

VBICVSBQCWBUAECVQVXC

Student-made quizzes # (Hing Chan #154)

1. Because much of the discussion in his school took place while teachers and students were walking about the grounds, his school came to be known as the Peripatetic ( walking or strolling ) school. Upon the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC, strong anti-Macedonian feeling developed in Athens, and he retired to a family estate in Euboea. He died there the following year. FTP name this tutor to Alexander the Great.

\Aristotle\

2. It was formed btwn the NETH, ENG, Austria, Spain, and a # of Ger states following the invasion of the Palatinate by Louis XIV. FTP name this 1689 alliance from which a War got its name.

\Grand Alliance(1689 ENG + NETH)\

3. He was probably B in Greece, but his actual name, (Claudius Ptolemaeus), reflects all that is really known of him: ( Ptolemaeus ) One part indicates that he was a resident of Egypt, and ( Claudius ) another part signifies Roman citizenship. In fact, ancient sources report that he lived and worked in Alexandria, Egypt, for most of his life. He is remembered for his contributions to the fields of mathematics, optics, and geography. FTP name this mathematician and astronomer famous for his The Almagest.

\Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemaeus AD 100?-170?)\

4. He became K in 1851. He planned the westernization of his country, and played off GBR on his W in Burma and Fra on his E in IndoChina. FTP name this K made famous by the book Anna and the K of Siam and by the musical The King and I.

\Mongkut or Rama IV\

5. Born in Sinope (modern Sinop, Turkey), he studied in Athens, where he was a disciple of the philosopher Antisthenes, who taught that social conventions should be disregarded and pleasure shunned. He wore coarse clothing, ate plain food, and slept on the bare ground, in the open streets, or under porticoes. His eccentric life did not, however, lose him the respect of the Athenians, who admired his contempt of comfort. Practical good was the chief aim of his philosophy, and he did not conceal his disdain for literature and the fine arts. He laughed at men of letters for reading of the sufferings of Odysseus while neglecting their own, and at orators who studied how to enforce truth but not how to practice it. FTP name the founder of the Cynics.

\Diogenes\

6. His largest commission in Milan was for a colossal bronze monument to Francesco Sforza in the courtyard of Castello Sforzesco. He left the statue unfinished (it was destroyed by French archers, who used it as a target) and he returned to Florence in 1500. FTP name this painter of the Virgin of the Rocks.

\Leonardo da Vinci\

7. TNTS, it was an Oct. 3, 1691 treaty, detailing the terms of surrender of the Jacobites in Ireland. It is also a type of poem associated with Edmund Lear.

\Limerick\

8. Day 1 Pampinea(f), Day 2 Filomena(f), Day 3 Neifile(f), Day 4 Filostrato(m), Day 5 Fiammetta(f), Day 6 Elisa(f), Day 7 Dioneo(m), Day 8 Lauretta(f), Day 9 Emilia(f), Day 10 Panfilo(m) are the storytellers in this work by Boccaccio.

\The Decameron\

9. He was B in Pella. In the summer of 336BC, his father was assassinated. FTP name this son of Phillip II.

\Alexander the Great\

10. In Homeric legend; he was primarily a god of prophecy. His most important oracle was at Delphi, the site of a victory of his(over the Python). He was called Delian from Delos, the island of his birth, and Pythian, from his killing of Python, the fabled serpent that guarded a shrine on the mountains of Parnassus. He sometimes gave the gift of prophecy to mortals whom he loved, such as the Trojan princess Cassandra. FTP name this son of the god Zeus and Leto, daughter of a Titan.

\Apollo\

11. Believers in passive resistance, they were harrassed by legal action and mob violence, and by 1650 had been dispersed. They were a small extreme group that attempted to practice a form of agrarian communism. Seeing the Civil War as a defeat for the landowning class, 20 of them assembled at St. George's Hill, Surrey, in 1649 to set up a colony. FTP name this group, of whom the 20 were led by Gerrard Winstanley.

\Diggers\

12. He may well have exerted a profound influence on Western thought; Plato, Aristotle, and other Gk thinkers showed a great interest in his doctrines. It is at least likely that his ideas strongly affected the course of Judeo-Christian demonology, angelology, and

eschatology. Influences have been noted in the Manual of Discipline found among the Dead Sea Scrolls. He was B in (the Eern Persian land of) Airyana Vaejah, probably during the period preceding that of the Achaemenian kings. Conversations of his with a godhead and his difficulties while preaching were recorded in the Gathas, part of the Avesta. FTP name this Persian religious prophet who is known in ancient Persian as Zarathustra.

\Zoroaster(c. 630-550BC)\

13. In 1610 he set out on his final voyage under the patronage of a newly formed company of English gentlemen. In his new ship, the Discovery, he decided from the start to search for a northwest passage; he reached a strait named after him by the middle of the year, and passed into a bay named after him beyond it, where he spent three months exploring the eastern islands and shores. By November his ship was frozen in, and a winter of extreme privation and cold led to dissension among the crew. A part of the crew mutinied in June 1611 and put him, his son, and seven others of the company adrift in a small boat. A few survivors from the mutinous crew reached England, where they were imprisoned, but he and the others were never seen again. FTP name this English navigator famous for four great voyages of discovery.

\Henry Hudson(?-died 1611?)\

14. He was an MP in 1689, 1701-2, warden 1696, and Master of the mint in 1700. He discovered the law of gravitation and defined force in his laws of motion, invented Calculus(prob. indep. of Leibniz), and showed that white light comprises rays of light of diff. colors.

\Sir Isaac Newton(1642-1727)\

15. As a member of the staff of Agesilaus II, K of Sparta, he was present at the Battle of Coronea, in which the Spartans defeated the Athenians and their Theban allies. The Athenians retaliated by condemning him as a traitor and sentencing him to banishment. The Spartan government presented him with an estate at Scillus, in Elis, where he lived the life of a country gentleman for 24 years. After the military power of Sparta was broken at Leuctra in 371, he was driven from his home. Athens lifted the ban of exile against him, but instead of returning home he apparently spent the rest of his life in Corinth. FTP name this man who wrote the Anabasis.

\Xenophon\

16. Charmides (an attempt to define temperance), Lysis (a discussion of friendship), Laches (a pursuit of the meaning of courage), Protagoras (a defense of the thesis that virtue is knowledge and can be taught), Euthyphro (a consideration of the nature of piety). (writings of the middle period include) Gorgias (a consideration of several ethical questions), Meno (a discussion of the nature of knowledge), the Symposium (Plato's outstanding dramatic achievement, which contains several speeches on beauty and love).

\The Dialogues of Plato\

17. Among his earlier works are Early Sorrow, the series of four novels based on the biblical tale of Joseph, Joseph and His Brothers (1934-44; trans. 1934-44); and the novels Doctor Faustus (1947; trans. 1948), The Holy Sinner (1951; trans. 1951), and The Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Man (1954; trans. 1955).

\Thomas Mann\

18. Philosophically, he accepted Parmenides' belief that the universe, or being, is a single, undifferentiated substance, a oneness, although it may appear diversified to the senses. His intention was to discredit the senses, which he sought to do through a brilliant series of paradoxes, on time and space that have remained complex puzzles to this day. A typical paradox asserts that a runner cannot reach a goal because, in order to do so, he must traverse a distance; but he cannot traverse that distance without first traversing half of it, and so on, ad infinitum. This argument, like several others of his, is intended to demonstrate the logical impossibility of motion. In that the senses lead us to believe in the existence of motion, the senses are illusory and therefore no obstacle to accepting the otherwise implausible theories of Parmenides. He is noted not only for his paradoxes, but for inventing the type of philosophical argument they exemplify. Thus FTP Aristotle named who the inventor of dialectical reasoning?

\Zeno of Elea\

19. He received a law degree in 1928, but had by that time become an actor, director, and producer at Max Reinhardt's theater. He immigrated to the United States in 1935. On Broadway he directed such hits as Outward Bound (1938) and Margin for Error (1939). He played German roles in many films during World War II. He is best known, however, as a film director, specializing in screenplays with sensitive social themes. His many films include Laura (1944), The Moon Is Blue (1953), Exodus (1960), Such Good Friends (1971), The Human Factor (1980), and Anatomy of a Murder (1959). FTP name this American stage and film producer, director, and actor born in Vienna.

\Otto Ludwig Preminger(1906-1986)\

20. After the death of his father in 447 BC, he was raised in the house of his uncle, the Greek statesman Pericles. He was influenced by Socrates, who was his personal friend. FTP name this ill-fated Athenian statesman and general, whose opportunistic acts and divisive influence contributed to the defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC).

\Alcibiades\