Section I p. 42-46
1. Name the two civilizations that preceded the Greek civilization.
2. The city of Troy fell to what civilization? A. Minoans B. Mycenaeans C. Midians
3. We know about the Greek Dark Ages because of Homer’s two epic poems. They are:
4. What purpose did Greek myths serve? A. Pass the time and entertain people. B. Scare children into being good. C. Explain beliefs about life, the world, and God.
5. What powers did the gods have in regard to man? A. They could help or harm. B. They didn’t have any powers. C. The gods were indifferent to man.
6. What was the purpose of the Olympics? A. For men to show off to each other. B. For men to impress women in hopes of winning her hand in marriage. C. To honor and please the gods.

Section II p. 46-49
7. What does the word acropolis mean? high city. What does this signify? A. The cities were built high on hills to provide protection against attack. B. The cities were built high on hills to provide citizens views of the countryside. C. The cities were built high on hills to provide eco bird viewing.
8. Name the four basic forms of government.

Fill in the blank that describes the type of government the city-states experienced.
9. __________________________ Rule by one.
10. __________________________ Rule of a few.
11. __________________________ An individual who gained power through force.
12. __________________________ Rule by the people.
14. The form of government that Sparta championed was A. oligarchy B. democracy C. anarchy.
15. Under what ruler did Athens establish “the rule by the people”? A. Sargon B. Tyrannius C. Pericles
Section III p. 49-53

16. The Persian king Darius I, used his government to aid in the reconstruction of what Jewish building? A. the temple of God in Jerusalem B. the ark C. the Great Pyramid

17. Who was the Greek historian who wrote about the Persian Wars? A. Indiana Jones B. Herodotus C. Josephus

18. Xerxes used ______________ to help build two bridges from Asia Minor to Greece. A. floating reeds bundled together B. ships tied together a mile across C. duct tape and paper

19. Athens became the leader of the Delian League whose purpose was to protect the city-states against the ____________. A. Romans B. Sumerians C. Persians

20. Under ______________ Athens achieved cultural heights unparalleled in the ancient world. A. Xerxes B. Sargon C. Pericles

21. Even though government was now not just run by the rich and noblemen, what three people groups could still not vote?

22. What two city-states and their allies fought against each other in the Peloponnesian War? A. Athens and Troy B. Athens and Sparta C. Athens and Persia

Section IV. and VI. p. 53-62

23. Alexander the Great was Macedonian, not Greek, but was taught by what Greek philosopher?

24. Alexander and his army were gone for how long and how many miles did they travel?

When Alexander died the vast empire was divided into three regions. Write the letter next to the people group.

25. _______ Ptolemies 26. _______ Seculids 27. _______ Antigonids

A. Macedonia, Greece B. Egypt C. Syria, Persia

28. What was the Greek motto?

29. Alexander’s conquests spread the Greek language and way of life throughout the A. Greek empire B. Roman empire C. ancient world
30. The formal study of human thought and culture is known as the A. Humanities  
   B. philosophy  C. theology

Match the men and their contributions to civilization.

31. _____ Thales of Miletus  
32. _____ Socrates  
33. _____ Plato  
34. _____ Aristotle  
35. _____ Pythagoras  
36. _____ Hippocrates  
37. _____ Euclid  
38. _____ Herodotus  
39. _____ Thucydides  
40. _____ Sophocles  
41. _____ Aristophanes  
42. _____ Erasthones  
43. _____ Archimedes  
44. _____ Epicurus  
45. _____ Zeno

A. His teaching involved the asking of leading questions followed by the analyzing of the students’ answers.
B. He wrote the history of the Persian Wars.
C. He formulated the lines of latitude and longitude.
D. He believed the universe could be explained mathematically.
E. He discovered the principle of the lever.
F. He was known as he father of geometry.
G. He sought to explain the origin of the universe in natural terms.
H. He established a school of philosophy and science.
I. He is best known for his works on logic.
J. The affairs of men were ordered by fixed laws.
K. The Father of Medicine.
L. He wrote The History of the Peloponnesian War.
M. He believed that great happiness and pleasure could be achieved through the avoidance of pain and fear.
N. A writer of tragedies.
O. A writer of comedies.

45. What historical site was the site of temples?
46. A building that was dedicated to Athena was the A. Forum B. Colosseum C. Parthenon