

Quiz #13

Marriage a History– chapter 4
Soap Operas of the Ancient World

1. T/F In the ancient world marriage provided a respite from political and economic rivalries.
2. How did emperors, kings, pharaohs and nobles use marriage as a means to impose authority?
3. How was marriage important for common people of the ancient world?
4. T/F Ancient Kings typically considered their children's desires when arranging a political marriage.
5. How did the young queens fare in these political marriages?
6. Why might a family voluntarily offer their daughters to a ruler?
7. How did the agendas of rich and poor families differ when they offered their daughters to a king?
8. T/F The co-wives of a king were likely to plot against each other.
9. T/F In ancient societies poor men found advantages in marrying up.
10. T/F One Chinese princess had her own harem of 30 male concubines.
11. T/F Kings endeavored to treat all of their wives equally.
12. T/F A wife who was a commoner had no powerful kin to dilute her loyalty to the king.
13. Why did Egyptian pharaohs marry their sisters?
14. Why did the Chinese emperor in Manchu dynasty select the son of one of his concubines to be his successor?

15. T/F Polygamy was used as a diplomatic tool by ancient kings of Greece and Egypt.
16. T/F There was more political intrigue than love between Cleopatra and Mark Antony.
17. Why was Cleopatra glad to have a child with Julius Caesar?
18. What became of this child, Caesarion?
19. What strategy did Pulcheria use to gain control over the Roman empire in the 5th century?
20. T/F Common folk tended to be more willing to let their children choose their spouses as well as leave unhappy marriages.
21. T/F The most important function of marriage for propertied classes was the production of legitimate children.
22. What functions do courtesans, concubines and wives perform in Roman society?
23. Why in ancient Rome were rapists less threatening than lovers?
24. T/F Commoners without property did not need get marriage licenses.
25. How did commoners decide who they would marry?
26. Slaves were forbidden to (select those that apply)
a. live with others b. set up their own households c. marry d. have sex
27. T/F In ancient Rome beauty and attraction were not the primary criteria for choosing a mate.
28. T/F For ancient Romans choosing a wife was like hiring ones most important employee.

Marriage a History—chapter 5

Something Borrowed: The Marital Legacy of the Classical World and Early Christianity

1. T/F Justice in the 8th century BC Greece was based on family ties.
2. Who was considered responsible for avenging a murder?

3. T/F In ancient Athens there were twice as many citizens as there were slaves.
4. T/F Women and foreigners were prohibited from becoming citizens in ancient Athens.
5. How did Aristotle and Plato regard families?
6. What did the masses think of the marital intrigues of aristocratic rulers?
7. What role did the ancient Greeks believe that women played in reproduction?
8. T/F Respectable Greek wives did not leave their homes.
9. T/F Athens was one of the first societies in history to idealize that role of wives as dependent homemakers rather than work mates for their husbands.
10. Why were the male prostitutes of Athens subject to criminal prosecution while the females were not?
11. T/F Roman women had greater freedom than their Athenian counterparts.
12. T/F Not all Roman children were allowed to live.
13. T/F In ancient Rome a man only gained the rights and respect of a father when his own father died.
14. What was true about Roman marriages?
 - a. citizens could marry slaves
 - b. citizens could marry prostitutes
 - c. marriage required the consent of ones father
 - d. special permission was required by citizens who wished to marry foreigners
 - e. there were no marriage licenses
15. What was self-divorce?
16. T/F Romans had no fault divorce.
17. T/F A Roman woman could remain under control of her father even after she married.
18. T/F Roman men controlled the dowry during the life of their marriages.

19. T/F Roman husbands and wives were relatively close in age.
20. T/F Divorce amongst Rome's ruling aristocracy had more to do with political power than with a loss of interest in a spouse.
21. T/F A Roman husband who did not divorce an adulterous wife could be accused of pandering.
22. T/F There was a family values campaign in Ancient Rome.
23. T/F Christian attitudes towards marriage and sexuality differed dramatically from those of most ancient religions.
24. How did Christianity regard divorce?
25. T/F Early Christianity elevated celibacy above marriage.