

Τη Γρεεκσ:

Name: SYMAZI SHVP

Score: 19 / 20

Letter Grade: B+

Χρυχιβλε οφ Χιτωιλιζατιον

Please pay close attention to the movie you are about see.

You will be expected to complete this movie guide as you watch. I suggest that you look over the questions in this packet before the movie begins; it will help guide you through the film.

A

1. Aristocrat refers to members of the:

A.) ruling class.

B.) peasant class.

C.) warrior class.

D.) merchant class.

A

2. The city of Athens is built around an acropolis.

A) True

B) False

B

3. Initially, Athens was a democracy in which the aristocrats shared power with the rest of the citizen population.

A) True

B) False

A

4. Greece did not seem the logical place for a great empire to evolve because it had:

A.) many mountain ranges.

B.) no great rivers.

C.) countless tiny islands.

D.) all of the above.

B

5. Spartans were brought up to be:

A.) farmers.

B.) soldiers.

C.) merchants.

D.) sailors.

C

6. The two most famous Greek tales (from the author Homer) are:

A.) Antony and Cleopatra

B.) Ren and Stimpy.

C.) The Iliad and The Odyssey

D.) Ramayana and Bhagavad-Gita.

D

7. Peisistratus arrived in Athens and demanded leadership of the city. He was known as a/n:

A.) president.

B.) monarch.

C.) oligarch.

D.) tyrant.

C

8. Used as soap, fuel, oil and for eating, what was the primary crop of Greece?

A.) corn.

B.) oranges.

C.) olives.

D.) peanuts.

A

9. Athens first great artistic legacy was:

A.) extraordinary vase painting.

B.) highly detailed gold work.

C.) intricate woven rugs.

D.) tremendous stone sculptures.

A

10. Which social group was most likely to threaten the power of the tyrant/dictator Hippias?

A.) aristocrats.

B.) oligarchs.

C.) merchants.

D.) scholars.

D

11. Events at the Olympic games included traditional events such as:

A.) chariot racing.

B.) wrestling.

C.) running.

D.) all of the above.

A

12. In 508 BCE, for the first time in recorded history, the ordinary people has risen up without organized leadership. They turned to _____ to design a revolutionary government.

A.) Cleisthenes

B.) Aeneas.

C.) the Spartans.

D.) Napoleon.

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B 13. Cleisthenes instituted a new form of government which we know as:

A.) communism.

B.) democracy.

C.) tyranny.

D.) despotism.

D 14. Athenian democracy is different from United States democracy because Greek democracy was a:

A.) republic.

B.) representative democracy.

C.) city-state.

D.) direct democracy.

----- Transition -----

C 15. Phidippides' run in the early 5th century, to warn of the Persian invasion, is the basis for our modern concept of:

A.) a spa.

B.) the Olympics.

C.) a marathon.

D.) Imperial warfare.

B 16. Themistocles recognized that:

A.) democracy didn't work.

B.) the Persians might still be a danger.

A C.) the Olympics belonged in Athens.

D.) olives could be used for oil.

A 17. Triremes were state-of-the-art ship building – offering speed and maneuverability. True/False

A) True

B) False

A 18. After Darius' death, his son, _____, becomes the leader of the Persian Empire.

A.) Xerxes.

B.) Pizarro.

B C.) Cyrus.

D.) Herodotus.

B 19. The most famous of the Greek oracles is located in:

A.) Memphis.

B.) Delphi.

A C.) Salamis.

D.) Santorini.

A 20. Themistocles' plan to defeat the Persians was to:

A.) lure the Persians to fight in a narrow channel at sea.

B.) pay the Persians tribute money hoping they would not burn Athens to the ground.

C.) convince the Spartans to fight with them at Argos.

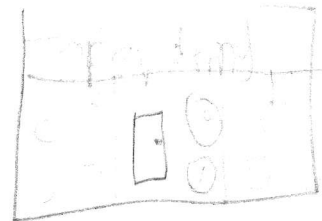
D.) use their new invention – gunpowder.

Each question is worth 1 point.

Add up the total number of questions correct,
transfer the total score to the front page and circle the grade below.

Signature of grader: _____

Kalika Patel



A = 20-22 B = 19-18 C = 17-16 D = 15-14 F = 13 ↓