A 1 Historians believe that Greek nomadic tribes entered the Greek peninsula from the north, one tribe after another, from c. 2000 B.C. to 1100 B.C. 2 These Greeks established a civilization that greatly influenced the development of modern governments, as well as the development of science, math, philosophy, engineering, education, and performing arts.

B 3 Two ancient civilizations that grew on the Aegean coast were the literate Minoans and Mycenaean. 4 The Minoans lived on Crete and were traders with a strong navy. 5 The Mycenaeans lived on mainland Greece and became traders with Egypt and Syria. 6 The Minoans disappeared suddenly, and illiterate Dorians may have defeated the Mycenaeans. 7 Greece entered a temporary Dark Age when written language was forgotten and trade stopped.

C 8 Athens and Sparta were originally city-states. 9 The Athenians had a direct democracy and other governments of the world followed their example. 10 Athenians were the first to develop the idea of citizenship for men. 11 All Athenian citizens, but not all people of Athens, could vote for leaders, pass laws, own property, and defend themselves in court.

D 12 Sparta was a military state with two hereditary kings as rulers along with a council, assembly, and magistrates. 13 Boys were trained for war from the age of seven, and Spartan women were expected to fight if the men were away. 14 Sparta kept to itself but did unite with Athens to fight the Persians during the Persian Wars. 15 Sparta and Athens fought against each other during the Peloponnesian Wars, with Athens surrendering and their democracy dismantled.

E 16 The world’s greatest conqueror, Macedonian Alexander the Great (ruled 336-323 B.C.), controlled all of Greece (except Sparta), Egypt, Arabia, and India. 17 Macedonians spread Greek culture, politics, law, literature, philosophy, religion, and art to the Near East, Middle East, Southwest Asia, and Africa. 18 Greek and Eastern mathematicians, architects, scholars, and leaders of science worked together to advance societies. 19 This was known as the Hellenistic Age.

F 20 Classical Greece (500-301 B.C.) stands among the greatest ancient civilizations in the areas of learning, philosophy, drama, art, and architecture. 21 Greeks laid the foundation for Western education, philosophy, and performing arts.

G 22 Greece led the world in intellectual strength. 23 Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle sought the meaning of life, goodness, and beauty through reason and knowledge. 24 Herodotus and Thucydides were the world’s first factual historians. 25 Greek playwright Homer wrote the epic poems The Iliad and The Odyssey.

H 26 Classical Greeks believed in moderation, equality, and balance, and expressed these ideals in their artwork and architecture. 27 The Parthenon (a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena) and many sculptures survive today.
1. What was the main reason for the spread of Greek ideas and culture?
   a. The Dorians traded with Asia.
   b. Alexander’s conquests.
   c. *The Odyssey* written by Homer.
   d. Spartan soldiers invaded Asia.

   Which sentence best supports the answer? _____

2. The main purpose of the lesson is to:
   a. detail the accomplishments of Greek citizens.
   b. detail the wars between Athens and Sparta.
   c. show how Alexander was a great warrior.
   d. show the accomplishments and impact of ancient Greece on modern culture.

3. Mark each statement T for true or F for false.
   a. _____ Only Athenian men were citizens and could vote.
   b. _____ Historians Herodotus and Thucydides strived for the truth.
   c. _____ Socrates’ goal was to corrupt the youth.
   d. _____ Other nations adopted the Spartans’ form of government.

   Which sentence best supports the answer? _____, _____

4. A male Spartan citizen:
   a. valued education.
   b. admired Athenians.
   c. was an experienced warrior.
   d. could be elected ruler.

   Which sentence best supports the answer? _____

5. Number the events in chronological order.
   a. _____ Classical Greece
   b. _____ the Dark Age
   c. _____ Mycenaean Kingdom
   d. _____ Alexander the Great

6. What happened during the Hellenistic Age?
   a. Peloponnesian Wars
   b. Written language disappeared.
   c. Persian Wars
   d. Leaders in education, the arts, and science worked to improve life.

   Which sentence best supports the answer? _____

7. Which person would most likely discuss the meaning of life?
   a. Aristotle
   b. Alexander
   c. Pericles
   d. Aristophanes

   Which sentence best supports the answer? _____

8. What was the outcome of the Peloponnesian Wars?
   a. Sparta loss to the Persians.
   b. Athens’ democracy came to an end.
   c. Alexander’s empire expanded.
   d. the Greek Dark Age

   Which sentence best supports the answer? _____
9. Mark each statement T for true or F for false.
   a. ____ Spartans had a direct democracy.
      Which sentence best supports the answer?
      _____
   b. ____ Spartans valued strength in both men
      and women.
      Which sentence best supports the answer?
      _____
   c. ____ Alexander was unable to expand his
      empire beyond Greece.
      Which sentence best supports the answer?
      _____
   d. ____ The ideals of Classical Greek
      beauty can be found in their art and
      architecture.
      Which sentence best supports the answer?
      _____

Written Response Question

10. What is the main reason Classical Greece became a great society?

   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
Ancient Greece Review: Lessons 17-24 Answers

1. b, sentence 17
2. d
3. a. T, sentences 10, 11
   b. T, sentence 24
   c. F, sentence 23
   d. F, sentence 9
4. c, sentence 13
5. a. 3
   b. 2
   c. 1
   d. 4
6. d, sentence 18
7. a, sentence 23
8. b, sentence 15
9. a. F, sentence 12
   b. T, sentence 13
   c. F, sentence 16
   d. T, sentence 26
10. Key points:

    Athens led the world in intellectual strength. The Greeks valued learning and constantly strove to expand their understanding of philosophy, arts, and science.

    Also acceptable: Democracy, which began with the Athenians, is considered by many to be the best form of government.