

Name _____ Period _____

Parent Signature _____

Teacher use only

_____%

Chapter 9 Study Guide: Ancient Greece



MULTIPLE CHOICE: Using your textbook, completed folder activities, and your graded homework assignments, choose the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

LESSON 1: The Geography of Greece (read p. 246 - 251)

1. Which **best** describes the physical features of Greece?
 - (A) Greece is mountainous with many great rivers, fertile valleys, and prairies.
 - (B) Greece is mountainous with long coastlines, deep valleys, and rugged highlands.
 - (C) Greece is mountainous with great rivers, plateaus, and dry deserts.
2. Why was it difficult to unite the region under one government?
 - (A) It was difficult to travel to other regions because of the rugged terrain.
 - (B) It was difficult to communicate because the people spoke too many languages.
 - (C) There were lots of roads all over the region.
3. What effect did the geography of Greece have on its people? (Refer back to #2)
 - (A) The geography allowed a common language throughout the country to develop.
 - (B) The geography allowed an ability to farm in desert like conditions to begin.
 - (C) The geography forced small, independent communities to develop.
4. _____ enabled (allowed) Greeks to interact with other people and cultures.
 - (A) Trade
 - (B) Religion
 - (C) Sports
5. _____ were the first people to settle on the islands of the Aegean Sea.
 - (A) Minoans
 - (B) Athenians
 - (C) Mycenaeans



LESSON 2: The Greek City-States (read p. 252 - 257)

6. A _____ is a traditional story that may be about gods and goddesses and often tries to explain events in nature such as birth, death, disease, storms (natural phenomena), and legendary battles.
- Ⓐ plague
 - Ⓑ myth
 - Ⓒ democracy
7. Which of the following describes the religious beliefs of the ancient Greeks?
- Ⓐ Ancient Greeks believed a single, all powerful god ruled the universe.
 - Ⓑ Ancient Greeks believed gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus and were able to live forever.
 - Ⓒ The ancient Greeks did not believe in gods or goddesses
8. _____ is a government run by the people. Athens created the best example of this in Greece.
- Ⓐ democracy
 - Ⓑ theocracy
 - Ⓒ aristocracy
9. Democracy was limited to citizens. _____ were considered citizens in Athens.
- Ⓐ All women born in Athens that were not slaves
 - Ⓑ All men born in Athens that were not slaves
 - Ⓒ All men and women
10. _____ was a warlike city-state; an army-centered lifestyle.
- Ⓐ Athens
 - Ⓑ Sparta
 - Ⓒ Troy

SHORT RESPONSE: How was democracy in ancient Athens different from the democracy in the United States?



LESSON 3: The Golden Age of Athens (read p. 260- 265)

11. Which best describes the result of the battle of Salamis?
- Ⓐ Sparta defeated Athens at the battle of Salamis.
 - Ⓑ Athenian ships destroyed the Persian fleet during the battle of Salamis.
 - Ⓒ The Persian fleet was proven indestructible during the battle of Salamis.
12. Which of these is a characteristic of the Golden Age of Athens?
- Ⓐ artists created beautiful statues and monuments
 - Ⓑ all of the buildings were painted gold
 - Ⓒ Athenians were at war with the Persians
13. In which fields of study did the Greeks excel during the Golden Age?
- Ⓐ broadcasting, nuclear energy, philosophy
 - Ⓑ nuclear energy, astrology, engineering
 - Ⓒ philosophy, arts, architecture, and medicine
14. What was the Delian League?
- Ⓐ The Delian League was Athen's greatest enemy.
 - Ⓑ The Delian League was an alliance of Greek city-states.
 - Ⓒ The Delian League was Athens superhero team which included Wonder Woman.
15. How did Sparta and other Greek city-states rebel against Athens?
- Ⓐ Sparta bombed Athens.
 - Ⓑ Sparta had great power on land and destroyed farms and homes around Athens.
 - Ⓒ Sparta formed the Delian League.



LESSON 4: Alexander the Great (read p. 266 - 271)

16. Which of the following played factors in Alexander's rise to power in the Greek empire? **(Choose 2)**
- Ⓐ quick defeat in India
 - Ⓑ defeated the Persian Empire
 - Ⓒ became pharaoh of Egypt
17. Which of the following helped Alexander expand his empire? **(Choose 2)**
- Ⓐ a love of peace and tranquility
 - Ⓑ a creative military mind
 - Ⓒ courage and confidence
18. How did Alexander spread Greek culture?
- Ⓐ Alexander developed friendships with many lands in Europe
 - Ⓑ Alexander adopted many Aztec ways
 - Ⓒ Alexander created a vast empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa
19. What were features of Hellenistic culture? **(Choose 2)**
- Ⓐ a founding of new Greek cities
 - Ⓑ continuous warfare
 - Ⓒ young people reading the works of Greek writers
20. Which was **NOT** a discovery made during the Hellenistic Age?
- Ⓐ system of writing
 - Ⓑ understanding of how levers work
 - Ⓒ understanding of how the human body works



Chapter 9 Study Guide: Ancient Greece

1. agora: [an outdoor marketplace in Greece](#)
2. plunder: [valuables taken in war](#)
3. oral tradition: [the passing down of stories from person to person](#)
4. myth: [a traditional story that may include gods and goddesses and often tries to explain events in nature](#)
5. immortal: [to live forever](#)
6. aristocracy: [a government controlled by a few wealthy people](#)
7. democracy: [a government that is ruled by the people](#)
8. marathon: [the longest race in the Olympics, a footrace of about 26 miles](#)
9. philosopher: [a person who studies truth and knowledge](#)
10. mercenary: [a hired soldier](#)
11. Greece is a long coastline that features [mountainous](#) land with deep [valleys](#) and rugged [highlands](#). (p. 247)
12. The seas influenced where people lived. The [Aegean](#) Sea lies to the east. The [Ionian](#) Sea lies to the west. To the south lies the [Mediterranean](#) Sea. (p. 248)
13. [Trade](#) enabled Greeks to interact with other peoples and cultures. (p. 248)
14. Uniting Greece under one government was very difficult because [mountains](#) physically separated them making it difficult to [travel](#) to other regions. (p. 249)
15. Small [independent communities](#) developed as a result of the rugged geography. (p. 249)
16. The first people to settle on the islands of the Aegean Sea were the [Minoans](#). (p. 250)
17. Greeks believed that their gods and goddesses lived on [Mount Olympus](#) and were very much like [humans](#). (p. 254)
18. Myths helped explain [birth](#), [death](#), [disease](#), [storms](#), and victories and defeats in battle. (p. 254)
19. Democracy was limited only to men who were [born \(citizens\)](#) in [Athens](#). (p. 255)
20. Unlike Athens, the Spartans lived in a strictly ruled [military state](#) as life was centered on the [army](#). (p. 255)
21. During the mighty sea battle at [Salamis](#), Athenian ships trapped and destroyed the [Persian](#) fleet. (p. 261)
22. The [Golden Age](#) was a period where the people of Athens built magnificent [temples](#), created statues and [monuments](#) of breathtaking beauty. (p. 262)
23. During the Golden Age, Greeks excelled in the arts, [architecture](#), [philosophy](#), and medicine. (p. 262)
24. After the defeat of the Persians, the leaders of Athens formed an alliance with other Greek city-states, which was known as the [Delian League](#). (p. 263)
25. [Sparta](#) and other Greek city-states rebelled against Athens by destroying [farms](#) and [homes](#) around Athens. (p. 263)
26. [Alexander](#) rose to power in the Greek empire because he defeated the [Persians](#), conquered [Syria](#) and [Phoenicia](#), and even became pharaoh of [Egypt](#) after conquering them (p. 267)
27. Alexander expanded his empire with his creative military [mind](#), courage, and [confidence](#). (p. 267-268)
28. Alexander spread Greek culture by creating a vast empire in [Europe](#), [Asia](#), and [Africa](#). (p. 268)
29. During the [Hellenistic Age](#), new Greek cities were founded, young people read the works of Greek writers, and [trade](#) grew to far-off parts of the world. (p. 269)
30. Greek [science](#) and [mathematics](#) reached their peaks during the Hellenistic Age. Discoveries included understanding of how the [human body](#) works, understanding how [levers](#) worked, and a system of plane [geometry](#). (p. 270-271)