

**Greek and Roman Assignment**  
History of Our World**Ch. 6 section 1, pg. 169-175**

Define the following terms:

1. Epic
2. Acropolis
3. City-state

**Greece's Geographic Setting**

4. Describe the unique geographic setting of the Greek civilization.
5. What was life like for Greeks 3,000 years ago?
6. Did all the islands of Greece unify as one large country? Why or why not?

**Minoan Civilization and The Mycenaeans**

7. What impact did the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations have on ancient Greece?

**Democracy in Greece**

8. Which city-state practiced democracy the best?
9. About how many citizens in ancient Athens were considered a citizen?

**The Agora of Athens, pg. 204-5**

10. What does "agora" translate to in English?
11. What might the Bouleterion discuss?
12. According to the Greeks, Hephaistos is the god of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. How many people could the concert hall seat?
14. From looking at this picture, what do we know/learn/assume about the Greeks?

**Chapter 8, Sec. 1, pg. 228 The Roman Republic**

15. Name three geographical advantages of the city Rome.

16. Write the description of roles next to the appropriate people in Roman society.

- I. patrician \_\_\_\_\_
- II. plebians \_\_\_\_\_
- III. consuls \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. dictator \_\_\_\_\_



- a. did not trust the patrician senate; formed their own groups to protect their interests; refused to fight in the royal army
- b. led the government; there were two of these; ruled for one year
- c. a Roman official appointed during an emergency when the consuls disagreed
- d. member of a wealthy family; thought of themselves as leaders

17. Why did the Roman Senate strike down Caesar, but hand more power to Augustus?

18. In what ways did the Greeks and Romans both value learning?

19. What new building material helped the Romans construct buildings that were taller than any previously built?

20. Look at the picture on p. 245. Why were the arches built high above the land?

## The Ancient Olympic Games

**Directions:** Read the following passage and pgs. 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.

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

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

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

