

TCH2A Blank Quizzes

Chapter 1 Quiz

What Does It Mean?

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

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|---------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. <i>Agoge</i> | A. The most famous of the Greek <i>poleis</i> , known for its remarkable architecture, philosophers, writers, and scientists |
| _____ 2. Athens | B. The most powerful of the Peloponnesian <i>poleis</i> , known for its excellent army and strict military lifestyle |
| _____ 3. <i>Acropolis</i> | 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. <i>Agora</i> | D. The Spartan military training program, in which boys took part from age seven to age twenty |
| _____ 5. <i>Polis</i> | E. The fortified high point of a Greek city and the place where the most important temples were often built |
| _____ 6. Sparta | F. The Greek word for a city-state |

Can You Recall?

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

- The Greek *poleis* had _____ sizes and personalities.
many different mostly the same
- The *polis* was the center of the Greeks' _____.
social life family farms
- The Greeks believed that a man could only be _____ if he was allowed to participate in his government.
successful and prosperous truly free
- Each *polis* worshipped its own _____.
unique pantheon patron deity

It Takes Two

Describe life in Sparta by filling in the two blanks in each of the following sentences with the correct answers.

- While training at the *agoge*, a Spartan boy was given _____ piece of clothing and _____ shoes.
- A Spartan boy was _____ given enough food, so he often had to _____.
- Spartan boys had to stay fit and _____ and were expected to keep their living quarters _____.
- Women in Sparta had more _____ and respect than other Greek women and were allowed to own _____.
- The farming in Sparta was done by _____ because the free men were busy serving as professional _____.

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 *helot*, you would be a Spartan _____ owned by the *polis*.
2. If you were a member of the largest of the three parts of a typical Greek government, you would be voting in the _____.
3. If your government allows every citizen to have an equal say in the decisions being made, it would be a _____.
4. If you elect leaders to make decisions and to vote on laws for you, your government would be a _____.
5. If you were a member of a small group of people who meet to give advice, help make decisions and laws, and resolve disagreements, you would be part of a _____.

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 *poleis* did *not* 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 *poleis* borrowed its ideas it had the most magistrates (*archons*)
5. It is impossible to have a *true* 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 *poleis* 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.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Zeus | A. The complete set of armor and weapons that a Greek soldier needed |
| _____ 2. Phalanx | B. The Greek god of the sky and chief god |
| _____ 3. Colony | C. A heavily armored Greek soldier who fought with a large shield, a sturdy spear, and a short sword |
| _____ 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 |
| _____ 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!)

1. _____

2. _____

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
2. required teamwork soldiers shielded each other tight formations
required expensive equipment hoplites
3. first, second, and third place winners held in honor of Zeus
wrestling, boxing, and racing some similar events today no team events
4. “mother polis” “Greater Greece” centers of shipbuilding
different language and religion

Chapter 4 Quiz

Who Am I?

Can you identify who would have said each of the following statements? Write your answer on the line below each speech bubble. Use the word bank if you need a hint!

- Leonidas
- Xerxes I
- Darius I
- Themistocles

I am the son of Darius I and continued the Persian Wars against Greece.



I am the political leader who convinced the Assembly to increase the size of the Athenian navy after the Battle of Marathon.



I am the Spartan king who was killed at the Battle of Thermopylae along with 300 of my warriors.



I am the Persian ruler who attacked Greece in 490 BC to get revenge for the Ionian Revolt.



Can You Recall?

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

- The Persian Empire attacked the Greek peninsula because _____.
the Athenians and Eretrians had helped the Ionians
the Persians needed to get away from their pesky neighbors, the Babylonians
- The Spartans did not arrive at the Battle of Marathon in time because _____.
they did not have enough well-trained men at the *agoge*
they were in the middle of an important religious festival
- The Greek hoplites surprised the Persian army at Marathon with their _____.
sudden charge much larger forces
- At the Battle of Salamis, the Athenians used their powerful _____.
phalanx formations fleet of triremes
- The conflict between the Greeks and the Persians continued after the Battle of Plataea because _____.
the Greeks still wanted to free the Ionian *poleis*
the Persian fleet was destroyed and the soldiers were trapped on the Greek peninsula

Which Is Which?

For each of the following battles of the Persian Wars, write a *W* in the blank if the Greeks won the battle or an *L* in the blank if the Greeks lost the battle.

_____ Battle of Marathon

_____ Battle of Thermopylae

_____ Battle of Salamis

_____ Battle of Plataea

Chapter 5 Quiz

What Are the Facts?

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Lyre | A. A long poem that tells a story, usually about the adventures and deeds of a well-known hero (either historical or legendary) |
| _____ 2. Symmetrical | B. A long story divided into three separate books |
| _____ 3. Lyric poetry | C. A small, handheld stringed instrument that is similar to a harp |
| _____ 4. Epic | D. Poems that are shorter and describe ordinary people or real-life events, such as falling in love, festivals, or funerals |
| _____ 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
comedy Hector and Achilles no remaining copies

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 Ionic columns Carpathian columns
lifelike sculptures animal heads very few pieces left

It Takes Two

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

1. What were two materials the Greek sculptors used for their statues?

_____ and _____

2. What are two things that Greek temples usually had in common?

_____ and _____

3. What were two uses for ancient Greek amphitheaters?

_____ performances and a meeting place for the _____