

## Greece and Rome

1. Most Greek city-states developed around a . . . A. Temple B. Fort C. Seacoast D. Building
2. A government where voters elect officials to run the state: A. republic b. oligarchy c. democracy d. theocracy.
3. During their life, the early Greek philosophers were . . . A. Criticized for their different views B. largely ignored by everyone. C. Praised for their accomplishments. D. Thinking just like the rest of society.
4. Alexander the Great helped spread \_\_\_\_\_ culture
5. Alexander the Great spread Greek culture to which three continents?
6. Which member of the first triumvirate became a dictator? A. Julius Caesar B. Pompey C. Crassus D. Augustus Caesar
7. A major impact of Ancient Greece and Rome on Western civilization was that: A. the Greeks and Romans succeeded in achieving a classless society, which was later copied in Western Europe. B. Greek and Roman sculpture and architecture was much admired and copied in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. C. Greece and Rome transmitted Islamic philosophy to the areas they conquered. D. Greek and Latin are still widely spoken in universities throughout the West.
8. A major contribution of the Roman Republic to Western European culture was the- A. Rejection of the concept of slavery. B. Establishment of agricultural communes. C. Belief that political power should be controlled by military. D. Concept of government by laws.
9. Why were citizens of the Roman Empire drawn to Christianity? A. It promised life after death. B. It enhanced authority figures. C. It shunned the common man. D. It offered a personal relationship with many gods.
10. Which societal condition was basic to the development of Greek philosophy? A. Rigid social classes. C. religious conformity d. Mass education
11. During which period in Roman history was there peace and prosperity? A. Julius Caesar B. Constantine C. August Caesar D. Aristotle
12. All were a part of religion in Rome before the rise of Christianity except – A. Romans had gods for everything that existed in their life. B. Government and religion were linked. C. Romans honored gods with rituals and ceremonies. D. Romans honored one supreme God above others.
13. An immediate result of the fall of the Roman Empire was- A. A renewed interest in education and the arts. B. A period of disorder and weak central government. C. An increase in trade and manufacturing. D. the growth of cities and dominance by the middle class.
14. Spirits, demons, multiple gods and other supernatural forces were the cornerstone of both Greek and Roman worship systems. Today this type of worship is called: A. Ancestor veneration B. Monotheism C. Polytheism. D. Buddhism.
15. After the fall of Rome, the eastern portion of the Roman Empire became known as the A. Byzantine Empire B. Persian Empire C. Mongol Empire D. Gupta Empire.
16. All of the following factors encouraged the spread of Christianity in the Roman world except: A. Christians were exiled, imprisoned and killed for worshipping. B. Trade networks during the Pax Romana C. Christianity appealed to the poor. D. Emperor Constantine legalized Christianity.
17. All of the following factors led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire except: A. Invasions from the North. B. High inflation and taxes. C. Large slave population d. Gladiator games.
18. Geographically  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Greece is made up of A. Beach B. Mountains C. Plains D. Desert
19. Greece's relied heavily on \_\_\_\_\_ economically- A. Sea trade B. Farming C. Fishing D. Mining

20. A \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of a city and its surrounding countryside, which included numerous villages. A. country B. city-state C. Polis D. Civilization
21. A monarchy is run by a \_\_\_\_\_ and an oligarchy is run by a group \_\_\_\_\_. A. Noble Family and Wealthy Merchants. B. Spartans and Athenians C. Emperors and Consults. D. Presidents and Senators
22. Spartans and Athenians focused military in on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. A. Navy and Army B. Air force and Navy C. Army and Navy D. Air force and Army
23. Which form of government does not involve rule by a group? A. Monarchy B. Aristocracy C. Oligarchy D. Democracy
24. In which forms of government did heredity play no role in the selection of a rulers? A. Monarchy and Oligarchy B. Aristocracy and Monarchy. C. Oligarchy and aristocracy D. Democracy and Oligarchy.
25. All of the following except \_\_\_\_\_ had their roots in the Latin Language A. Spanish B. German C. French D. Italian
26. Roman rulers opposed Christianity because Christians \_\_\_\_\_. A. Were mostly Jews B. called to overthrow of Roman rulers. C. Ignored wealth and status d. would not worship roman gods.
27. Which of the following fought the Peloponnesian War? A. Athens and Sparta B. Greece and Persia C. Athens and Thrace D. Greece and Macedonia.
28. Why was Alexandria, Egypt, important during the Hellenistic period? A. As a center of scholarship, Alexandria became second only to Sparta. B. While working in Alexandria, Ptolemy correctly placed earth at the center of the solar system. C. It became the foremost center of the Greek Army. D. It became the foremost center of commerce and Hellenistic culture.
29. Before spreading God's word, this apostle was a Jew who was an enemy of the Christians. A. Constantine B. Socrates C. Paul D. Julius Caesar.
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