

CHAPTER
5

BUILDING VOCABULARY

Classical Greece

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. Athens developed a form of government in which the people rule, which is called (a) aristocracy (b) democracy (c) oligarchy.
2. The Greeks often explained a mystery of nature through a traditional story called a (a) myth (b) tragedy (c) comedy.
3. The Greek epic the *Iliad* was written by (a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Homer.
4. The form of government in which a king rules is called (a) monarchy (b) aristocracy (c) direct democracy.
5. The Greek philosopher whose work provided the basis of the scientific method used today was (a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle.
6. The blending of Greek culture with Egyptian, Persian, and Indian influences formed a culture known as (a) Mycenaean (b) Hellenistic (c) Dorian.

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

epic	acropolis	Alexander the Great
polis	tragedy	Darius III
Plato	comedy	Euclid

1. The Macedonian king who conquered the Persian Empire and promoted a blend of Greek and Eastern customs was _____.
2. A long narrative poem that celebrates heroic deeds is called an _____.
3. A serious drama about such common themes as love, hate, war, or betrayal is called a _____.
4. The fundamental political unit in ancient Greece was the city-state, or _____.
5. The Greek philosopher who wrote *The Republic* was _____.
6. A Hellenistic mathematician whose work forms the basis for present-day courses in geometry was _____.

C. Writing Write a comparison-contrast essay on the causes and results of the following wars.

Trojan War Persian Wars Peloponnesian War