



Ancient Greek and Roman Study Guide – Interim 3

1. The _____, including many mountains, led to the development of city-states in ancient Greece.
2. I am a famous philosopher who taught by asking questions. My name is _____.
3. In Athens, our citizens focused on _____ while in Sparta, they focused on the _____.
4. I changed the world by spreading Hellenistic, Greek, culture. My name is _____.
5. In _____, the type of education that boys received was to train them to serve in the military.
6. I am a philosopher who believed in “the good” of man and government, and that the aim of a good government should be to protect the people. My name is _____.
7. In _____, we practiced the type of democracy where citizens elected people to represent them, and had a court system with judges and juries, yet we had slaves, and women could not not take part in the government.
8. Because of its geography, _____ and _____ were more important than farming in the development of ancient Greece.
9. In Greek mythology, the gods are _____ and have _____ qualities.
10. According to Greek Mythology, humans were _____ on the gods and needed their _____.
11. In ancient Greece, the _____ of the citizens lead the government by way of voting.
12. Ancient Greeks have had a great influence on modern day _____, which is evident in many of our government buildings.
13. Ancient Athens is considered the “Birthplace of Democracy” because it was the first civilization that allowed it citizens to _____.
14. Government and law in our country was strongly influenced by the _____ and the _____.
15. I proclaimed myself dictator of Rome, and was eventually murdered to stop my reign. My name is _____.
16. Ancient Rome started as small towns on the banks of a river ruled by a _____ (kings). Eventually it changed to a republic, then an empire.
17. Its location on the _____ sea made Rome a great place to settle.
18. The Roman Empire was so large that it built a network of roads. The _____ were important for the _____ and military of Rome.
19. The Roman Empire was too large to practice _____ _____ as a form of government.
20. Having an effective government and providing military protection was difficult in the Roman Empire due to its _____.
21. In the Roman Republic, having a _____ _____ _____, was a way to keep a balance in the branches of government.
22. The Council of _____, protected the rights of the common people.
23. In the Roman Empire, the government was ruled by an _____ instead of elected representatives.
24. In ancient Rome the _____ was a place for entertaining the public.
25. In ancient Rome an ordinary, working citizen is a _____ while an upper class citizen is a _____.
26. I took control of rome in 27 B.C. and became the first emperor. My name is _____.
27. The _____ was important to the early Christian church because he the most honored of the bishops, and was called upon to settle disputes.
28. I removed all bans on the practice of Christianity in the Roman Empire. My name is _____.

WORD BANK

Vote, Greeks, powerful, democracy, Plebs, majority, Rome, separation of powers, trade, coliseum, conquest, plebeian, human, guidance, Sparta, Constantine, dependent, Socrates, emperor, patrician, economy, monarchy, architecture, Aristotle, size, Pope, Julius Caesar, geography, Romans, Augustus, direct democracy, Alexander the Great, roads, military, Mediterranean.