World History

**Grade 6 Social Studies**

**Week 5: April 27 – May 1**

**Your Week at a Glance**

**Daily Schedule (Suggested)**

Day 1:

Finish up work from previous weeks

Day 2:

Finish up work from previous weeks

Day 3

Study for Chapter 7 Test

Day 4

Complete Chapter 7 Test

Day 5:

Complete Chapter 8 Vocabulary

**Additional Support:**

Ch.7 Q & A During Tuesday Zoom Call 11:30am – 12:00pm

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.** king who built a strong Persian army and

**expanded the Persian Empire**

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**C.** Darius **D.** Leonidas **E.** Xerxes

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.** Persian king who invaded Greece at Marathon

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.** leader who made Athens more democratic

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.** Spartan king who led 7,000 soldiers at

**Thermopylae**

**NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CLASS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 7 Test, Traditional**

**The Ancient Greeks**

**DIRECTIONS:  True/False** Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1.** Colonies were first established by Greece around 700 b.c. to supply food.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.** The Greek alphabet was based on the alphabet created by the ancient Egyptians.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.** The Minoans made their living as traders.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.** Because of the conquests of King Cyrus, Persia had control of Athens.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5.** Sparta’s economy was based on trade.

**DIRECTIONS:  Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6.** Persian king who invaded Greece and led his

**A.** Pericles

**army at the Battle of Salamis**

**B.** Cyrus

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**Chapter 7 Test, Traditional** cont.

**The Ancient Greeks**

**DIRECTIONS:  Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes thestatement or answers the question.

“Athenians suffered further hardship [from the plague] owing to the crowding into the city of people from the country districts; and this affected the new arrivals especially. For since no houses were available for them, and they had to live in huts that were stifling [hot and without air] in the hot season, they perished [died] in wild disorder. Bodies of dying men lay one upon another and half-dead people rolled about in the streets and, in their longing [desire] for water, near all the fountains. The temples, too, in which they had quartered [sheltered] themselves were full of the corpses of those who had died in them; for the calamity [disaster] which weighed upon them was so overpowering that men, not knowing what was to become of them, became careless of all law.”

—Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War: Volume 1

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11.** According to the passage by the historian Thucydides, who suffered the most

from the crowding in the city?

**A.** the people already living in the city

**B.** the people still living in the country

**C.** the new arrivals from the country

**D.** government officials

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12.** According to the passage, why were many corpses found near the city’s

fountains?

**A.** Sick people longed for water.

**B.** Sick people longed to bathe.

**C.** The plague was spread by water.

**D.** There was no place else to put them.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13.** According to the passage, what symbolized to Thucydides that the plague was

causing people to stop caring about following laws?

**A.** people living in the temples

**B.** people living in huts

**C.** people dying by the fountains

**D.** people moving in from the country

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**Chapter 7 Test, Traditional** cont.

**The Ancient Greeks**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14.** According to the passage on the previous page, why did people become

careless of the law?

**A.** They hated the government.

**B.** They blamed the government for the plague.

**C.** Those who suffered from the plague tended to be criminals.

**D.** They didn’t know what was to become of them.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15.** According to the passage on the previous page, why did new arrivals to Athens

live in huts?

**A.** Huts were the cheapest form of housing.

**B.** No houses were available for them.

**C.** They preferred living in huts.

**D.** Everyone in Athens lived in huts.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16.** Which Greek tyrant became popular by giving land to landless farmers?

**A.** Xerxes

**B.** Solon

**C.** Peisistratus

**D.** Cyrus

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17.** Which of these did the Mycenaeans learn from the Minoans?

**A.** navigating by the sun and stars

**B.** advances in philosophy and the arts

**C.** making iron tools

**D.** pottery making

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18.** A 300-year period of time in Greece beginning around 1100 b.c. is called the

Dark Age because

**A.** Persians conquered Greece and ruled with absolute power.

**B.** trade and farming failed, and many stopped reading and writing.

**C.** there were natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, plagues,and famines.

**D.** the Greek city-states fought one another so much that the economy failedcompletely.

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**Chapter 7 Test, Traditional** cont.

**The Ancient Greeks**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19.** The Athenian assembly appointed ten generals who

**A.** were educational leaders.

**B.** led armies into battle.

**C.** carried out the assembly’s laws.

**D.** tried to increase trade.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20.** Sparta finally was able to defeat Athens at the end of the Peloponnesian War

**A.** by burning the city.

**B.** because they killed the leaders of the Athenian army.

**C.** when they received assistance from Macedonia.

**D.** by destroying their naval fleet and blockading the city.

**DIRECTIONS:  Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions on a separate piece



of paper. Bridge Only

**21.** Why did Athens need to trade with other city-states and colonies, and what products didthey trade with?

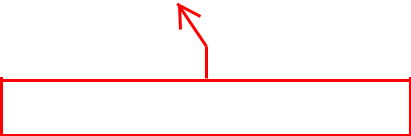
**22.** What were some of Solon’s great reforms in Athens?



Bridge Only

**DIRECTIONS:  Essay** Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

**23.** Compare the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta, their people and theirachievements. Which one had the most lasting effect on Greece?



Bridge Only

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| **Vocabulary Builder Activity** | **netw rks** |
| **Greek Civilization** |  |
| **A.  Content Vocabulary** |  |



**Directions:** Select a vocabulary term from the box that bestanswers each question below. More than one term may answer a question. Write a term(s) in the blank. Some terms may be used more than once.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| cavalry | Hippocratic Oath | ritual |
| circumference | myth | Socratic method |
| comedy | oracle | solid geometry |
| drama | oral tradition | Sophists |
| Epicureanism | plane geometry | Stoicism |
| fable | rhetoric | tragedy |
| Hellenistic Era |  |  |

1. A type of questioning that encourages students to think

for themselves is the ****.

1. A philosophy that emphasized happiness and pleasure

was ****.

1. The period of time in which Greek culture spread to all of the lands conquered by Alexander the Great is known as

the ****.

1. A traditional story that explains the practices or beliefs of

a people is a(n) ****. A story about animals

that teaches a lesson is a(n) ****.

1. A priest or priestess who told what would happen in the

future was a(n) ****.

1. To honor the god or goddess who protected their city, the Greeks would hold a ceremony called a(n) ****.

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**Vocabulary Builder** *Cont.* **netw rks**

**Greek Civilization**

1. A story told through the actions and spoken words of

actors is a(n) ****. A story told this way

that had a happy ending was a(n) ****. A story told this way that had an unhappy ending was a(n) ****.

1. A group of philosophers who charged money for their teaching and did not believe in absolute right or wrong

were the ****. They taught the art of public

speaking and debate known as ****.

1. The stories that are told out loud and passed on from one generation to the next are part of a people’s ****.

**10.** The set of promises a new medical doctor makes abouthow he or she will treat patients is known as the .

**11.** The soldiers in Alexander the Great’s army who rode

horses into battle were the .

**12.** A philosophy that taught that using reason and soundthinking for decisions was better than using emotions was .

**13.** The measurement of the outside of a circle is its

.

**14.** The branch of mathematics that deals with themeasurement, properties, and relationships of points, lines, angles, surfaces, and solids in three-dimensional

space is . The branch of mathematics

that deals with those same properties, except on a flat

or level plane, rather than in three-dimensional space,

is .

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