

Questions About Ancient Greeks (Part 2)
6th Grade Social Studies

1. Which empire was an **enemy** to the city-states of Athens and Sparta?
 - a. The Mayan Empire
 - b. The Incan Empire
 - c. The Persian Empire
 - d. The British Empire

2. Between 500 - 400 B.C.E., which lands did the Persian Empire have some **control**?
 - a. lands in Africa
 - b. lands in the Middle East
 - c. lands in Asia
 - d. all of the above

3. In an effort to expand their empire, the Persians invaded Greece. What did the various city-states in Greece do to help **defend themselves** against the Persian invasion?
 - a. city-states like Athens and Sparta formed alliances (agreements to fight together against the enemy)
 - b. they destroyed all the best monuments in their cities before the Persians could
 - c. all the people fled their homes and migrated (moved) to Asian lands
 - d. none of the above

4. Which is **true** about the military strength of each side during the Persian Wars?
 - a. the fighting populations of the Greek city-states of Sparta and Athens outnumbered the armies of the Persian Empire
 - b. the Persian Empire's armies outnumbered the armies of the Greek city-states
 - c. the relative sizes of the Persian armies and the Greek armies were about the same
 - d. none of the above

5. Which was the **first** Greek land conquered by the Persian Empire?
 - a. the settlement of Ionia
 - b. the city-state of Athens
 - c. the city-state of Sparta
 - d. the city-state of Olympia

6. What great feat was **Pheidippides** known for?
 - a. in the Battle of Marathon, he killed over 300 Persian soldiers by himself
 - b. he ran for two days and two nights seeking help from the city-state of Sparta
 - c. he served as a spy to determine the plans of the enemy Persians
 - d. he negotiated a peace treaty with the Persians that has lasted until present day

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7. In the **Battle of Salamis**, how was the Athenian navy able to defeat the Persians?
- they fired cannonballs at the Persian ships and sunk them
 - the Athenians tricked the Persians ships into following them into a narrow channel, then attacked and rammed the Persian ships until they sank
 - with special sounds, they were able to communicate with, and control the whales in the sea, to swim and collide with the Persian ships and sink them
 - the Athenian archers were able to shoot their arrows twice as far as the Persian archers
8. Which of these happened at the **Battle of Plataea**, the last battle of the Persian wars?
- the city-state of Sparta joined forces with the Athenians to defeat the Persian army
 - the Athenians and Spartans surrendered to the Persian army which spread its Empire all across Europe
 - Barbarians from the Germanic lands came all the way from Western Europe to help the Greeks defeat the Persians
 - none of the above
9. Which of the following is an example of a **military strategy** during the Persian Wars?
- sending a spy to meet the enemy, then tricking the enemy into fighting in a desired location on land or at sea
 - using ships as bridges to move soldiers over water to march to the next land
 - positioning defending troops between mountains to prevent the enemy from passing
 - all of the above
10. In the Battle of Thermopylae, a **traitor** showed the Persian armies a secret pass through the mountains that helped them defeat the Spartans. What is a **traitor**?
- someone who draws maps and can follow compass directions
 - a person who changes from working for one side in a war to helping the other side
 - someone who creates caves using explosives
 - none of the above
11. What is the name of the **hill** above the Greek city of Athens on which temples were built?
- the Parthenon
 - the Acropolis
 - the agora
 - the Olympics

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12. The Greeks loved sport and held many athletic contests. To honor the god Zeus, the **Olympics** were held every four years. Their games were so important to the Greeks that they...
- ...would call a truce (a stoppage of fighting) in all wars that were happening at the time, so the athletes could travel safely to the games
 - ...would all travel to Asia for the two weeks of events
 - ...stopped eating food for two weeks so they could lose weight to win their running events
 - all of the above
13. What does the term **architecture** mean?
- the art of making smooth sculptures without textures
 - the art of designing buildings
 - the art of having intelligent discussions
 - the art of cooking over an open flame outdoors
14. Which is **true** about the buildings in Athens during its Golden Age?
- public buildings were poorly constructed, while even the homes of poor people were well made
 - the homes of the poor were very fancy and were decorated with statues of the Greek gods
 - public buildings were large and fancy, while the homes of poor people were made of mud bricks
 - all homes and public buildings in the city-state of Athens were made of golden bricks
15. The **Parthenon**, considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings in Greece, was built to honor which Greek God?
- Zeus
 - Poseidon
 - Apollo
 - Athena
16. Greek buildings were supported by three types of columns. Which of the these is **not** one of the three types of Greek columns?
- Doric
 - Ionic
 - Olympian
 - Corinthian

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17. Which was **true** about Greek theatrical performances?
- a. men played all the parts; women did not perform in the theater in ancient Greece
 - b. awards were given to the best actors
 - c. masks were used to show the audience whether the character was male or female, or if the character was happy or sad
 - d. all of the above
18. Athenians valued ideas, discussions, debate, and public speaking. The Athenian people would spend a lot of time in the agora talking about their ideas. Which word below means "**the love of wisdom**"?
- a. Podiatry
 - b. Philosophy
 - c. Anthropology
 - d. Philanthropy
19. **Socrates** was one of the greatest Greek philosophers. What was **Socrates** known for doing?
- a. he was known for teaching others to question their beliefs and what they thought they knew
 - b. he was known for teaching others to use the 'silent treatment' to solve their disagreements
 - c. he was known for always agreeing with government officials, even if they were wrong about something
 - d. he was known for discovering that the Earth traveled around the Sun
20. Which Greek god from Greek Mythology was the **ruler** of the gods?
- a. Apollo
 - b. Hermes
 - c. Ares
 - d. Zeus
21. Which best describes the **geography** of the land of Athens?
- a. a mountainous land with rocky coastlines
 - b. a broad, flat desert
 - c. a land covered with frozen tundra and glaciers
 - d. none of the above

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22. Which was **true** about Spartan lifestyle and culture?
- the Spartan people had few possessions, other than their weapons
 - the Spartan people's lives were centered around war and conquest
 - the Spartan people believed in their right to make slaves of the people they conquered, and also to kill slaves to show their power over them
 - all of the above
23. Who was **the great Ancient Greek poet author of The Iliad and The Odyssey** that told of epic battles and heroes of great deeds?
- Socrates
 - Aristotle
 - Plato
 - Homer
24. The **olive** was a very important crop for the people of Athens. What were **olives** used for in Athens, as they are today?
- as a cooking oil, a soap, a lubricant, a fuel
 - a food that can be eaten whole
 - a product that could be traded in exchange for other goods with neighboring lands such as Egypt and Persia
 - all of the above
25. Which was **a form of entertainment** that was enjoyed by people of Ancient Greece in various city-states?
- video games based on the lives of biblical figures
 - groups of storytellers that would travel throughout the Mediterranean Peninsula telling stories from memory, including that of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
 - watching battles between robot gladiators
 - game competitions to show which young girls had the greatest scientific knowledge
26. Which of the choices below represents **a Greek contribution to the English language** still in use today?
- parts of the alphabet
 - words like **telephone**, which comes from the Greek words **tel** (far away) and **phone** (speech sound)
 - the way English is written, such as sentence structure, paragraphing, grammar, and punctuation
 - all of the above

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27. Which was a contribution to science by the Greek philosopher **Aristotle**?
- the organization of plants and animals into logical groups based on their characteristics such *herbs, shrubs and trees*, and *animals with a backbone*, and *those without a backbone*
 - the discovery of the wheel as a form of transportation
 - the discovery of the heart as a pump of the blood throughout the body
 - the theory that left-handed people were more intelligent than right-handed people
28. What is a **myth**?
- scientific knowledge that Greek scientists discovered about flying insects
 - a traditional story that is not true, but explains a belief that a group of people have
 - a large Greek monument built to honor all the mothers of Greece
 - a bridge built over marshy swamps
29. Under the Great Greek leader named Pericles, Athens entered a **Golden Age** between the years 479 and 431 B.C.E. What does the phrase **Golden Age** mean?
- a period where all Athenian citizens discovered gold
 - a period when Greek armies and navies were conquering all the neighboring lands
 - a period where there was silence, enforced upon the people by the Greek gods
 - a period of great peace and wealth, as well as academic and artistic growth
30. Which of these choices is **not** a correct match between the word and its meaning?
- Geometry** - to measure land
 - Geography** - to write about the Earth
 - Pentathlon** - five contests
 - all of the above are correct matches between word and meaning