

## Ancient Greece Study Guide for Chapters 8 & 9

- \_\_\_ 1 Where did Greek city-states build their acropolis?
  - A at the highest point of the city
  - B in the center of the city
  - C in the marketplace of the city
  - D where the warriors lived in the city
  
- \_\_\_ 2 What geographic features of Greece encouraged the independence of Greek city-states?
  - A high mountains and many islands
  - B limited hill country and arid grasslands
  - C long coastlines and numerous seas
  - D wide valleys and active volcanoes
  
- \_\_\_ 3 What is the significance of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*?
  - A They detail the laws and governing structures of ancient Greek city-states.
  - B They explain the formation of the Minoan and the Mycenaean civilizations.
  - C They provide insight into the mythology and history of ancient Greece.
  - D They record the events of the Trojan and the Persian wars.
  
- \_\_\_ 4 Why did Athens and Sparta form an alliance?
  - A to colonize the Mediterranean coast
  - B to exchange needed raw materials
  - C to share military training programs
  - D to resist conquest by the Persian
  
- \_\_\_ 5 Which of the following was stressed in Spartan society?
  - A education
  - B democracy
  - C arts
  - D military
  
- \_\_\_ 6 What enemy of Greece did Darius I and Xerxes lead?
  - A Ionia
  - B Persia
  - C Sea Peoples
  - D Troy
  
- \_\_\_ 7 What is a trireme?
  - A a Greek warship
  - B an epic poem
  - C a form of government
  - D a Spartan soldier
  
- \_\_\_ 8 Who introduced direct democracy in Athens?
  - A Solon
  - B Cleisthenes
  - C Alexander
  - D Pericles
  
- \_\_\_ 9 Who is the ancient Greek king of the gods?
  - A Apollo
  - B Poseidon
  - C Zeus
  - D Hermes

- \_\_\_\_ 10 What different plans did Athens and Sparta develop to win the Peloponnesian War?
- A Athens used more warriors; Sparta used better technology.
  - B Athens had more food; Sparta had more weapons.
  - C Athens relied on siege tactics; Sparta relied on alliances.
  - D Athens used sea power; Sparta used land power.
- \_\_\_\_ 11 What did Philip II of Macedonia want to do?
- A ally with Thebes
  - B colonize Egypt
  - C conquer Persia
  - D destroy Sparta
- \_\_\_\_ 12 Who accomplished Philip II's military goal?
- A Alexander
  - B Aristotle
  - C Pericles
  - D Sophocles
- \_\_\_\_ 13 How far did the Macedonian Empire stretch by 323 B.C.?
- A from Egypt to Spain
  - B from Greece to India
  - C from Italy to Mesopotamia
  - D from Macedonia to Persia
- \_\_\_\_ 14 What kind of government did Pericles introduce?
- A oligarchy
  - B aristocracy
  - C limited democracy
  - D direct democracy
- \_\_\_\_ 15 Which art form deals largely with ancient Greek gods and goddesses?
- A fables
  - B histories
  - C myths
  - D philosophies
- \_\_\_\_ 16 Who were Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon?
- A gods
  - B historians
  - C playwrights
  - D sculptors
- \_\_\_\_ 17 Who were Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates?
- A philosophers
  - B poets
  - C political leaders
  - D Warriors

**PART 3: INTERPRET CHARTS** Use the time line and your knowledge of ancient Greece to answer questions 18-24.

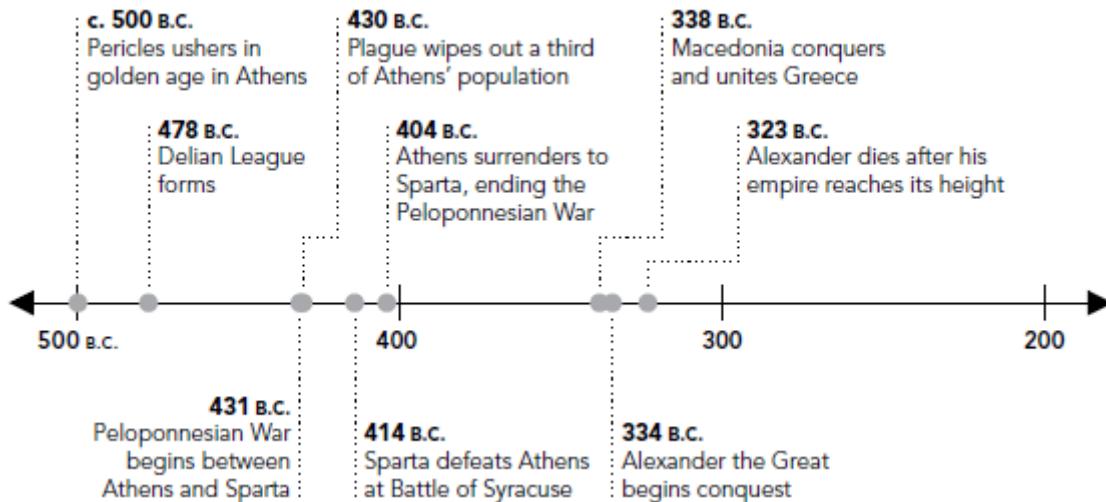
	ARGOS	ATHENS	CORINTH	SPARTA
Government	ruled by an aristocracy, then a king	ruled by a king, then an aristocracy, then a democratic assembly	ruled by an aristocracy, then a king	ruled by two kings, elected officials, and the ruling class
Economy	depended on trade; poor land for farming	depended on trade; poor land for farming	depended on trade; poor land for farming	depended on farming and conquest; little to no trade
Education	boys learned arts and civics at school and had some military training; girls learned skills at home	boys learned arts, sciences, and civics in school and had two years of military training; girls learned skills at home	boys learned arts, sciences, and civics in school and had two years of military training; girls learned skills at home	boys began military training at an early age; education for girls focused on athletic skills and self-defense
Culture	music, poetry, drama, and art, especially sculpture and architecture	music, poetry, drama, and art, especially sculpture and architecture	music, poetry, drama and art, especially sculpture and architecture	little interest in the arts and other activities outside battle training and military strength
Religion	polytheism	polytheism	polytheism	polytheism

Source: Ancient History Encyclopedia; Encyclopaedia Britannica

- \_\_\_\_ 18 How were people in all four city-states similar?
- A They believed in many gods.
  - B They glorified military power.
  - C They studied arts and sciences.
  - D They worked as farmers and traders.
- \_\_\_\_ 19 Which city-state's economy differed from the others?
- A Argos
  - B Athens
  - C Corinth
  - D Sparta
- \_\_\_\_ 20 Which city-states experimented with forms of government other than aristocracy and monarchy?
- A Argos and Athens
  - B Argos and Corinth
  - C Athens and Sparta
  - D Corinth and Sparta
- \_\_\_\_ 21 The governments of which two city-states were most alike?
- A Athens and Sparta
  - B Argos and Athens
  - C Argos and Corinth
  - D Corinth and Sparta

- \_\_\_\_\_ 22 Which city-state obtained what it needed through conquest?  
A Argos  
B Athens  
C Corinth  
D Sparta
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23 Which city-state developed a democratic form of government?  
A Argos  
B Athens  
C Corinth  
D Sparta
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24 Around what body of water was most of Greek trade carried out?  
A the Mediterranean Sea  
B the Black Sea  
C the Atlantic Ocean  
D the Aegean Sea

**PART 3: INTERPRET CHARTS** Use the time line and your knowledge of Classical Greece to answer the questions below.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 25 What two city-states were often in conflict?  
A Macedonia and Alexander  
B Delian and Pericles  
C Athens and Sparta  
D Peloponnesian and Syracuse
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26 Greece became part of what empire?  
A Macedonian  
B Peloponnesian  
C Delian  
D Spartan

