

# Topic Test: Ancient Greece

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Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided.

1 Read the quotation.

“You have power over your mind—not outside events. Realize this, and you will find strength.”

—Marcus Aurelius (Roman emperor from 161 to 180 CE), *Meditations*

Marcus Aurelius’s advice suggests that he was most likely influenced by

- A Socrates.
- B Homer’s *Odyssey*.
- C the Stoics.
- D Aesop’s fables.

2 Which of the following was a result of the independent spirit of the early Greeks?

- A numerous attempts to unite Greece under one government
- B frequent wars between city-states
- C heavy trade between city-states
- D increased efforts to establish Greek colonies overseas

3 What were two causes of the Peloponnesian War? Choose the TWO correct answers.

- A Athens’ military was weakened after the Battle of Salamis.
- B Sparta and its allies feared Athens’ power.
- C Athens placed a ban on trade with Megara.
- D Athens forced Peloponnesians to use Athenian currency.

4 Who benefited the most from the oligarchies that governed many ancient Greek city-states?

- A wealthy people
- B tyrants
- C citizens
- D small farmers

5 Read the quote from Plato.

“Until philosophers are kings, or the kings and princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy . . . cities will never have rest from their evils—no, nor the human race.”

In this quotation, Plato expresses his belief that political leaders should be

- A wise.
- B elected democratically.
- C obeyed.
- D religious.

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- 6 How did government in Sparta differ from government in Athens?
- A Sparta's citizens had a weaker role in their government.
  - B Sparta had a smaller council than Athens.
  - C The council had less power in Sparta than it did in Athens.
  - D Women were citizens in Sparta but not in Athens.
- 7 How was life in Sparta different from life in Athens? Choose the TWO correct answers.
- A Spartans feared change, while Athenians valued new ideas.
  - B Athens relied on conquest and slavery to obtain food, while Sparta relied on trade.
  - C Spartan women stayed at home, while Athenian women worked outside the home.
  - D Spartan boys were taught to obey orders, while Athenian boys received a well-rounded education.
- 8 Which development eventually led to the Peloponnesian War?
- A creation of the Peloponnesian League and the Delian League
  - B rivalry between Athens and Sparta for power in Greece
  - C Athens' jealousy over Persian support of Sparta
  - D Persian attacks on Greek colonies in Ionia
- 9 Which ruler was most responsible for uniting Greece?
- A Alexander the Great
  - B Pericles
  - C King Philip
  - D Xerxes
- 10 The Parthenon is considered the finest example of ancient Greek architecture because of its
- A strange and imaginative proportions.
  - B colored marbles.
  - C enormous size.
  - D balance and harmony of parts.
- 11 Read the excerpt from the Greek comedy *Lysistrata*.
- “The situation swells to greater tension.  
Something will explode soon.”
- Aristophanes, *Lysistrata*
- These lines were most likely spoken by the
- A director.
  - B playwright.
  - C chorus.
  - D lead actor.

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- 12 Which group(s) resented Athens' growing power after the Second Persian War?
- A Sparta, members of the Peloponnesian League, and other members of the Delian League
  - B only Sparta and members of the Peloponnesian League
  - C only Sparta and other members of the Delian League
  - D only Sparta
- 13 According to the ancient Greeks' beliefs, where did most of their major gods live?
- A in caves deep underground
  - B in the sea
  - C on Mount Olympus
  - D at Delphi on Mount Parnassus
- 14 How did Athenian democracy differ from most modern democracies? Choose the TWO correct answers.
- A The government of Athens had three branches.
  - B Athenian democracy was a direct democracy.
  - C Athenians believed in the ideal of rule by the people.
  - D Women could not vote or hold office in Athens.
- 15 Which of the following statements best explains why direct democracy worked in ancient Athens?
- A The council controlled the work of the assembly.
  - B People were paid to take part in government.
  - C The city-state's population of citizens was small.
  - D Free people could vote and hold office.
- 16 Which of the following were tasks done by Spartan ephors? Choose the TWO correct answers.
- A took care of the day-to-day operation of the government
  - B elected the members of the assembly and the council
  - C made sure that the kings and the council ruled within the law
  - D managed the military and trained young boys to be soldiers
- 17 Read the excerpt from a Greek lyric poem.
- “On a dappled throne, deathless goddess, Aphrodite,  
Zeus' child, charmer, I beg of you:  
break me not with aching, nor with grief,  
Lady, tame my heart!”
- Sappho, “The Ode to Aphrodite”
- This lyric poem
- A recalls historical events.
  - B celebrates a war hero.
  - C praises a victorious athlete.
  - D focuses on human emotion.

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- 18 Which group of ancient Greek women had greater freedom?
- A slave women
  - B Athenian women
  - C metic women
  - D Spartan women
- 19 What were some of the effects of Alexander the Great's conquests? Choose the TWO correct answers.
- A Greek culture was spread far beyond Greece.
  - B Greece was united for the first time in its history.
  - C Persia was liberated from Egyptian control.
  - D Alexandria became an important city for scholarly pursuits.
- 20 Study the map.



What conclusions can be drawn from this map? Choose the TWO correct answers.

- A Societies in Italy and Egypt were likely influenced by Greek culture.
- B The majority of Greek colonists never returned to Greece.
- C Greek colonization was an answer to the problem of overpopulation.
- D Sea-based trade helped spread Greek culture.

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## Short Answer

Read each question, and write your answer in complete sentences.

21 How did Greek scientists change the way people viewed and understood the natural world around them?

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22 Describe the military tactics and weapons that King Philip used to conquer Greece. How did these tactics and weapons give Macedonian soldiers an advantage over the Greeks?

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23 Look at the image.



Identify and describe the military tactic shown, and explain how it helped the Greek city-states develop strong militaries.

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24 Rank and describe the social classes of ancient Greece.

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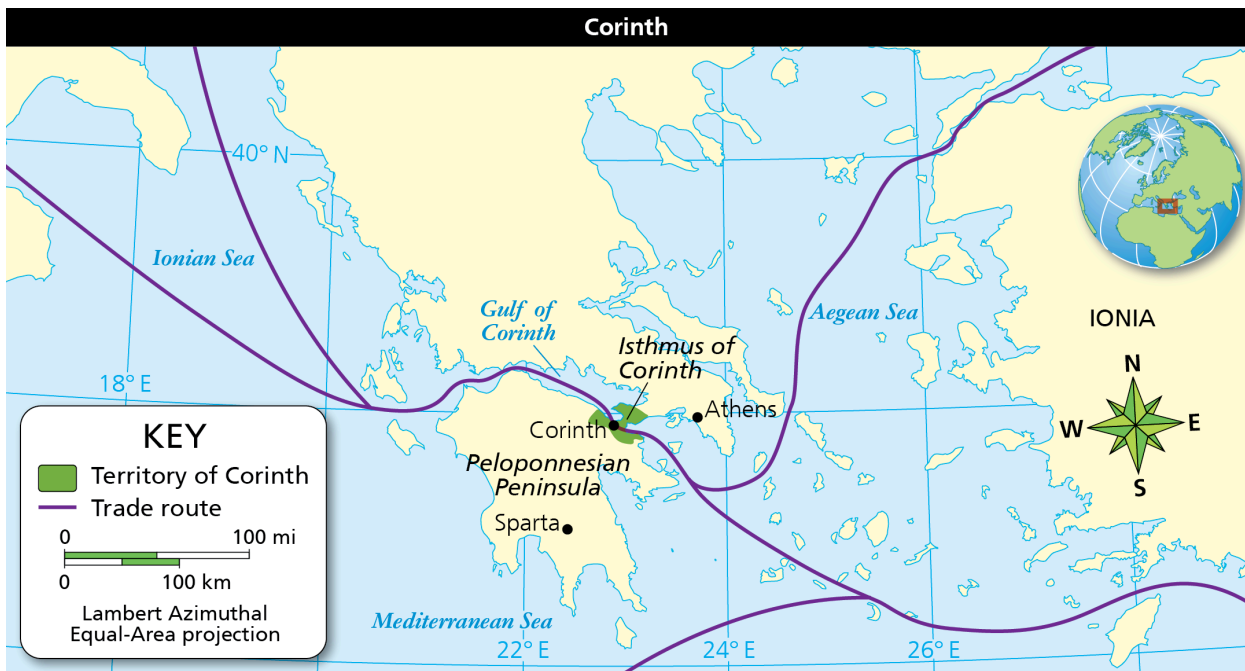
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25 Study the map and read the caption below.



Corinth was one of the richest city-states in Greece. It controlled the Isthmus of Corinth, a narrow strip of land connecting the Peloponnesian Peninsula with mainland Greece. In ancient times, ships had to be dragged over land to cross the five-mile-wide isthmus.

Explain how Corinth's location may have contributed to its economic power.

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