

Second Grade “Ancient Greece” Assessment

1a. Which letter is labeling the Mediterranean Sea: A or B? _____



1b. Which body of water is labeled with an “A?”



1c. Label the Mediterranean Sea. Then, answer the following question: What type of landform is the country of Greece?



2a. Which letter is labeling the Aegean Sea: B or D? _____



2b. Which body of water is labeled with a D? _____



2c. Label the Aegean Sea. Then answer the following question: Why did most early Greeks settle near the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas?



3a. Which letter is on the island of Crete: B or C? _____



3b. Which island is labeled with a B? _____



3c. Label Crete on the map. Then answer the question: What type of landform is Crete? _____



- 4a. What did the Spartans do to make sure their boys were ready for war?
- a. The Spartans gave them guns and put them on ships to sail to other lands.
 - b. The Spartans gave them rough clothes, little food and had them sleep on hard beds.

4b. How did the Spartans train their boys to be tough warriors? Give two examples.

4c. Describe the life of young boys in Sparta. Why did the Spartans treat boys this way?

- 5a. How did the Spartans train young girls?
- a. The Spartans trained them to compete in sporting events.
 - b. The Spartans taught them to cook, sew, and clean.

- 5b. How did training for girls in Sparta differ from training for boys?
- a. The boys had longer hair.
 - b. The boys competed in more sports.
 - c. The girls competed in sports, not war.
 - d. The girls had less food.

5c. How did the Spartan training of young girls differ from the training of girls in Athens? Why did the Spartans train their girls differently?

- 6a. What caused the Persian Wars?
- a. The Greeks were invading Persia.
 - b. The Greeks wanted more land to expand their empire.
 - c. The Persians tried to kill the Greek ruler.
 - d. The Persians invaded Ionia, a Greek town.

6b. What did the Greeks do when the Persians tried to take over their land?

6c. Why did the Ionians call on the people of Athens at the beginning of the Persian Wars?

- 7a. Which battle of the Persian War gave us our word for a long distance running race?
a. The Battle of Marathon
b. The Battle of Decathlon
- 7b. In what city did the Greeks surprise the Persians during the Persian Wars? How did they surprise them?

- 7c. Explain the difference between the Greek method of conveying news during the Battle of Marathon and our methods today.

- 8a. What tragic thing happened at the Battle of Thermopylae?
a. All of the Spartans fighting for Greece were killed.
b. The Spartans killed all the men of Athens.
- 8b. What tragic thing happened at the Battle of Thermopylae?

- 8c. How did the Spartans show their bravery in the Battle of Thermopylae?

- 9a. What form of government started in Athens, a city in Ancient Greece?
a. dictatorship
b. democracy
- 9b. What form of government started in Athens, a city in Ancient Greece?

- 9c. What form of government started in Athens, a city in Ancient Greece? How was it different than the previous government in Athens?

- 10a. What international sporting event began in Greece more than 2,500 years ago?

- 10b. Name two events that occurred in the Olympic games in Ancient Greece.
1. _____
 2. _____
- 10c. Give two events that occurred in the Olympic games in Ancient Greece that still occur today. Give two events that occurred in Ancient Greece that do not occur in the modern Olympics.
- | Still occur today in modern Olympics | Do not occur today in modern Olympics |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | |
| | |
- 11a. What did the Olympic winners receive in Ancient Greece?
- a. A golden crown
 - b. A crown of leaves
- 11b. What did the Olympic winners receive in Ancient Greece?
- _____
- 11c. Describe the difference between the winners' prize in the Ancient Olympics and the winners' prize in the modern Olympics.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 12a. What form of religion did the Greeks follow?
- a. worship of gods and goddesses
 - b. worship of nature and dead people
- 12b. What did the Ancient Greeks worship?
- a. gods and goddesses
 - b. trees and flowers
 - c. ancestors
 - d. Buddha
- 12c. Give two examples of how the Greeks believed that gods and goddesses affected their lives.
1. _____
 2. _____
- 13a. What did Socrates want people to do so that they could learn more about the world?
- a. ask questions
 - b. read books
- 13b. How did Socrates encourage people to do so that they can learn more about the world?
- _____
- _____

13c. Describe the method Socrates used to learn more about the world.

14a. _____ was started by Plato so that more people could learn?

- a. A library
- b. The Academy

14b. What did Plato do so that more people had the opportunity to learn?

14c. Why did Plato start the Academy?

15a. What is something that Aristotle was interested in understanding?

- a. How a person can be a good ruler.
- b. How a person can get rich.

15b. What is something that Aristotle was interested in understanding?

- a. How a person can get rich.
- b. How to cook food from other countries.
- c. How a person can be a good ruler.
- d. How to fight in a war.

15c. What are some of the things Aristotle was interested in understanding? Name at least three.

16a. Why did people call one of the Greek leaders Alexander the Great?

- a. He was taller than all the other leaders and he lived longer.
- b. He was a good fighter and conquered a lot of land.

16b. What did Alexander the Great spend most of his adult life doing?

- a. Studying the works of Aristotle.
- b. Conquering lands and expanding his kingdom.
- c. Ruling a peaceful kingdom.
- d. Worshipping gods and goddesses to remain powerful.

16c. How did Alexander earn the nickname “Alexander the Great?”

17a. Why did Alexander stop expanding his kingdom?

- a. He decided it was big enough and he could return home.
- b. His soldiers refused to go any farther.

17b. Why did Alexander stop expanding his kingdom?

17c. How was Alexander’s kingdom different than any other kingdom in the Ancient world?

The following Colorado Model Content Standards are covered in this assessment by the questions indicated.

Questions 7c,10c: History Standard 2.3. Students apply knowledge of the past to analyze present-day issues and events from multiple, historically objective perspectives.

Questions 5c, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7b, 7c, 8a, 8b, 8c, 16a, 16b, 16c, 17c: History Standard 3.1. Students know how various societies were affected by contacts and exchanges among diverse peoples.

Questions 9a, 9b, 9c: History Standard 5.2. Students know how various systems of government have developed and functioned throughout history.

Questions 6a, 6b, 6c, 9a, 9b, 9c, 16a, 16b, 16c, 17a, 17b, 17c: History Standard 5.3. Students know how political power has been acquired, maintained, used, and/or lost throughout history.

Questions 12a, 12b, 12c: History Standard 6.1. Students know the historical development of religions and philosophies.

Question 12c: History Standard 6.2. Students know how societies have been affected by religions and philosophies.

Questions 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a 3b, 3c: Geography Standard 1.1. Students know how to use maps, globes, and other geographic tools to acquire, process, and report information from a spatial perspective.

Questions 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a 3b, 3c: Geography Standard 1.2. Students develop knowledge of Earth to locate people, places, and environments.

Question 2c: Geography Standard 4.4. Students know the processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Questions 6a, 6b, 6c, 7a, 7b 8a, 8b, 8c, 10a, 10b, 10c, 16a, 16b, 16c: Geography Standard 4.5. Students know how cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Questions 9a, 9b, 9c: Civics Standard 1.1. Students know and understand what government is and what purpose it serves.

Question 9c: Civics Standard 1.2. Students know the essential characteristics of limited and unlimited government.

Answer Key

- 1a. A
- 1b. Mediterranean Sea
- 1c. See map below for label. Greece is a peninsula.



- 2a. D
- 2b. Aegean Sea
- 2c. See map below for label. The answer for the second question may vary but should include one or more of the following:
 - the need to live close to water
 - that many rivers flowed into the seas
 - the seas allowed them to travel
 - the seas provided food



- 3a. B
- 3b. Crete

3c. See map below for labeling. Crete is an island.



4a. b. The Spartans gave them rough clothes, little food and had them sleep on hard beds.

4b. Acceptable answers could include:
-their heads were shaved
-they were given rough clothing
-they had no shoes, very little food, hard beds, etc.

4c. Acceptable answers could include details listed in answer 4b. The second part should address the fact that the Spartans thought that this would help the boys to be ready for war because they are so tough.

5a. a. The Spartans trained them to compete in sporting events.

5b. c. The girls competed in sports, not war.

5c. Acceptable answers could include:
-Spartans trained their girls to compete in athletic games, be competitive and be strong and tough.
-The Athenians trained their girls to be quiet and gentle, take care of the house and children.
-The Spartans wanted their girls to grow up strong and tough, like the boys.

6a. d. The Persians invaded Ionia, a Greek town.

6b. Acceptable answers could include:
-they fought against them
-they started the Persian Wars
-they sought help to defeat the Persians

6c. Acceptable answers could include:
-the Persians outnumbered them
-they needed help from other Greeks
-they knew they could not defeat the Persians on their own

7a. a. The Battle of Marathon

- 7b. Acceptable answers could include:
 -the Battle of Marathon
 -they didn't wait for the Persians to come to them
 -they ran right into the front lines
- 7c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -the Greeks used runners to run from town to town spreading the news, today we use TV, radio, internet, newspapers
- 8a. a. All of the Spartans fighting for Greece were killed.
- 8b. Acceptable answers could include:
 -All of the Spartans were killed.
- 8c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -the Spartans did not flee or retreat
 -the Spartans fought to the death, even though they were outnumbered
 -the Spartans fought until all the Spartans were dead
- 9a. b. democracy
- 9b. democracy
- 9c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -democracy
 -before democracy there was a dictatorship
 -they were ruled by one (or few) persons
 -bad laws were made
 -democracy gave the Greeks a voice in the government
 -Greeks could help create the laws with democracy
- 10a. the Olympics
- 10b. Acceptable answers could include:
 -running, jumping, wrestling, weapon throwing, chariot racing, horse racing, poetry and music contests
- 10c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -running, jumping, wrestling, javelin throwing still occur
 -chariot racing, poetry and music contests no longer occur
- 11a. b. A crown of leaves
- 11b. A crown of olive leaves
- 11c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -modern winners receive either a gold, silver, or bronze medal, ancient winners received a crown of leaves
- 12a. a. worship of gods and goddesses
- 12b. a. gods and goddesses
- 12c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -they caused storms, seasons, love, lightning, happiness, sorrow, death, life
- 13a. a. ask questions

- 13b. Acceptable answers could include:
-asking questions
- 13c. Acceptable answers could include:
-asking questions
- 14a. b. The Academy
- 14b. He started The Academy or a college.
- 14c. Acceptable answers could include:
-he wanted to create a place where people could learn more
-he believed that a person's education determines their future
- 15a. a. How a person can be a good ruler.
- 15b. c. How a person can be a good ruler.
- 15c. Acceptable answers could include:
-plants
-animals
-how things work
-people
-qualities of a good leader
-people getting along
- 16a. b. He was a good fighter and conquered a lot of land.
- 16b. b. Conquering lands and expanding his kingdom.
- 16c. Acceptable answers could include:
-he was powerful and famous
-he conquered a lot of land
-he expanded the Greek empire
-he was a great warrior
- 17a. b. His soldiers refused to go any farther.
- 17b. Acceptable answers could include:
-his soldiers refused to go any farther
- 17c. Acceptable answers could include:
-it was larger
-Greek ideas spread to many new lands
-it included people from many different groups