

Lesson 3

The Ancient Greeks

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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|---|---------------------|
| _____ 1. defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae | A. Zoroaster |
| _____ 2. religious teacher who preached a new monotheistic religion | B. Cyrus |
| _____ 3. reorganized the government and divided the Persian Empire into satrapies | C. Darius I |
| _____ 4. king from Sparta who led soldiers into battle at Thermopylae | D. Xerxes |
| _____ 5. expanded the Persian Empire with his strong army | E. Leonidas |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who wrote *History of the Persian Wars*?
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. Xerxes | C. Themistocles |
| B. Herodotus | D. Cyrus |
- _____ 7. Persian King Darius I
- A. did away with separate governors in each province.**
 - B. sent the Zoroastrians into exile.**
 - C. established a citizen army to serve during times of war.**
 - D. reorganized the Persian government to make it more efficient.**
- _____ 8. Cyrus the Great held his growing empire together by
- A. establishing harsh military rule.**
 - B. limiting travel between provinces.**
 - C. treating conquered people fairly.**
 - D. building strong fortresses in each conquered land.**
- _____ 9. Under King Cyrus, in the 540s B.C., the Persian Empire conquered the lands of Anatolia, Syria, Canaan, and
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. Athens. | C. Crete. |
| B. Sparta. | D. Mesopotamia. |

Lesson 4

The Ancient Greeks

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Aspasia was a popular woman who encouraged women to become more involved in government.
- _____ 2. Pericles was a major figure in the politics of Sparta.
- _____ 3. In a representative democracy, a small group makes government decisions on behalf of many.
- _____ 4. The Delian League was named for the Greek philosopher Delos.
- _____ 5. The government of Athens was an example of a direct democracy.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The Age of Pericles was known as a golden age of
- A. farming and trade.
 - B. prosperity, culture, and achievement.
 - C. military conquest and rebuilding.
 - D. politics and religion.
- _____ 7. Beginning in 478 B.C., which league served as a protective group and a defensive league?
- A. Persian League
 - B. Athenian League
 - C. Delian League
 - D. Artisan League
- _____ 8. The Athenian economy was supported by
- A. merchants and artisans.
 - B. government intervention.
 - C. pottery and jewelry.
 - D. farming and trade.
- _____ 9. In 431 B.C. Sparta and other city-states joined forces against Athens to fight the
- A. Peloponnesian War.
 - B. Spartan War.
 - C. Persian War.
 - D. Greek Civil War.
- _____ 10. Direct democracy worked well in Athens because
- A. women were allowed to participate in government.
 - B. elections were held to help select representatives.
 - C. every resident of Athens could participate in government.
 - D. there was a small number of citizens.