

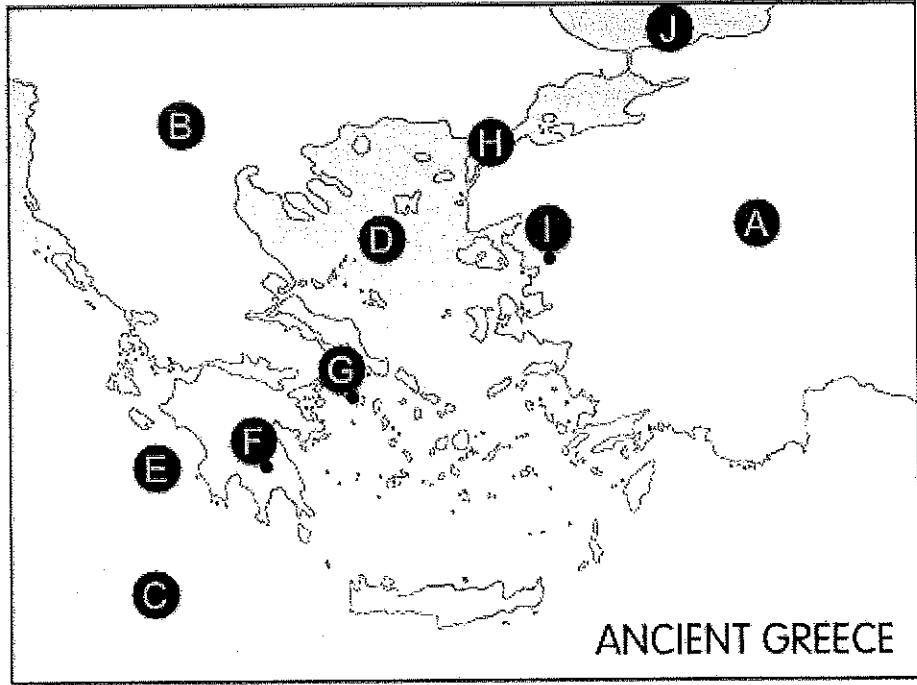
Second Quarter Assessment Review

Name _____

Chapter 5

Locations and Places → Geography

1. _____ Sparta
2. _____ Black Sea
3. _____ Mediterranean Sea
4. _____ Athens
5. _____ Anatolia
6. _____ Aegean Sea
7. _____ Macedonia
8. _____ Troy
9. _____ Peloponnesus
10. _____ Dardanelles



Athenian Golden Age

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Classical Art | Pericles | Thucydides |
| Parthenon | philosophers | Plato |
| Peloponnesian War | perspective | direct democracy |

11. A form of government in which citizens rule directly and not through representatives is called _____.
12. _____ was the wise statesman who led Athens during much of its golden age.
13. A temple crafted by the sculptor Phidias to honor the goddess Athena was the _____.
14. The Greek values of harmony, order, balance, and proportion in art served as the standard for what became known as _____.
15. Greek city-states Athens and Sparta fought each other in the _____.
16. Greek thinkers who were determined to seek the truth were called _____.
17. _____ was a Greek historian who wrote about the Peloponnesian Wars.

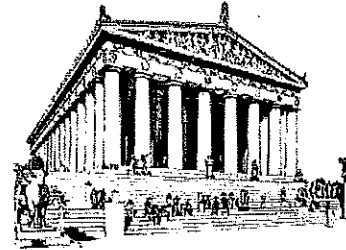
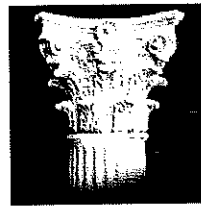
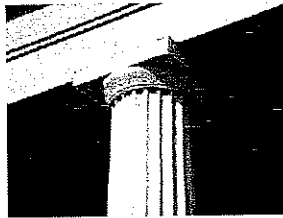
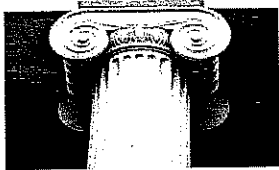
must I know

Write the term next to the description which fits best.

- Archimedes 1. _____ Leader of Macedonia who conquered Greece
- Philip II 2. _____ Greek playwright, author of *Oedipus Rex*
- Sophocles 3. _____ Greek poet, credited with the *Odyssey*
- Euclid 4. _____ Inventor of the pulley
- Homer 5. _____ Mathematician who wrote the book *Elements*

Write the term or name under the picture which fits best.

Parthenon, Ionic Column, Corinthian Column, Doric Column



- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____

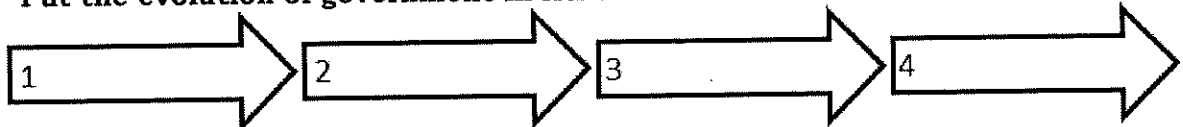
Fill in the banks using the word bank

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|---------|---------------------|--------|--------------|
| epic | polis | Plato | tragedy | Alexander the Great | Euclid | Persian Wars |
|------|-------|-------|---------|---------------------|--------|--------------|

- 10. The Macedonian king who conquered the Persian Empire and promoted a blend of Greek and Eastern customs was _____.
- 11. A long narrative poem that celebrates heroic deeds is called an _____.
- 12. A serious drama about such common themes as love, hate, war, or betrayal is called a _____.
- 13. The fundamental political unit in ancient Greece was the city-state, or _____.
- 14. The Greek philosopher who wrote *The Republic* was _____.
- 15. A Hellenistic mathematician whose work forms the basis for present-day courses in geometry was _____.
- 16. The _____ mark the first time Greek city-states united against a common enemy.

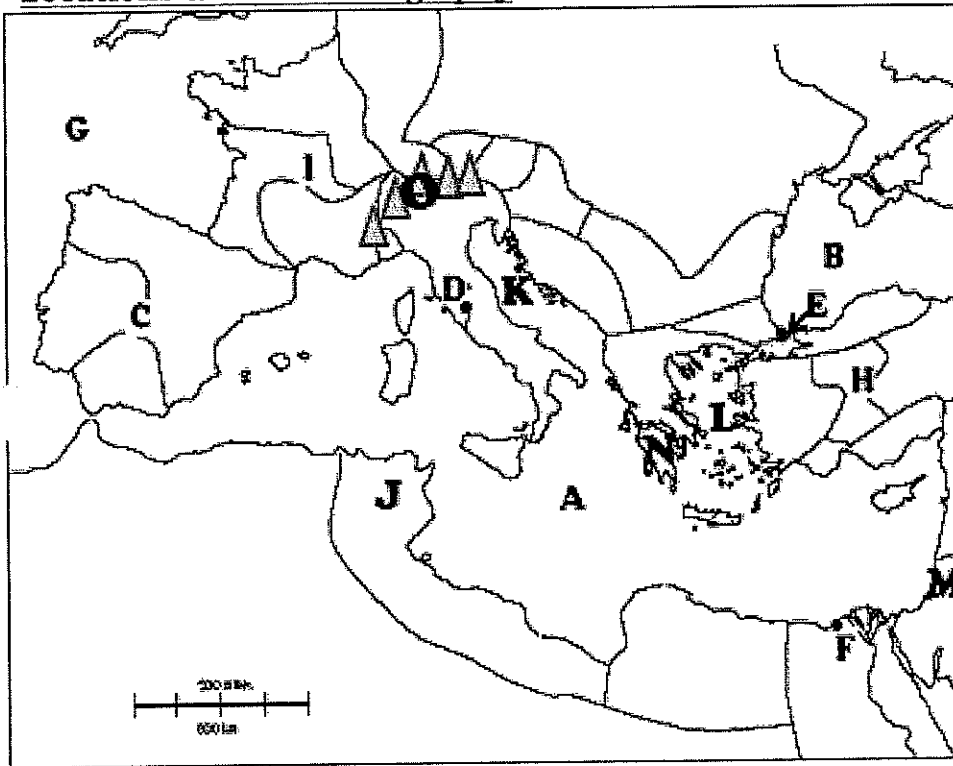
BANK:
 Tyranny
 Monarchy
 Democracy
 Aristocracy

Put the evolution of government in Athens in the correct order:



| Complete the chart by filling in the missing god or goddess | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| Greek God | Role | Roman God |
| | Chief god | |
| | Chief goddess, marriage | |
| | Sun god | |
| | Goddess of hunting | |
| | Goddess of wisdom | |
| | Goddess of love | |

Chapter 6
Locations & Places → Geography






Geography

1. _____ Alexandria
2. _____ Aegean Sea
3. _____ Asia Minor/Anatolia
4. _____ Atlantic Ocean
5. _____ Jerusalem
6. _____ Black Sea
7. _____ Carthage
8. _____ Alps
9. _____ Greece
10. _____ City of Rome
11. _____ Adriatic Sea
12. _____ Constantinople
13. _____ Gaul
14. _____ Mediterranean Sea
15. _____ Spain

Social structure in the Roman Republic

To which Roman social group would each of the following belong?

| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Powerful nobility - land owners - minority of population - hold most political power | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laborers/farmers - Majority of population - Could vote, but could not hold political office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not based on race - Used for all forms of work - Gladiators |

Write the correct word or letter on the line.

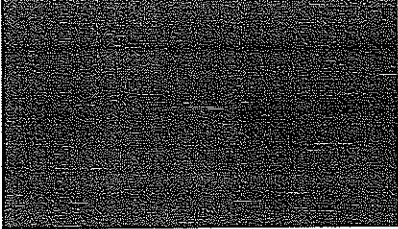
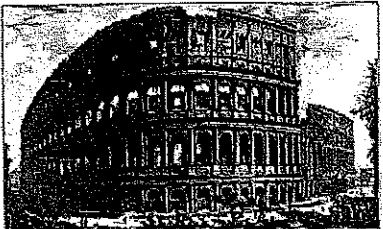
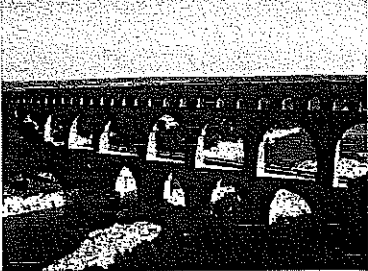
| | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| republic | consuls | legions | tribunes | senate |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|--------|

1. _____ commanded the army & directed the government of the Roman Republic
2. _____ aristocratic branch of Rome's government
3. _____ government in which citizens have the right to vote
4. _____ large military unit of armed foot soldiers
5. _____ elected representatives of plebeians
6. _____ All of the following factors contributed to the collapse of the Roman republic except
 - a. widening gap between rich and poor.
 - b. outside invasion.
 - c. breakdown of the military.
 - d. a period of civil war.
7. _____ The military leader who joined forces with Crassus and Pompey to dominate Rome was
 - a. Calpurnia.
 - b. Brutus.
 - c. Hannibal.
 - d. Julius Caesar.
8. _____ The three men who ruled Rome for ten years beginning in 59 B.C. were referred to as a
 - a. trio.
 - b. consul.
 - c. triumvirate.
 - d. senate.
9. _____ The second group of three rulers of Rome was
 - a. Octavian, Mark Antony, and Lepidus.
 - b. Octavian, Augustus, and Mark Antony.
 - c. Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Cleopatra.
 - d. Caesar, Mark Antony, and Cleopatra
10. _____ The period of peace and prosperity in the Roman Empire is known as the
 - a. Augustus.
 - b. Pax Romana.
 - c. triumvirate.
 - d. reform period

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Virgil | Julius Caesar | apostle | Hannibal | Augustus |
|--------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|

11. _____ Roman dictator whose assassination led to civil war
12. _____ Roman poet who wrote the epic, the Aeneid
13. _____ one of the twelve disciples, or followers, of Jesus
14. _____ Roman emperor whose reign initiated a long period of peace in the empire
15. _____ Carthaginian general who crossed the Alps with elephants to fight the

Art and architecture: Write the name of the structure and its purpose in the spaces above the image

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|  |  |  |

Rome Review:

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| Constantine | mercenaries | East | Byzantium | Pax Romana | Byzantine |
| Attila | Turkey | Huns | inflation | Constantinople | Diocletian |

- The end of the reign of Marcus Aurelius marked the end of two centuries of peace and prosperity known as the _____.
- _____, a drastic drop in the value of money coupled with a rise in prices, helped weaken the Roman Empire.
- Roman soldiers had become less loyal, so the government was forced to hire _____ to defend the empire.
- A reform-minded emperor who divided the empire into two sections was _____.
- _____ gained control of the western part of the empire in A.D. 312 and eventually secured control of the East as well.
- Under Constantine, the capital of the empire was moved from Rome to _____, in what is now _____.
- This new capital city eventually became known as _____.
- When the empire was again divided, the portion that survived was the _____.
- Mongol nomads, the _____, attacked the Germanic peoples on the northern borders of the empire, who in turn pushed into Roman lands and Rome itself.
- The chieftain of the Mongol group, who now became a direct threat to Rome, was _____.
- The eastern half of the Roman Empire came to be called the _____ Empire.

