**Ancient Greek Study Guide Answers**



1. How did the geography of Ancient Greece effect its early development?

The mountains led to the creation of independent city-states

1. Socrates, a famous Greek philosopher, was imprisoned for corrupting the minds of young children. What is most likely the reason the government did not approve of Socrates sharing his ideas with young minds?

They did not want a lot of citizens questioning governmental decisions. They would lose control.

1. Alexander the Great’s conquest of Greece, Asia Minor, and Persia led to the spread of what?

Spread of Hellenic / Greek culture

1. Socrates was a philosopher whose method of teaching involved what?

Asking open-ended questions, so students learned through reasoning

1. In which way was life in Athens different from life in Sparta?

Life in Athens was focused on education, while life in Sparta was focused on the military

1. Why did the Egyptians welcome Alexander the Great and crown him Pharaoh?

He eliminated the empire of Persia, who had taken over Egypt

1. What was the primary purpose of education for young boys in Ancient Sparta?

To train them to serve in the army

1. I was one of the most influential military commanders in history. I conquered most of the world known to the ancient Greeks and never lost a battle. I lived during the period 356 to 323 B.C. My famous teacher was Aristotle. Who am I?

Alexander the Great

1. Aristotle was a Greek philosopher. He lived between 384 – 322 B.C. He once said that all art, all investigation and every human pursuit or undertaking seems to aim at some good. He also said that ‘the good’ is that at which all things aim. He applied this idea to government. He explained that “the good of man must be the purpose of politics”. What is the main idea of Aristotle’s quote?

The aim of good government should be the protection of the people

1. By 300 B.C., this location boasted of being a democracy, with citizens elected by councils, running the count system and participation as judges and jury. Yet, this same system had slaves. Also, most women could not take part in government. Where was this?

Athens

1. ‘Unlike other ancient civilizations, which developed in fertile river valleys, Ancient Greek civilization developed on mountainous islands and peninsulas’

This statement suggests that:

Conquest and trade were more important than farming in the development of Greece

1. Which geographical feature contributed to the growth of the Greek civilization?

A location on a peninsula / use of the many waterway

1. How has Greek architecture influenced our world today?

The use of columns

Greek Mythology

In Greek mythology, the gods are seen as great and powerful beings. However, they are given human qualities and interact with humans, also known as mortals, a great deal. They help mortals win contests, they fall in love with mortals, and they even save mortals from monsters. Mythology make it seem like humans would be lost without the gods. This is especially apparent in the tale of Prometheus. In Greek mythology, Prometheus is not only seen as a great supporter of humans, but he is also responsible for their appearance and survival in the world.

1. According to the passage, how are the gods viewed in Greek mythology?

They were great and powerful, with human qualities

1. In Greek mythology, what are human beings referred to as?

Mortals

1. According to the passage, how does Greek mythology view the relationship between humans and the gods?

Humans were dependent on the gods and were lost without their guidance

1. Why is Ancient Greece (Athens) referred to as the ‘Birthplace of Democracy’?

Athens is generally considered the first civilization that allowed government based on citizen votes

1. What is one characteristic of a ‘tyrant’?

a person takes over by force - illegally

1. What is one characteristic of an ‘oligarchy’?

a small group of rich and powerful people rule

1. Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato were famous Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Philosophers

1. List 4 of the Greek contributions to our world today.

Olympics, Democracy, Mythology, Architecture

1. What is the difference between a Direct Democracy and a Representative Democracy?

citizens vote for everything / citizens vote for legislatures

1. Which would be the typical thing for a Spartan boy to do?

by the age of seven he would go to military training

1. Why are Greek vases a valuable source of information for archaeologists?

they had drawings of events that happened