

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Ancient Greece Unit Test Review – Scavenger Hunt

**Directions:** Answer the questions below by looking through your journal to find the answers hidden in your notes. If you find an a question difficult to answer, put a star next to it and be sure to review it before tomorrow's test.

### Part 1: Define the words below.

- acropolis – a high, rocky hill on (or near) which early people built cities
- agora – a public market and meeting place
- aristocrat – a member of a rich and powerful family
- city-state – a city with its own traditions, its own government and laws
- democracy – a form of government in which citizens govern themselves
- epics – a long poem that tells a story
- Parthenon – a temple built for the goddess Athena
- peninsula – land surrounded by water on three sides
- philosopher – someone who studies knowledge and separates ideas and knowledge from religion and superstition
- plague – widespread disease
- tribute – a payment made by a less powerful city state or nation to a more powerful one
- tyrants – a ruler who takes power with the support of the middle and working classes, they could rule wisely or be cruel and violent

**Part 2: Use your notes to answer the questions below.**

1. Why did many, different city states form?

**Mountains** separated communities, which lead to the development of different traditions, governments and laws.

2. What did most Greeks do to make a living? Why?

Most Greeks were **sailors, fishermen, or traders** because Greece was located on a **peninsula** and had a lot of coastal access. Also, only 1/5 of the land was good for farming so the Greeks needed to find other ways to make a living.

3. What was one negative affect of the Dark Ages?

There was **no more writing**.

4. What was one positive affect of the Dark Ages?

The Greeks learned to make **metal weapons**.

5. Why were myths important to the people of ancient Greece?

Myths **explained what the gods were like and how people should behave**. They were also used to **explain all natural events**.

6. How were the gods and humans different?

**Gods were immortal, humans were not.**

7. In Athens, what fractions of the population were citizens? **1:5 (mainly free men)**

a. What fraction of the population were slaves? **1/3**

8. Compare and Contrast the values of Athens and Sparta.

**Athens valued education and the arts.**

**Sparta valued war, bravery, and victory.**

9. Why did Athens become a leader in Greece?

**Athens defeated the Persians.**

10. Explain the causes and effects of the Peloponnesian War.

After the Athenians defeated the Persians, **other city-states paid Athens tribute for protection**. The **Athenians used this tribute for building projects like the Parthenon**. This **caused the other city-states to become resentful**. **Sparta challenged Athens and Athens surrendered** after 27 years of fighting. **Never again was Athens a leading power in the Greek world.**