

Name: _____

Ancient Athens Practice Quiz

Circle the best answer:

1. The ancient city state of Athens is recognized as the :
 - A) birthplace of democratic style government.
 - B) capital of ancient Rome.
 - C) first recorded appearance of a socialist state.
 - D) 'Realm of Kings.'

2. In the ancient city-state of Athens, a system of government was developed that did which of the following?
 - A) Allowed each social class to be self governing within the larger Athenian government.
 - B) Allowed citizens to participate in the decision making process.
 - C) Let all residents of Athens participate in the government.
 - D) Recognized all people as equals.

3. The political system of the ancient city-state of Athens allowed:
 - A) all residents of Athens to choose citizens to represent them and their needs in the government and to make decisions on their behalf.
 - B) eligible citizens a direct involvement in government decisions.
 - C) the educated and wealthy to govern Athens on behalf of those considered to be less wise and successful.
 - D) all the people of Athens a direct role in the decision making process.

4. The status of a resident of the city-state of Athens depended the most on:
 - A) How much money you or your family had.
 - B) The social class you were born into.
 - C) The position your family held in the government of Athens.
 - D) How much land you or your family owned.

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5. Read each description carefully:

- a. Diodotus is a 22 year old man born in the city-state of Sparta who lives in Athens and makes his living as a merchant selling goods at the Agora.
- b. Kyros is a 36 year old man born of an old Athens family who completed his military service at the age of 17 and has spent the rest of his years raising goats in the hillsides surrounding Athens.
- c. Solon is an 18 year old man, born in Athens to parents also born and raised in Athens. As a prized soldier in the Athens army, Solon has received much praise for his bravery and will likely be made a leader in the army before his military service is completed next year.
- d. Thales is a talented artist who makes his living designing sculpture and creating paintings for wealthy Athenians. At only 24 years of age, his art has made him very wealthy and well respected in Athens, the place of his birth and that of many generations before him. This acceptance by Athenians has overcome the fact that he was born with a club foot and was unable to prove his bravery through military service.

Which of the men described above would be considered to be a citizens of the ancient city-state of Athens, and would also be allowed to participate in the democratic decision making process?

- A) Diodotus.
- B) Kyros.
- C) Solon.
- D) Thales.

6. Which of the following is **not** one of what many historians call the 'pillars' (parts) of democracy as practiced in the city-state of Athens?

- A) The Parliament.
- B) The Council of 500.
- C) The Court.
- D) The Assembly.

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7. In ancient Athens, boy children were separated from girl children and women in the house when they reached the age of seven and given a life that involved more contact with the outside world. Boy children were also educated and taught to play sports.

The choice to raise boy and girl children differently and to educate boys was done mainly to:

- A) Allow them to attract wealthy wives.
- B) Allow them to learn a trade at which they will work to support their families in the future.
- C) Teach them household skills like spinning, weaving and childcare - things they would need to know as adult members of society.
- D) Prepare them for their future role in society participating in the government.

8. The social structure of the ancient city-state of Athens is often described as having 'no social mobility.' This is because:

- A) People could not move from one social class to another.
- B) People were not allowed to enter or leave Athens without permission from the government.
- C) Citizens could move from one social class to another, but did not have to move into a different area of Athens.
- D) Social class or status was not an important part of life in Athens since it was a democracy and as a democracy all people were given a voice and seen as equal.

9. Which Canadian activity is borrowed directly from ancient Greek civilization?

- A) Eating a hamburger.
- B) Going to karate practice.
- C) Using a car as means of transportation
- D) Voting in a municipal election

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10.

Pallas lives in Athens in the year 250 BCE. Most of Pallas' time is spent outside shopping, playing sports, meeting and debating with friends and contemporaries or entertaining.

Given the description above, Pallas is most likely to be a:

- A) wealthy woman from Athens.
- B) child living in Athens.
- C) man from Athens who was most likely considered to be a citizen of Athens.
- D) slave owned by a family in Athens.

11.

Part of the philosophy of the ancient city-state of Athens was that people belonging to the same social class should be treated as equals.

This belief resulted in which of the following?

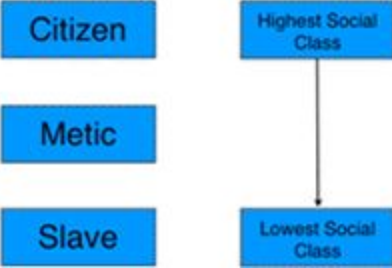


- A) All members of Athens society being treated as equals.
- B) Different rights and treatment for different people depending on their social class.
- C) All people trying to get into the highest social class which held the most privilege.
- D) Each social class being able to make its own decisions and directly govern itself.

12. The people of ancient Sparta and ancient Athens had many differences in lifestyle and political structure due to differences in:

- A) language
- B) climate
- C) values
- D) vegetation

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13. Which of the following diagrams best illustrates the social structure during the period when Athens was governed as a direct democracy?

- a. 
- b. 
- c. 
- d. 