

## World Civilizations

### Chapters 6 & 7 Reading Questions- Ancient Greece

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Chapter 6 Section 1 (pp. 169-175)

Define the following terms:

1. Acropolis (p. 172)

2. City-state (p. 174)

3. Democracy (p. 175)

4. Philosopher (p. 184)



5. Describe the geographic setting of the Greek civilization.

6. How did the geography of Greece affect the civilization's development?

7. What did Greek city-states have in common?

What varied from one to another?

8. What impact did the Minoan civilization have on ancient Greece?

9. How did the Mycenaean civilization affect ancient Greece?

10. What is the difference between **aristocracy** and **democracy**?

11. How was democracy in ancient Athens different than democracy in the US today?

#### Chapter 7 Section 1 (pp. 198-203)

12. What was an agora? Describe what happened there.

13. Describe the typical Athenian diet.

14. Describe the gender roles in ancient Athens (how life was different for men and women).

15. Why were slaves important to the Athenian way of life?

Define/Identify the following:

16. Alexander the Great (p. 218)

17. Hellenistic (p. 220)

## **The Ancient Olympic Games**

**Directions:** *Read the following passage and pp. 208-209 to answer the questions below.*

The ancient Olympic Games were far different from the Olympic Games of today. The ancient games were part of religious festivals held to honor Zeus, the king of Greek gods. The games combined athletic competition with religious worship. The first games on record were held in 776 B.C. The games took place every four years in the valley of Olympia, in western Greece. The different Greek city-states sent their finest athletes to the games, which were held only in the summer. During the long war between Sparta and Athens, truces were called in order to hold the games. The first Olympics consisted of only footraces. Over time, chariot races, boxing, and other events were added to the Olympics. Winners received crowns of wild olive leaves. Only males competed in the ancient games, and only males could watch. The only exception was for priestesses. Sometimes women disguised themselves to attend the games. But these women took a great risk. If they were discovered, they were put to death. After the Roman Empire conquered Greece, the games lost their religious meaning. Athletes competed mainly for money rather than to glorify the gods. The games declined so much in quality that the Roman emperor banned them in A.D. 394. They were not held again until more than 1,500 years later.

18. Identify **six** ways in which the ancient Olympic Games were different from the Olympics as you know them today.

19. Based on what you learned about ancient Greek culture, explain why women were not allowed to compete in the Olympic Games.

20. Based on what you read about the education of Spartan males, do you think they would have been good or poor athletes? Why?