

## Greece Unit Test Study Companion

1. Many factors shaped the lives of ancient Greeks. **Geographic factors** affected the way they *organized themselves* and *lived* this meant city-states were: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as “the Father of History”.
3. Name a few things that **all ancient Greeks** had in common \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Alexander the Great fought King \_\_\_\_\_ for control of the Persian Empire.
5. Michael Ventris was able to translate the language of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In 1894, Sir Arthur Evans excavated what he thought was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. To improve the lives of the Athenians following the reign of the oligarchs, Solon introduced a reform that:  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The location in which the earliest Greek colonies were first established is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In Athenian democracy, the administrative group, chosen annually by lot from each of 10 tribes, was known as:  
\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The *Iliad* tells the story of a war between the people of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Philip II of Macedon had his sights on conquering \_\_\_\_\_.  
He strategically organized his tribes and built up his: \_\_\_\_\_.  
Also, he looked south where he took advantage of the city-states of Greece that were fighting their civil war called:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Eventually, his son, \_\_\_\_\_, continued his plans to conquer Persia.
12. In a monarchy, a small group of aristocrats advised and provided supplies for the king. When kings no longer ruled Greek city-states, the aristocrats \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Both kings and tyrants are single rulers. What is the difference between the two? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
14. The Dark Age of Ancient Greece was marked by (known for) \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The economic trend that took place under Greek oligarchies was \_\_\_\_\_.
16. A central market or meeting place in ancient Greece is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
17. A person or a place that ancient Greeks consulted for advice is called \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The Greek word for city-state is \_\_\_\_\_.
19. A hill above a Greek city on which temples were built is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the civilization that appeared on the island of Crete 8,000 years ago.
21. A Spartan slave is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Most of the settlements of the \_\_\_\_\_ people were found on the mainland of Greece, and they later took over Crete.
23. Heavily armed foot soldiers who employed the phalanx formation are called \_\_\_\_\_.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is a naval boat with three rows of oarsmen.
25. Many Greek tyrants were made popular because they \_\_\_\_\_.
26. Explain Athenian *direct* democracy : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Explain US *representative* democracy: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
27. Themistocles was a brilliant strategist that led the Athenian navy to victory at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.  
He persuaded Athenians to use silver to purchase \_\_\_\_\_ because he was a brilliant \_\_\_\_\_.  
He was ostracized and forced to \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Alexander's troops refused to go further when they reached \_\_\_\_\_.
29. An important result of the Persian wars on the Greeks was that it preserved \_\_\_\_\_.
30. The catalyst (the cause) of the Persian Wars was \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
31. Athens's first strategy to win the Peloponnesian War was to \_\_\_\_\_.
32. The strategy may have worked except \_\_\_\_\_.
33. The defining factor that made Leonidas lose the Battle of Thermopylae was that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
34. The Greek sculpture in the Golden Age of Athens differed from earlier Greek and Egyptian sculpture in that it was:  
\_\_\_\_\_.
35. Socrates encouraged his fellow citizens to \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Alexander conquered by using kindness, this meant: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
37. The three strategies Alexander used to unify his empire were: \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
38. Alexander founded cities like Alexandria in Egypt in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ believed there were reasons that caused illnesses.
40. \_\_\_\_\_ was a mathematician and engineer who developed a system of measuring area and volume.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ contributed works such as *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* to literature.
42. \_\_\_\_\_ was a great philosopher and teacher to Alexander.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ studied geography, mapped 8,000 locations, and was able to chart the round world on a flat map.
44. \_\_\_\_\_ thought much of the universe could be explained with numbers.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ ruled Athens during its Golden Age.
46. Alexander the Great ruled from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
47. The Minoans lived during the Bronze Age, which spanned from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
48. Pericles ruled during the Hellenic Age, which spanned from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
49. The Persian Wars took place from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
50. Democracy came about around \_\_\_\_\_.

Write any questions or concerns you have below as a reminder to ask in class or during help day.