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?

a. they fired cannonballs at the Persian ships and sunk them
b. the Athenians tricked the Persians ships into following them into a narrow channel, then attacked and rammed the Persian ships until they sank
c. 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
d. 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?

a. the city-state of Sparta joined forces with the Athenians to defeat the Persian army
b. the Athenians and Spartans surrendered to the Persian army which spread its Empire all across Europe
c. Barbarians from the Germanic lands came all the way from Western Europe to help the Greeks defeat the Persians
d. none of the above

9. Which of the following is an example of a **military strategy** during the Persian Wars?

a. sending a spy to meet the enemy, then tricking the enemy into fighting in a desired location on land or at sea
b. using ships as bridges to move soldiers over water to march to the next land
c. positioning defending troops between mountains to prevent the enemy from passing
d. 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**?

a. someone who draws maps and can follow compass directions
b. a person who changes from working for one side in a war to helping the other side
c. someone who creates caves using explosives
d. none of the above

11. What is the name of the **hill** above the Greek city of Athens on which temples were built?

a. the Parthenon
b. the Acropolis
c. the agora
d. 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...

    a. ...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
    b. ...would all travel to Asia for the two weeks of events
    c. ...stopped eating food for two weeks so they could lose weight to win their running events
    d. all of the above

13. What does the term **architecture** mean?

    a. the art of making smooth sculptures without textures
    b. the art of designing buildings
    c. the art of having intelligent discussions
    d. the art of cooking over an open flame outdoors

14. Which is **true** about the buildings in Athens during its Golden Age?

    a. public buildings were poorly constructed, while even the homes of poor people were well made
    b. the homes of the poor were very fancy and were decorated with statues of the Greek gods
    c. public buildings were large and fancy, while the homes of poor people were made of mud bricks
    d. 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?

    a. Zeus
    b. Poseidon
    c. Apollo
    d. 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?

    a. Doric
    b. Ionic
    c. Olympian
    d. Corinthian

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

22. Which was **true** about Spartan lifestyle and culture?

    a. the Spartan people had few possessions, other than their weapons
    b. the Spartan people's lives were centered around war and conquest
    c. 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
    d. 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?

    a. Socrates
    b. Aristotle
    c. Plato
    d. 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?

    a. as a cooking oil, a soap, a lubricant, a fuel
    b. a food that can be eaten whole
    c. a product that could be traded in exchange for other goods with neighboring lands such as Egypt and Persia
    d. all of the above

25. Which was **a form of entertainment** that was enjoyed by people of Ancient Greece in various city-states?

    a. video games based on the lives of biblical figures
    b. groups of storytellers that would travel throughout the Mediterranean Peninsula telling stories from memory, including that of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
    c. watching battles between robot gladiators
    d. 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?
    a. parts of the alphabet
    b. words like *telephone*, which comes from the Greek words *tel* (far away) and *phone* (speech sound)
    c. the way English is written, such as sentence structure, paragraphing, grammar, and punctuation
    d. all of the above

27. Which was a contribution to science by the Greek philosopher **Aristotle**?

    a. 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*
    b. the discovery of the wheel as a form of transportation
    c. the discovery of the heart as a pump of the blood throughout the body
    d. the theory that left-handed people were more intelligent than right-handed people

28. What is a **myth**?

    a. scientific knowledge that Greek scientists discovered about flying insects
    b. a traditional story that is not true, but explains a belief that a group of people have
    c. a large Greek monument built to honor all the mothers of Greece
    d. 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. a period where all Athenian citizens discovered gold
    b. a period when Greek armies and navies were conquering all the neighboring lands
    c. a period where there was silence, enforced upon the people by the Greek gods
    d. 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?

    a. *Geometry* - to measure land
    b. *Geography* - to write about the Earth
    c. *Pentathlon* - five contests
    d. all of the above are correct matches between word and meaning