

1

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. When and where did civilization in the eastern Mediterranean Sea begin? **on the island of Crete at about 3000 B.C.**
2. Who were the Dorians and where did they come from? **people from the north – they invaded Greece at about 1500 B.C.**
3. Which city-states were the most powerful? **Sparta and Athens**
4. What did Sparta concentrate on? **the military and fighting wars**
5. Why did Sparta fight against Athens? **they wanted to become the most powerful city state**
6. Who ruled Athens during the Peloponnesian War? **Pericles**
7. Describe Alexander's empire? How far did it reach? **he spread Greek ideas and the way of life as far as India and the Middle East**
8. What happened after Alexander's death? **the empire broke up and Rome took control**
9. Name a few thinkers and philosophers of ancient Greece. **Socrates, Plato, Aristotle**
10. Why was Socrates sentenced to death? **because of what he taught, he did not believe in gods and goddesses**
11. What was the difference between citizens and non-citizens? **citizens were free men and noblemen, non-citizens were women, slaves and serfs**
12. What did men and women in ancient Greece wear? **clothes made of linen or wool; garments hung down to knees or ankles; they wore a belt around their waist**
13. What kind of sports did the ancient Greece focus on? **running, jumping and wrestling**
14. Describe houses in Ancient Greece? **houses were small; many things were kept outside the house; poor families lived in brick houses; wealthy families had stone floors and separate rooms for cooking, eating and sleeping**
15. Describe the features of Greek gods and goddesses. **they showed feelings like other people; had special abilities; could foretell the future and live forever**
16. Name a few gods and goddesses. **Zeus, Aphrodite, Eros, Hera, Apollo, Ares, Athena**
17. What was an oracle and what function did it have? **places where priests could contact the gods**
18. How did citizens rule Athens? **500 were chosen each year to help run the city; they received money for their service**

ANCIENT GREECE – KEY

2

Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

A	jury	N	a person who is owned by someone else and works for them
B	citizen	E	to enter a country with soldiers
C	birthplace	S	piece of clothing
D	conquer	G	nearby, neighbouring
E	invade	D	to get control of a country by fighting
F	settle	K	the reasons you give for why something has happened
G	surrounding	C	where something is born or starts
H	surrender	Q	group of countries ruled by a king or queen
I	plague	M	to give someone punishment
J	brick	A	group of people who decide if a person is innocent or guilty
K	explanation	L	cloth that is made from the flax plant
L	linen	J	hard block of baked clay
M	sentence	O	sport in which two people try to throw each other on the ground
N	slave	I	illness that can lead to the death of many people
O	wrestling	P	to find out new things
P	explore	R	flexible part between your foot and leg
Q	empire	B	a person who lives in a country and has rights there
R	ankle	H	to give up in a war
S	garment	F	to start living in a place

ANCIENT GREECE – KEY

3

Look at the sentences and decide if they are TRUE or FALSE. If they are false write a correct sentence into the box. There are TWO examples at the beginning.

		T	F	Correct Statement
1	Sparta was a city state that had a great army-	✓		
2	Mycenae was a powerful town on the island of Crete.		✓	Mycenae is located on the southern Greek mainland.
3	In 490 The Persians attacked the Greek mainland.	✓		
4	Pericles was one of the great statesmen of Sparta.		✓	Pericles was the powerful ruler of Athens.
5	Athens was defeated by the Spartan army.	✓		
6	Phillip II was Alexander's successor in Greece.		✓	Alexander was the successor of Phillip II.
7	Alexander the Great conquered Persia.	✓		
8	Most Greek women married at an early age.	✓		
9	Students in Athens concentrated on military training.		✓	Students in Athens concentrated on music, math, writing, reading
10	Socrates was sentenced to death because he did not want to become a soldier.		✓	Socrates did not believe in Greek gods.
11	Eros was the most important goddess in Greece.		✓	Eros was the god of love.
12	Gods and goddesses spoke to people through oracles.	✓		
13	30,000 citizens were chosen every year to run Athens.		✓	500 were chosen to help run the city.
14	Sparta was the first city to set up a democratic government		✓	Athens was the first city to set up a democratic government.
15	Zeus and his wife Hera lived on Mount Olympus.	✓		

4

Put the events into their correct order.

3	Darius invaded Greek cities on the Asian coast.
6	Alexander of Macedonia came to power in Greece.
1	Minoans settled on the island of Crete.
8	The Romans took over Greece.
4	Sparta defeated Athens in the Peloponnesian War.
2	Dorians and Ionians started building large cities.
7	After Alexander's death Greece broke up into many kingdoms.
5	Thebes defeated Sparta.

5

Complete the sentences in a meaningful way.

(suggested answers)

- Civilization in the eastern Mediterranean began **at about 3000 B.C. /on the island of Crete/ on Crete.**
- The Dorians invaded Greece **from the north / and defeated the Mycenaeans / drove the Mycenaeans off to Asia/ and settled in the eastern part of Greece.**
- Sparta had a huge army and was only interested in **fighting wars / warfare / fighting its enemies/ conquering its neighbours.**
- Under the rule of Pericles Athens **became the most powerful city state /controlled most of eastern Greece.**
- When a plague broke out in Athens **a third of the population died/ it surrendered to Sparta / it became weaker and weaker.**
- Alexander the Great extended his empire as far as **India / western Asia.**
- After Alexander's death **the Romans controlled Greece / the Romans took over Greece and the city states.**
- In Athens education concentrated on **general subjects / music, writing, reading and math /physical exercise .**

7

Fill in the words from the box to complete the text. There are THREE words you will not need.

In ancient Athens only men were (1) **citizens**. They were allowed to go to council meetings and serve in a (2) **jury**. Every year 500 new citizens were (3) **elected** among the 30,000 men in Athens. Women were not allowed to take part in (4) **government**. They had to look after the children and do the housework. Wealthy women had (5) **slaves** who did most of the work for them.

Only citizens got education. They were taught how to read and write. Teachers also taught them mathematics, music and different kinds of (6) **sports**, like running and wrestling. In Sparta education was quite different. Boys were trained to become good (7) **soldiers**.

Most Greek men and women wore robes made out of (8) **linen** or cloth. Sometimes they wore a (9) **belt** around their waste. Greek families lived in small houses made of dried (10) **bricks**. Only rich families had more than one room in the house.

Ancient Greece became famous for its (11) **philosophers** and great thinkers, among them Plato, Socrates and Aristotle. They tried to (12) **explain** everyday objects. Not everyone believed them. Scientists explored many fields including mathematics, (13) **physics** and biology.

People in ancient Greece believed in many gods and (14) **goddesses**. There was a god for every aspect of life. In love (15) **matters** they turned to Aphrodite, when they wanted to know important things they went to Athena. Zeus was the king of gods. He lived on Mount Olympus with his wife , Hera.

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