

Ancient Greek Test



1. How did the geography of Ancient Greece effect its early development?
 - a. The mountains led to the creation of independent city-states
 - b. A lack of natural seaports limited communication
 - c. An island location hurt trade and colonization
 - d. The scattered small islands made it easy for communication
2. Socrates, a famous Greek philosopher, was imprisoned for corrupting the minds of young children. What is most likely the reason the government did not approve of Socrates sharing his ideas with young minds?
 - a. They did not like that Socrates idolized Confucius
 - b. They did not want a lot of citizens questioning governmental decisions. They would lose control.
 - c. They wanted Socrates to only speak with adults and not scare children with stories
 - d. They thought Socrates would win an election
3. Alexander the Great's conquest of Greece, Asia Minor, and Persia led to what?
 - a. Spread of Hellenic / Greek culture
 - b. Adoption of a feudal system of government
 - c. Establishment of a representative democracy
 - d. Spread of Islamic culture throughout Europe
4. Socrates was a philosopher whose method of teaching involved what?
 - a. Asking open-ended questions, so students learned through reasoning
 - b. Using fear and embarrassment to force students to learn
 - c. Students gaining knowledge only through personal experiences
 - d. Giving lectures attended by hundreds of students
5. In which way was life in Athens different from life in Sparta?
 - a. Life in Athens involved more farming, while life in Sparta involved more fishing and sailing
 - b. Life in Athens was influenced by religious thought, while life in Sparta did not allow religion
 - c. Life in Athens praised exercise and strength, while life in Sparta praised democratic citizenship
 - d. Life in Athens was focused on education, while life in Sparta was focused on the military
6. Why did the Egyptians welcome Alexander the Great and crown him Pharaoh?
 - a. He eliminated the empire of Persia, who had taken over Egypt
 - b. They did not react in this way
 - c. They thought that he was part Egyptian
 - d. They were acting out of fear of him

7. What was the primary purpose of education for young boys in Ancient Sparta?
 - a. To give them an understanding of history
 - b. To educate them on religious thought
 - c. To get them ready for further study in college
 - d. To train them to serve in the army
8. I was one of the most influential military commanders in history. I conquered most of the world known to the ancient Greeks and never lost a battle. I lived during the period 356 to 323 B.C. My famous teacher was Aristotle. Who am I?
 - a. Genghis Khan
 - b. Alexander the Great
 - c. Marco Polo
 - d. Julius Caesar
9. Aristotle was a Greek philosopher. He lived between 384 – 322 B.C. He once said that all art, all investigation and every human pursuit or undertaking seems to aim at some good. He also said that 'the good' is that at which all things aim. He applied this idea to government. He explained that "the good of man must be the purpose of politics". What is the main idea of Aristotle's quote?
 - a. The aim of good government should be the protection of the people
 - b. Scientists should be politicians
 - c. Philosophers make the best politicians
 - d. Art and music are very important to good government
10. By 300 B.C., this location boasted of being a democracy, with citizens elected by councils, running the court system and participation as judges and jury. Yet, this same system had slaves. Also, most women could not take part in government. Where was this?
 - a. Sparta
 - b. Athens
 - c. Rome
 - d. Constantinople
11. 'Unlike other ancient civilizations, which developed in fertile river valleys, Ancient Greek civilization developed on mountainous islands and peninsulas'
This statement suggests that:
 - a. The ancient Greeks had all of the resources required to sustain their civilization
 - b. Conquest and trade were more important than farming in the development of Greece
 - c. The ancient Greeks produced a wider variety of crops than other ancient civilizations
 - d. Ancient Greek farmers were innovative in developing agricultural technologies different than farmers in other civilizations
12. Which geographical feature contributed to the growth of the Greek civilization?
 - a. A deep river to the sea
 - b. A location on a peninsula / use of the many waterways
 - c. A position beside a mountain
 - d. A fertile plateau

13. How has Greek architecture influenced our world today?
- The use of arches
 - The use of an extensive road system
 - The use of columns
 - Using marble for all government buildings



Greek Mythology

In Greek mythology, the gods are seen as great and powerful beings. However, they are given human qualities and interact with humans, also known as mortals, a great deal. They help mortals win contests, they fall in love with mortals, and they even save mortals from monsters. Mythology make it seem like humans would be lost without the gods. This is especially apparent in the tale of Prometheus. In Greek mythology, Prometheus is not only seen as a great supporter of humans, but he is also responsible for their appearance and survival in the world.

14. According to the passage, how are the gods viewed in Greek mythology?
- They were evil and caused only harm to humans
 - They were great and powerful, with human qualities
 - They were less powerful and more weak than mortals
 - They did not resemble humans and were hard to identify
15. In Greek mythology, what are human beings referred to as?
- Mortals
 - Untouchables
 - Plebeians
 - Nobles
16. According to the passage, how does Greek mythology view the relationship between humans and the gods?
- Gods and humans were unable to maintain positive relationships because humans were greedy
 - Humans and gods fought each other over territory
 - Humans were dependent on the gods and were lost without their guidance
 - Gods and humans never interacted with each other because they lived in different worlds
17. Why is Ancient Greece (Athens) referred to as the 'Birthplace of Democracy'?
- Athens and Sparta fought Troy in Asia Minor for this particular title of honor
 - Many of the Greek city-states were tyrannies, creating this 'birthplace' distinction
 - Athens is generally considered the first civilization that allowed government based on citizen votes
 - All of Ancient Greece began practicing Democracy at about the same time in history

18. Ancient Athens is often described as the birthplace of democracy. We have learned information about voting rights for people in ancient Athens. Which would be the best correct statement?
- No citizens in ancient Athens had the right to vote
 - All people in ancient Athens had the right to vote
 - The government of ancient Athens would be considered a very good example of democracy today
 - The government of ancient Athens would probably not be considered very democratic today
19. What is one characteristic of a 'tyranny'?
- a person takes over by force – illegally
 - a small group of powerful people rule
 - Citizens vote for their leaders
 - the ruler becomes ruler as a result of his father
20. What is one characteristic of an 'oligarchy'?
- a person takes over by force - illegally
 - a small group of rich and powerful people rule
 - citizens vote for their leaders
 - the ruler becomes ruler as a result of his father
21. Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato were famous Greek _____.
- philosophers
 - architects
 - oligarchy
 - artists
22. Some of the Greek contributions to our world today include the following, **except** which one?
- Democracy
 - mythology
 - farming
 - Olympics
23. What is the difference between a Direct Democracy and a Representative Democracy?
- citizens vote for everything / citizens vote for legislatures
 - there really is no major difference
 - Greece was a direct democracy / Sparta was a Representative Democracy
 - citizens vote / the President makes the laws
24. Which would be the typical thing for a Spartan boy to do?
- by the age of seven he would go to military training
 - by the age of 12 to 13 he would get married
 - he would go to school until the age of 18, and then govern
 - at age 4, he would be sent to the religious to be raised
25. Why are Greek vases a valuable source of information for archaeologists?
- they found letters in them
 - notes were written on them
 - they had drawings of events that happened
 - they would be sold at high prices