

Name: Stephen Mayfield Date: _____

Part One:

(8pts each: 24)

1. After the fall of the Egyptian Empire and the disappearance of the Aegeans, which people became the dominant merchants of the Mediterranean? (b) Where did these people learn manufacturing techniques? (c) Describe the significant contribution to civilization made by these people.

The Phoenicians were the dominant merchants. They learned their manufacturing techniques from the Egyptians. They created an alphabet that the Greeks adopted.

2. What did the Greeks do to keep the memory of their famous battles alive? (b) What battle was the most important to the Greeks? (c) Describe the two literary works that record the events around this battle. (d) Who was the supposed author of these works.

The Greeks made songs about the battles. The most important battle was the defeat of Troy. ~~One~~ ^{Song} was Iliad, or however it is spelled, which is about the defeat of Troy / the other one is Odyssey, which is about a hero on his way back from Troy. Homer was the author of these songs.

3. Describe how a group of Greek families were organized different hierarchies.

There were tribes of many families. The tribes contained many smaller brotherhoods. The tribe had a council of older men to settle disputes and about ~~one~~ ^{once} a year an assembly of all of the weapon bearing men, would talk about proposals of war and things.

History Test 9: Greek Conquest of the Aegean World

Part Two:

(3 pts each: 48pts)

Match the terms to the descriptions below. Each term is used ONLY ONCE.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Odyssey | B. Philistines | C. Achaeans |
| D. Cnossus | E. Hittites | F. Apollo |
| G. state house | H. Phoenicians | I. Carthage |
| J. Athena | K. Dorians | L. Troy |
| M. Elysian Fields | N. biblia | O. papyrus |
| P. priest | Q. nomad | R. Hades |
| S. Indo-European | T. Zeus | U. Asian |
| V. oracle | W. acropolis | X. aleph |

4. E People in Asia Minor conquered by Greeks.
5. K Tribe of Greeks that conquered Crete.
6. I Phoenician city.
7. W Home of a Greek king.
8. D Unfortified city, easily captured by Greeks.
9. F Sun-god.
10. C Early tribe of Greeks that mingled with Aegeans.
11. B The Cretans who fled the Greeks developed into these people.
12. P Person knowledgeable in sacrifices and ceremonies for the Gods.
13. R Where average Greek goes after death.
14. M Where heroic Greek goes after death.
15. J Gave olive tree to the Greeks.
16. S Race of early Greeks.
17. N Greek for books.
18. H Learned their manufacturing techniques from the Egyptians.
19. T Sky-god.

History Test 9: Greek Conquest of the Aegean World

Part Three:

(2 pts each: 8 pts)

Match the dates to the descriptions below. Each term is used ONLY ONCE.

A. 1000 - 750BC

B. 700 BC

C. 1400 BC

D. 3000 - 1000 BC

E. 1200 BC

F. 3500 - 1500 BC

20. D Bronze Age

21. B Writing becomes commonplace among Greeks.

22. C Crete conquered.

23. A Age of Greek kings.

Part Four:

(4 pts each: 20 pts)

24. Describe the early alphabet introduced to the Greek people. (b) How did the Greeks adapt this alphabet to their language?

Had ~~symbols~~ symbols that all stood for consonants, had no vowels. (b) The Greeks changed some of the consonants they didn't need in their language into vowels that they did need.

25. Describe what probably led to the formation of the Greek government. (b) What were the first Greek nations called and who ruled them?

Once Greeks started the ownership of land, government was needed to settle disputes of boundaries and inheritance. The first nations were called city-states and they were ruled by kings.

26. Describe a Greek warrior. (b) What happened to towns captured by the Greeks?

Greek warriors were often nobles, and they had bronze armor, iron weapons, and rode on chariots. (a) Battles were often many smaller fights ~~between~~ between heroes. (b) When a town was captured the people were either killed or enslaved, the town was ~~plundered~~ plundered and then burned.

27. Describe the Greek religion before Homer. (b) Why did the Greeks offer gifts to the spirits?

The Greeks thought that gods lived in the sky, under the ground, in the ocean, and places like that. Gods would control the wind, rain, lightning, waves, crops, and things ~~around~~ around where they lived. (b) The Greeks offered gifts, often of food, to the gods to try and win their favor so that the gods would be good to them.