

**Matching**

Match the terms to the descriptions.

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|----------------|---------------|
| a. tyrant      | f. Herodotus  |
| b. ostracism   | g. citizen    |
| c. Parthenon   | h. Pericles   |
| d. Homer       | i. Alexandria |
| e. Hippocrates | j. polis      |

- \_\_\_ 1. a free resident of a Greek city-state
- \_\_\_ 2. an Athenian statesman who expanded democracy
- \_\_\_ 3. the Greek physician who set ethical standards for doctors
- \_\_\_ 4. the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
- \_\_\_ 5. banishing a public figure
- \_\_\_ 6. the Egyptian cultural capital of the Hellenistic world
- \_\_\_ 7. a person who gains power by force
- \_\_\_ 8. a Greek temple dedicated to the goddess Athena
- \_\_\_ 9. a Greek city-state, consisting of a city and the surrounding countryside
- \_\_\_ 10. the Greek historian often called the "Father of History"

**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_ 11. Which Greek-speaking people dominated the Aegean world from about 1400 B.C. to 1200 B.C., and probably started the Trojan War?

a. Minoans	c. Mycenaeans
b. Dorians	d. Mediterraneans
- \_\_\_ 12. What was an early form of government in the Greek city-states in which a hereditary ruler exercised central power?

a. monarchy	c. aristocracy
b. oligarchy	d. republic
- \_\_\_ 13. Some Spartan women had the responsibility of running the family's estate because
  - a. Spartan society was the freest and most democratic in Greece.
  - b. frequent warfare kept Spartan men away from home.
  - c. such duties were considered to be beneath the dignity of men.
  - d. the Spartan aristocracy consisted almost entirely of women.
- \_\_\_ 14. Merchants and the poor often supported Athenian tyrants because
  - a. they feared imprisonment if they withheld their support.
  - b. tyrants promised them they could become full citizens.
  - c. they provided greater educational opportunities.
  - d. they often imposed reforms to help these groups.
- \_\_\_ 15. What was an effect of the Greek victory in the Persian Wars?
  - a. Greeks became more convinced of their own uniqueness.
  - b. Sparta became the most powerful city-state in Greece.
  - c. Persia never again had the strength to invade Greece.
  - d. Greek enemies were destroyed, and the Delian League was disbanded.

16. What Greek philosopher believed good conduct meant pursuing the “golden mean”?
- a. Socrates
  - b. Plato
  - c. Sophocles
  - d. Aristotle
17. Greeks believed the purpose of tragic plays was to
- a. sharply criticize society through ridicule.
  - b. arouse and then relieve the emotions of pity and fear.
  - c. demonstrate that humans control their own fate.
  - d. make the audience happy after unfortunate events.
18. What was a result of the Peloponnesian War?
- a. It started the golden age of Athens under Pericles.
  - b. It ended the Athenian domination of the Greek world.
  - c. It resulted in the destruction of the Peloponnesian League.
  - d. It resulted in an alliance between Athens and Persia.
19. What helped Alexander the Great to conquer the Persian empire?
- a. Persia was no longer the great power it once had been.
  - b. Alexander captured the Persian emperor, Darius III.
  - c. Alexander allied with Egypt to create a powerful army.
  - d. Alexander defeated the Persians at Chaeronea.
20. The Hellenistic scientist Archimedes
- a. wrote a textbook that became the basis for modern geometry.
  - b. applied principles of physics to make practical inventions.
  - c. studied the causes of illness and looked for cures.
  - d. developed a theory of a sun-centered solar system.
21. The frescoes at Knossos tell us that
- a. the Mycenaeans began the Trojan War.
  - b. the Mycenaeans worshipped the bull as a god.
  - c. Minoan women had fewer rights than in other cultures.
  - d. the sea was very important to the Minoan people.
22. The Mycenaean people were primarily
- a. sea traders.
  - b. shepherds.
  - c. artisans.
  - d. farmers.
23. What did Cleisthenes do around 507 B.C. that changed the government of Athens?
- a. He encouraged citizen participation, creating a direct democracy.
  - b. He established a legislature, creating a limited democracy.
  - c. He gave nobles’ land to farmers, weakening the aristocracy.
  - d. He expanded citizenship to include merchants and foreigners.
24. In a Greek city-state, the acropolis was
- a. the marketplace where citizens debated issues of the day.
  - b. the main school where students learned about their government.
  - c. the location of temples dedicated to different gods and goddesses.
  - d. the legislative building where citizens voted on laws.
25. Athens differed from Sparta in that it
- a. was primarily a military state.
  - b. had little use for new ideas or the arts.
  - c. placed emphasis on the individual.
  - d. forbade citizens to travel and discouraged trade.
26. The most powerful Greek god was
- a. Aphrodite.
  - b. Zeus.
  - c. Dionysus.
  - d. Achilles.

27. Which of the following was a result of the Persian Wars?
- The Spartan navy gained control over the trade routes in the Aegean Sea.
  - The Macedonians gained lands that were part of the Persian empire.
  - Sparta attacked Athens to end Athenian domination of Greece.
  - Athens organized other Greek city-states into the Delian League.
28. Which of the following statements is true about Athens under the rule of Pericles?
- Only landowners were allowed to participate in government.
  - Citizens elected jurors to carry out their wishes in the legislature.
  - Large numbers of citizens had the right to vote directly on laws.
  - The ancient practice of ostracism, or banishment, was forbidden.
29. In his *Republic* Plato describes
- his idea of the "golden mean."
  - his vision of an ideal democracy.
  - the turmoil of the Peloponnesian War.
  - an ideal state ruled by a philosopher-king.
30. What was a form of government in the Greek city-state where power was in the hands of a small, wealthy elite that came from the middle class?
- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| a. aristocracy | c. republic |
| b. oligarchy   | d. monarchy |
31. Greek architecture, as shown by the Parthenon, seeks to reflect
- the fearsome and chaotic power of the gods.
  - the creativity and uniqueness of the designer.
  - perfect balance and universal harmony and order.
  - the principles of action, excitement, and motion.
32. Which theme did Euripides often explore in his plays?
- People, not the gods, are the cause of human misfortune.
  - The greatest achievements of the Greeks are made often through war.
  - The gods are usually the cause of human misfortune.
  - It is a mistake to question traditions and accepted ideas.
33. Alexander the Great extended his empire as far east as
- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a. China.          | c. Mongolia. |
| b. Southeast Asia. | d. India.    |
34. What did the philosopher Zeno teach during the Hellenistic age?
- Those who are unequal in society are not morally equal.
  - Avoid disappointments by accepting whatever life brings.
  - It is best to pursue the "golden mean," or a moderate course in life.
  - The state should regulate every aspect of citizens' lives.
35. Which statement summarizes part of the plot of the *Illiad*?
- A powerful family is torn apart by betrayal, murder, and revenge.
  - Brave warriors under Leonidas battle invading Persians at Thermopylae.
  - Achilles withdraws from battle because he is insulted by his commander.
  - Odysseus begins the long trip home to his wife Penelope.

– 45. **Matching. Match the terms to the descriptions below.**

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|---------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| a. fresco           | b. rhetoric | c. aristocracy | d. Aristotle |
| e. tyrant           | f. tragedy  | g. alliance    | h. logic     |
| i. direct democracy | j. Plato    | k. Pericles    | l. strait    |

36. The art of skillful speaking is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that all men should take part in government regardless of class or wealth.
38. A play that tells a story of human suffering is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
39. A watercolor painting done on wet plaster is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
40. \_\_\_\_\_ set up the Lyceum, a school for the study of all branches of knowledge.
41. A system of government in which a large number of citizens take part in the day to day affairs is called a (an) \_\_\_\_\_.
42. A government ruled by a group of wealthy landowners is called \_\_\_\_\_.
43. In ancient Greece, someone who gained power by force was called a (an) \_\_\_\_\_.
44. In his book “The Republic” this man described his vision of an ideal society.
45. Using reason, the Greeks believed that rational thinking could help discover laws that govern the universe. This type of thinking was called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Short Answer. Use the chart below to help answer the following questions:**

46-50. Explain how a Spartan would describe the ideal citizen. Explain how an Athenian would describe the ideal citizen. How did the two city-states differ from one another? How were they alike?

SPARTA	ATHENS
<b>Lives of Men</b>	
At age 18-20, tested on fitness, military ability, and leadership skills. Those who passed became citizens and soldiers; those who failed could not become citizens. Even married soldiers spent most of their lives in their barracks. Military service ended at age 60, when soldiers could retire and live with their families.	Spent much time away from home working at farming or trade. Often involved in political meetings. Enjoyed physical activities such as wrestling, hunting, and riding. Sometimes entertained male friends at drinking parties (where women were not allowed).
<b>Lives of Women</b>	
Girls lived in barracks beginning at age 6-7. They were trained in sports to stay fit, which would help them produce strong, healthy babies. Adult women lived at home. They could own property and go where they wanted.	Had limited personal freedom. Could attend weddings, funerals, and some religious festivals. Main task was to run the house and bear children.
<b>Typical Education</b>	
At age 6-7, boys were sent to barracks for military training. Stealing and lying was encouraged but punished severely if discovered. Basic reading and writing was taught but not emphasized. Learning emphasized physical education rather than academics. A basic education was also provided to girls.	At age 6-7, boys attended school, where they would learn various subjects such as reading, writing, arithmetic, and music. Intellectual achievements were highly prized. At age 18 men attended two years of military school. Women stayed at home and learned household duties. Some women learned to read and write at home.