

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Hughes

Per \_\_\_\_\_

### **Greek Test**

1. *The early civilizations on Greece and Crete were called Aegean mostly likely because*
  - a. *The sea was so important to the civilizations*
  - b. *It was an important mountain in the Athens area*
  - c. *It was an important river valley in Greece*
  - d. *Of the mild climate*
  
2. *Which geographic feature best explains why the first civilization in Europe was in Greece?*
  - a. *Rugged mountains*
  - b. *Mild climate and navigable sea ways*
  - c. *The grassy plains*
  - d. *Lush river valleys*
  
3. *Which of the following would be a topic the others would be a part of?*
  - a. *Limited transportation and communication*
  - b. *Helped develop small separate communities*
  - c. *Made it difficult to unite the country*
  - d. *The geography of Greece*
  
4. *Which of the following would NOT describes the effect of mountains on Greek culture?*
  - a. *They forced Greeks to become merchants and traders*
  - b. *Greeks copied and improved the achievements of other cultures*
  - c. *No central government develops but separate city-states evolved*
  - d. *Greeks establish colonies on the Aegean Sea areas*

5. Which of the following geographic features lead to the development of the cultural diverse city-states of Athens and Sparta?
- a. A mild climate
  - b. A long irregular coast line
  - c. A mountainous topography
  - d. The large number of river valleys
6. Which ancient civilization established the basis of Western democracy?
- a. Phoenician
  - b. Egyptian
  - c. Sumerian
  - d. Athenian
7. Which was a major characteristic of democracy in ancient Athens?
- a. All adult male citizens were eligible to vote
  - b. All residents were given voting rights
  - c. Women were allowed to vote in major elections
  - d. Slaves were permitted to vote in major elections
8. Which was a characteristic of Athenian political system?
- a. An assembly of citizens discussed government affairs
  - b. All people had to serve in the military by age 21
  - c. Foreigners were considered citizens
  - d. Slavery was not allowed in this democracy
9. Which statement best describes Sparta?
- a. A place in which all life was considered sacred
  - b. A place in which learning and discussion was important
  - c. A city-state open to outsiders
  - d. A strong military state which developed a strict system of government

10. The development of Greek culture was most influenced by
- e. The Dorian invasion
  - f. The region's climate and geography
  - g. The Trojan War
  - h. Indo-European migrations
11. The governments of ancient Greek city-states
- a. Allowed citizens to participate
  - b. Were based on military rule
  - c. Were based on wealth
  - d. Took a variety of forms
12. Athens became the most powerful city-state in ancient Greece as a result of
- a. The defeat of the Persians
  - b. The Battle of Marathon
  - c. The democratic reforms
  - d. The strength of its army
13. A major cause of the decline of Greece was
- a. Plague and famine
  - b. The Peloponnesian War
  - c. The Persian Wars
  - d. Corrupt government
14. The lasting legacy of the conquests of Alexander the Great was
- a. The unification of Greece
  - b. A centralized empire
  - c. The spread of democracy
  - d. The spread of Hellenistic culture
15. What is the meaning of the word "polis" in the Greek language?
- a. Highest
  - b. Old
  - c. City-state
  - d. Nation

16. The phalanx was a type of
- Governmental body
  - Mythical creature
  - Military formation
  - Conquest involving enslavement
17. During the Peloponnesian war more than one-third of Athens including Pericles died as a result of
- Starvation
  - Battle wounds
  - Fire
  - Disease
18. This city was the center of commerce and culture in the Hellenistic world
- Sparta
  - Alexandria
  - Athens
  - Troy
19. The epics of Homer could be described as being
- Traditional stories about Greek gods
  - Explanations of the mysteries of nature
  - Long poems about adventure and Greek values
  - Descriptions of the stars and the universe
20. An example of classical Greek architecture was
- Colossus of Rhodes
  - Parthenon
  - Coliseum
  - Ralph Wilson Stadium
21. Who led Athens during the "Golden Age"?
- Pericles
  - Philip II
  - Alexander the Great
  - Socrates

**22. During the Hellenistic period, the site of the major advances in astronomy and mathematics was in the city of**

- a. Thebes**
- b. Babylon**
- c. Athens**
- d. Alexandria**

**23. All of the following were goals of Pericles Except**

- a. Beautifying Athens**
- b. Expanding the empire**
- c. Outlawing slavery**
- d. Strengthening democracy**

**24. List three famous Greeks and their contribution to the world.  
(Two or more contributions)**

- a.** \_\_\_\_\_
- b.** \_\_\_\_\_
- c.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer the next questions using the map on the last page**

**25. This city-state had a democratic form of government**

- a. 1**
- b. 2**
- c. 3**
- d. 4**

**26. The city-state which exercised total control over its people**

- a. 1**
- b. 2**
- c. 3**
- d. 4**

