



## Ancient Greece Scavenger Hunt

Learn about the ancient past of Greece – the birthplace of Western civilisation, whose magnificent achievements in government, science, philosophy and the arts, still influence our lives today.

1. Describe the physical terrain of ancient Greece?
2. Where did the Greeks establish their city states and why?
3. What was the acropolis?
4. Why did the ancient Greeks establish overseas colonies and trading posts?
5. Which group was the only group that could own land and take part in government?
6. Who made up the group of noncitizens?
7. Who headed the household in ancient Greece?
8. What was the role of the wife?
9. Who had legal control of women?
10. At what age did women marry?
11. What is a dowry and who controlled it?
12. Who received an education in ancient Greece?
13. What type of education did boys receive in Sparta?
14. What foods were consumed in the Greek diet?
15. What type of clothing did men and women wear in ancient Greece?
16. What did ancient Greeks believe?
17. What were oracles?
18. What role did deities (priests and priestesses) play?
19. What was the most important oracle?
20. What features did Greek deities have?
21. Where did the chief deities live?
22. Which deities ruled over Olympus?
23. Name some of the Olympians?
24. What did Greek men do for recreation?
25. What did Greek women do for recreation?
26. What type of events occurred at religious festivals in ancient Greece?
27. Name the most famous religious festival and who it was in honour of?
28. What industry did most ancient Greeks live by?
29. What types of goods did ancient Greeks manufacture?
30. What did ancient Greeks do with surplus goods?
31. Who were the Greek's major trading partners?
32. How were goods transported?
33. What is *philosophy*?
34. Who are considered the most important Greek philosophers?
35. How were philosophers regarded in ancient Greece?
36. What happened to Socrates?
37. What disciplines did ancient Greeks pioneer?
38. Name the literary forms introduced by ancient Greek writers?
39. What type of government did some ancient Greek city-states have during the 500's B.C.?
40. What role did women play in the democracy?
41. Describe the democratic rights of citizens in Athens.
42. What type of government system was in place in Sparta?
43. Which city-state was the only one to have a standing army?
44. Which city-state had the largest navy?

45. What battle formation dominated Greek warfare for 300 years?
46. What were the Persian Wars?
47. Who won the Battle of Marathon in 490 B.C. between Athens and Persia?
48. Who won the war between Greece and King Xerxes I of Persia?
49. Which two Greek city-states rivalled each other for dominance of the Greek world during the middle and late 400's B.C.?
50. Which kingdom, to the north of Greece, conquered Greece in 338 B.C.?

**To learn more about ancient Greece see the *Related Information* tab located at the top of your screen.**

## ANSWERS - Ancient Greece Scavenger Hunt

1. The territory of ancient Greece consisted chiefly of a mountainous peninsula that jutted into the Mediterranean Sea, numerous islands near the peninsula, and the west coast of Asia Minor.
2. The Greeks established their city states in the small valleys and along the coast where the most fertile land lay.
3. The acropolis was a fortified hill within the city for defence.
4. Shortages of food and natural resources in Greece forced the ancient Greeks to depend on overseas trade for needed goods.
5. Only citizens could own land and take part in government.
6. Noncitizens consisted of women, slaves, and serfs.
7. The husband headed the household in ancient Greece and was responsible for its members.
8. The wife ran the household and raised the children. In prosperous families, the wife supervised slaves, who looked after the children and did most of the work.
9. Women were under the legal control of her father before marriage, and was under the legal control of her husband after marriage.
10. Most girls married in their mid-teens in arranged marriages.
11. A dowry was a daughter's share of her family's money or property. It was given as a gift when the daughter married. Her husband controlled the dowry but had to return it if they divorced. Normally, the dowry would pass on to her children.
12. Only the children of citizens received an education in ancient Greece. Very few girls attended school, but some learned to read at home.
13. Education in Sparta differed greatly from education in Athens. The Spartans wanted to build a tough, warlike people, so focused on military training. At the age of 7, boys were sent to military camps, where they learned to accept severe discipline and to endure harsh conditions. Even girls engaged in physical competition.
14. The Greek diet was based on such grains as wheat and barley to make bread, cakes and porridge. They ate a variety of fruits and vegetables and proteins such as eggs, poultry, and fish.
15. Greek men and women wore a belted garment of linen or wool. Most men's garments hung to the knees. A woman's garment fell to the ankles. Sandals were the chief footwear.
16. The Greeks believed that certain deities (gods and goddesses) watched over them and directed daily events. They also believed that their deities could foretell the future.
17. Oracles were shrines.
18. Deities supposedly spoke through the priests and priestesses to answer questions and reveal the future.
19. Delphi was the most important oracle.
20. Greek deities resembled human beings, except for their immortality and superhuman powers.
21. The chief deities lived on Mount Olympus and were known as Olympians.
22. Zeus and his wife, Hera, ruled over Olympus.
23. Zeus, Hera, Aphrodite, Apollo, Ares, and Athena.
24. Greek men enjoyed talking with friends in the agora or at drinking parties, called symposiums, in their homes. Greek men also liked sports, and they exercised and swam at public sports facilities.
25. Greek women were permitted little entertainment outside the home, except for religious festivals.
26. At religious festivals, athletes competed in such events as wrestling, boxing, foot and chariot races, jumping, and javelin throwing. Religious festivals also included feasts, colourful processions, and performances of plays.
27. The Olympic Games, the most famous of these festivals, were held every four years in honour of Zeus.
28. Most ancient Greeks lived by farming or herding. Entire families helped with planting and harvesting.
29. Ancient Greeks manufactured all products by hand, these included pottery, armour, and clothing.
30. Greek merchants sold surplus goods abroad in exchange for slaves and such products as grain, timber, and metals.
31. The Greek's major trading partners included Egypt; Sicily; and Scythia.

32. Sea travel was far more important than land travel. Merchant ships sailed along the mainland coast, among the islands, and overseas.
33. Philosophy means 'love of wisdom'. It is the speculation about the underlying substances of the universe and how the universe operated. It is also the investigation of knowledge and reality and the search to define notions such as good and evil.
34. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are considered the most important Greek philosophers.
35. Most people in ancient Greece were suspicious of philosophers and their theories. They continued to believe in traditional values and religion.
36. In 399. B.C. an Athenian jury sentenced Socrates to death, charging him with corrupting young men and not believing the gods of the city.
37. The ancient Greeks were pioneers in medicine, physics, biology, and mathematics.
38. Lyric and epic poetry, tragic and comic drama, and history.
39. Some city-states began a move toward democracy. They granted all citizens the right to vote on government policies, hold political office, and serve on a jury.
40. Women had no political rights.
41. Every male Athenian citizen had the right to vote in an assembly that passed laws and determined government policies. The voters also elected Athenian generals. Each year, the citizens drew lots to select a council of 500 men. The council ran day-to-day business of government. Jurors were chosen by lot.
42. Sparta was an oligarchy where a few powerful people rule. Sparta was governed by 5 officials, called ephors, and the gerousia, a council made up of 28 elders and kings. Two kings headed the army.
43. Sparta
44. Athens, which included hundreds of warships, each powered by 170 oarsmen.
45. The phalanx – where armed foot soldiers lined up in a loose formation, usually 8 rows deep. It marched toward the opposing side with spears and swords until one side broke and ran.
46. The Persian Wars were a series of wars fought between the ancient Greek city-states and the rapidly expanding Persian Empire.
47. The Athenian army was outnumbered by the Persians, but it defeated the Persian army at the Battle of Marathon in 490 B.C.
48. The Greeks defeated Xerxes and sunk about half the Persian fleet and defeated the remaining Persian forces.
49. Athens and Sparta.
50. Macedonia.