. the late '70s
 d) the mid '80s
9. A community was abutting the Greek frontiers with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.
 a.) Slav
 b. Bulgarian
 c. Turkish
 d. Pomak

10. The Treaty of obliged Italy to cede the Dodecanese islands to Athens.
 a. London
 b. Bucharest
 c. Athens
 d) Paris
11. The Dodecanese islands were ceded to Greece in.....
 a. 1944
 b. 1950
 c.) 1947
 d. 1955
12. Greece was admitted to NATO in
 a. 1951
 b) 1955
 c. 1952
 d. 1949
13. Greece was a major beneficiary of aid
 a. French
 b. British
 c) American
 d. Soviet
14. In post-civil war Greece, officers saw themselves as the of the nation.
 a. governors
 b. employers
 c) guardians
 d. fathers

15. 'Greek Rally' Party was led by.....
- Plastiras
 - Karamanlis
 - Papagos
 - Sofoulis
16. Alexandros Papagos was commander of the forces in the Civil War:
- communist
 - British
 - government
 - allied
17. Karamanlis was leader of the
- Greek Rally Party
 - National Radical Union Party
 - Center Union Party
 - Liberal Party
18. Karamanlis led his party in..... election victory/ies.
- one
 - two
 - three
 - four
19. Karamanlis was suspected of widespread electoral fraud in.....
- 1961
 - 1963
 - 1956
 - 1958

20. Under Karamanlis, Greece remained
- stable
 - unstable
 - poor
 - flourishing
21. Grigoris Lambrakis was a.....parliamentarian
- right-wing
 - left-wing
 - liberal
 - socialist
22. Grigoris Lambrakis was assaulted in.....
- Athens
 - Patras
 - Thessaloniki
 - Larissa
23. George Papandreou was the leader of.....
- PASOK
 - Center Union
 - EDA
 - Liberals
24. Papandreou's party won.....
- the 1963 elections
 - the 1964 elections
 - both 1963 and 1964 elections
 - the 1963 elections with absolute majority
25. The king's political sympathies were.....
- liberal
 - socialist
 - conservative
 - communist

26. The Right pressed King Constantine to dismiss
 - a. Karamanlis
 - b. Averof
 - c. Markezinis
 - d. Papandreou
27. The king accused Center Union of depending on the votes of the
 - a. far Left
 - b. far Right
 - c. Right
 - d. Centre

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

1. The recent history of Greece was heavily back-shadowed by civil war.
Civil war.....
2. The Communist KKE terrorized villages.
Villages
3. KKE left a legacy of fear and associated the radical Left in many Greek memories with repression and atrocity.
Not only.....
4. Communists were detained at length and treated with notorious brutality.
Not only.....
5. The political divisions of Greece were dominated by distinctive local concerns.
Distinctive.....

6. The pro-Moscow KKE issued a radio announcement.
A.....
7. Post-war politicians emphatically opted for order and stability. The author claimed.....
8. The Treaty of Paris obliged Italy to cede the Dodecanese islands to Athens.
Italy.....
9. The country was admitted to NATO and the Greek armed forces were the recipients of practical assistance.
Not only.....
10. The country was admitted to NATO and the Greek armed forces were the recipients of practical assistance.
If
11. 'Greek Rally' Party was led by Marshal Alexandros Papagos.
Marshal.....
12. Karamanlis was born in Greek Macedonia and was profoundly anti-Slav.
The author claimed
13. The authorities' failure to investigate the murky background to Lambrakis' assassination gave rise to widespread suspicion.
If the authorities.....
14. Papandreou's party won an absolute majority of the votes cast and increased its share from 42 percent to 52.7 percent.
Not only.....
15. Papandreou was succeeded by a series of interim prime ministers.
A series.....

In order to avoid alienating the military, he resisted calls to purge the army, preferring instead to impose early retirement on the more compromised senior officers while rewarding and promoting loyalists.

With the monarchy out of the way, and the army neutralized, Karamanlis had to address the unfinished business of Cyprus. Neither he nor his successors had any intention of re-opening the *Enosis* question, but nor could they publicly ignore Turkey's presence on the island, even after Makarios's return there in December 1974. In a largely symbolic move that attracted widespread domestic approval on Left and Right alike, Karamanlis pulled Greece out of the military organization of NATO for the next six years in protest at the behavior of a fellow NATO member. Greek-Turkish relations entered an ice age, marked by the Turkish minority's unilateral declaration in February 1975 of a 'Turkish Federated State of Cyprus'—only ever recognized by Turkey itself—and by sporadic diplomatic tiffs over territorial claims in the eastern Aegean.

Cyprus itself thus became an object of international concern, as UN diplomats and lawyers were to spend fruitless decades trying unsuccessfully to resolve the island's divisions. Meanwhile Greek politicians were thereby relieved of responsibility for the island's affairs (though they remained constrained by domestic politics to express a continued interest in its fate) and could turn to more promising horizons. Less than a year after the fall of the colonels, in June 1975, the government in Athens formally applied to join the EEC. On January 1st 1981, in what many in Brussels would come to regard as a regrettable triumph of hope over wisdom, Greece became a full member of the Community.

EXERCISES

1. Give the correct term:

1st & 2nd paragraphs

- The feeling that accompanies an experience of being ^{απογοητισμένος} thwarted in attaining your goals. *(frustration)*
- A situation in which further action is blocked. *σταλμάτση*
- A ^{αερόφι} fervent supporter or proponent of a party, cause, faction, person, or idea. *partisan*
- The selection by vote of a person or persons from among candidates for a position, esp. a political office. *elections*
- An enclosed, heavily armored combat vehicle that is armed with cannon and machine guns and moves on continuous ^{μαρμαίτι} tracks. *(tank)*
- Bandage to support an injured forearm. *slings / τενιαίρα*
- The head of the cabinet and often also the chief executive of a parliamentary democracy. *prime minister*

3rd paragraph

- The sudden overthrow of a government by a usually small group of persons in or previously in positions of authority. *coup d'état*
- Force to leave or move out. *expel / εκδιώξω*
- Forbid the public distribution of (a movie or a newspaper). *censor*
- To declare illegal. *outlaw*
- A cessation of work by employees in support of demands made on their employer, as for higher pay or improved conditions. *strike*
- The study of human social behavior, especially the study of the origins, organization, institutions, and development of human society. *sociology*

- One who favors the policy of treating or governing people in a fatherly manner, especially by providing for their needs without giving them rights or responsibilities. *paternalist*

4th paragraph

- The business of providing tours and services for tourists. *tourism*
- To abstain from or act together in abstaining from using, buying, or dealing with as an expression of protest or disfavor. *boycott*
- The total market value of goods and services produced by all citizens and capital during a given period. *GDP*
- Wealth in the form of money or property owned by a person or business and human resources of economic value. *capital*
- Something that is owed, such as money, goods, or services. *debt*
- A group of military officers holding the power in a country, esp. after a coup d'état. *Junta*

5th & 6th paragraphs

- Inborn pattern of behavior often responsive to specific stimuli. *instinct*
- The organization that is the governing authority of a political unit. *regime*
- A social stratum that is not clearly defined but is positioned between the lower and upper classes. It consists of businessmen, professional people, etc., along with their families, and is marked by bourgeois values. *middle class*
- A noteworthy or spectacular success. *triumph*
- Moderate to inferior in quality. *mediocre*
- An elaborate and systematic plan of action. *strategy*
- Separated from others. *isolated*
- A despotic system ruled by a dictator possessing absolute power and absolute authority. *dictatorship*

2. Choose the correct term:

- The people and groups who advocate liberal, often radical measures to effect change in the established order, especially in politics, usually to achieve the equality, freedom, and well-being of the common citizens of a state.
 - Centre
 - Right
 - Left
- A theoretical economic system characterized by the collective ownership of property and by the organization of labor for the common advantage of all members.
 - socialism
 - liberalism
 - communism
- Greek colonel and political leader. A career army officer, he was the strongman of the military junta that seized power in Greece in Apr., 1967. With the restoration of constitutional government, he was tried for treason and insurrection and sentenced to life imprisonment.
 - Patakos
 - Papadopoulos
 - Ioannides
- Government by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives.
 - junta
 - monarchy
 - democracy
- Greek dramatist. He is considered one of the greatest dramatists of ancient Greece. His surviving plays include *Ajax*, *Oedipus Rex*, *Antigone*, and *Oedipus at Colonus*.
 - Sophocles
 - Aeschylus
 - Euripides
- Greek comic dramatist, who satirized leading contemporary figures such as Socrates and Euripides. Eleven of his plays are extant, including *The Clouds*, *The Frogs*, *The Birds*, and *Lysistrata*.
 - Frynichus
 - Aristophanes
 - Socrates

7. A person, esp. a politician, who appeals to the interests or prejudices of ordinary people.
 a. populist b. nationalist c. fascist
8. An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.
 a. EEC b. European Union c. NATO
9. An association of European states, established in 1949 to promote unity between its members, defend human rights, and increase social and economic progress.
 a. Council of Europe b. Warsaw Pact c. UN
10. The former Turkish empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa, which lasted from the late 13th century until the end of World War I.
 a. Ottoman Sultanate b. Ottoman Empire c. Turkish Empire
11. The war (1914-18), fought mainly in Europe and the Middle East, in which the Allies (principally France, Russia, Britain, Italy after 1915, and the US after 1917) defeated the Central Powers (principally Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey).
 a. World War II b. Big War c. World War I
12. The Asian part of Turkey. It is usually considered synonymous with Asia Minor.
 a. Dardanelles b. Anatolia c. Asian Thrace
13. The archbishop and primate of the autocephalous Cypriot Orthodox Church (1950-1977) and the first President of the Republic of Cyprus (1960-1974 and 1974-1977).
 a. Athinagoras b. Makarios c. Kyrillos
14. Denoting or relating to the Latin or Western Church.
 a. Protestant b. Catholic c. Orthodox

15. A massive demonstration of popular rejection of the military junta. The uprising began on November 14, 1973, escalated to an open anti-junta revolt and ended in bloodshed in the early morning of November 17 after a series of events starting with a tank crashing through the gates of the Polytechnic.
 a. The Polytechnic uprising b. The Law School revolt c. The Polytechnic revolution
16. A Greek military officer who was involved in the military junta. He organised the July 15, 1974 coup d'état in Cyprus which overthrew the government of Archbishop Makarios III. He was arrested and charged with rebellion and treason. He was given a death sentence, later commuted to life imprisonment.
 a. Papadopoulos b. Ioannides c. Grivas
17. Greek general. He joined the Greek army and early became an advocate of enosis. He headed a guerrilla army (EOKA), which conducted struggle against the British in Cyprus from 1955 to 1959.
 a. Grivas b. Samson c. Clerides
18. A Greek economist, a socialist politician and a dominant figure in Greek politics. He served two terms as Prime Minister of Greece (21 October 1981, to 2 July 1989, and 13 October 1993, to 22 January 1996).
 a. Andreas Papandreou b. Costas Simitis c. Georgios Rallis
19. The main centre-right political party and one of the two major parties in Greece. It was founded in 1974 by Konstantinos Karamanlis.
 a. PASOK b. Centre Union c. New Democracy

20. A Greek centre-left political party. In 1981 it formed the first socialist government in Greece's history, and subsequently governed the country for most of the 1980s, 1990s and early 2000s.
 a. KKE b. PASOK c. ERE
21. An international organization composed of the US, Canada, Britain, and a number of European countries: established by the North Atlantic Treaty (1949) for purposes of collective security.
 a. Warsaw Pact b. ASEAN c. NATO

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

parliamentary, communist, counter, palace, low, autarkic, Turkish, Peacekeeping, puppet, military, popular, forthcoming, democratic, civil, foreign, peasant, urban, inter-communal, Presidential, early.

1. frustration *popular*
 2. stalemate *parliamentary*
 3. elections *forthcoming*
 4. threat *communist*
 5. institutions *democratic*
 6. coup *counter*
 7. servants *civil*
 8. guards *palace*
 9. investment *foreign*
 10. wages *low*
 11. debt *peasant*
 12. instincts *autarkic*
 13. middle-class *urban*
 14. Anatolia *Turkish*
 15. violence *inter-communal*
 16. force *Peacekeeping*

17. Palace *Presidential*
 18. government *puppet*
 19. retirement *party*
 20. organization *military*

4. Circle the correct answer:

1. The Greek military junta seized power on:
 a. April 23, 1967
 b. April 21, 1949
 c. April 21, 1967
 d. April 23, 1965
2. The junta:
 a. was widely accepted by Greeks
 b. dethroned King Paul
 c. was supported by George Papandreou
 d. was led by George Papadopoulos
3. King Constantine:
 a. fought against the colonels
 b. fled to Rome after a failed counter-coup
 c. was dethroned in 1968
 d. expelled politicians of the Left
4. The colonels' regime:
 a. was modern
 b. was violent and repressive
 c. forbade short hair
 d. forbade pop music
5. Foreign investment was:
 a. positively affected by the colonels' regime
 b. negatively affected by the colonels' regime

- c. unaffected by the colonel's regime
d. encouraged by EEC
6. The junta had support in the rural districts because:
 a. they cancelled all peasant debt
 b. most of the regime's members were ex-farmers
 c. OGA was formed by the colonel's regime
 d. peasants were indifferent to politics
7. The Council of Europe:
 a. accepted Greece as member in 1969
 b. voted for Greece in 1969
 c. expelled Greece in 1969
 d. broke off the negotiations with the junta
8. Cyprus:
 a. had been a Greek colony since 1912
 b. had been an Ottoman colony since 1571
 c. had been a British colony since 1878
 d. became an independent state in 1974
9. Cyprus:
 a. had an English-speaking, Orthodox majority
 b. had a Turkish majority
 c. is closer to Greece than to Anatolia
 d. had a Greek-speaking majority
10. The Turkish Cypriots:
 a. favored the idea of 'enosis'
 b. were strongly against 'enosis'
 c. were indifferent to 'enosis'
 d. were supported by the authorities in Athens

11. Great Britain:
 a. guaranteed the protection of the Turkish minority in Cyprus
 b. favored the solution of two independent states in Cyprus
 c. supported the idea of 'enosis'
 d. guaranteed the sovereignty of Cyprus
12. A UN Peacekeeping Force:
 a. arrived in Greece in 1963
 b. left Cyprus in 1963
 c. arrived in Cyprus in 1964
 d. arrived in Cyprus after the Turkish invasion
13. In Cyprus, public employment and positions of authority:
 a. were equally divided between Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots
 b. were monopolized by Greek-Cypriots
 c. were monopolized by Turkish-Cypriots
 d. were monopolized by British
14. Archbishop Makarios:
 a. was the second president of Cyprus
 b. was exiled by Turkey
 c. loathed Turkish-Cypriots
 d. was exiled by the British government
15. Papadopoulos was displaced by:
 a. Patakos
 b. Karamanlis
 c. King Constantine
 d. Ioannides

16. General Ioannides:
- was a mediocre officer.
 - plotted to overthrow King Constantine
 - plotted to overthrow Makarios
 - became prime minister in 1974
17. On July 15th 1974:
- Constantine Karamanlis returned to Greece
 - Makarios was expelled and a puppet government was installed in Cyprus
 - Turkish forces invaded Cyprus
 - Greece forces declared war on Turkey
18. Turkey invaded Cyprus:
- On July 24th 1974
 - On July 20th 1974
 - in order to protect the interests of the Cypriots
 - in order to install a Turkish government
19. Karamanlis returned to Greece:
- after the junta had invited him
 - after 15 years in exile
 - from his exile in London
 - on July 25th 1974
20. Within a week,of Cyprus was in Turkish hands.
- 20%
 - 40%
 - 50%
 - 33%

21. New Democracy party:
- won the 1974 and the 1978 elections
 - was formed by ex-colonels
 - won the 1977 elections
 - was led by Georgios Mavros
22. In June 1975:
- Greece joined the EEC
 - Karamanlis visited Ankara
 - a new constitution was approved
 - Makarios died
23. Monarchy:
- was re-established in 1974
 - was re-established in 1981
 - was abolished by Andreas Papandreou
 - was abolished by the 1974 referendum
24. Karamanlis pulled Greece out of NATO:
- due to NATO's support to dictatorship
 - in 1976
 - in protest at the behavior of Turkey
 - because the organization had recognized the 'Turkish Federated State of Cyprus'
25. The 'Turkish Federated State of Cyprus':
- was recognized by some Islamic countries
 - was declared by the Greek majority of Cyprus
 - influenced the Greek-Turkish relations in a positive way
 - was recognized only by Turkey

- 26. On January 1st 1981
 - a. Greece applied to joined the EEC
 - b. PASOK won the election
 - c. Karamanlis became President of the Republic
 - d. Greece became a full member of the EEC

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

- 1. A group of officers seized power on April 21st.
.....
- 2. They poured tanks and paratroopers into the streets of Athens and other Greek cities, arrested politicians, journalists and other public figures.
Not only.....
- 3. King Constantine assented and swore the conspirators into office.
Not only.....
- 4. They seized control of all the usual strong points and declared themselves the saviors of the nation.
If
- 5. The junta appointed a regent and Papadopoulos was named prime minister.
Not only.....
- 6. Papadopoulos and his colleagues dismissed nearly a thousand civil servants and turned Greece in upon itself for seven stifling years.
Not only.....

- 7. Papadopoulos and his colleagues dismissed a thousand civil servants.
A thousand.....
- 8. The colonels censored the press, outlawed strikes and banned modern music along with mini-skirts.
The press.....
- 9. The uniforms of palace guards were replaced with 'traditional' Greek costume.
Traditional.....
- 10. Athens in particular took on a tidy, martial air.
The author claimed.....
- 11. Politically-conscious travelers were replaced by tourists attracted to cheap resorts.
Tourists.....
- 12. The Council of Europe voted to expel Greece.
Greece.....
- 13. Cyprus had been administered by Britain since 1978 and annexed at the outbreak of World War One.
If
- 14. The Turkish minority was opposed to any arrangement and was supported by the authorities in Ankara.
Not only.....
- 15. The majority of the island's Greek-Cypriot leadership settled somewhat reluctantly for independence, which the UK granted in 1960.
The author claimed.....

16. The new Republic of Cyprus was ruled by a Greek-Turkish 'partnership' arrangement.
A Greek-Turkish.....
17. Units of the Cypriot National Guard expelled Makarios and installed a puppet government.
A puppet.....
18. Units of the Cypriot National Guard expelled Makarios and installed a puppet government.
Not only.....
19. A new constitution was approved, although the opposition parties initially protested over the heightened powers granted to the president of the republic.
Despite.....
20. The governments in Athens and Ankara both advertised themselves as the protectors of their respective compatriots and occasionally threatened to intervene.
Not only.....
21. Karamanlis pulled Greece out of the military organization of NATO.
Greece.....

6. Put the verbs into the correct tense:

1. The junta(*appoint*)^{ed} a regent and Papadopoulos(*name*)^s prime minister.
2. The colonels(*censor*)^t the press,(*outlaw*)^t strikes and(*ban*)^{ned} modern music along with mini-skirts.

3. Foreign investment, which in Greece's case(*begin*)^t a decade before the coup, and a steady increase in GNP—(*affect*)^{ed} by political developments.
4. The junta even(*have*)^s widespread initial support in the rural districts from which the colonels mostly(*come*)^e.
5. 'Populist' in style but paternalist in practice, they(*obsess*)^s with appearance.
6. The regime, secure enough at home,(*isolate*)^d abroad.

7. Choose the correct:

1. Cyprus itself thus became a/an(*subject, object*) of international concern.
2. Students in Athens embarrassed the(*government, colonels*) by publicly opposing their rule for the(*first, second*) time.
3. After a half-hearted attempt at a 'counter-coup' Constantine and his(*family, officials*) fled to Rome.
4. Unable either to prevent or respond to this move by vastly superior Turkish forces, the junta appeared(*helpless, powerless*).
5. Greek-Turkish relations entered a/an(*ice, cold*) age.
6. The Panhellenic Socialist Movement was led by the late George Papandreou's(*Greek, American*) educated son Andreas.
7. By July 24th the former(*president, prime minister*) was back in Athens and had initiated the country's return to(*civilian, democratic*) rule.

8. Archbishop Makarios was exiled by(*Ankara, London*) as an armed and(*cruel, violent*) terrorist.
9. Attacks on Turkish Cypriots in 1963 led to the arrival of a UN Peacekeeping(*Power, Force*),
10. The colonels also banned the study of(*sociology, history*), Russian and Bulgarian.
11. In June 1975, the government in Athens(*formally, informally*) applied to join the EEC.
12. 'Democracy', as the colonels(*believed, explained*), would be 'placed in a sling'.

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