Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **Ancient Greece Quiz / Honors**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Aristocracy |  |
| Ostracism |  |
| Polis |  |
| Phalanx |  |
| Assimilate   |  |
| Monarchy |  |
|  Tyrant   |  |
| Legislature |  |
| Fresco  |  |
| Alliance   |  |
| Acropolis  |  |
| Oligarchy |  |
| Democracy  |  |
| The geography of Greece helped create |  |
| Sparta can best be described as |  |
| The earliest Greek trading civilization on the island of Crete was |  |
| Athens won a surprise victory against the Persians at |  |
| The Peloponnesian War resulted from conflict between |  |
| Athens enjoyed a Golden Age under the leadership of |  |
| Following the death of Alexander the Great his empire was |  |
| The mixture of Greek and Middle Eastern culture that formed during and after Alexander was called |  |
| Alexander the Great’s most lasting achievement was |  |
| The philosopher who examined beliefs and ideas through critical questioning was |  |
| What feelings are often associated with the phrase “Draconian Law”?  |  |
| He calculated the relationship between sides of a right triangle |  |
| Who was Alexander the Great father? |  |
| The city-state of Athens was characterized by |  |
| Who argued the earth rotated on its axis and orbited the sun? |  |
| He is considered the father of medicine |  |
| Describe 3 specific Greek achievements along with how it is used today. You cannot say “it is still used today”  |  |
|  |  |