

DIGGING UP GREECE

In this game, you are a student participating in a 12-week archaeology class on location in Greece. You must collect artifacts or visit famous sites within this 12-week time period. Once in a while you will receive a “pop quiz” from your professor. The object of the game is to do all your collecting and visiting, as well as doing well on the quizzes, so that you can receive a good grade at the end of the semester. (This game is not intended to teach students to work simply for a grade! It’s only intended to be a creative way to keep score.)

You will need:

- Copies of the pattern pages printed onto white card stock (printing on card stock instead of regular paper will greatly increase the game’s durability) If you want to be fancy, you could copy the artifact cards onto tan or parchment card stock, and each of the professor questions cards onto a different color card stock. It will make the game look more colorful. If you want your artifact and question cards to be printed double-sided with a design on the back, pattern pages have been provided for that purpose. Just match the correct professor pattern page with his/her question page(s). (Prof’s initials are in the lower right corner.)
- Scissors
- Clear packing tape (substitute masking tape or duct tape if clear tape just isn’t available)
- Colored pencils if you want to color the map
- Dimes (one for each player)
- One side of a cereal box (or similar lightweight cardboard)
- Paper and pencil to keep score

Assembly instructions:

- 1) Assemble the six map pieces so that they form a map of Greece. Tape together on the back with clear packing tape. The map can be folded for storage. The packing tape should be able to withstand repeated foldings and unfoldings. If you don’t have clear packing tape you could substitute duct tape, which will also withstand many foldings and unfoldings.
- 2) Do any coloring you would like to do. Colored pencils are recommended, as they are the least messy and will not obscure any words. Color lightly.
- 3) To make the die, cut out both patterns. Use the cardboard pattern to cut that exact shape out of a piece of cereal box, or other lightweight cardboard. Adhere the cardboard to the back of the card stock pattern using a small amount of white glue (no big blobs of oozing glue!). Then fold the die along the fold lines and assemble using small amounts of white glue (once again, no oozing blobs of glue).
- 4) Cut out the token pieces. Draw whatever you want on them, then assemble as illustrated. Use a small loop of tape to stick the token to a dime. This will give it weight so that it will not tip over so easily while you are playing.
- 5) Cut out the “calendar” and the calendar marker piece.
- 6) Cut apart all the artifact cards, as well as all the question cards. (The “c.” on the artifact cards stands for “circa” which means “around.” This means that the exact date is unknown but it is somewhere around this date.) If you would like the top side of your cards to be decorated instead of blank, decoration patterns are provided. It should be obvious which patterns go on which cards. The question cards have the initials of the professor in the lower right hand corner. You will need to run the question cards through the copier a second time to put the decorations on the flip side.

Set up instructions:

- 1) Each player chooses a professor. Some professors give easier quizzes than others. Humphry Dumphry is the easiest, then Mary Jane Wethaurveign, then Piles F. Reeding. Aulde M. Hubbard ("Old Mother Hubbard" they call her) is the most difficult. This makes it possible for players of various ages or abilities to play the game together. It also allows you to play the game multiple times and increase the challenge each time.
- 2) Each player chooses a token (probably having designed it themselves) and places it on any location dot on the board.
- 3) Each player draws four artifact cards. Place them face up in front of you so that you can see all of them.

Rules of Play:

- 1) Determine who goes first. The first player will be the calendar keeper. Every time it is this person's turn again, he will move the marker on the calendar to the next week, thus keeping track of how many weeks have been played. After 12 weeks the game is over.
- 2) The first player rolls the die. If he gets a type of transportation he can use, he only gets one roll. If he gets a type of transportation he can't use, he may roll one more time. Two is the maximum number of rolls on your turn unless you roll POP QUIZ. If the player rolls POP QUIZ, another player takes a card from the correct professor's pile (whichever professor player one had chosen before starting the game) and reads the question. If the first player can answer the question without the multiple choices being given, he gets 3 points. If he can answer the question after hearing the multiple choices, he gets 1 point. Obviously, if he cannot guess the right answer, he receives no points. After answering the POP QUIZ, the player proceeds with his turn as if he just started rolling. In other words, pop quizzes do not count as one of your two chances at a transportation roll. Theoretically, a player could get three pop quizzes in a row, then roll two transportation rolls, for a total of five rolls on his turn. This would be an unusually long turn. Most turns will consist of just one or two rolls.
- 3) Rules of transportation: An airplane allows you to move only from one airport to another. A car allows you to travel anywhere across land. It doesn't matter how far you travel, as long as you don't cross any water. If you come to water, you must stop and wait to roll a boat. A boat can take you anywhere across water. You can sail as far as you want to on one turn, but you can only go from one shore line to another. You cannot travel inland. If you want to travel inland, you must leave your token on the shoreline until you roll a car. If you are inland and want to travel by boat, you must first drive to the shoreline, then wait to roll a boat. If you are inland and want to fly somewhere, you must drive to the airport, then wait to roll an airplane.
- 4) There can be only one person on a location dot. Two players cannot both be on the same location.
- 5) Once you reach one of your destinations, simply turn that card over to show that you have completed that task. (NOTE: The "c." on the cards stands for "circa" which means "around." The dates are not exact, but somewhere around that date.)
- 6) If you finish visiting all four of your sites before the 12 weeks are up, you may begin scoring extra points by visiting islands. You get one extra credit point for each island you visit. (You can only get extra credit if you have already finished all four of your tasks.)
- 7) The game is over when the 12 weeks are over. Add up your scores and see how well you did with your professor. (Not so good? Just play again! The goal of the game is to learn while having fun.)

Scoring:

20 points for each site visited

3 points for each question answered correctly without multiple choices being given

1 point for each question answered correctly using the multiple choices

1 extra credit point for each island visited AFTER you have been to all four of your sites

Grading:

90-100 A

80-89 B

70-79 C

60-69 D

50-59 E

Remember, this is partly a game of chance- you may get bad rolls that don't get you where you need to go and cause you to be unable to visit all your sites. Just play again and hope for better luck next time! The point is to have fun while learning. If you have enjoyed the game, and have learned something while playing, you get an A+!

Extra idea:

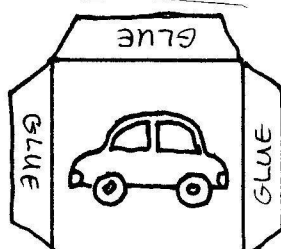
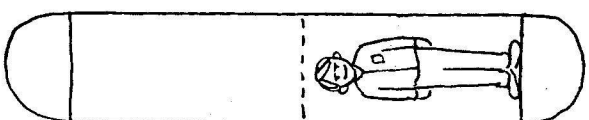
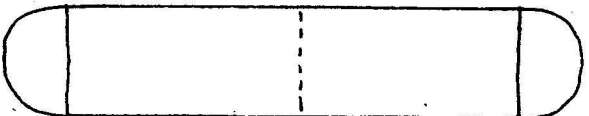
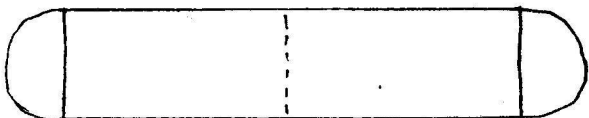
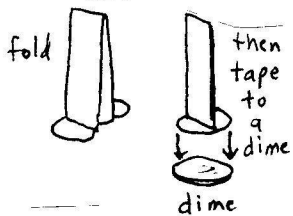
If you are using this game as part of a unit study in a class, you might want to have the students make up their own professors and their own question cards. The students can then play against each other's professors.



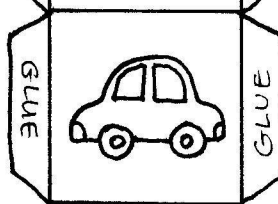
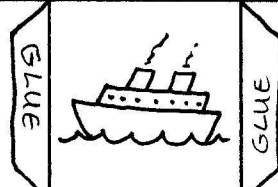
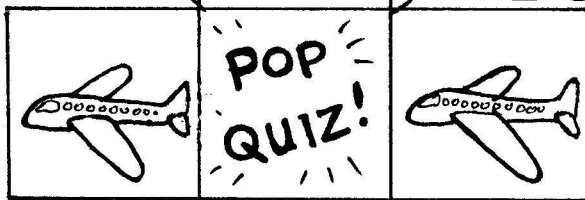
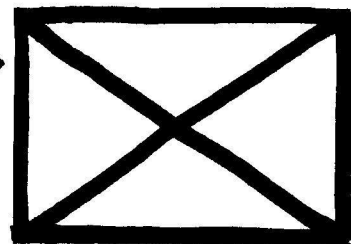
ellenjmchenry.com

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

cut off calendar here



Cut out and use as "marker" on calendar to keep track of weeks played.



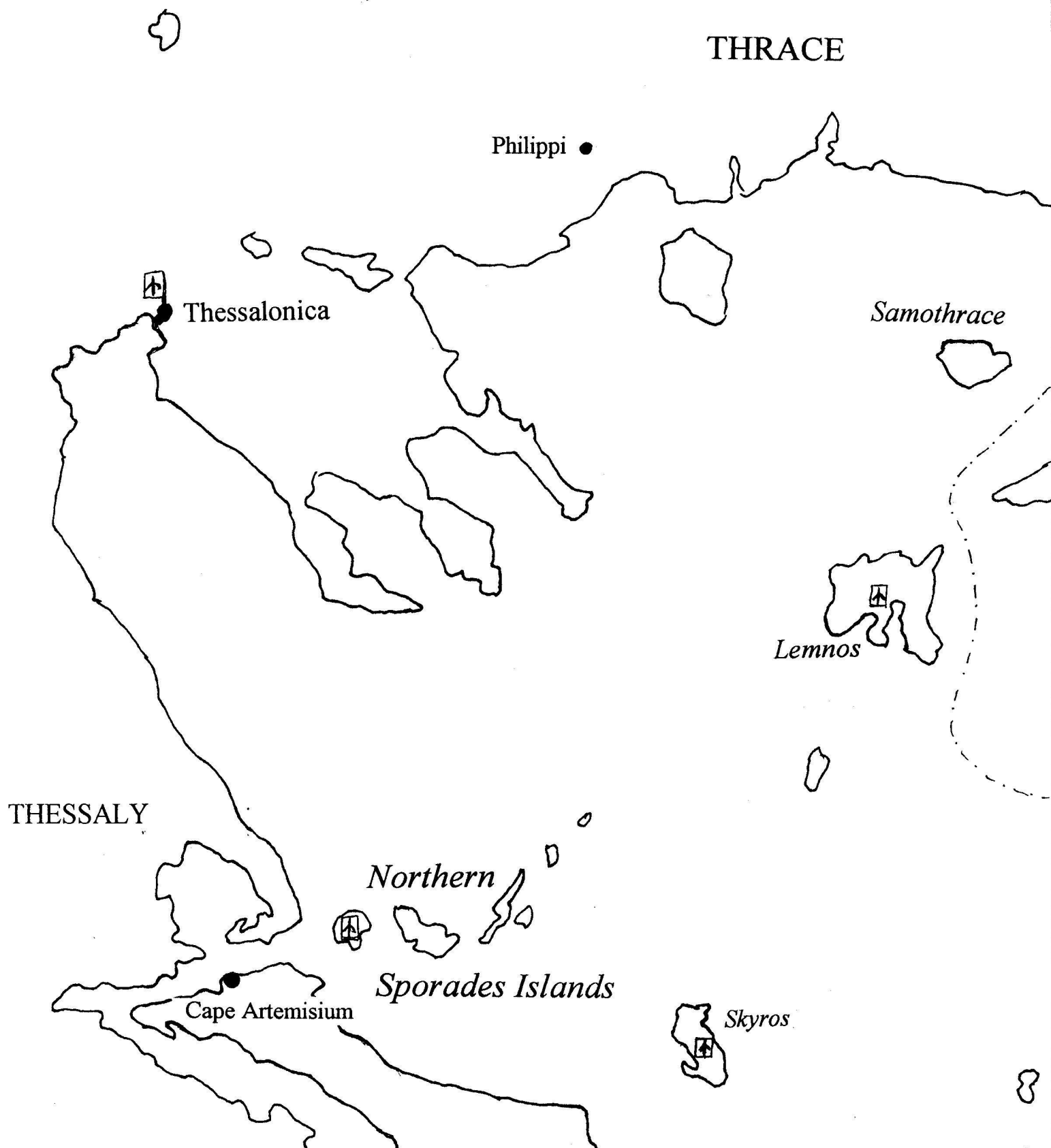
PATTERN

This extra cardboard piece is to strengthen die so it doesn't get smashed so easily.

CUT 1 FROM CEREAL BOX

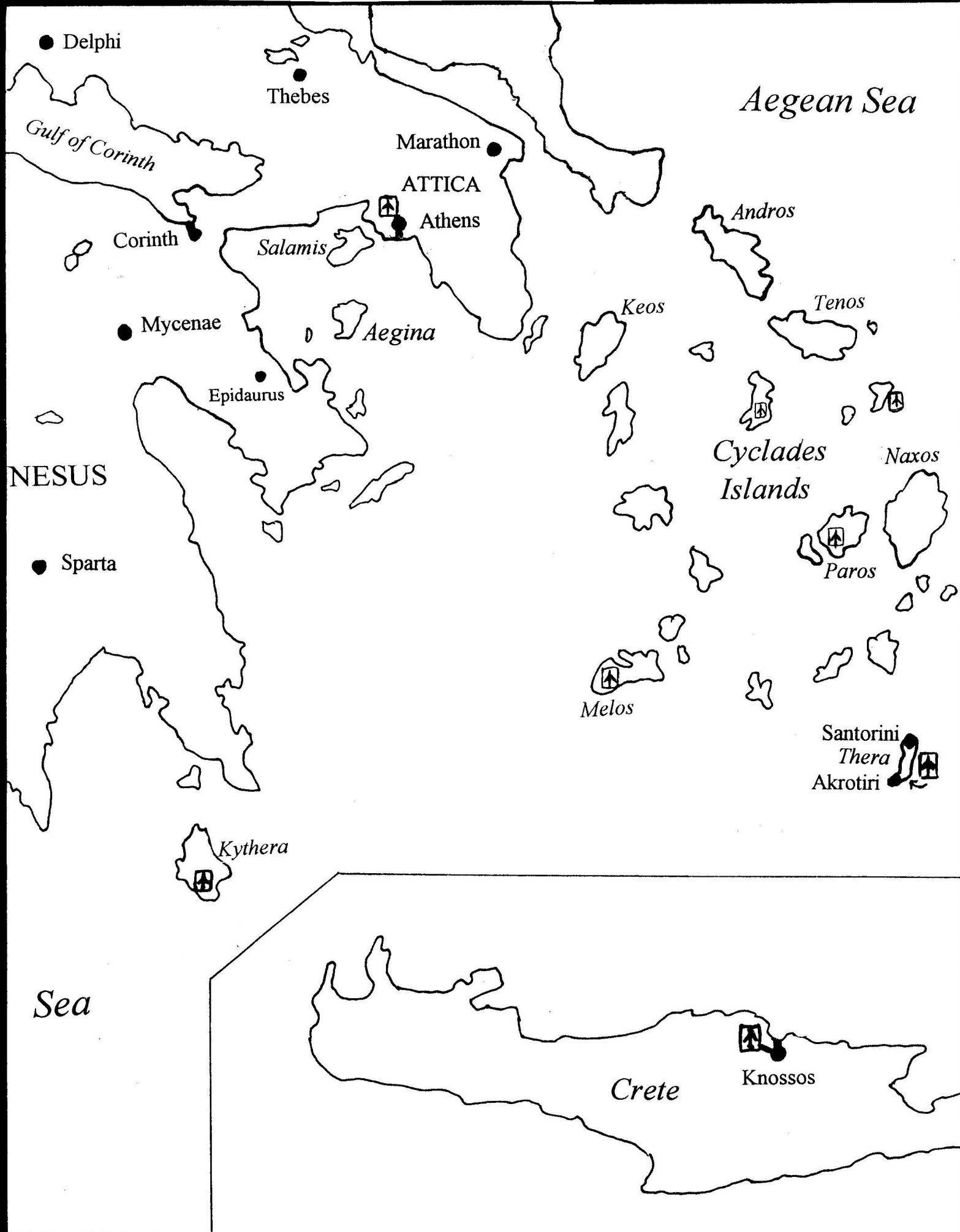
GLUE THIS CARDBOARD PIECE TO BACK OF DIE BEFORE ASSEMBLING.

COPY THIS PAGE ONTO WHITE CARD STOCK or HEAVY PAPER



Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.

Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.



Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.

Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.



Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.

Kephallenia

Ithaca

Zakynthos

Olympia

PELOPON

Messenia

Pylos

Mediterranean



Dr. Humphry Dumphry



Dr. Mary Jane Wethaurveign

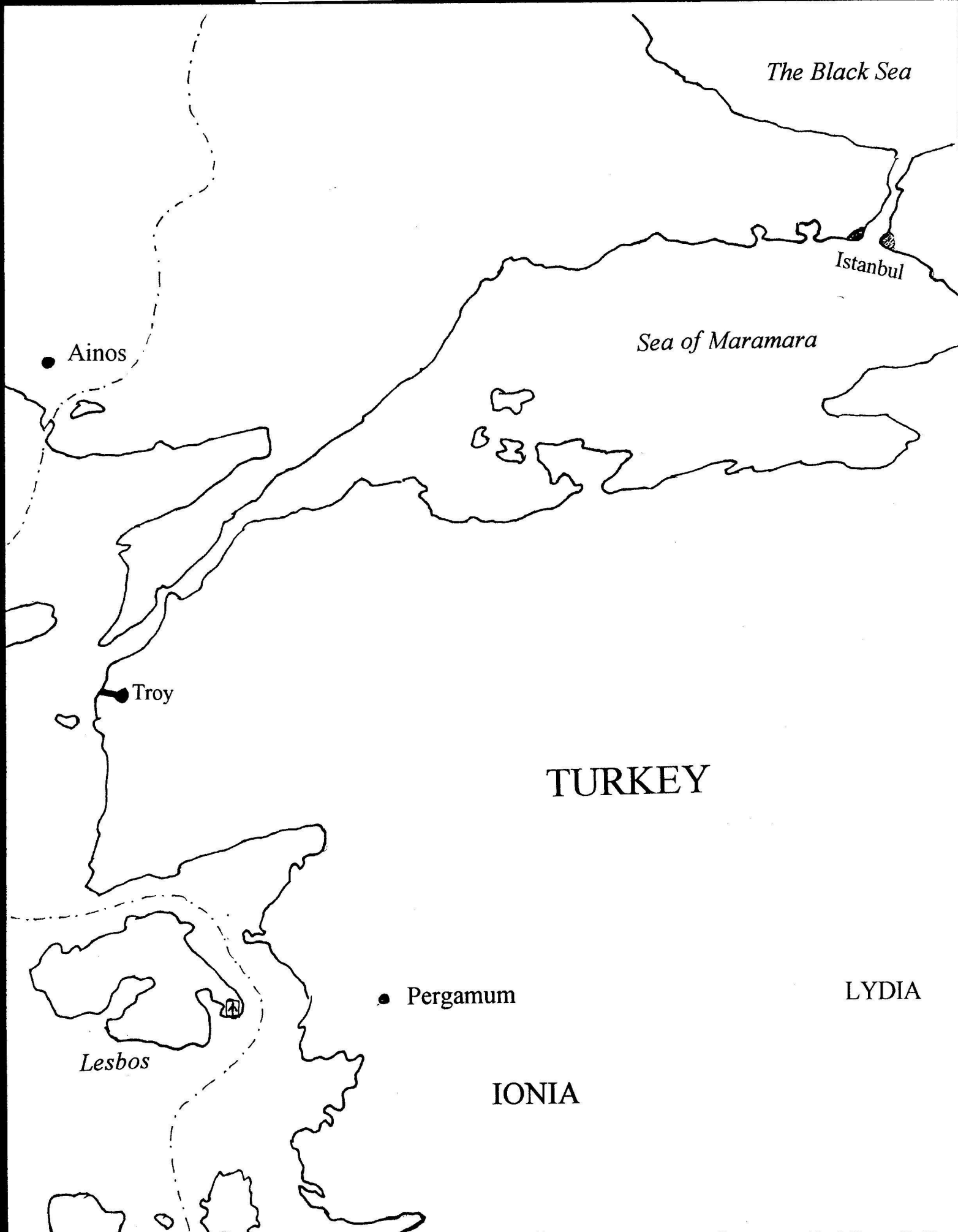


Dr. Pyles F. Reeding



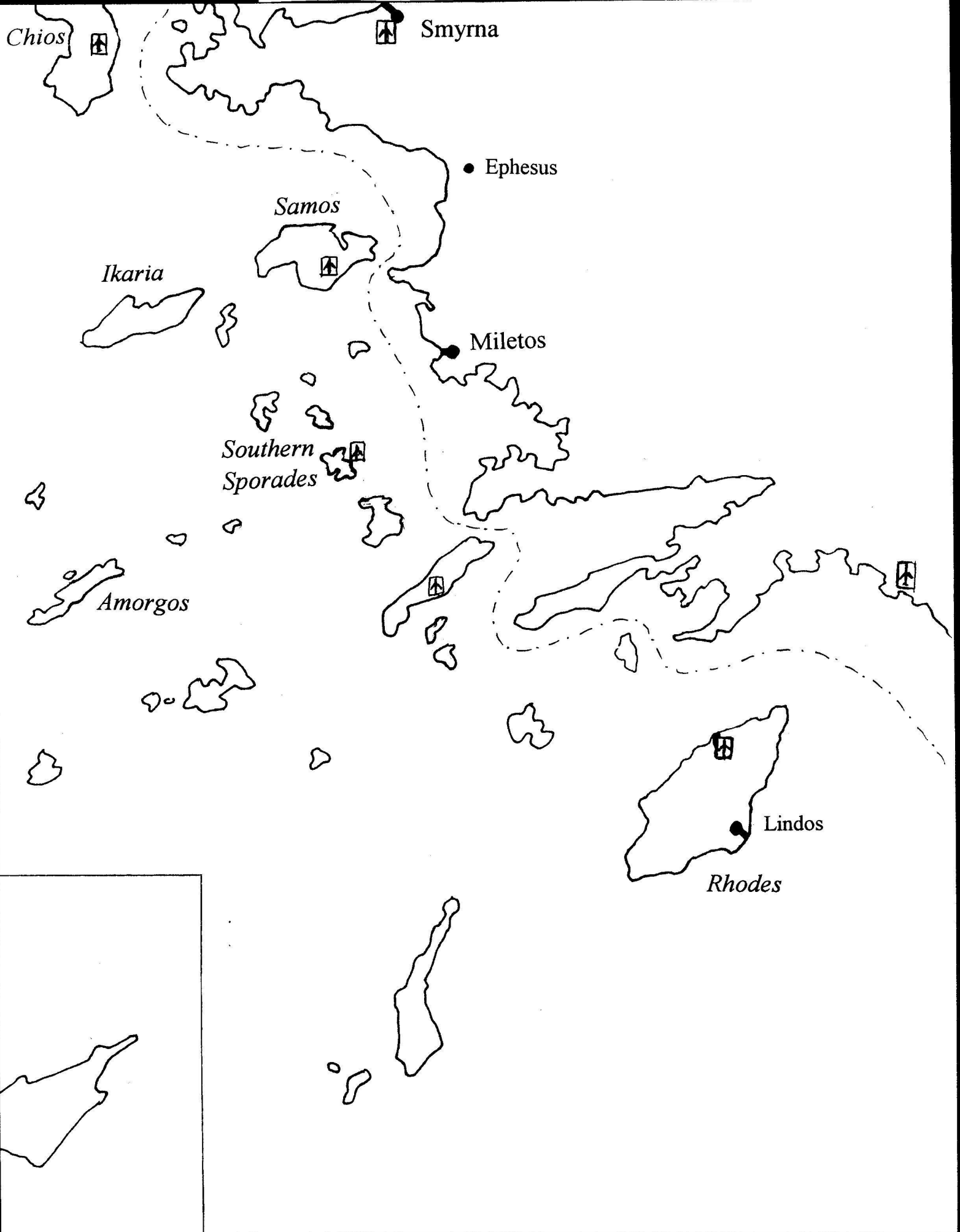
Dr. Aulde M. Hubbard

Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.



Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.

Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.

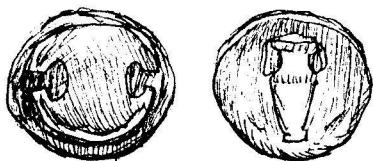


Cut off these edge strips before assembling the playing board.

Thebes

Coin showing hoplite shield on one side and amphora vase on the other.

c. 350 BC



Athens

Fragment of inscription on stone.
Records the sale of a slave.

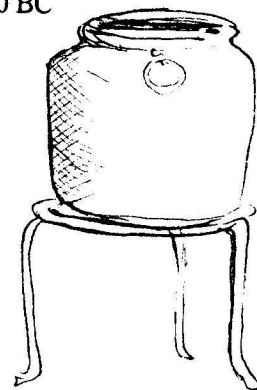
c. 480-90 BC



Vergina

Cooking pot on a tripod stand
in a tomb in Macedonia.

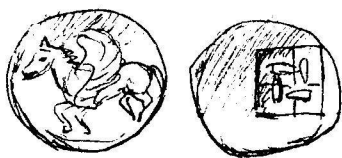
c. 350 BC



Corinth

Coin showing Pegasus the winged horse on one side. Unknown symbol on reverse side.

c. 520 BC



Ainos

Coin showing Hermes on one side
and his symbol, the goat, on reverse.

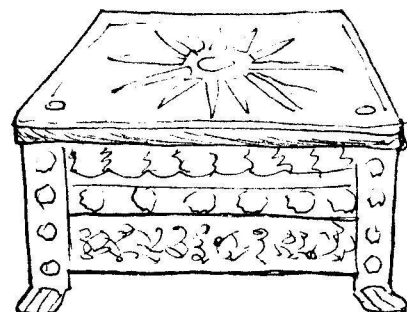
c. 465 BC



Philippi

Gold casket. Inside are the
remains of Philip of Macedonia.

c. 330 BC



Samothrace

Nike. Also called "Winged Victory."

c. 150 BC



Sparta

Bronze vase. This was created before
Sparta gave up on the arts and pursued
nothing but war.

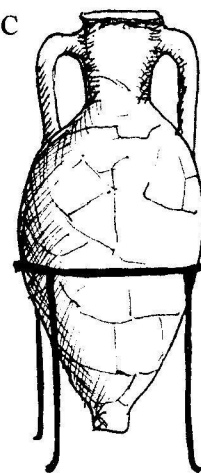
c. 500's BC



Chios

Amphora vase

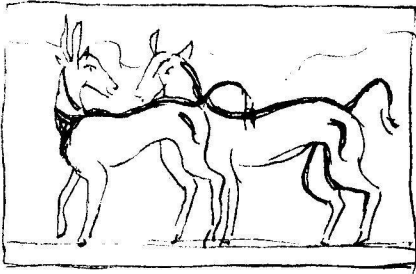
c. 500's BC



Santorini (Thera)

Wall painting of animals.

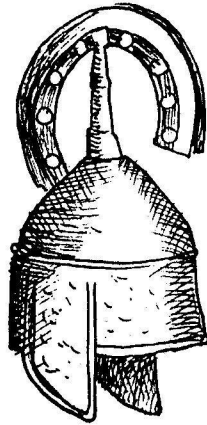
c. 1400 BC



Olympia

Hoplite helmet.

c. 700 BC



Athens

Geometric style vase.

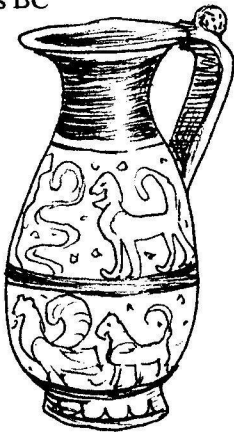
c. 700's BC



Corinth

Geometric vase showing African lions and other African designs.

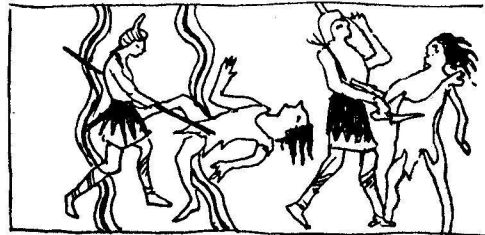
c. 600's BC



Pylos

Wall painting showing soldiers killing barbarian enemies.

c. 1200 BC



Mycenae

Early Geometric vase.

c. 1000 BC



Andros

Coin showing the face of Xenophon, one of the leaders of 10,000 that went into Persian territory enduring hardship. The Greeks eventually beat the Persians.

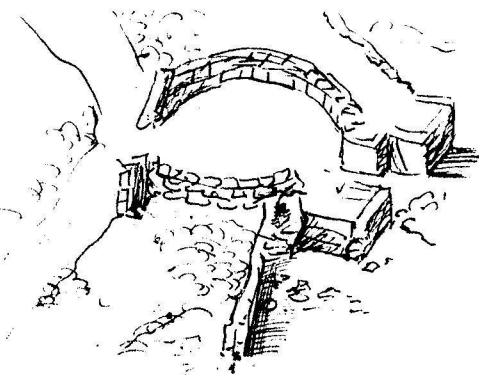
c. 350 BC



Messenia

Ruins of Messenia. The city of Thebes destroyed the power of the Spartans by freeing all the helot slaves in Sparta. They built this this fortress.

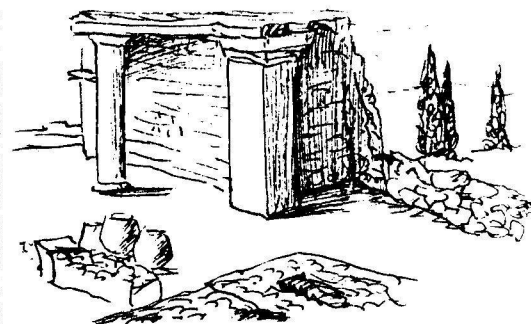
c. 300's BC



Knossos

Ruins of the palace at Knossos on the island of Crete.

c. 1800 BC



Athens

"The Discus Thrower" by Myron
The original statue was in bronze.
Only marbles copies remain.

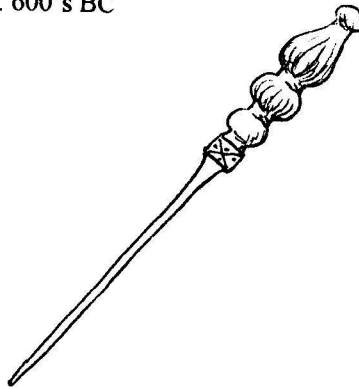
c. 450 BC



Ithaca

Pin. Pins were used as decoration on clothing. They also functioned as clasps.

c. 600's BC



Lydia

Coin showing lion on one side.
Lydia was the first Greek city to mint coins.

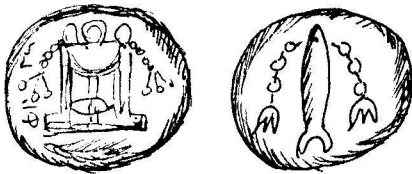
c. 550 BC



Ionia

Gold coins. One has fish, beads, and lotus flowers. The other has a fancy tripod stand with beads and laurels.

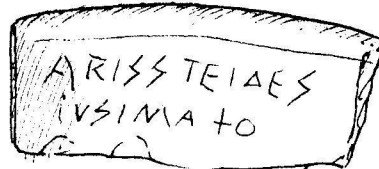
c. 500 BC



Athens

Broken piece of pottery with name inscribed, used as a voting token.

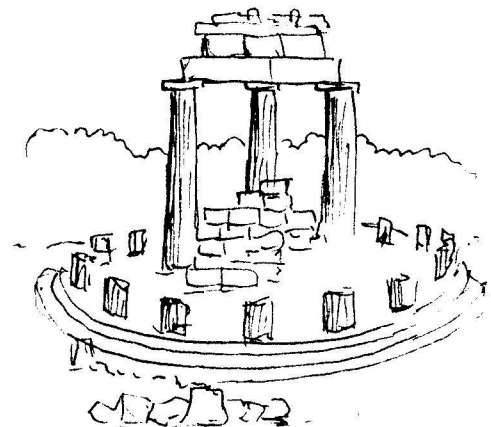
c. 400's BC



Delphi

Tholos Round Temple

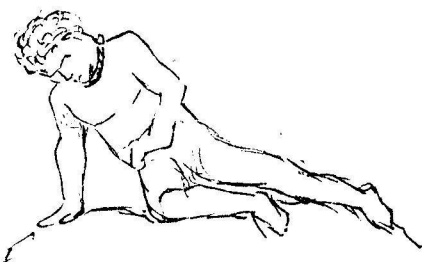
c. 390 BC



Pergamum

Statue "The Dying Gaul"
The Greeks were proud about defeating the Gauls/Celts.

c. 230 BC



Aegina

Wine jug in griffin head shape.

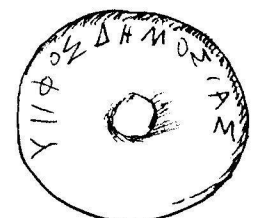
c. 650 BC



Athens

Disks used by a jury member to vote. Each member had two disks: one with a hole and one without. He would put his thumb over the disk to conceal which one he had chosen.

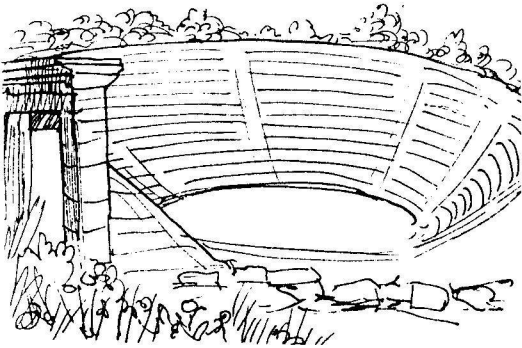
c. 300's BC



Epidauros

Ruins of theater.

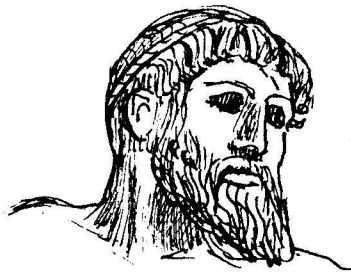
c. 200's BC



Cape Artemisium

Bronze bust of Poseidon. The peoples of Euboea began worshipping Poseidon after they defeated the Persians at sea.

c. 450 BC



Attica

White-ground alabaster vase. Probably used for perfume.

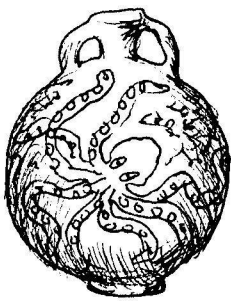
c. 500 BC



Crete

Vase with octopus decorations.

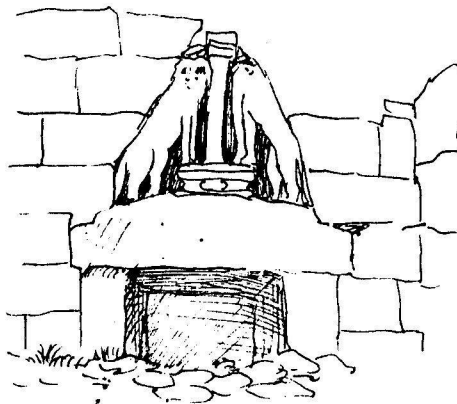
c. 1350 BC



Mycenae

Lion's Gate. This was the main entry into the city.

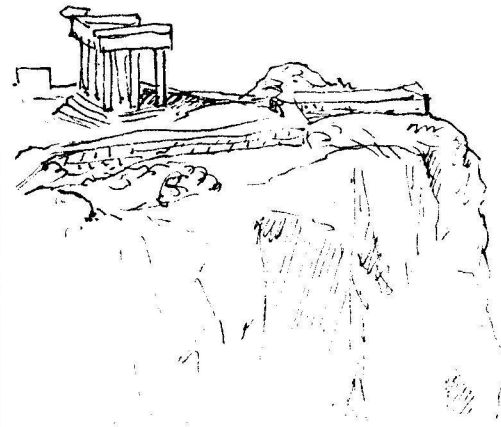
c. 1500 BC



Rhodes

Acropolis at Lindos

c. 300's BC



Melos

Statue of Aphrodite. In French it is known as "Venus de Milo."

c. 150 BC



Ephesus

Coin showing a bee on one side and a stag and a palm on the other.

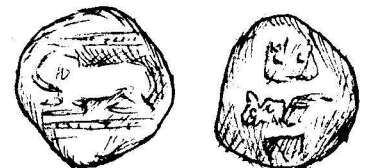
c. 350 BC



Miletos

Coin made of electrum, which is a mixture of silver and gold.

c. 570 BC

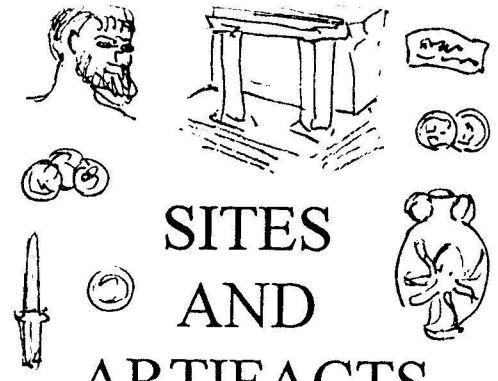




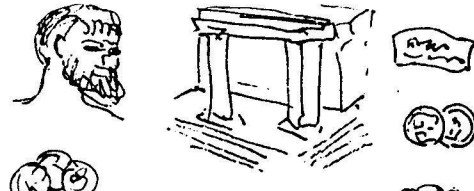
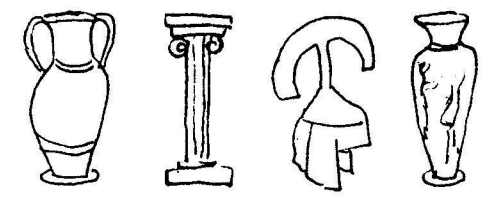
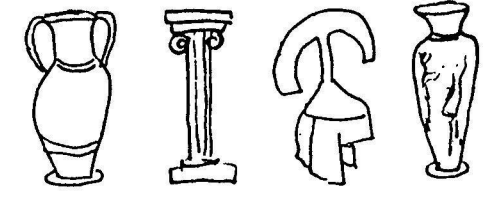
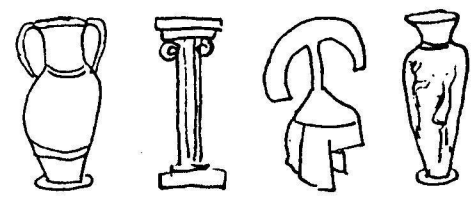
SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



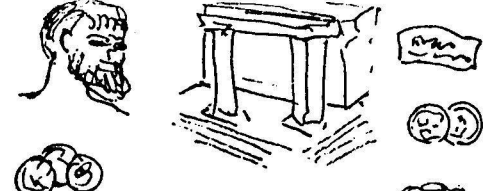
SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



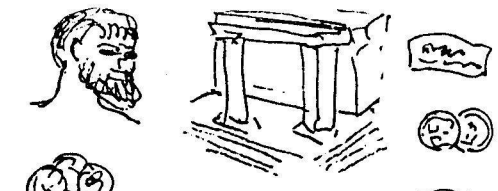
SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



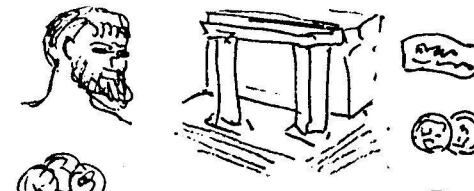
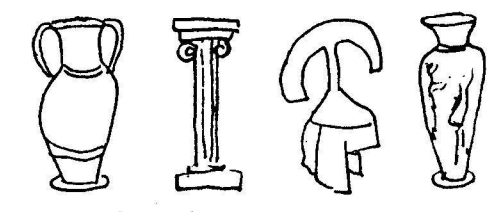
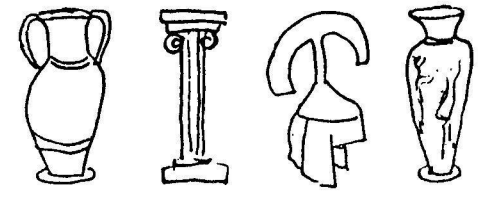
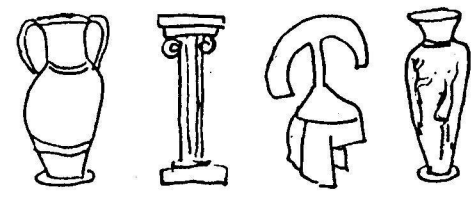
SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



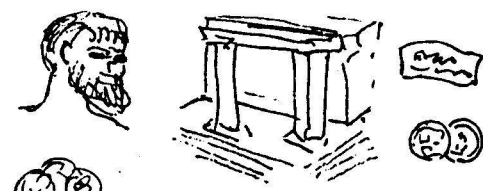
SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



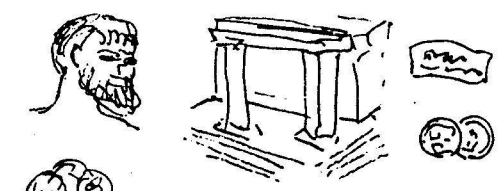
SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



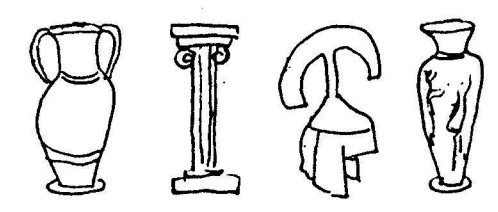
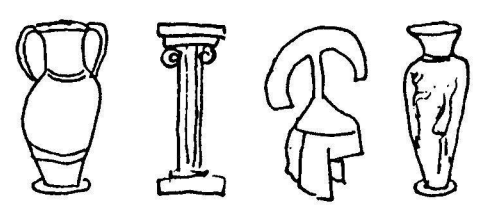
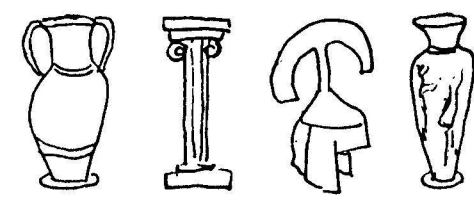
SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



SITES
AND
ARTIFACTS



In what city were the Olympic games held?

- a) Athens
- *b) Olympia
- c) Sparta

HD

Greece is just north of what major sea?

- a) Black Sea
- *b) Mediterranean Sea
- c) Red Sea

HD

The Minoans lived on what island?

- *a) Crete
- b) Sicily
- c) Cyprus

HD

What did the ancient Greeks wear while participating in athletic events?

- a) a white tunic
- b) a simple uniform with the colors of the city they represented
- *c) nothing

HD

The Iliad and the Odyssey were written by what famous author?

- *a) Homer
- b) Aesop
- c) Aristotle

HD

Athens was famous for having what kind of government during the Classical period?

- a) communist
- b) monarchy
- *c) democracy

HD

Name three ancient Olympic events.

Possibilities: wrestling, boxing, discus, javelin, long jumping, chariot racing, foot races, horse races.

HD

The Parthenon is in what city?

- *a) Athens
- b) Olympus
- c) Delphi

HD

What does the word acropolis mean?

- a) temple
- *b) high city
- c) religious statue

HD

What minor sea surrounds most of the Greek islands?

- *a) Aegean Sea
- b) Baltic Sea
- c) Black Sea

HD

Helen was queen of what city?

- a) Athens
- *b) Sparta
- c) Troy

HD

Why was the Dark Age of Greece called dark?

- a) they had bad weather all the time
- b) all their art was done in black
- *c) they left no records so we don't know much about them

HD

Who was the Greek hero who could only be injured on his heel?

- a) Perseus
- b) Agamemnon
- *c) Achilles

HD

Which city was destroyed by a wooden horse full of Greek soldiers?

- *a) Troy
- b) Sparta
- c) Athens

HD

What famous philosopher was executed by drinking poison hemlock?

- *a) Socrates
- b) Plato
- c) Aristotle

HD

What is a hoplite?

- a) spear
- b) ship
- *c) soldier

HD

What is a trireme?

- a) 3-sided temple
- b) coin
- *c) ship

HD

What city was known for its oracle?

- *a) Delphi
- b) Athens
- c) Olympus

HD

<p>Which city was known for its democratic government?</p> <p>a) Troy b) Sparta *c) Athens</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>What is an agora?</p> <p>*a) a marketplace b) a field c) a stone altar</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>Inside the Parthenon was a statue of what goddess?</p> <p>*a) Athena b) Hera c) Aphrodite</p> <p>HD</p>
<p>For one point a piece, name the three basic colors of Greek vases:</p> <p>red, black, white</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>The cities of Santorini and Akrotiri are on what island?</p> <p>*a) Thera b) Ithaca c) Pylos</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>What Greek author wrote fables with animals as the main characters?</p> <p>a) Homer *b) Aesop c) Socrates</p> <p>HD</p>
<p>The years 1500 BC to 1100 BC are called the _____ period.</p> <p>*a) Mycenaean b) Minoan c) Archaic</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>If you go straight south from Greece, which continent do you run in to?</p> <p>*a) Africa b) Asia c) Europe</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>The Aegean Sea is part of what larger sea?</p> <p>a) Baltic b) Adriatic *c) Mediterranean</p> <p>HD</p>
<p>Which city was known for its war-like society?</p> <p>a) Troy *b) Sparta c) Athens</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>Why was the Dark Age of Greece called dark?</p> <p>a) they had bad weather all the time b) all their art was done in black *c) they left no records so we don't know much about them</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>What was the only sweetener available to the ancient Greeks?</p> <p>a) maple sugar b) sugar cane *c) honey</p> <p>HD</p>
<p>A centaur is an imaginary creature that is half human and half _____</p> <p>*a) horse b) bull c) dog</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>How often did the ancient Greeks hold their Olympic games?</p> <p>a) once a year *b) once every four years c) once every ten years</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>For three points, name the first three letters of the Greek alphabet:</p> <p>alpha, beta, gamma</p> <p>HD</p>
<p>Why did military helmets have a crest on top?</p> <p>a) To brush off flies *b) To make them look taller than they really were c) As a disguise</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>The owl is the symbol for what goddess?</p> <p>a) Hera *b) Athena c) Aphrodite</p> <p>HD</p>	<p>What does Hellenistic mean?</p> <p>*a) anything having to do with the Greek-speaking peoples b) anything bad c) anything related to Helen of Troy</p> <p>HD</p>

Thespis made his mark in what field?

- a) philosophy
- b) geometry
- *c) drama

MJW

What were helots?

- a) the shield of the Spartans
- *b) the people subjugated by the Spartans
- c) the ships of the Spartans

MJW

The Greeks often mixed their wine with:

- *a) water
- b) honey
- c) goat's milk

MJW

A typical ancient Greek breakfast consisted of figs and some bread dipped in:

- a) goat's milk
- b) honey
- *c) wine

MJW

Once a year, the Athenians voted for their least favorite politicians. The winner of this unpopularity contest had to leave Athens. How many votes did it take to remove a politician?

- a) 60
- b) 600
- *c) 6000

MJW

How did Alexander the Great die?

- *a) of a fever
- b) he was assassinated
- c) he died in battle

MJW

Olympia's main temple was dedicated to what god?

- *a) Zeus
- b) Apollo
- c) Hermes

MJW

What was the first Greek city to mint coins?

- *a) Lydia
- b) Athens
- c) Corinth

MJW

During what centuries was the Classical Period?

- a) 1100- 800 BC
- b) 800- 500 BC
- *c) 500-300 BC

MJW

Which of these events came first?

- *a) the Mycenaeans conquer the Minoans
- b) the Greeks beat the Persians
- c) Alexander the Great conquers most of the known world

(score one point for correct answer)

MJW

Which of these events came first?

- a) The Peloponnesian Wars
- *b) The Persian War
- c) The conquest of Alexander

(score one point for correct answer)

MJW

What important piece of costuming did ancient Greek actors wear on stage?

- a) armor
- *b) mask
- c) hat with a plume

MJW

Which of these events occurred first?

- a) Athens and Sparta fight each other
- b) Athens loses its reputation as the center of Greek culture
- *c) Sparta conquers the peoples around them and turns them into "helots"

(score one point for correct answer)

MJW

Much of what we know about daily life in ancient Greece comes from what source?

- *a) pictures painted on pottery
- b) diaries left by educated women
- c) Homer's Iliad and Odyssey

MJW

When the Romans conquered Greece what was their attitude toward Greek culture?

- a) they despised it and tore down everything Greek
- b) they tolerated it but thought Roman culture was superior
- *c) they loved it and adopted many aspects Greek culture as their own

MJW

Which of these events came first?

- *a) Homer wrote The Iliad and the Odyssey
- b) Plato wrote The Republic
- c) Alexander the Great comes to power

(score one point for correct answer)

MJW

For up to three points, name three islands in the Aegean Sea.

Crete, Samothrace, Lemnos, Skyros, Lesbos, Melos, Thera, Naxos, Keos, Andros, Tenos, Paros, Kythera, Salamis, Aegina, Rhodes, Samos, Ikaria, Amorgas plus some smaller islands

MJW

What was the name of the first Persian king to wage war against the Greeks?

- a) Xerxes
- b) Artaxerxes
- *c) Darius

MJW

<p>Inside the Parthenon was a statue of what goddess?</p> <p>*a) Athena b) Hera c) Aphrodite</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>For one point a piece (max 3 pts) name three animals that the Minoans might have painted on their fresco murals:</p> <p>dolphins, octopuses, flying fish, bulls, monkeys, other Mediterranean sea creatures</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>The Peloponnesian Wars were mainly between:</p> <p>a) the Greeks and the Persians b) the Minoans and the Mycenaeans *c) the Spartans and the Athenians</p> <p>MJW</p>
<p>Name up to three things the Greeks used olives for:</p> <p>eating, cooking, cleaning, trading</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>The winner of an Olympic event received this as a prize:</p> <p>a) a gold medal *b) a laurel wreath or an apple c) a trophy</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>Who conquered the Minoans?</p> <p>a) the Cretans b) the Italians *c) the Mycenaeans</p> <p>MJW</p>
<p>What is a chiton?</p> <p>*a) a tunic (robe-like clothing) b) a round shield c) a type of shellfish Greeks thought was a delicacy</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>The statue of Nike is from what place?</p> <p>a) Rhodes *b) Samothrace c) Lemnos</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>During the Dark Ages of Greece, the buildings were generally made of:</p> <p>a) stone *b) wood c) mud and straw</p> <p>MJW</p>
<p>King Minos ruled what island?</p> <p>*a) Crete b) Cyprus c) Corsica</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>What is tyranny?</p> <p>*a) rule by a single person whose will is above the law b) rule by a military general c) rule by a select group of people</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>What is a fresco?</p> <p>a) a fresh coat of paint *b) a painting done on wet plaster c) a painting done on a sea shell</p> <p>MJW</p>
<p>Greece is located on what peninsula?</p> <p>*a) Balkan b) Baltic c) Adriatic</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>What kind of people could vote in Athens?</p> <p>a) anyone b) just men *c) just male citizens over a certain age</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>What did Pythagoras study?</p> <p>*a) geometry b) philosophy c) botany</p> <p>MJW</p>
<p>Who was queen Helen's king?</p> <p>a) Agamemnon *b) Menelaos c) Paris</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>Terra cotta figurines are made of:</p> <p>*a) clay b) wood c) bronze</p> <p>MJW</p>	<p>Who founded the sciences of botany, zoology, biology, and medicine?</p> <p>a) Plato b) Archimedes *c) Aristotle</p> <p>MJW</p>

The Geometric Period of Greek art was during what centuries?

- a) 1500-1100 BC
- *b) 1100-800 BC
- c) 800-500 BC

PFR

What is an ostrakon?

- *a) a piece of pottery used as a voting token
- b) the speaker's platform in the marketplace
- c) the elected leader of the political assembly in Athens

PFR

The Greek alphabet is based on the alphabet of the"

- a) Minoans
- b) Ionians
- *c) Phoenicians

PFR

What natural disaster struck Crete and other nearby islands and helped cause the downfall of the Minoan civilization between 1500 and 1400 BC?

- *a) earthquake
- b) flood
- c) drought

PFR

What god was worshipped at Delphi?

- a) Zeus
- b) Poseidon
- *c) Apollo

PFR

During what centuries was the Archaic Period?

- a) 1500-1100 BC
- b) 1100- 800 BC
- *c) 800-500 BC

PFR

Who wrote "The Republic?"

- a) Socrates
- *b) Plato
- c) Aristotle

PFR

From about 460 to 429 BC the city of Athens experience a "Golden Age" under the leadership of what statesman?

- *a) Pericles
- b) Xenophon
- c) Euripides

PFR

What kind of columns are on the Parthenon?

- *a) Doric
- b) Ionic
- c) Corinthian

PFR

The amphora, kylix, alabaster, oinochoe and stamnos were types of:

- a) buildings
- b) altars
- *c) vases

PFR

What is bronze made of?

- *a) copper and tin
- b) copper and iron
- c) tin and iron

PFR

Who wrote an oath for doctors?

- a) Archimedes
- b) Hippias
- *c) Hippocrates

PFR

The famous statue of the discus thrower is from what era?

- a) Hellenistic
- *b) Classical
- c) Archaic

PFR

How old was Alexander when he came to power?

- a) 16
- *b) 20
- c) 32

PFR

Who was Alexander the Great's teacher?

- a) Plato
- *b) Aristotle
- c) Herodotus

PFR

Philip II of Macedonia's son was:

- *a) Alexander the Great
- b) Pericles
- b) Spartacus

PFR

Who discovered the principle of water displacement while sitting in his bathtub?

- a) Hippocrates
- b) Pythagoras
- *c) Archimedes

PFR

After Alexander's death, Athens began to decline as the center of Greek culture. The new center of Greek culture became:

- a) Sparta
- b) Rome
- *c) Alexandria (Egypt)

PFR

<p>What was the main weapon of the trireme?</p> <p>*a) an underwater ram on the bow b) a crew of archers c) a lightweight catapult</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>The phrase "Know thyself" came from what source?</p> <p>a) Socrates said it *b) It is carved on the Delphi oracle c) It is one of Aesop's morals</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>Socrates was a critique of a certain group of intellectuals known as:</p> <p>a) Gnostics b) Pantheists *c) Sophists</p> <p>OMH</p>
<p>Who said: "A bad beginning makes a bad end."</p> <p>*a) Euripides b) Socrates c) Sophocles</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>The coin was introduced to replace bartering in approximately what year?</p> <p>a) 1100 b) 800 *c) 600</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>The Mycenaeans were conquered by the:</p> <p>a) Minoans *b) Dorians c) Ionians</p> <p>OMH</p>
<p>Which god was the messenger?</p> <p>*a) Hermes b) Artemis c) Ares</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>What city lies on the land bridge between the territories of Peloponnesus and Attica?</p> <p>*a) Corinth b) Delphi c) Thebes</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>What is the name of the ferry man who was said to take the souls of the dead across the river Styx?</p> <p>a) Hades b) Cerberus *c) Charon</p> <p>OMH</p>
<p>What occurred on the first day of the ancient Olympics?</p> <p>a) the foot races *b) a religious ceremony c) the chariot races</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>Athens lies in what district?</p> <p>a) Euboia b) Thessaly *c) Attica</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>Amphitheaters were dedicated to what god?</p> <p>a) Zeus b) Apollo *c) Dionysus</p> <p>OMH</p>
<p>The theatre at Epidauros could seat approximately:</p> <p>a) 1200 *b) 12,000 c) 120,000</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>What does "demos" mean?</p> <p>*a) the citizens b) the country c) the law</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>The area where the chorus stood during a Greek drama was called:</p> <p>a) the stage *b) the orchestra c) the amphitheater</p> <p>OMH</p>
<p>If you were a father in ancient Greece and your newborn baby was brought for you to see for the first time, what would you be expected to do?</p> <p>*a) decide whether or not to keep it b) name it c) offer a thanksgiving sacrifice to Zeus</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>The servant who accompanied a young Athenian boy to school was called a:</p> <p>*a) pedagogue b) sophist c) hetairai</p> <p>OMH</p>	<p>In American dollars, how much did it cost to build the Parthenon?</p> <p>a) \$350,00 b) \$3.5 million *c) \$350 million</p> <p>OMH</p>

