

### QUESTION BANK: ANCIENT TIMES- GREECE, ROME

1. Explain the reason why ancient Greeks did not establish a united empire.
2. What was the role of the slaves in Polis?
3. What can you criticize the Athenian democracy for?
4. Explain the role of the middle class (traders, merchants...) in creating a democracy.
5. Describe the legacy of Solon.
6. Describe the legacy of Cleisthenes.
7. Describe the legacy of Pericles.
8. What was the role of women in Greek society?
9. What is a jury?
10. Why did Athenians use a water clock for the public speakers at trials?
11. By modern standards, the Athenian democracy was quite limited. Say why.
12. Explain the differences between the ruling systems in, eg, Mesopotamia and ancient Greece.
13. How did the Greeks originally explain an unknown phenomenon?
14. Describe the Greek gods.
15. What is a sacrifice?
16. What is an oracle?
17. How did the Greeks believe in destiny?
18. How did the belief in destiny influence the life of an ancient man?
19. What is the connection between ancient gods and painting, sculpture and architecture?
20. Explain the mythological view of the universe and of the world.
21. Give at least 4 examples of the disciplines performed by the Greeks at the Olympic Games.
22. Explain the meaning of the Greek idea of kalokaghatia.
23. Explain how to be "beautiful", "good" and "true" in your life according to ancient Greek models/teaching.
24. List the influences that we brought from ancient Greeks.
25. List the examples of activities practiced by ancient Greeks which we still use nowadays.
26. Explain the meaning of the word "democracy".
27. How did the human spirit explode in ancient Greece?
28. Why did ancient Greeks practice the arts?
29. Why did ancient Greeks practice science?
30. Why did ancient Greeks practice philosophy?
31. How was the Hellenistic culture created?
32. What is the definition of Hellenism?
33. Describe the Roman republic.
34. Define the Latin word "republic".
35. Who were patricians and plebeians?
36. How did The Ten Commandments influence modern morality, ethics and law systems?
37. What was attractive for the Romans in Christian religion/teaching?
38. How did the people of Ancient Greece adapt to their environment?
39. What did the people of Ancient Greece specialize in?
40. What is a government in which people vote to make their own rules and laws?
41. What are the rules people live by?
42. How did geography influence the establishment of the city-states?
43. What was ostracism?
44. Why did many Greek philosophers and writers reject the belief that events were caused by the whim of the gods?
45. Define a republic.
46. Choose and explain three main principles of the Christian religion.

47. Write down three differences between Christianity and Buddhism.
48. Write down at least 3 characteristics of the city-state of Athens.
49. List the reasons why the period when Pericles was the leader of Athens is called the Golden Age of Athens?
50. Patricians were not: a. nobles, b. outnumbered by plebeians, c. privileged class, d. peasant farmers, e. allowed to become senators
51. Describe by a few sentences the legend of the foundation of Rome.
  
52. List and describe the differences between Roman classes?
53. What was the impact of the Greek world for the following civilizations, especially for Europe?
54. Match each person with his occupation: Socrates, Hippocrates, Thales, Herodotus, Phidias, Euclid, Archimedes, Aristotle, Pericles, Solon and Plato
55. Explain the meaning of democracy.
56. Ancient Greek civilization was formed: a) between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers; b) on Sicily; c) on the Iberian peninsula; d) on the islands of the Ionian and Aegean seas; e) on the Peloponnesian peninsula;
57. Historians described four main periods of Ancient Greek history. Cross out the one which is not correct and put the right ones into a chronological order: a) Hellenistic; b) Barbarian; c) Archaic; d) Dark Ages; e) Classical
58. The climate of Ancient Greece was: a) cold and freezing; b) cold and sunny; c) warm and sunny; d) warm and freezing;
59. The main occupation of the ancient Greek population was: a) worshipping the gods; b) growing of olives; c) raising of sheep; d) painting of walls; e) chatting; f) trade; g) fishing; h) sport
60. From the beginning there was not a big centralized state in Ancient Greece. The reason was: a) Greeks were anarchists; b) Greeks were lazy; c) Greece is very mountainous; d) There is not a big river;
61. The *Polis* is: a) music group; b) a state; c) a city state; d) a community;
62. Greeks developed many forms of government. Match the following types with the appropriate characteristics:
 

a) monarchy	..... ruled by all citizens
b) aristocracy	..... ruled by richer citizens
c) oligarchy	..... ruled by the king
d) democracy	..... ruled by a few noble families
63. The Greek Colonization was caused by: a) lack of good farming land; b) concentration of the power in the hands of the few; c) curiosity; d) strong belief in reincarnation; e) wars and riots;
64. Only a few Greek cities had more than 20 000 inhabitants. Cross out the biggest ones: a) Megara; b) Rhodes; c) Delphi; d) Athens; e) Syracuse;
65. Which city became the centre of the Greek world during the Classical period?  
a) Sparta; b) Corinth; c) Syracuse; d) Athens; e) Delos; f) Lesbos; g) Megara; h) Olympia; i) Delphi
66. The most famous Athenian leader was Pericles. He was a fine *rhetorician*. What is rhetoric?  
a) something like mathematics; b) a type of philosophy; c) nihilism; d) education; e) the art of public speaking;
67. Name at least 4 famous Greeks together with their occupations.
68. Greek cities lost their independence under Philip of Macedon and later under his son Alexander the Great. However this new period of their history, called the Hellenistic period, caused the immortality of Greek gods, heroes and victories. How did it happen? a) Greeks became Christians; b) Alexander was really great; c) Nobody wanted to forget about the Greeks; d) together with Alexander's soldiers, the Greek culture, art and philosophy spread around the world; e) they just wrote so many books that something had to survive...
69. Identify the statue and write out what it refers to.



70. The city of Rome is situated in Central Italy. Do you know the name of the river which flows through it? a) Po b) Tiber c) Aisne d) Vesuvius e) Senate
71. An important group in Greek society was the slaves. Name 2 ways in which someone could become a slave and 2 ways in which a slave could become free.
72. Write down 1 *fact* about the foundation of the city of Rome and a *fiction* about it.
73. Define: aristocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy.
74. How did tyrants rule?
75. Describe the Classical period.
76. What was the impact of Greek colonization?
77. What did tyrants bring to their cities?