

CHAPTER  
**5**  
Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Cultures of the  
Mountains and the Sea*

**Determining Main Ideas**

The following questions deal with the development of Greek culture. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What geographic factors shaped Greek life?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What were some characteristics of Mycenaean civilization?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What role did Greek epics and mythology play in the culture?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Comprehension**

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 4. _____ Tiryns and Athens were two cities that belonged to this civilization | a. Trojan War   |
| 5. _____ Mycenaean's 10-year struggle with Troy, a city in Anatolia           | b. epic         |
| 6. _____ Blind storyteller of Greece  | c. <i>Iliad</i> |
| 7. _____ General term for a narrative poem celebrating heroic deeds           | d. Mycenaean    |
| 8. _____ Homer's great poem set against the backdrop of the Trojan War        | e. Zeus         |
| 9. _____ In Greece, traditional stories about their gods                      | f. Homer        |
| 10. _____ The ruler of the Greek gods who lived on Mount Olympus              | g. myths        |

CHAPTER  
**5**  
Section 5

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Spread of Hellenistic Culture*

**Determining Main Ideas**

The following questions deal with the Hellenistic culture that flourished throughout Greece, Egypt, and Asia. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did Alexander's conquests affect Greek culture?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What influences blended to form the new Hellenistic culture?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which city was the center of commerce and Hellenistic civilization?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What attractions lured visitors to this city?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What significant scientific conclusions did Aristarchus, an astronomer, reach?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What scientific measurement did Erathosthenes, the director of the Alexandrian Library, make?  
How accurate was he?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What contributions to mathematics did Euclid make?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What two contributions to mathematics and physics did Archimedes make?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The school of philosophy called Stoicism held what beliefs?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the significance of the Colossus of Rhodes:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER  
**5**

Section 4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Alexander's Empire*

**Clarifying**

Write T in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write F in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Philip II was the king of Peloponnesia who hoped to take control of Greece.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Philip organized his troops into phalanxes armed with 18-foot pikes and prepared to attack Greece.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 3. The Macedonians defeated the Greeks at the battle of Chaeronea, which ended Greek independence.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Philip's son Demosthenes proclaimed himself king of Macedonia upon Philip's death.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Darius III attempted to lead Persian forces against the Macedonians, but failed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Alexander founded the city of Alexandria at the mouth of the Nile River in Egypt, one of a dozen cities he eventually named after himself.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 7. Alexander and his exhausted forces finally turned back toward home after winning a particularly fierce battle in Persepolis.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Alexander died at the age of 32 during brutal fighting in Babylon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 9. Three leaders took control of Alexander's empire after his death: Antigonus in Macedonia and the Greek city-states, Ptolemy in Egypt, and Seleucus in Arabia.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Alexander's conquests brought about a vibrant new culture that blended Greek and Eastern customs.  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER  
**5**  
Section 3

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Democracy and Greece's Golden Age*

**Determining Main Ideas**

Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

philosophers	Parthenon	tragedy
indirect democracy	philosophers	perspective
Thucydides	Plato	Pantheon
Trojan War	direct democracy	comedy
Peloponnesian War	Aristotle	Sophists
Pericles	Socrates	

1. A form of government in which citizens rule directly and not through representatives is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the wise statesman who led Athens during much of its golden age.
3. A temple crafted by the sculptor Phidias to honor the goddess Athena was the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Greek values of harmony, order, balance, and proportion in art served as the standard for what became known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ was a serious drama about common themes such as love, hate, and betrayal.
6. The greatest historian of the Greek classical age was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Greek city-states Athens and Sparta fought each other in the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Greek thinkers who were determined to seek the truth were called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ were a group of thinkers who questioned the existence of the traditional Greek gods.
10. One thinker who developed a method of teaching using questions and answers was \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was a famous thinker who set forth his idea of a perfectly governed society in *The Republic*.
12. A philosopher who opened a school in Athens called the Lyceum was \_\_\_\_\_.

**CHAPTER**  
**5****Section 2****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Warring City-States***Multiple Choice**

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A city-state in Greece was called a  
a. metropolis.  
b. province.  
c. satrap.  
d. polis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A fortified hilltop where citizens gathered to discuss city government was called  
a. a metropolis.  
b. a phalanx.  
c. a stadium.  
d. an acropolis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A system of government ruled by a single person, called a king, was known as  
a. an empire.  
b. a monarchy.  
c. a dynasty.  
d. a polis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A government ruled by a small group of noble, land-owning families was  
a. an aristocracy.  
b. a monarchy.  
c. a polis.  
d. a democracy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In Greece, a person who seized control of the government by appealing to the common people for support was  
a. a tyrant.  
b. a king.  
c. a dictator.  
d. a revolutionary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Rule by the people became known as  
a. oligarchy.  
b. tyranny.  
c. democracy.  
d. monarchy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Athenian ruler who outlawed debt slavery was  
a. Draco.  
b. Solon.  
c. Darius.  
d. Cleisthenes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A city-state that built a military state rather than a democracy was  
a. Athens.  
b. Peloponnesus.  
c. Corinth.  
d. Sparta.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A fighting form in which foot soldiers hold a spear in one hand and a shield in the other and stand side-by-side was a  
a. helot.  
b. tyrant.  
c. troop.  
d. phalanx.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. All of the following are consequences of the Persian Wars *except*:  
a. Greek city-states felt a new sense of freedom.  
b. Delian League headquarters was moved to Sparta.  
c. Athens became the leader of the Delian League.  
d. Athens entered a golden age.