



Chapter 1: Gods and Goddesses

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did the Greeks build temples?
 - a. To show the Trojans that Greece was a powerful nation.
 - b. To protect the city during times of war.
 - c. To honor their gods and goddesses and to give them an earthly home.
 - d. To keep artifacts safe for archeologists who would find them many years later.

2. Three of the following sentences show what the Greeks believed about their gods and goddesses. Which one of these sentences is **not** true?
 - a. The Greeks believed that the gods controlled everything except the movement of the sun.
 - b. The Greeks believed that 12 of the gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus.
 - c. The Greeks believed that the gods looked like people, except much bigger and more beautiful.
 - d. The Greeks believed that the gods were immortal.

3. Three of the following sentences show how the Greeks tried to make the gods happy. Which one of these sentences is **not** true?
 - a. The Greeks built temples to the gods and prayed in the temples.
 - b. The Greeks sacrificed children to the gods inside the Parthenon.
 - c. The Greeks held festivals like the Olympic Games to honor the gods.
 - d. The Greeks gave the gods gifts of food, wine, pottery, and gold.



Chapter 1: Gods and Goddesses

Vocabulary Questions

1. Greek _____ are stories that the ancient Greeks told about their gods.
 - a. timelines
 - b. sacrifices
 - c. myths
 - d. javelins

2. The ancient Greeks believed their gods were _____. This meant the gods could live forever.
 - a. immortal
 - b. detectives
 - c. chariots
 - d. festivals

3. Soldiers sometimes wear pieces of metal to protect themselves in battles. These pieces of metal are called _____.
 - a. armor
 - b. Hissarlik
 - c. ruins
 - d. frames

4. _____ are objects that were left behind by people who lived a long time ago.
 - a. Missions
 - b. Archeologists
 - c. Artifacts
 - d. Shields

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Chapter 2: City-States

Comprehension Questions

1. The ancient Greek cities never came together to form one country. Why not?
 - a. *Because the steep mountains made travel between cities difficult.*
 - b. Because the gods and goddesses kept the Greeks apart.
 - c. Because city leaders could not agree on things like money and myths.
 - d. Because the people in each city came from different parts of the world.

2. What did the Spartans care about most?
 - a. Building beautiful temples to the gods.
 - b. Discovering new ideas about government.
 - c. *Creating a great army and winning wars.*
 - d. Surrounding their city and farmland with walls.

3. What was the city-state of Athens famous for?
 - a. *New ideas in art and government.*
 - b. The strongest army in ancient Greece.
 - c. The Olympic Games.
 - d. Leaders who allowed women to vote.

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Chapter 2: City-States

Vocabulary Questions

1. Ancient Greece was made up of _____, each with its own government, its own army, and its own ways of life.
 - a. palaces
 - b. city-states
 - c. countries
 - d. temples

2. _____ is someone who lives in a city or country and has rights there.
 - a. A slave
 - b. A goddess
 - c. An Aegean
 - d. A citizen

3. _____ is a kind of government where the people vote on how the country should be run.
 - a. Democracy
 - b. Artifact
 - c. Acropolis
 - d. Immortal

4. Buildings or walls that have been partly destroyed are called _____.
 - a. evidence
 - b. museums
 - c. ruins
 - d. temples

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Chapter 3: The Greeks at War

Comprehension Questions

1. Who fought as soldiers in ancient Greece?
 - a. Slaves from Persia
 - b. Men and women
 - c. Only men from poor families
 - d. Male citizens

2. What kinds of weapons did Greek soldiers use?
 - a. Guns
 - b. Spears and swords
 - c. Bows and arrows
 - d. Cannons

3. Why was the Greek victory over Persia important?
 - a. Because the Greek victory would keep the Greek city-states and Greek ideas alive.
 - b. Because the Greek victory meant that Greece could force Persia to become a democracy.
 - c. Because the Greek victory meant that the Romans would be happy.
 - d. Because the Greek victory meant that women and slaves would be able to vote.



Chapter 3: The Greeks at War

Vocabulary Questions

1. In a _____ a group of soldiers line up very close to each other in rows.
 - a. Parthenon
 - b. chariot
 - c. *phalanx*
 - d. myth

2. _____ is a gold-colored metal that can be used to make things stronger.
 - a. *Bronze*
 - b. Iron
 - c. Hoplite
 - d. Silver

3. Greek foot soldiers were called _____.
 - a. *hoplites*
 - b. greaves
 - c. crests
 - d. archeologists

4. A hoplite wore _____ to protect his upper body.
 - a. greaves
 - b. horsehair
 - c. *a breastplate*
 - d. crests



Chapter 4: Great Thinkers of Ancient Greece

Comprehension Questions

1. How did Socrates get people to think carefully?
 - a. By praying to the gods.
 - b. By going barefoot and wearing plain clothes.
 - c. By giving them a drink called hemlock.
 - d. By asking them questions.

2. Three of the sentences below show how Greek thinkers helped modern scientists Which one of these sentences is **not** true?
 - a. Greek thinkers discovered the rules of geometry.
 - b. Greek thinkers finally proved that the world was round.
 - c. Greek thinkers mapped the stars and planets.
 - d. Greek thinkers asked questions and answered them through observation.

3. Who created names for groups of animals, such as “animals that breathe air” and “animals that live in the water”?
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Socrates
 - c. Apollo
 - d. Phidias



Chapter 4: Great Thinkers of Ancient Greece

Vocabulary Questions

1. Thinking and talking about important questions is called _____.
 - a. Pythagoras
 - b. *philosophy*
 - c. agora
 - d. myth

2. Trying to understand something by thinking logically about it is called _____.
 - a. democracy
 - b. *reasoning*
 - c. sacrifice
 - d. comedy

3. The _____ was a gathering place in an ancient Greek city.
 - a. *agora*
 - b. phalanx
 - c. chorus
 - d. philosophy

4. The study of shapes such as squares and triangles is called _____.
 - a. astronomy
 - b. hemlock
 - c. *geometry*
 - d. agora



Chapter 5: Alexander the Great and the Spread of Greek Ideas

Comprehension Questions

1. Three of the following sentences about Alexander the Great are true. Which one of the sentences is **not** true?
 - a. Alexander's father, Philip, was the king of Macedonia.
 - b. Alexander's teacher was the famous Greek thinker, Aristotle.
 - c. Alexander's army was defeated by the Greek city-states.
 - d. Alexander became king at age 20.

2. How did Alexander win an important battle in India?
 - a. His men used bows and arrows to kill the enemy's elephants.
 - b. Alexander stole one of the enemy's elephants then rode it into battle.
 - c. His men startled the enemy's elephants and created great confusion.
 - d. Alexander told the enemy to surrender, or he would burn down their city.

3. How did Alexander spread Greek ideas?
 - a. He built Greek-style cities with temples and markets all over his empire.
 - b. He wrote books about Greece and gave them to the leaders of cities.
 - c. He invited his teacher, Aristotle, to travel throughout the empire.
 - d. He made children in other countries learn to speak and write in Greek.



Chapter 5: Alexander the Great and the Spread of Greek Ideas

Vocabulary Questions

1. A huge area that is controlled by one ruler is called _____.
 - a. a phalanx
 - b. *an empire*
 - c. a city-state
 - d. a democracy

2. When the battle started, Alexander's men ran toward the elephants to _____ them.
 - a. *startle*
 - b. look at
 - c. pet
 - d. ride

3. The elephants began to run, and this created great _____.
 - a. *confusion*
 - b. sacrifices
 - c. protection
 - d. evidence

4. In the city of Alexandria, Alexander built the largest _____ in the ancient world.
 - a. temple
 - b. column
 - c. weapon
 - d. *library*



Chapter 6: Ancient Greece Today

Comprehension Questions

1. What word comes from a Greek story about a messenger who ran a long ways to bring news of a victory?
 - a. Odyssey
 - b. Alphabet
 - c. Tragedy
 - d. Marathon

2. When we watch plays today, we see many things that were invented by the ancient Greeks. Which one of the following things does **not** come from ancient Greece?
 - a. Comedies
 - b. Theaters
 - c. Paper programs
 - d. Tragedies

3. How are the ideas of government in the United States and England inspired by the ideas of the ancient Greeks?
 - a. The governments of the United States and England do not allow women to vote.
 - b. In the governments of the United States and England, all laws are made by a king and queen.
 - c. The governments of the United States and England worship the Greek gods.
 - d. The governments of the United States and England are democracies.

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Chapter 6: Ancient Greece Today

Vocabulary Questions

1. A funny play with a happy ending is called _____.
 - a. a myth
 - b. *a comedy*
 - c. an agora
 - d. a chorus

2. A serious play with a sad ending is called _____.
 - a. *a tragedy*
 - b. a sacrifice
 - c. a democracy
 - d. an artifact

3. A _____ is a group of men in an ancient Greek play who spoke to the audience about what the actors were doing.
 - a. *chorus*
 - b. phalanx
 - c. myth
 - d. chariot

4. People who are elected to make important decisions for their city, state, or country are called _____.
 - a. *representatives*
 - b. philosophers
 - c. immortal
 - d. archeologists