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| 1. How would you describe the landscape Greece?  A. Full of river valleys.  B. Lots of mountainous regions.  C. Good rich farmlands.  D. Mostly desert. | 2. How was Athens different from Sparta?  A. It was more warlike than Sparta.  B. It was not a city-state.  C. It was ruled by a king.  D. It was larger and richer. | 3. Which was an important resource for the Greeks was?  A. the sea.  B. gold.  C. lumber.  D. farmland. |
| 4.The ancient Greek city-state of Sparta had a society organized on which principle?  A. Monotheism  B. Philosophy  C. Militarism  D. Equality | 5. Of which society was the city-state a characteristic?  A. Egyptian  B. Greece  C. Indian  D. all of the above. | 6. Which epic tells how Greek soldiers captured the city of Troy?  A. *Iliad*  B. *Odyssey*  C. *Ramayana*  D. *Epic of Gilgamesh* |
| 7   |  | | --- | | establishment of laws  organization of public works  projects such as public buildings |   A government system capable of performing the actions described above would most likely  have been found in a  A. city.  B. village.  C. farming community.  D. nomadic community. | 8. Which of the following statement about Greek mythology is not true?  A. The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses were all related in a large family.  B. The Greeks believed their gods and goddesses controlled nature.  C. The Greeks believed their most important gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus.  D. The Greeks believed their gods and goddesses were all-powerful. | 9. In what way did a boy’s life in Athens differ from a boy’s life in Sparta?  A. Athenians boys went to school; Spartan boys served in the military.  B. Athenian boys studied combat; Spartan boys played spots.  C. Athenian boys lived in barracks; Spartan boys lived at home.  D. Athenian boys became citizens at 30; Spartan boys became citizens at 18. |
| 10. The Greek alphabet was based on which of these alphabets?  A. Egyptian  B. Phoenician  C. Mesopotamian  D. Syrian | 11. In the oligarchy of Sparta  A. all citizens shared in running the government.  B. a small group of people held the power.  C. one ruler made all the decisions.  D. religious leaders headed the government. | 12. The Olympic Games were  A. plays that the Greeks watched all day.  B. held to honor Socrates.  C. contests for athletes.  D. held once a week. |
| 13. What does the epic poem the *Iliad* tell the story of?  A. the founding of Rome.  B. the Trojan War.  C. the beginning of the Greek city-state.  D. the death of Odysseus. | 14. Socrates taught his students to  A. find the truth by thinking for themselves.  B. shop in the agora.  C. destroy the city-states.  D. never ask questions. | 15. According to Greek mythology, who was Zeus?  A. god of war  B. messenger of the gods  C. god of light  D. king of the gods |
| 16. Greek city-states were  A. cities that were part of a nation.  B. independent and had their own rulers.  C. cities that did not have governments.  D. cities built on islands. | 17. What was one way that writing led to the growth and development of early civilizations?  A. It enabled them to keep records and create other documents.  B. In enabled them to invent papyrus.  C. It enabled them to develop advanced agricultural methods.  D. It enabled them to create monuments. | 18. Which of these was the main reason for the fall of democratic government in ancient Athens?  A. earthquakes that destroyed the city.  B. drought that ruined crops in Greece.  C. shortages caused by overpopulation.  D. warfare with other Greek city-states. |
| 19. According to Greek mythology, who was Icarus’s father?  A. Zeus; king of the gods.  B. Paris; who stole Helena.  C. Daedalus; who built the labyrinth to hold the Minotaur.  D. Aesop; writer of fables. | 20. What is one of people’s most basic needs?  A. To understand the meaning of life?  B. To follow the laws of the community.  C. To enjoy art.  D. To have enough to eat. | 21. In a barter economy  A. goods are purchased with money.  B. prices for goods are set by the government.  C. prices for goods change based on supply and demand.  D. goods are exchanged without using money. |
| 22. Who was Homer?  A. The Greek hero who destroyed Troy?  B. The king of northern India.  C. The inventor of hieroglyphics.  D. The legendary author of the Iliad and the Odyssey. | 23. Which of the following epics is the world’s oldest story?  A. Iliad  B. Odyssey  C. Epic of Gilgamesh  D. Mahabharata | 24.Which sentence is an example of direct democracy?  A. Citizens defend their country.  B. Citizens elect senators.  C. Citizens pay taxes.  D. Citizens vote on laws. |
| 25. Who was Odysseus?  A. The writer of the *Ramayana*  B. The Trojan king.  C. The husband of Penelope.  D. The archaeologist who discovered Troy. | 26. What unites of government existed in ancient Greece?  A. Assemblies  B. Monarchies  C. Empires  D. City-states | 27. What kind of government did the city-state Sparta have?  A. Monarchy mixed with communism.  B. Republic mixed with communism.  C. Dictatorship mixed with democracy.  D. Oligarchy mixed with democracy. |
| 28. What was Aristotle’s view on government?  A. The people always should have an equal say in lawmaking.  B. Only the military were fit to rule.  C. The government should be headed by a strong leader.  D. Kings should pass ruler ship to their sons. |  |  |

 