**Answers Ancient Greece test Study guide**

1. Summarize the geography of Greece.
   1. a rocky, mountainous land
2. In geographical terms, the land of Greece is a large
   1. peninsula
3. Because traveling by land in Greece was difficult, the Greeks accomplished what?
   1. became expert shipbuilders.
4. Which group built an advanced society on the island of Crete?
   1. the Minoans
5. In what way were the Mycenaeans different from the Minoans?
   1. The Mycenaeans lived on the Greek mainland.
6. Which of the following led to the end of the Minoan civilization?
   1. A volcanic eruption ruined their cities.
7. Which of the following was not a reason the Greeks traded with other cultures?
   1. to obtain food, to find products they needed, learn new ideas from other cultures
8. The period of warfare and disorder in Greece is referred to as the
   1. Dark Age.
9. Define a polis?
   1. a small city-state
10. What activities did take place in the agora?
    1. Greeks held political meetings, Greeks bought and sold goods, Greeks had religious gatherings.
11. Which of the following best describes a representative democracy?
    1. Citizens elect officials to make the laws.
12. A government in which only a few people have power is called
    1. oligarchy
13. What best describes how the people of Athens responded to Draco’s laws?
    1. They felt that the laws were too strict.
14. During the early democracy in Greece, why did people have meetings outdoors?
    1. to make sure everyone could attend
15. Describe the first democracy in Athens?
    1. All citizens had the right to participate in the assembly.
16. What does democracy mean?
    1. “rule of the people”
17. Greek myths were stories that explained
    1. why natural or historical events happened.
18. How did the Greeks apply the Iliad and the Odyssey in everyday life?
    1. by trying to follow the examples of the great heroes in the stories
19. Define a lyric poem?
    1. a poem set to music
20. What shows that Greek mythology is part of today’s popular culture?
    1. Some sports teams are named after figures from Greek mythology.
21. What shows that Greeks strongly influenced our language?
    1. Many English words and expressions come from Greek mythology.
22. What was the most important aspect of life in Sparta?
    1. preparing for battles
23. What event took place before Darius ruled Persia?
    1. Cyrus’s son died in a rebellion in Persia.
24. Make an inference: As ruler of Persia, what do you think Darius was most interested in doing?
    1. making Persia’s empire strong
25. What caused Darius to first become angry with the Greeks?
    1. Some Greeks gave aid to other Greeks who rebelled against Persia.
26. Compare Xerxes I to Darius. In what way were they similar?
    1. Both men wanted to conquer Greece.
27. Why did Darius fill Persia’s capital city with gold, silver, and beautiful artwork?
    1. He wanted the city to reflect the glory of the empire.
28. Describe the Persian army?
    1. strong and well organized
29. From an early age, Spartan boys were trained to be what?
    1. soldiers
30. What conclusion can you draw about Spartan women?
    1. They were strong and healthy.
31. Which of the following is the best prediction of what might have happened in Sparta if its army had become weak?
    1. Slaves would have staged a rebellion.
32. In Athens, most of the boys from poor families did what?
    1. became farmers and grew food for the wealthy.
33. Compare the lives of boys in Sparta and Athens.
    1. Athenian boys probably had more interesting lives than Spartan boys.
34. What caused the Peloponnesian War to begin?
    1. Greek cities feared Athens would control Greece.
35. What was the result of the Peloponnesian War?
    1. Sparta became the most powerful city-state in Greece.
36. What allowed Philip of Macedonia to easily conquer the Greeks?
    1. The Greeks did not unite to fight Philip.
37. What was the relationship between Philip of Macedonia and Alexander the Great?
    1. Philip was Alexander’s father.
38. Alexander worked to spread Greek culture throughout his empire. What conclusion can you draw from this?
    1. Alexander admired and enjoyed Greek culture and ideas.
39. What happened to Alexander’s empire after he died?
    1. It was divided into three kingdoms.
40. What was of most importance to Alexander the Great?
    1. expanding his empire
41. What can you infer about the ancient Greeks based upon their achievements?
    1. The ancient Greeks valued philosophy and art.
42. Most Greek temples were surrounded by what architectural feature?
    1. tall columns.
43. The Parthenon is a famous Greek
    1. building
44. Early Greek philosophers were important because they were the first people to do what?
    1. consider explanations for events other than that they were the work of the gods.
45. Greek philosophers believed that one thing was more important than anything else in life. What was it?
    1. using the human mind to think and understand
46. The many achievements of ancient Greece were important because?
    1. they strongly shaped Western civilization.

**Completion**

1. The Minoans and the **\_\_\_**Mycenaeans**\_\_\_** helped shape later Greek cultures.
2. Democracy in Greece started in the city of **\_\_\_**Athens**\_\_\_\_.**
3. The **\_\_**Aegean**\_\_** Sea lies to the east of the Greek mainland.
4. The ancient Greeks believed that their **\_\_\_**gods**\_\_\_** caused events like thunder and earthquakes.
5. The Greeks of the **\_\_\_**Dark**\_\_\_\_** Age left no written records.
6. Apollo was the god of the **\_\_\_**sun**\_\_\_\_**.
7. Under the rule of **\_\_\_**Cleisthenes**\_\_\_**, all citizens in Athens had the right to participate in the assembly.
8. The **\_\_\_**Iliad**\_\_\_** tells the story of the last years of the Trojan War.
9. The form of government in which all citizens can participate directly in the government is called **\_\_\_**direct**\_\_\_\_** democracy.
10. Cyrus the Great is considered the founder of the **\_\_\_**Persian**\_\_** Empire.
11. After the son of Cyrus the Great died, **\_\_\_\_**Darius**\_\_\_** seized power.
12. The first Persian invasion of Greece failed when the Greeks won the Battle of **\_\_\_**Marathon**\_\_\_\_**.
13. One improvement that Darius made to the Persian Empire was the creation of **\_\_\_\_**roads**\_\_\_**.
14. In 480 BC, **\_\_\_**Xerxes**\_\_** tried to conquer Greece again.
15. Helots were an important part of **\_\_\_**Spartan**\_\_\_** society.
16. Spartans did not place much value in **\_\_\_\_**creativity**\_\_\_\_**.
17. Women in **\_\_\_\_**Sparta**\_\_\_** had certain freedoms because of the way their society was structured.
18. Athenians believed that studying **\_\_\_**the arts**\_\_\_** made people better citizens.
19. Athenian domination of the **\_\_\_\_**Delian**\_\_\_\_** League caused Sparta to declare war on Athens.
20. In 359 BC, **\_\_\_\_**Philip**\_\_\_\_** became king of Macedonia.
21. **\_\_\_\_**Alexander**\_\_\_\_** destroyed Thebes and enslaved its people.
22. In 334 BC, Alexander attacked the **\_\_\_**Persians**\_\_\_\_**.
23. After he died, Alexander was buried in **\_\_\_\_**Egypt**\_\_\_\_\_**.
24. The spread of **\_\_\_**Hellenistic**\_\_\_** culture brought Greek customs to new parts of the world.
25. Greek painters created detailed scenes in red and black on **\_\_\_\_**vases**\_\_\_\_**.
26. The Greeks created new kinds of writing, such as drama and **\_\_\_\_**history**\_\_\_**.
27. Because people were upset by his ideas, **\_\_\_\_**Socrates**\_\_\_** was arrested and sentenced to death.
28. **\_\_\_**Aristotle**\_\_\_** taught that people should live lives of moderation.
29. Many of the geometry rules from the writings of **\_\_\_\_**Euclid**\_\_\_\_\_** are still used today.

**Define**

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| Tyrant: A leader who used force to hold power | Acropolis: A high hill that often had a fortress on its top |
| Homer: A famous poet who wrote some of the earliest Greek writings | Cavalry: A unit of soldiers mounted on horses |
| Mythology: A body of stories about gods and heroes that try to explain how the world work | Alliance: An agreement to work together |
| Aristocrats: Rich landowners | Satraps: Governors of Persian provinces |
| Fables: Short stories that teach the reader lessons about life or give advice on how to live | Phalanx: A group of warriors standing close together in a square |
| Citizens: People who had the right to participate in government | Parthenon: A building constructed in Athens in the 400s BC |
| Pericles: Brilliant elected leader who led the Athens government from about 460 BC until 429 BC | Hippocrates:The greatest Greek doctor |
| Classical: An age marked by great achievements | Sophocles:A famous Greek playwright |
| Aesop: A Greek famous for his fables | Plato: A Greek philosopher |