Lesson 3

The Ancient Greeks

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

______ 1. defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae

______ 2. religious teacher who preached a new monotheistic religion

______ 3. reorganized the government and divided the Persian Empire into satrapies

______ 4. king from Sparta who led soldiers into battle at Thermopylae

______ 5. expanded the Persian Empire with his strong army

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.