### **TCH2A Blank Quizzes**

	Chapter 1 Quiz
What Does It Mea	an?
On the line provided,	write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.
1. Agoge	A. The most famous of the Greek <i>poleis</i> , known for its remarkable architecture, philosophers, writers, and scientists
<b>A</b> 2. Athens	B. The most powerful of the Peloponnesian <i>poleis</i> , known for its excellent army and strict military lifestyle
<b>E</b> 3. Acropolis	C. The wide-open, flat space that was in the center of a Greek city and served as both the marketplace and a meeting place
4. Agora	D. The Spartan military training program, in which boys took part from age seven to age twenty
<b>F</b> 5. <i>Polis</i>	E. The fortified high point of a Greek city and the place where the most important temples were often built
<b>B</b> 6. Sparta	F. The Greek word for a city-state
Can You Recall?	
	llowing sentences by circling the correct answer.
_	d sizes and personalities.
many different	
	enter of the Greeks'
social life	
	family farms  I that a man could only be if he was allowed to participate
in his government.	d that a man could only be if he was allowed to participate
successful and p	prosperous (truly free)
4. Each <i>polis</i> worshipp	
unique pantheo	n patron deity
It Takes Two	
	See Cilian in the true blooks in seeds of the Collegian country asserts the true with the country asserts
-	by filling in the two blanks in each of the following sentences with the correct answers
_	ne agoge, a Spartan boy was given piece of clothing and
no	shoes.
2. A Spartan boy was	given enough food, so he often had to

steal 3. Spartan boys had to stay fit and \_\_\_\_\_ and were expected to keep their living quarters \_\_\_\_\_clean/tidy\_\_\_\_. 4. Women in Sparta had more \_\_\_\_\_ and respect than other Greek women and were allowed to own \_\_\_\_property/land\_\_\_\_. 5. The farming in Sparta was done by \_\_\_\_\_\_ because the free men were busy serving as professional <u>soldiers/warriors</u>.

# **Chapter 2 Quiz**

### What If ...

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.
1. If you were a <i>helot</i> , you would be a Spartan owned by the <i>polis</i> .
2. If you were a member of the largest of the three parts of a typical Greek government, you would be vot
ing in theassembly
3. If your government allows every citizen to have an equal say in the decisions being made, it would be a
democracy
4. If you elect leaders to make decisions and to vote on laws for you, your government would be a <a href="mailto:republic">republic</a> .
5. If you were a member of a small group of people who meet to give advice, help make decisions and law
and resolve disagreements, you would be part of acouncil
Make the Connection
Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.
1. The Greek assembly (ekklesia) could not vote or elect someone unless
a quorum was present a sacrifice was made to the gods
2. The <i>poleis</i> did <i>not</i> allow to become citizens.
men older than eighteen slaves, women, and barbarians
3. The Greek council (boule) had the important job of
electing the next kings deciding which issues the assembly should vote on
4. Athens is known as "the birthplace of democracy" because
so many <i>poleis</i> borrowed its ideas it had the most magistrates ( <i>archons</i> )
5. It is impossible to have a <i>true</i> democracy because
the Greeks did not leave us any written records describing how their government worked
far too many people would have to travel to the capital, attend important discussions, and agree on decisions
True or False?
Underline all of the statements that are true about Greek government.
The Greeks were ruled by kings during the Archaic Period.
The king gave all of the tasks he disliked to the magistrates.
Sparta had a council, two assemblies, and one king.
By the Classical Period, most <i>poleis</i> had some form of a democracy.
If a Greek was a member of the council, he was also allowed to participate in the assembly.

The Greeks copied their ideas about government from the Mycenaeans.

# **Chapter 3 Quiz**

### **What Are the Facts?**

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

**B** 1. Zeus

A. The complete set of armor and weapons that a Greek soldier needed

E 2. Phalanx

B. The Greek god of the sky and chief god

\_\_\_\_**D**\_\_ 3. Colony

C. A heavily armored Greek soldier who fought with a large shield, a sturdy spear, and a short sword

\_\_**A**\_\_ 4. Panoply

D. An area settled by a group of people who move to and establish control over the new territory but continue to follow the culture of their native land

**C** 5. Hoplite

E. An infantry formation in which soldiers fight in tight rows, creating a large, organized block of foot soldiers

### **Write It Down**

In the chapter, we discussed several of the main reasons why the Greeks built colonies. Write down two of the reasons. (Be sure to use complete sentences!)

Answers will vary but should include versions of two of the following:

- 1. The Greeks needed more land for the people to live on, farm, and raise animals.
  - The Greeks wanted to create new centers for trade.
  - The Greeks wanted to establish colonies on or close to the coast so that they could sail to and trade with faraway places.
- The Greeks were curious and wanted to explore the world.
  - The Greeks were inspired by the journeys and adventures of their legendary heroes, such as Hercules and Odysseus.

### **Know the Reason Why**

For each of the following groups of words, circle the word or phrase that does *not* belong with the others. Be ready to explain to your teacher or parent why you chose that word or phrase as your answer!

1. sturdy iron spear

square shield

bronze helmet

cotton tunic

bronze breastplate

Hoplite shields were round, not square.

2. required teamwork

soldiers shielded each other

tight formations

required expensive equipment

hoplites

Phalanxes did not involve expensive equipment.

A hoplite only needed to buy his panoply and receive some basic training on fighting in formation.

3. (first, second, and third place winners)

held in honor of Zeus

wrestling, boxing, and racing

some similar events today

no team events

In the ancient Olympics, athletes competed only for first prize.

4. "mother *polis*"

"Greater Greece"

centers of shipbuilding

different language and religion

The Greek colonists brought with them their language, religion, and other traditions when they set out to form colonies.

# **Chapter 4 Quiz**

Who Am I?	• •
Can you identify who would have said each of the f below each speech bubble. Use the word bank if you	·
<ul> <li>Leonidas</li> <li>Xerxes I</li> <li>Darius I</li> <li>Themistocles</li> </ul> I am the son of Dariu continued the Persidagainst Greece	to increase the size of the Athenian navy after the Battle of Marathon.
Xerxes	Themistocles
I am the Spartan kin was killed at the Ba Thermopylae along win my warriors.	ttle of attacked Greece in 490 BC
Leonida	
Can You Recall?	Darius I
Complete each of the following sentences by circlin	a the correct enguer
The Persian Empire attacked the Greek peninsular	
the Athenians and Eretrians had helped the Io	
the Persians needed to get away from their pe	
2. The Spartans did not arrive at the Battle of Marat	
they did not have enough well-trained men at	
they were in the middle of an important religi	
3. The Greek hoplites surprised the Persian army at	
sudden charge much larger for	
4. At the Battle of Salamis, the Athenians used their	
phalanx formations fleet of triremes	
5. The conflict between the Greeks and the Persians	
the Greeks still wanted to free the Ionian poles	
the Persian fleet was destroyed and the soldier	rs were trapped on the Greek peninsula
Which Is Which?	
For each of the following battles of the Persian War	s, write a $W$ in the blank if the Greeks won the battle or
an <i>L</i> in the blank if the Greeks lost the battle.	
<b>W</b> Battle of Marathon	L Battle of Thermopylae

W Battle of Plataea

\_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Salamis

## **Chapter 5 Quiz**

#### What Are the Facts? On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word. A. A long poem that tells a story, usually about the adventures and deeds of a well-\_\_\_**C**\_\_ 1. Lyre known hero (either historical or legendary) **E** 2. Symmetrical B. A long story divided into three separate books D 3. Lyric poetry C. A small, handheld stringed instrument that is similar to a harp D. Poems that are shorter and describe ordinary people or real-life events, such as **A** 4. Epic falling in love, festivals, or funerals B 5. Trilogy E. Balanced Make the Connection 1. Circle all of the words or phrases that have something to do with the Greek writer Homer. (The Iliad) blind ) *The Odyssey* The Republic epic poems sad plays 2. Circle all of the words or phrases that have something to do with *The Iliad*. story of the Peloponnesian War story of the Trojan War Hector and Achilles no remaining copies comedy 3. Circle all of the names of well-known early Greek poets. Euclid Aristotle Hesiod Pindar ) Herodotus 4. Circle all of the words or phrases that have something to do with the Greek playwrights. comedies (tragedies) acropolis amphitheaters helotes monologues dialogues many actresses a chorus 5. Circle all of the words or phrases that have something to do with Greek architecture and sculpture.

lopsided body parts animal heads lifelike sculptures

(Ionic columns)

Carpathian columns

very few pieces left

### It Takes Two

Answer each of the following questions by writing down two correct answers.

Ι.	What were two materials the Greek sculptors used for their statues?						
	marble/stone or gold	and _	or wood or ivory	(All of the	se are correct answers.)		
2. What are two things that Greek temples usually had in common? Answers will vary. See ► note.							
		_ and					
3.	Vhat were two uses for ancient Greek amphitheaters?						
	theater	perfor	mances and a meeting pla	ice for the	assembly		
				(+	hanks to the great acquistics)		