Lesson 1
The Ancient Greeks

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with its definition.

1. a type of landform
2. a new settlement that keeps close ties to its homeland
3. a group of armed foot soldiers in ancient Greece arranged close together in rows
4. a market and a place where people meet and debate
5. a Greek city-state

   A. agora
   B. colony
   C. peninsula
   D. polis
   E. phalanx

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

6. The ________ civilization was the first to arise in ancient Greece.
   A. Phoenician
   B. Dorian
   C. Mycenaean
   D. Minoan

7. Which factor or factors started the collapse of the Mycenaean civilization?
   A. the Trojan War
   B. economic collapse and lack of written language
   C. earthquakes and civil war
   D. migration

8. Greek city-states were run by their
   A. soldiers.
   B. citizens.
   C. politicians.
   D. kings.

9. Under the Greek definition of citizen, who qualified for citizenship?
   A. free, native-born men who owned land
   B. any man, whether he owned land or not
   C. wealthy men or women who owned slaves and land
   D. foreign-born or native-born men, who may or may not have been landowners
Lesson 2
The Ancient Greeks

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item with its definition.

________ 1. a person who enforced laws and managed tax collection in Sparta
   A. oligarchy
   B. democracy
   C. helot
   D. tyrant
   E. ephor

________ 2. the Spartan name for an enslaved worker
   A. democrat.
   B. ephor.

________ 3. a person who takes power by force and rules with total authority
   C. oligarch.
   D. tyrant.

________ 4. a system of government in which a few people hold power
   E. democracy

________ 5. a system of government in which all citizens share in running the government

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

________ 6. The type of leader in power in Greece around 600 B.C. due to growing political unrest among city-states was a(n)
   A. democrat.
   B. ephor.
   C. oligarch.
   D. tyrant.

________ 7. What did Sparta use to control its citizens?
   A. the helots
   B. the military
   C. the government
   D. forced physical fitness

________ 8. Spartan women were trained in
   A. cooking, cleaning, and combat.
   B. art, music, and poetry.
   C. sewing, sword-fighting, and trade.
   D. running, wrestling, and javelin throwing.

________ 9. In what way did a boy’s life in Athens differ from a boy’s life in Sparta?
   A. Athenian boys went to school; Spartan boys served in the military.
   B. Athenian boys studied combat; Spartan boys played sports.
   C. Athenian boys lived in barracks; Spartan boys lived at home.
   D. Athenian boys became citizens at 30; Spartan boys became citizens at 18.