Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. If caught accepting the bribe, Kallias would likely face a substantial fine that would be used to commission a zanes statue of Zeus lining the path to the stadium — publicly memorializing his cheating for generations. Beyond financial penalty, he would face lasting disgrace to his family and city-state, the opposite of the honor an Olympic victory would have brought.

2. The context of city-state sponsorship transforms an Olympic victory from a personal achievement into a political and economic event: the athlete's success validates the city-state's prestige, attracts investment, and generates concrete benefits like statues and tax exemptions for the victor. This means the competition was also a form of interstate rivalry, and failure carried consequences not just for the athlete but for the entire community that invested in him.

Multiple Choice

1. A
2. B
3. C

Matching

1-D, 2-C, 3-E, 4-A, 5-B

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) olive, 2) 1875, 3) 40,000

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Archaeological evidence of cheating includes the zanes — bronze Zeus statues paid for by cheating fines lining the path to the stadium — which prove that bribery and corruption were common enough to require a formal deterrent system. Ancient written sources describe athletes paid to throw events, weight throwers bribing judges, and Nero being declared winner of a race he did not finish, together painting a picture far from idealized amateurism.

Q2: The sacred truce demonstrates that in ancient Greece, religious obligations to the gods could override political conflicts between city-states, giving religion practical power over warfare. It shows that the Greeks shared enough religious common ground across their political divisions to enforce a Panhellenic peace for the

duration of the festival, illustrating how religion functioned as a unifying force in an otherwise deeply fragmented political landscape.

Q3: The Zeus statue's fate — removed from Olympia, transported to Constantinople, and destroyed in a fire — illustrates how even the most revered and protected ancient objects are vulnerable to political change, religious transformation, and physical disaster across long time spans. The temple's earthquake collapse shows that even massive stone architecture cannot survive indefinitely without maintenance and luck, and that preservation requires active, ongoing effort rather than passive expectation.