

# Lesson 3

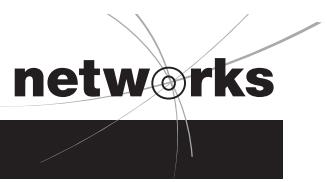
## The Ancient Greeks

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

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| _____ 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 <i>History of the Persian Wars</i> ?   | 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	C. Delian League
B. Athenian 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.