1. Which of the following would describe how Ancient Greece impacted Government & Law?
	1. The Greeks made no contributions to the governmental structure.
	2. The Greeks made great strides in developing legalism as their national form of government.
	3. The Greeks believed in having no government.
	4. The Greeks were the first to develop a democratic form of government.
2. Which of the following statements best describe tyranny?
	1. Many political leaders
	2. Freedom of speech for all citizens
	3. One leader rises to power because of military background and support from citizens
	4. One leader who inherits power
3. Which statement best describes democracy?
	1. All citizens have a vote
	2. There is one single leader
	3. Only slaves are allowed to vote
	4. The idea for democracy began in Sparta
4. Which of the following characteristics best describes a leader in an oligarchy?
	1. Evil Dictatorship
	2. Wealthy Aristocrats
	3. Poor Peasants
	4. Fairly elected leaders.
5. A political leader during a tyranny was called
	1. King
	2. Mayor
	3. Emperor
	4. Tyrant



1. What can you learn about education in Ancient Greece from reviewing this chart?
	1. That education was of little importance to Greece.
	2. Education was believed to be of great importance and was a focal point for Greece.
	3. Education would help Greece win wars.
	4. Education was a waste of time.

*Answer questions 7-8 by reading the passage and quote below.*

Anacharsis of Greece

Anacharsis was a Greek who traveled through the land during the 6th century BC. He gained wisdom from his observations. He once said, "Written laws are like spider's webs; they will catch the weak and poor, but would be torn in pieces by the rich and powerful

1. What is the meaning of this quote from Anacharsis?
2. Ancient dirt roads were built by poor people.
3. The poor write the best laws.
4. Laws can be corrupted by the wealthy.
5. Without laws, there can be no wisdom.
6. According to the passage, how did Anacharsis become wise?
7. He read fairy tales from Plato.
8. He traveled the land and watched carefully.
9. He prayed for wisdom about mankind.
10. He was given information from wealthy people.

*Answer questions 9-10 by reading the quote below.*

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher. He lived between 384 - 322 BC. He once said that all art, all investigation and every human pursuit or undertaking seems to aim at some good. He also said that 'the good' is that at which all things aim. He applied this idea to government.

1. Which of the following statements not in the passage best describes what Aristotle would do?
2. He would fight in Greek Wars.
3. He would walk around educating people.
4. He would travel to other civilizations to trade.
5. He served as a God.
6. What is the main idea of this quote by Aristotle? "The good of man must be the purpose of politics."
7. The aim of good government should be the protection of the people.
8. Scientists should be politicians.
9. Philosophers make the best politicians.
10. Art and music are very important to good government.
11. Which is true for *both* Athens *and* Sparta?
12. Both emphasized the military.
13. Both were city-states.
14. Both produced great art.
15. Both worshiped one god.
16. In a comparison of the ancient cities of Athens and Sparta, Sparta placed more emphasis on
17. education
18. military service
19. family order
20. human rights
21. The Athenians of ancient Greece were notable for their
22. monotheistic beliefs
23. disciplined lifestyle and military skills
24. rejection of slavery
25. sponsorship of the arts and literature
26. By 300 BC, this location boasted of being a democracy, with citizens elected by councils, running the court system and participating as judges and jury. Yet, this same system had slaves. Also, most women could not take part in government. Where was this?
27. Sparta
28. Athens
29. Rome
30. Constantinople
31. What was the impact of the Peloponnesian War?
	1. The Greeks defeated the Persians and gained their freedom.
	2. Greek culture collapsed and Greece fell apart.
	3. Sparta defeated Athens gaining total control of Greece.
	4. Hercules was born and Mrs. Fisch went to Disney World!
32. What was the difference between the women in Athens and Sparta?
33. Women in Athens had no rights, Women in Sparta had rights
34. Women were educated in Athens, Women in Sparta were not
35. Women in Athens trained to become warriors, Women in Sparta did not
36. Women in Athens did not do slave work, Women in Sparta were slaves
37. . What type of education was favored in Athens?
38. Military
39. Arts and Sciences
40. Battle Strategies
41. Religion
42. Which of the following statements best summarizes the relationship between the Greeks and Persians?
43. The Greek city-states did not want to be ruled by the Persians
44. The Greek city-states shared the same philosophies as the Persians
45. The Greeks and Persians made a truce and went their separate ways.
46. The Persians didn’t have ships, and never made it to Greece.
47. What was the main reason for the early Greeks to develop a city-state?
48. For protection from invading countries
49. For access to the Greek gods
50. To improve their lifestyle
51. To create larger armies in order to conquer more land
52. Which example best describes the Geography of Greece?
53. Mountainous
54. Rolling hills
55. Desert
56. Swampy
57. How was trading important to Greece?
	1. The geography of Greece forced the Greeks to trade for important materials/resources.
	2. The Greeks used trading to grow their empire.
	3. Trade allowed Greece to grow and develop based on interactions with other civilizations.
	4. All of the above
58. “I was one of the most influential military commanders in history. I conquered most of the world known to the ancient Greeks and never lost a battle. I learned and lived by Greek cultural beliefs. Who am I?”
59. Alexander the Great
60. Genghis Khan
61. Cyrus the Great
62. Julius Caesar
63. Which of these best describes the Hellenistic Culture of Ancient Greece?
64. A time period of peace and prosperity.
65. A time in Greece when war was frequent.
66. A focus on education and the growth of the Greek Culture.
67. A time when disease was killing people all over Greece.
68. Greek religion and culture was represented through their mythology. This belief in many gods is known as?
	1. Oligarchy
	2. Monotheism
	3. Polytheism
	4. Zoroastrianism
69. The philosopher who developed a way of questioning to reach deeper understanding was
70. Aristotle
71. Plato
72. Socrates
73. Hippocrates
74. The philosopher who began a school, “The Academy,” in order to teach ideas of his teacher Socrates was?
	1. Aristotle
	2. Plato
	3. Socrates
	4. Hippocrates
75. The philosopher who taught that Alexander the Great and helped create the foundation for modern education was:
	1. Aristotle
	2. Plato
	3. Socrates
	4. Hippocrates
76. Who won the Persian Wars?
	1. Athens
	2. Sparta
	3. Persia
	4. The Greeks