**Unit 3 Ancient Greece Review Questions**

Unit 3 Chapter 1

1. What was the typical Greek city-state like?

It included a town or small city as well as the farmlands surrounding it. Most had a population of no more than 20,000 and covered an area of only about 100 square miles.

1. What languages were spoken in Greek city-states?

All Greek city-states spoke Greek, but dialects varied from city-state to city-state.

1. What religions did Greek city-states observe?

Greek city-states were unified by their religious worship of the Greek gods believed to inhabit Mount Olympus.

1. What were the forms of government that existed in Greek city-states? What was special about each form?

Tyranny in which one man was the dictator; aristocracy in which a few nobles or upper-class families held power; oligarchy in which power was held by a few wealthy men; democracy in which power was shared by a large number of citizens.

Unit 3 Chapter 2

1. What did the Athenian Assembly do?

The assembly levied taxes, passed laws, voted on issues of war and peace, and could ostracize citizens who posed a danger to the polis.

1. How did Athenian Juries differ from American juries? What explains this difference?

Athenian juries were larger- sometimes they had as many as 501 citizens. They believed that larger juries were less likely to be corrupted.

1. What were the conditions for citizenship in Athens?

Citizens were male, at least 18 years old, not slaves, and born of Athenian parents.

1. Who were metics? What kind of rights did they have?

Metics were foreign residents in Athens. Many were artisans or craftsman who were important to the Athenian economy, but most never became citizens.

1. What are some of the subjects taught in Athenian schools?

Logic, reading, writing, arithmetic, and music

Unit 3 Chapter 3

1. How many years were Spartans required to train for the military?

23 years

1. What were some of the ways Spartans made sure their children grew up to be tough?

Spartan children were not coddled when they cried; they were made to go barefoot; at the age of seven, Spartan boys began military training in barracks away from home; they were punished by whipping if they questioned authority.

1. What were some of the features of Spartan government?

Sparta had 2 kings who were in charge of the army and were supposed to keep each other honest. There was also a council of elders and an Assembly, in which debates and elections were decided by shouting for or against a candidate or measure.

1. What was one difference between Athenians and Spartans in their public speaking?

Athenians were trained in rhetoric and public speaking. Spartans were famous for avoiding long speeches and were known for being “laconic”.

1. How did Athens and Sparta differ in their attitudes toward foreigners?

Athens welcomed foreigners, who were important to their maritime economy. Sparta was an inland city that preferred to isolate itself from outsiders.

Unit 3 Chapter 4

1. What was the Olympic truce?

An agreement between warring city-states that they would stop fighting during the time it took for athletes to travel to Olympia, to compete, and to return to their city-states.

1. How frequently were the games held, and how were they initiated?

The Olympic Games were held every 4 years. Several months before the games began, a sacred engraved disk was carried to all the Greek city-states that were expected to compete, informing them when the games would be held and the terms of the truce.

1. What are some of the Olympic events?

Javelin toss, running races, wrestling, riding a horse, discus throw, long jump, pentathlon, and pancratium.

1. How do modern Olympic Games differ from those in ancient Greece?

The modern Olympic Games take place in different cities, people from all parts of the world compete, men and women athletes participate, and there are many more events.

1. What were the original athletic contexts of the Greeks based on?

The original athletic contests were based on the physical skills Greeks needed for survival.

Unit 3 Chapter 5

1. What caused the Persian and Greek conflict in Asia Minor?

They city-state of Miletus rebelled against Persian rule, and the Greeks agreed to help them overthrow the Persians. The Greeks burned the Persian controlled city of Sardis and gained control for 3 years.

1. What was significant about the Battle of Marathon in 490 B.C.?

The Athenians were badly outnumbered by the Persians, but they managed to defeat the Persians. The battle filled the Athenians with self confidence. The Athenians began to think that they were all powerful.

1. How did the Persians defeat the Greek army at Thermopylae?

A traitor revealed to the Persians how they could use a mountain path to pass the Greeks, who were blocking the narrow pass along the sea.

1. What kind of behavior did Leonidas and his men display at Thermopylae?

They were brave and willing to sacrifice themselves to slow the Persian advance.

1. What does Xerxes’ behavior at the battle near Salamis suggest about his character?

Xerxes was arrogant enough to assume that his navy would defeat the Greek navy. When his men were defeated, Xerxes fled like a coward and sailed home.

Unit 3 Chapter 6

1. What was the Delian League?

It was an alliance of Greek city-states formed in 478 B.C. Members agreed to support each other and swore and allegiance to Athens.

1. What was Pericles’ reputation in the Golden Age?

Pericles was known as a skilled orator, a dedicated worker, and a great patron of the arts.

1. What was the Acropolis? What was its most famous building?

The Acropolis was a complex of buildings on a bluff overlooking Athens. The Parthenon, a temple to Athena, was the most famous of all the Acropolis buildings.

1. Who were Aristophanes and Sophocles? What was different about them?

Both were Greek playwrights. Aristophanes wrote comic plays that made fun of statesmen like Pericles and other important contemporary figures. Sophocles wrote tragedies; such as Oedipus the King.

Unit 3 Chapter 7

1. What was the Peloponnesian League?

An alliance named after Peloponnesus, a mountainous peninsula in which Sparta, Thebes, and Corinth all were located; the league was designed to counteract Athenian supremacy.

1. How did the Peloponnesian War begin?

During the 430’s B.C., relations between Athens and the Peloponnesian League deteriorated, and war broke out in 431 and continued for 25 years.

1. What was the Athenian strategy for victory in the war?

Pericles believed that the Athenians had a stronger Navy and could defeat the Spartans if they could avoid a major land battle. The Athenian plan was to refuse to fight a land battle, but a plague foiled Pericles’s plan.

1. What was Alcibiades’ strategy for winning the war? Did his plan succeed?

He thought that if the Athenians conquered Sicily, they could use the island as a new base from which to attack the Spartans. The invasion was a disaster.

1. What did the Spartans force the Athenians to do when they defeated them?

They made the Athenians tear down their walls, prevented them from having a navy, banned democracy, and put Spartan kings in charge.

Unit 3 Chapter 8

1. How did early Greeks explain phenomena such as a storm at sea or thunder?

The early Greeks looked to their gods for explain nations of such natural occurrences, so a storm at sea was caused by the anger of the sea god Poseidon, and a thunderstorm meant the Zeus was throwing his thunderbolt.

1. What did the early philosopher Heraclitus think about the universe?

He thought that the universe was made up of opposites that were in constant conflict with each other.

1. How was Socrates different from earlier Greek philosophers?

Socrates was less interested in questions about where the world came from and more interested in how human beings ought to behave.

1. On what two principles did Socrates base his conversations?

Socrates believed that it was important never to do wrong and that people who understood what was right and good couldn’t choose the wrong thing.

1. What is the Socratic Method?

A series of questions and answers- a conversation- designed to help the students figure things out for himself or herself, as opposed to being lectured by the teacher.

Unit 3 Chapter 9

1. How did Plato differ from Socrates?

Plato was more idealistic than Socrates. He was more traditional in his teaching methods than Socrates and taught his students in the Academy rather than in the market.

1. Why didn’t Plato believe in democracy?

Plato thought that democracy gave power to the people who did not understand justice and who did wicked things like execute Socrates.

1. What did Aristotle’s collection of facts and analysis of them anticipates? In other words, if his collection was a cause, what was the effect?

Aristotle’s theories based on his observations anticipated scientific research, and he helped move philosophy down the path that would eventually lead to modern science.

1. What was the golden mean?

Aristotle believed that living moderately, without any extreme behavior, was the best kind of life. His ideal is sometimes called the golden mean.

Unit 3 Chapter 10

1. What lands—or parts of lands—did Alexander conquer?

Greece, Persia, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, the Middle East, Egypt, and part of India.

1. Why were Alexander’s troops loyal to him?

Alexander was a fearless fighter who was unafraid to put himself in the worst part of the battle.

1. Why was Alexander’s conquest of much of the world so significant?

Alexander brought the people who lived around the Mediterranean Sea into contact with Greek culture, which changed their civilizations forever.

1. What were some of the aspects of Greek culture that spread in the Hellenistic Period?

Kings made coins like Greek coins, and imitated Greek education, architecture, philosophy, and science.

1. Why was the library at Alexandria a magnet for scholars?

The library at Alexandria had more than 700,000 scrolls and attracted many thinkers of the ancient world, including the astronomer Ptolemy.