

Places Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 196–209.

Name _____

Describe the location of each place on the web as you study the chapter. Write an important fact about the *Peloponnesus*, *Crete*, *Athens*, *Sparta*, and the *Aegean Sea*. You may also use the gazetteer. *Possible answers are given.*

Peloponnesus

southern end of the Balkan Peninsula; location of the Peloponnesian War

Greece

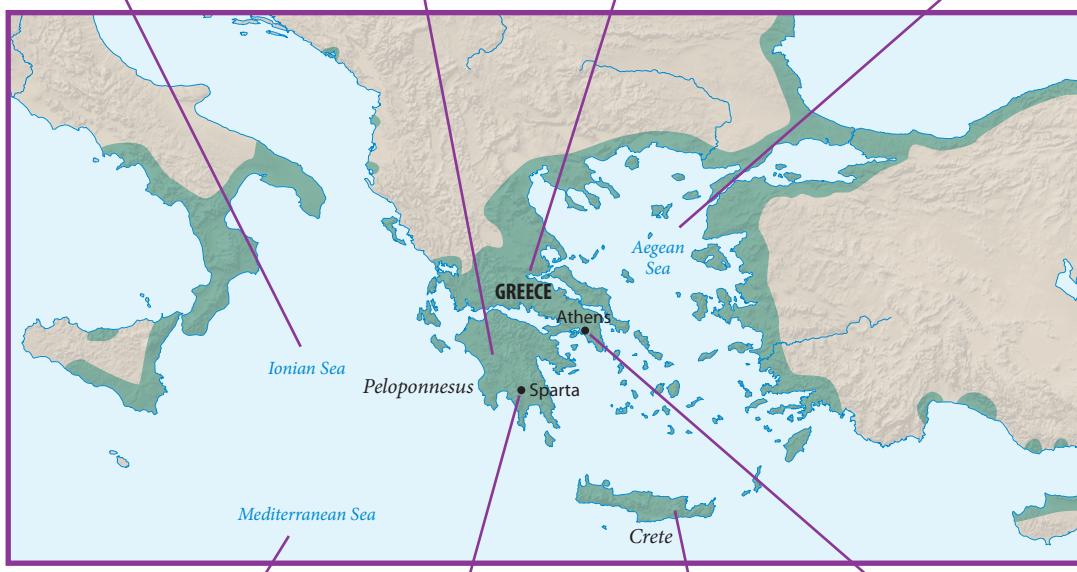
a peninsula bordered by the Ionian Sea on the west, the Mediterranean Sea on the south, and the Aegean Sea on the east

Ionian Sea

on the west side of Greece

Aegean Sea

on the east side of Greece; mostly controlled by Athens



Mediterranean Sea

south of Greece

Athens

famous city-state located on the Balkan Peninsula; a successful democracy

Sparta

famous city-state located on the Peloponnesus; ruled by an oligarchy

Crete

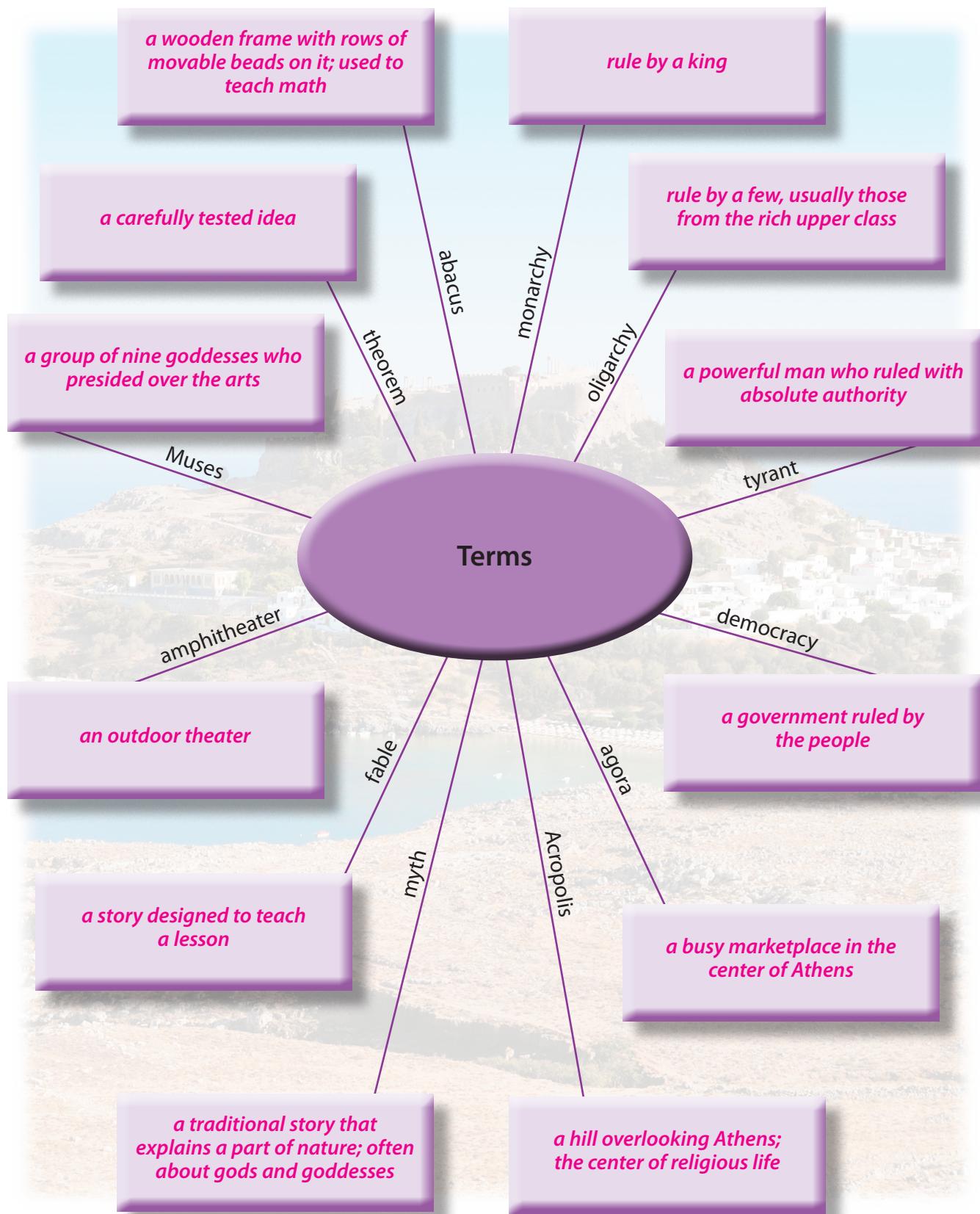
largest island of Greece located in the Mediterranean Sea; location of the Minoan civilization

Terms Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 200–220.

Name _____

Define each term on the web as you study the chapter. You may also use the glossary.



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A. Label the statements as describing the Minoans (Mi) or the Mycenaean (My).

- Mi 1. Lived on the island of Crete
- My 2. Lived on the mainland of Greece
- Mi 3. Existed at the same time as the Shang dynasty in China and the New Kingdom in Egypt
- Mi 4. Built heavily adorned palaces with unusual luxuries
- My 5. Attacked cities and pirated ships instead of trading peacefully
- Mi 6. May have been the Philistines, the enemies of the Israelites
- My 7. May have started the legendary Trojan War
- My 8. Constructed a massive gate carved with two stone lions
- Mi 9. Focused on trade and relations with other countries
- My 10. Focused on their armies and building their cities through war

B. Number the map.

11. Knossos
12. Crete
13. Peloponnesus
14. Mycenae
15. Ionian Sea
16. Mediterranean Sea
17. Aegean Sea



C. Complete the section.

18. Why was it difficult for the Greek farmers to grow crops? The soil was rocky, making farming difficult.

19. What were some of the unusual luxuries that the palace of Knossos could boast? It had bathtubs and piped (running) water.

20. The fall of the Mycenaean civilization marked the beginning of what kind of period in Greek history? a dark age

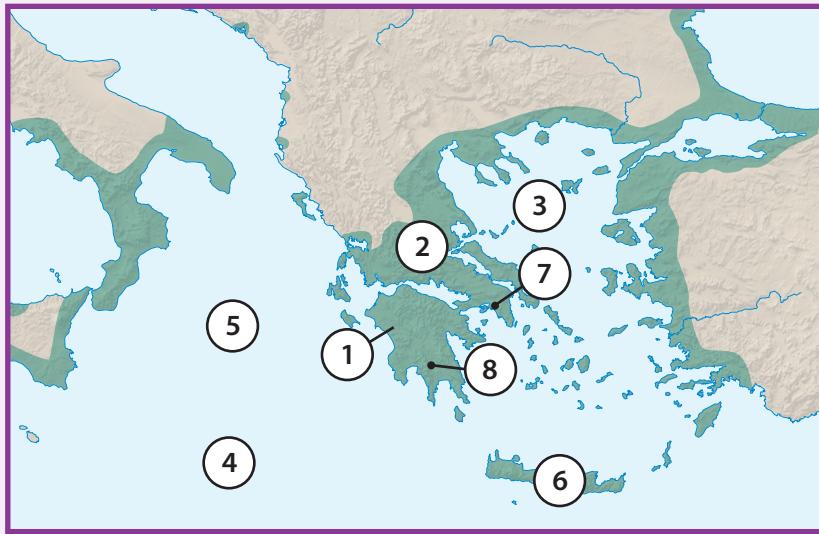
Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 196–203.

Name _____

A. Write the correct location in the blank.

1. Peloponnesus
2. Greece
3. Aegean Sea
4. Mediterranean Sea
5. Ionian Sea
6. Crete
7. Athens
8. Sparta



B. Choose the best answer.

- B** 9. Which is true about the Minoan civilization?
A. It often went to war.
B. It is the earliest known Greek civilization.
C. It was located on the Peloponnesus.
- B** 10. Which is true of the Mycenaeans?
A. They built large ornate palaces.
B. They began the Trojan War.
C. They placed great emphasis on trade.
- A** 11. Which government is ruled by a king?
A. monarchy
B. oligarchy
C. democracy
- B** 12. Which government is ruled by a few people?
A. monarchy
B. oligarchy
C. democracy
- C** 13. What was the name of the Greek marketplace?
A. Parthenon
B. Acropolis
C. agora
- B** 14. What were men who ruled Athens with absolute authority called?
A. monarchs
B. tyrants
C. rulers
- C** 15. Which government means rule by the people?
A. monarchy
B. oligarchy
C. democracy

Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 196–203.

Name _____

C. Complete the section.

16. Describe the Assembly. *Possible answers should include that it was a group of citizens who met together to make laws. In these meetings, people could speak out and give their opinions and vote regardless of their standing in society. Women were not allowed to participate.*
17. When did the classical age of Greece begin? *ca. 500 BC*
18. Describe Sparta's army. *Possible answers should include that Sparta wanted a strong army. The society lived to build and maintain its army. Military training was harsh.*

D. Complete the chart.

- 19–24. Compare and contrast the city-states of Athens and Sparta. *Possible answers are given.*

	Athens	Sparta
Government	<i>Athens started with an oligarchy that turned to rule by tyrants. Then a democratic government was set up.</i>	<i>Sparta was ruled by an oligarchy.</i>
Male citizens	<i>The men were educated and allowed to participate in the Assembly.</i>	<i>The men were expected to participate in the army. They were taught from a very young age to fight, steal, and protect themselves.</i>
Women	<i>Women were rarely seen in public. They rarely shopped or worked outside the home. Women went out for festivals and plays. They were skilled at spinning and weaving. A few received an education at home.</i>	<i>Spartan women were trained to be strong mothers. They often did the work of the men. They were expected to bring up strong sons to fight for Sparta. They encouraged their men to be brave warriors.</i>

Athenian Democracy

Use with Student Text page 204.

Name _____

A. Record the votes for each method of voting.

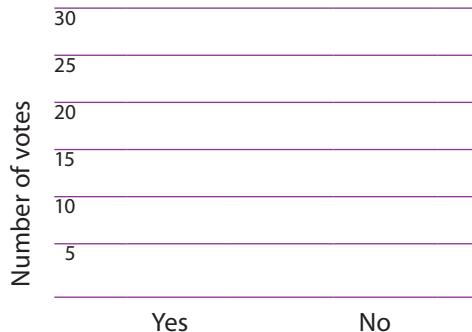
Complete a bar graph for each method.

1. Record the results for a vote by show of hands.

yes votes _____

no votes _____

Vote by show of hands

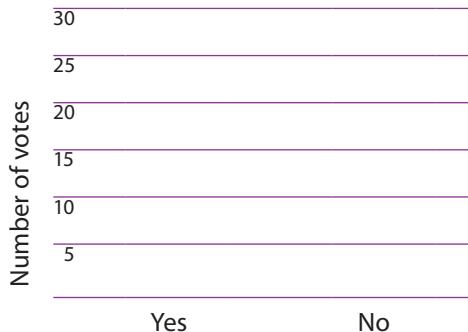


2. Record the results for a vote by pebbles.

yes votes _____

no votes _____

Vote by pebbles

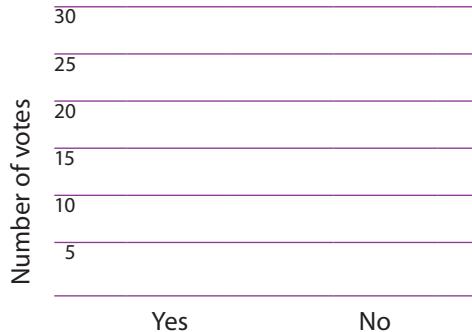


3. Record the results for a vote by potsherds.

yes votes _____

no votes _____

Vote by potsherds



B. Write a paragraph to answer the question.

4. Compare and contrast the methods of voting.

Answers will vary but should include the idea that voting by a show of hands does not give a person the privacy of voting as does voting by pebbles or potsherds.

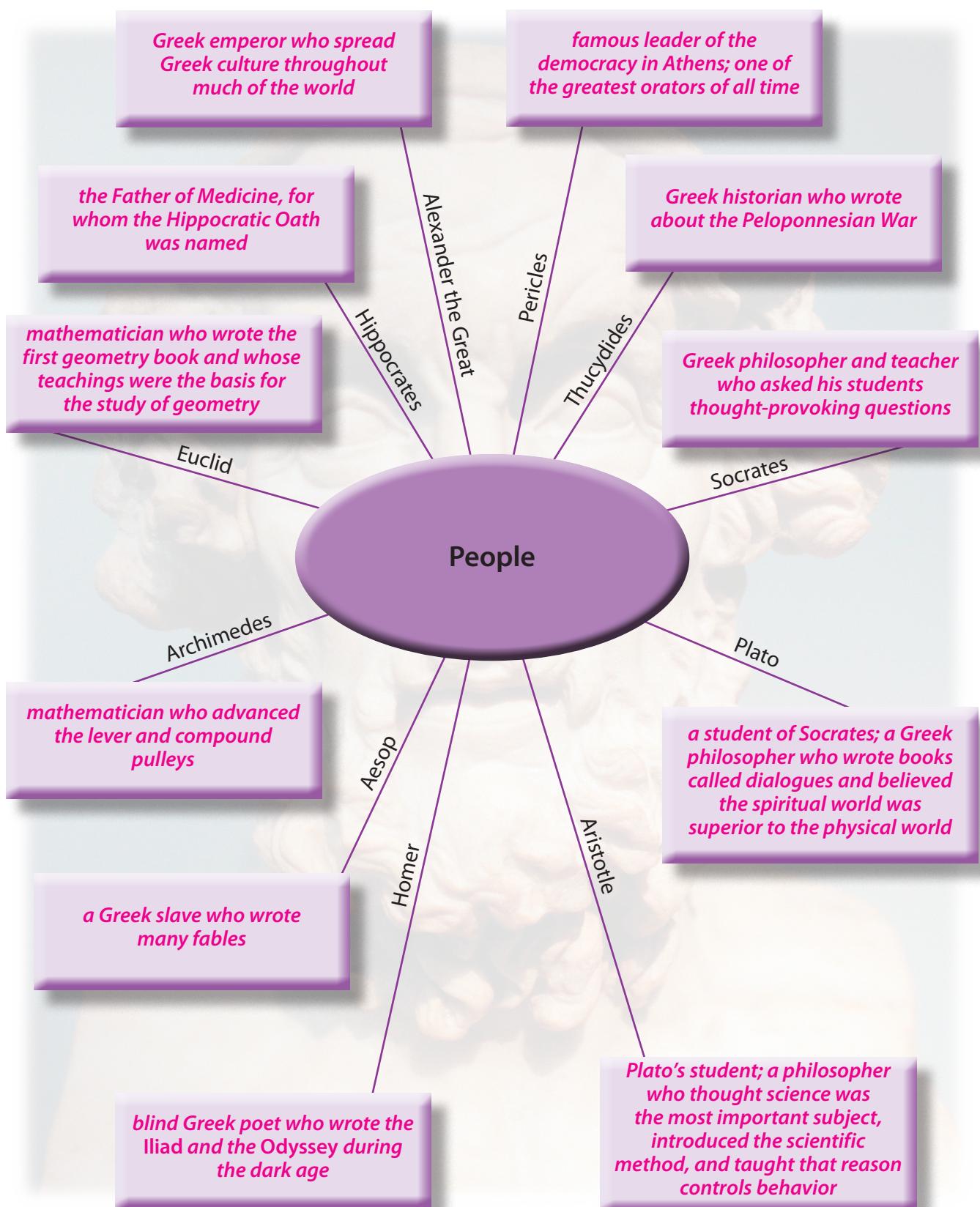


People Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 205–26.

Name _____

Write a description on the web for each person as you study the chapter.
You may also use the biographical dictionary.



War and Restoration

Use with Student Text pages 205–9.

Name _____

A. Complete the statements. Unscramble the circled letters to complete the last statement.

1. One of the most decisive battles of the Persian War was the Battle of S A L A M I S.

2. A public speaker is also known as an O R A T O R.

3. Considered one of the greatest public speakers, P E R I C L E S helped the Athenians rebuild their destroyed city.

4. Many of the city-states formed the D E L I A N L E A G U E to defend themselves against major powers.

5. Sparta formed the P E L O P O N N E S I A N League to oppose the power that Athens was gaining.

6. The Spartans began the Peloponnesian War by surrounding the city of Athens and beginning a S I E G E.

7. Sparta sided with its old enemy, P E R S I A, and defeated Athens.

8. Most of what we know about the Peloponnesian War comes from a historian named T H U C Y D I S.

9. The center of worship and religious life in Athens was the A C R O P O L I S.

B. Answer the questions.

10. Why are the 400s BC called the Age of Pericles? because of the influence of Pericles in Athens

(More specific answers from the text may be given.)

11. What tension led to the start of the Peloponnesian War? Answers should include that Sparta felt

Athens was using the Delian League to gain power and so began the Peloponnesian League to prevent this growth in power.

12. Why are the histories of Thucydides considered more reliable than those of Herodotus?

Thucydides was the more accurate recorder of events. He left out any part of the history that sounded biased or far-fetched. Herodotus was not as accurate.

Answer for essay question on page 121

The student's essay should include these contrasts: The Greeks worshiped gods and goddesses who were very much like humans and just as sinful. The true God of the Bible is perfectly holy. The Greeks believed that they needed the favor of the gods to accomplish the various tasks of life. To win the favor of the gods, the Greeks offered them sacrifices. These sacrifices were different from those offered by the Israelites to the true God. In the Old Testament, God required sacrifices as a symbol of mankind's greatest need. Mankind needed a perfect sacrifice to pay for their sins. Since God cannot accept sin, He cannot accept man in his sinful condition. When Jesus died on the cross, He paid the sacrifice for all mankind. God provided the perfect sacrifice so that we can be acceptable in His sight.

Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 205–13.

Name _____

A. Match the term to its description.

- D** 1. Acropolis
- B** 2. Aristotle
- E** 3. Mount Olympus
- A** 4. myth
- H** 5. Plato
- G** 6. Socrates
- C** 7. Thucydides

- A. a traditional story about gods and goddesses
- B. a Greek philosopher who introduced the scientific method
- C. a Greek historian who wrote about the Peloponnesian War
- D. a hill overlooking Athens; the center of religious life
- E. the highest mountain in Greece where the Greek gods lived
- F. a great orator and famous leader of democracy
- G. a Greek philosopher and teacher who asked his students thought-provoking questions
- H. a Greek philosopher who believed the spiritual world was superior to the physical world
- I. a busy marketplace in the center of Athens

B. Write E if the statement is an event leading up to the Peloponnesian War. If the statement is a consequence of the war, write C.

- E** 8. Athens formed an alliance called the Delian League with many other city-states.
- C** 9. Sparta took control of Greece for about thirty years.
- E** 10. The Delian League city-states contributed money, troops, and ships.
- C** 11. Athens lost its democracy.
- E** 12. Athens grew wealthier from taxes and guarding the treasury.
- C** 13. The Spartan oligarchy was unpopular with the other city-states.
- E** 14. Athens grew more powerful by maintaining a navy and controlling most of the Aegean Sea.
- C** 15. Buildings lay in ruins, and farmland was ravaged.
- E** 16. Tension grew between Athens and Sparta.
- E** 17. Sparta and other city-states formed the Peloponnesian League.
- C** 18. Athens and Sparta were weakened by their losses.
- C** 19. The “glory that was Greece” would never return.

C. Complete the chart.

20–23. Contrast Greek philosophy with biblical truth.

	Greek philosophy	Biblical truth
Wisdom	<i>Greek philosophers believed that they could use their own reason and clear thinking to arrive at true wisdom.</i>	<i>The Bible says that “the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom” (Prov. 9:10).</i>
Virtues	<i>Greek philosophers emphasized many of the same virtues that the Bible does, such as truth, love, wisdom, and discipline.</i>	<i>The Bible teaches that these virtues are granted only through a true knowledge of Christ. It is impossible to live a godly life without the power of the Holy Spirit.</i>

D. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write it on a new sheet of paper.

24. Contrast the Greek religious beliefs with biblical truth.

The answer to the essay question is located on page 120.

Education and Literature

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 214–17.

A. Write the Greek letter of the correct term beside each description.

The Greek letters may be used more than once.

- Σ 1. a servant who accompanied boys to school
- Ο 2. twenty-four letters
- Κ 3. Greek poet who wrote the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
- Μ 4. a lengthy poem about the actions of a hero
- Δ 5. a story designed to teach a lesson
- Α 6. a Greek slave who wrote many fables
- Η 7. main characters that were animals that talked and acted similarly to humans
- Β 8. a huge outdoor theater
- Ε 9. a brief closing statement called the moral
- Δ 10. Greek drama that ended happily
- Υ 11. Greek drama that had a sober ending
- Γ 12. playwright of comedies
- Λ 13. a tool that actors used to show whether the characters felt happy, sad, or angry
- Φ 14. playwright of tragedies
- Ρ 15. a traditional story about gods and goddesses

B. Number the events of the myth of Midas in the order that they occurred.

- 2 16. Midas wished that everything he touched would turn to gold.
- 1 17. Midas was granted a wish by Dionysus, the god of wine.
- 4 18. As the first sip touched Midas's lips, the liquid turned into a lump of gold.
- 3 19. Midas leaped and danced around the palace grounds, touching trees, fountains, and benches and watching them turn to gold.
- 9 20. The river Pactolus gleams with the last traces of King Midas's golden touch.
- 6 21. Midas asked Dionysus to have pity on him and to take the gift back.
- 5 22. The moment Midas touched the fingers of the princess, she froze into a solid gold statue.
- 7 23. Dionysus told Midas to go and wash in the river Pactolus to lose his golden touch.
- 8 24. Midas ran to the river and bathed in it.

Α	Aesop
Β	amphitheater
Γ	Aristophanes
Δ	comedy
Ε	epic
Φ	fable
Ω	Greek alphabet
Κ	Homer
Λ	mask
Μ	myth
Π	pedagogue
Θ	Sophocles
Υ	tragedy



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The Olympic Games

Name _____

Every four years people from all over Greece gathered at Olympia to celebrate and compete in the Olympic Games. The festivities centered on the worship of Zeus. An enormous temple in the center of Olympia housed one of the wonders of the ancient world. This breathtaking statue of Zeus was six times as large as an average man and was crafted from gold and ivory. The competitors, judges, and observers all made sacrifices before the statue. Entire days of the festivities were dedicated to the worship of Zeus. According to tradition, the statue of Zeus was dismantled and moved to Constantinople when the capital of the Roman Empire moved there. It was then destroyed by a fire.

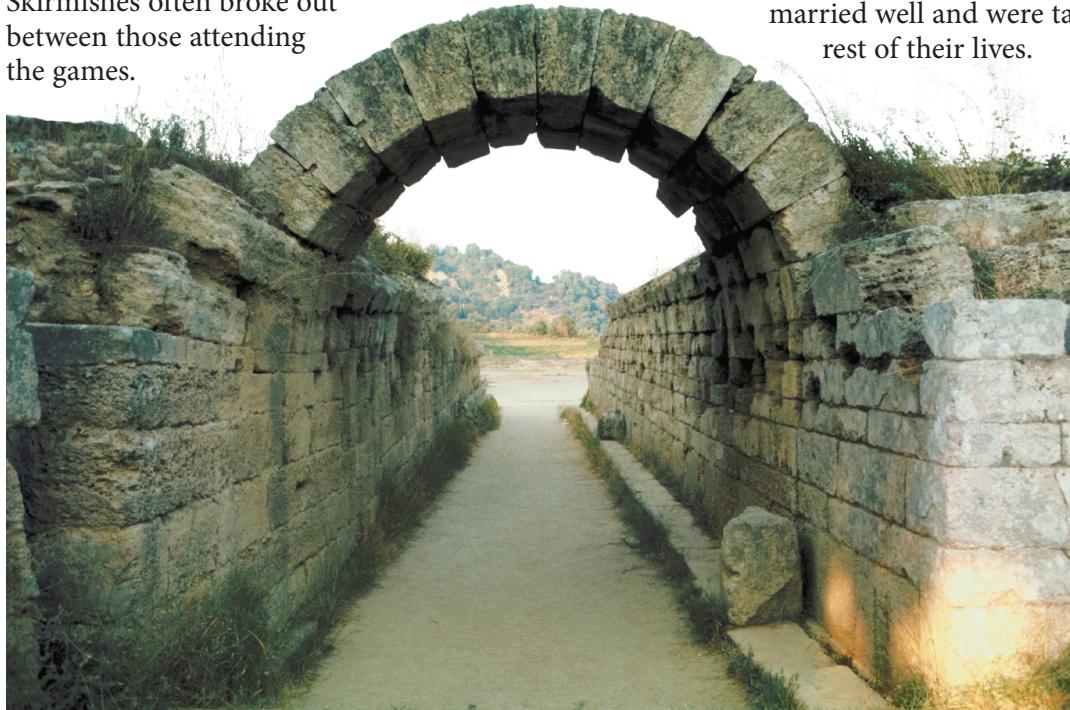
The Sacred Truce

Since many of the city-states constantly warred with each other, travel to Olympia was very dangerous. However, because this was a religious festival, messengers went out from Olympia a month before the beginning of the games. The messengers carried a “sacred truce” that prohibited attacking any travelers to the games. The truce allowed both competitors and spectators to travel safely to Olympia. Zeus’s festival was to be observed in peace. However, it was not easy for the Spartans, Athenians, and other enemies to put their hatred aside. Each city-state used the competitions to try to show its superiority over the others. Skirmishes often broke out between those attending the games.

Athletes and Events

The original games included only a foot race. As the games grew in popularity, events were added. Men would train for months to compete in events such as throwing the javelin or discus, the long jump, boxing, wrestling, and horse and chariot races. There were several different lengths of foot races. Each race was a different number of “stades.” A *stade* was the length of the arena and is where we get our word *stadium*. Some events were combined, and athletes were expected to perform well in the combinations. All events showcased the competitors’ skill in battle. Because there were very few rules, the wrestling and boxing events were very fierce. Often a participant continued to beat his opponent after he was down.

All participants in the events competed naked, and only men could compete. Men and young, unmarried women were allowed to watch the events, but married women were barred from attending. They were, however, permitted to own the horses that competed in the horse and chariot races. Since the owners were the only ones that could afford to keep and train horses as well as pay for the riders, it was the owners that received the prize if their horse won. For all the events, the winners received olive wreaths as their reward. They also gained the fame and prestige that came with winning the major sporting event for their country. Athletes often married well and were taken care of for the rest of their lives.



The Olympic participants walked through this archway on their way to their competitions.

The Olympic Games

Name _____

Design a program for the Olympic Games at Olympia. In the largest rectangle, design the order of events for the five-day competition. In the smaller rectangles, design advertisements for some of the key sights in Olympia and for the vendors at the games.

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Greek Culture

Use with Student Text pages 219–22.

Name _____

Choose the best answer.

- C** 1. Advances in levers and other simple machines were made by _____.
A. Pythagoras
B. Euclid
C. Archimedes
- A** 2. A theorem is a _____.
A. carefully tested idea
B. distorted map projection
C. mathematical book
- B** 3. The first man to draw lines of latitude and longitude was _____.
A. Pythagoras
B. Eratosthenes
C. Archimedes
- B** 4. Most people in Aristarchus's day believed _____.
A. the sun was the center of the universe
B. the earth was the center of the universe
C. Zeus lived at the center of the universe
- A** 5. Hippocrates is called the Father of Medicine because _____.
A. he did not rely on magic to treat patients
B. he made great advances in medicine
C. he healed the emperor of leprosy
- C** 6. The Olympics were held to _____.
A. cease war for a time
B. help with city-state relations
C. worship the gods
- A** 7. One god associated with the arts was _____.
A. Apollo
B. Zeus
C. Nike
- B** 8. Important qualities of Greek art did *not* include _____.
A. harmony
B. asymmetry
C. simplicity
- A** 9. Much of what is known about Greek dress comes from _____.
A. works of art
B. historical records
C. oral tradition
- C** 10. One type of Greek column was the _____ column.
A. Thessalonian
B. Abstract
C. Doric
- A** 11. The Parthenon was dedicated to the goddess _____.
A. Athena
B. Aphrodite
C. Hera
- B** 12. An optical illusion occurs when _____.
A. your eyes see spots in different patterns
B. an object appears to take a shape it does not have
C. different people see the same object as having a different color



The Lord can use even the unsaved to accomplish His purposes. Looking back at history, we can see how God directed events to prepare the way for Jesus to come. Alexander had conquered much of the known world. Even though the Greek empire had long since fallen when Christ came to earth, its influence still lived on. Greek was the language of business, and nearly everyone spoke

some Greek. When it came time for the disciples to go out and spread the gospel, there was no need for them to go to language school or speak through a translator. They could preach in Greek, and people everywhere would understand. Even though Alexander the Great did not fear God, God used Alexander's thirst for power to prepare the way for the Messiah.

A. Read the passages listed. Write the Greek city in which the passage takes place and explain the events that occurred there.

	Greek city	What happened
Acts 16:11–40	Philippi	<i>Paul and Silas were preaching and were thrown into prison. They sang late into the night, and an earthquake opened the doors of the prison. The jailer came to know Christ as a result of their testimony.</i>
Acts 17:1–9	Thessalonica	<i>Paul and Silas began preaching in the synagogue and caused an uproar, but many accepted Christ as their Savior.</i>
Acts 17:16–34	Athens	<i>Paul was preaching at Mars' Hill concerning the altar to the unknown god.</i>
Acts 18:1–17	Corinth	<i>Paul met with Priscilla and Aquila who were tent-makers like he was. He preached for many months and the church grew.</i>
Acts 18:24–28	Ephesus	<i>Apollos began preaching boldly in Ephesus. Priscilla and Aquila took him under their wing and taught him more about God so that he might communicate the Word of God better.</i>

B. Label the cities from the chart on the map using a Bible atlas.



Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 214–26.

Name _____

A. Match the descriptions to the terms.

- I 1. poet who wrote the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
G 2. a story designed to teach a lesson
B 3. Greek slave who wrote fables
D 4. a huge outdoor theater
E 5. mathematician who advanced the lever and compound pulleys
F 6. author of the first geometry book
H 7. Father of Medicine
J 8. a group of nine goddesses who presided over the arts
C 9. emperor who spread Greek culture throughout much of the world
A 10. a special instrument used to teach math
M 11. a carefully tested idea

- A. abacus
B. Aesop
C. Alexander the Great
D. amphitheater
E. Archimedes
F. Euclid
G. fable
H. Hippocrates
I. Homer
J. Muses
K. myth
L. Peloponnesus
M. theorem

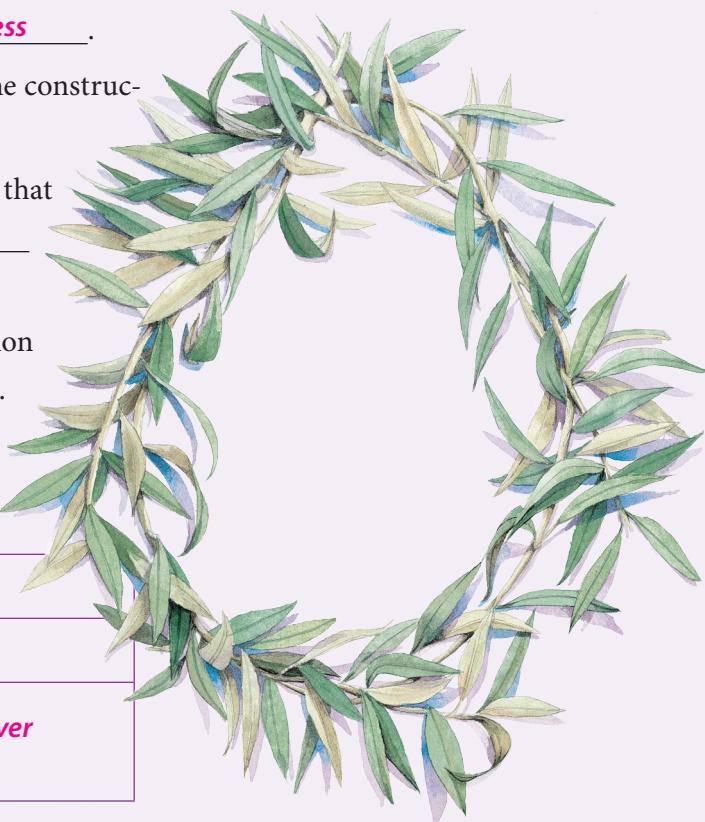
B. Fill in the blanks.

12. The point of a fable is found in a brief closing statement called the moral.
13. The emotions of characters in Greek plays were shown on the actors' masks.
14. Developing the body through athletics was as important to the Greeks as developing the mind.
15. The important qualities of Greek art were balance, harmony, simplicity, beauty, and completeness.
16. To hold up buildings, the Greeks perfected the construction of columns.
17. The Parthenon was a temple of white marble that included several optical illusions in its design.
18. The spread of Greek culture brought a common language to the Western world.

C. Complete the chart.

- 19–21. Fill in the details about the Olympic Games.

City held	<i>Olympia</i>
Honored	<i>the gods</i>
Participants	<i>male athletes from all over Greece</i>



Chapter 8 Summary

Name _____

Define these terms

abacus	monarchy
Acropolis	Muses
agora	myth
amphitheater	oligarchy
democracy	theorem
fable	tyrant

Locate these places

Aegean Sea	Ionian Sea
Athens	Mediterranean Sea
Crete	Peloponnesus
Greece	Sparta

Tell about these people

Aesop
Alexander the Great
Archimedes
Aristotle
Euclid
Hippocrates
Homer
Pericles
Plato
Socrates
Thucydides



Modern seacoast of Syme, Greece

Explain what happened

ca. 500 BC—beginning of Greece's classical age

Be able to . . .

- Write an essay contrasting Greek religious beliefs with biblical truth
Identify the earliest known Greek civilization and where it was located
Relate the Mycenaean civilization to its military strength and the Trojan War
Identify which types of governments Athens and Sparta had: monarchy, oligarchy, or democracy
Describe the Assembly
Compare and contrast Athens and Sparta: government and men's and women's roles
Describe the events leading up to the Peloponnesian War and its consequences
Identify Mount Olympus
Contrast Greek philosophy with biblical truth
Describe the forms of Greek literature
Describe the achievements Greeks made in math and science
Explain the importance of athletics and the Olympic Games to the ancient Greeks
Identify the important qualities of Greek art and architecture
Describe the Parthenon
Explain why spreading the Greek culture was so important

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