Section Quiz
A. Key Terms
Directions: Fill in the blanks in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I
1. A city-state in the southern part of ancient Greece was ________.
2. A certain class of servant in Sparta was called a ________.
3. The main conflict between Athens and Sparta was the ________.
4. During the conflict with Sparta, about one third of the people of Athens died from a ________.
5. Sparta used a ________ to prevent food from reaching Athens.

Column II
a. plague  b. blockade  c. Sparta  d. helot  e. Peloponnesian War

B. Main Ideas
Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

___ 6. Spartan warriors were known for their
   a. ability as archers.  b. skill as charioteers.  c. skill and bravery.  d. ability to go for days without food.

___ 7. The Battle of Marathon showed that a small, determined army could
   a. fight with no weapons.  b. defeat only a smaller army.  c. defeat a larger army.  d. not defeat a larger army.

___ 8. Which was an important factor in Sparta’s defeat of Athens?
   a. Athens treated all city-states in a democratic manner.  b. Other city-states opposed Athens and looked to Sparta for protection.
   c. Athens was struck by widespread disease.  d. The Spartans were better sailors.
Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. regular payment made to a powerful state or nation by a weaker one</td>
<td>a. philosopher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a sacred site where a god or goddess was consulted</td>
<td>b. oracle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. someone who uses reason to understand the world</td>
<td>c. tribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a type of serious drama</td>
<td>d. tragedy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

5. The main source of wealth in Athens was
   a. trade and silver.                                      c. agriculture.
   b. art and architecture.                                  d. looting other city-states.

6. An important change that Pericles introduced in Athens was
   a. to destroy the Long Walls, which were no longer needed.  c. to encourage every person to study philosophy.
   b. to pay a salary to city officials.                      d. to move away from democracy.

7. Socrates was concerned with
   a. the teachings of Plato.                                 c. the difference between tragedy and comedy.
   b. challenging one’s beliefs.                              d. the spread of democracy.

8. Ancient Greek sculpture portrayed
   a. scenes of disorder.                                      c. ideal, or perfect, figures.
   b. ordinary people working.                                d. false and distorted views of humans and animals.
Section 3: Daily Life in Athens
Ancient Greece

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. Rewrite false statements on another sheet of paper to make them true.

1. Athens was an unimportant Greek city.  
2. The agora was the center of religious life in Athens.  
3. Vendors lined the streets of Athens selling goods.  
4. About 100,000 people, or almost one third of the population of Athens, lived in slavery.  
5. Athens had a mild climate.

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

6. What were private homes in Athens like?
   a. They typically had a courtyard.  
   b. They were built of marble and had tall columns.  
   c. They had plumbing.  
   d. They were the scene of frequent feasts where meat was eaten.

7. Women in ancient Athens
   a. could vote.  
   b. ran the home and the family.  
   c. could own property.  
   d. spent most of their time outdoors.

8. Why were a large number of slaves from foreign places?
   a. Foreign-born men had been sold into slavery.  
   b. They were unskilled to do other work.  
   c. Greeks were more comfortable with owning them.  
   d. They were better farmers.

9. Which kind of work did slaves in ancient Greece not do?
   a. farming  
   b. mining  
   c. serve in public office  
   d. construction

10. The Acropolis was
    a. the location of local government.  
    b. the school created by Plato.  
    c. the Athenian army headquarters.  
    d. the center of religious life.
Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

**Column I**

____ 1. an area of land nearly surrounded by water
____ 2. member of a rich and powerful family
____ 3. a fortified hill of an ancient Greek city
____ 4. government in which citizens govern themselves

**Column II**

a. peninsula  
b. acropolis  
c. aristocrat  
d. democracy

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

____ 5. Who were an early people who made an impact on Greek civilization?
   a. the Athenians  
b. the Minoans  
c. the Knossos  
d. the Homerians

____ 6. Most of the good land in ancient Greece was controlled by
   a. aristocrats.  
b. soldiers.  
c. artisans.  
d. merchants.

____ 7. What accomplishment is credited to Solon?
   a. He won the war.  
b. He freed citizens enslaved for having debts.  
c. He built the first city-state.  
d. He stopped law reform.

____ 8. What portion of the population of Athens were citizens?
   a. All were citizens except for the slaves.  
b. Half the people were citizens.  
c. One in five were citizens.  
d. One in twenty were citizens.
Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

<table>
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<td>1. a wild and uncivilized person</td>
<td>a. Alexander the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. conquered Persia and Egypt; invaded India</td>
<td>b. Hellenistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to murder for political reasons</td>
<td>c. assassinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. describing Greek history or culture after the death of Alexander the Great</td>
<td>d. barbarian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

5. Alexander came to power
   a. because Aristotle told him to.  
   b. by seizing the government from his opponents.  
   c. when he was 35 years old.  
   d. after his father was murdered.

6. After Alexander the Great died, his empire was divided into three
   a. city-states.  
   b. Hellenistic kingdoms.  
   c. democracies.  
   d. subcontinents.

7. Despite Alexander’s wishes, the cultures of the people he conquered
   a. established centers of learning.  
   b. were taken over by Greek culture.  
   c. would not accept his laws.  
   d. were dominated by Sparta.

8. Alexandria in the 300s B.C. was famous for
   a. its lighthouse and its library.  
   b. its religious customs.  
   c. freeing its slaves.  
   d. its military campaigns.