

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

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 army at the Battle of Salamis | A. Pericles |
| _____ 7. Persian king who invaded Greece at Marathon | B. Cyrus |
| _____ 8. leader who made Athens more democratic | C. Darius |
| _____ 9. Spartan king who led 7,000 soldiers at Thermopylae | D. Leonidas |
| _____ 10. king who built a strong Persian army and expanded the Persian Empire | E. Xerxes |

Chapter 7 Test, Traditional *cont.***The Ancient Greeks**

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement 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

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 failed completely.

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 did they 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 their achievements. Which one had the most lasting effect on Greece?

Bridge Only

Vocabulary Builder Activity



Greek Civilization

A. Content Vocabulary

Directions: Select a vocabulary term from the box that best answers 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 _____.
2. A philosophy that emphasized happiness and pleasure was _____.
3. The period of time in which Greek culture spread to all of the lands conquered by Alexander the Great is known as the _____.
4. 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) _____.
5. A priest or priestess who told what would happen in the future was a(n) _____.
6. To honor the god or goddess who protected their city, the Greeks would hold a ceremony called a(n) _____.

Vocabulary Builder *Cont.*

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letter 'o' is replaced by a stylized globe icon with latitude and longitude lines. The word is positioned to the right of a decorative graphic consisting of several thin, intersecting lines that form a starburst or web-like pattern.

Greek Civilization

7. 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) _____.
8. 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 _____.
9. 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 about how 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 sound thinking 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 the measurement, 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 _____.