

**Interactive
Student Notebook
Compatible**

IMPACT of the GREEKS

Stations Activity

#1 The Acropolis Athens

#2 Virtual Field Trip

#3 Now, to the US!
Why do you think the US modeled their government buildings off of the Greeks' buildings?

THE OLYMPIC GAMES
#4 Sporting Events
List 5 sports in Ancient Olympics

Connections to Today
Similarities to the Modern Olympics
Differences from the Modern Olympics

Ancient Greek CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Pulley Block	Astrolabe	Wood Screw
Herodotus	Hippocrates	Thales of Miletus
Olympics	Columns	Zeus

Aristotle

CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS Checkpoint Quiz A

Level 1: Matching

Match each invention with its description:

ACQUEDUCT	A. Used for transferring water for irrigation
DOCK	B. An architectural feature that made buildings stronger
SEISMOGRAPH	C. An instrument used to make astronomical measurements
WHEEL	D. A simple machine used to make lifting heavy things easier

Level 2: Multiple Choice

2. Which of the following would best describe how the Greek theater has impacted our world today?

- Going to an arena to watch your favorite NBA basketball team play.
- Watching a YouTube video on your phone.
- Playing your favorite video game on your phone.

3. The Greeks are responsible for the development of the scientific method, predicting the eclipses of the sun, and artistic depictions of the gods Zeus, and the first cities (as formed for an audience).

Which of the following would best describe these contributions?

- Scientific and cultural advancements.
- Concepts of government and colonization.
- Spread of religion.
- Science and systems of labor.

4. Circle the two pictures below that show examples of Greek architecture.

8 interactive stations

The History HUB

Impact of the Greeks

Days: 5 days

Unit: Ancient Greece

Learning Goal:

1.2 - Students can explain the impact that Ancient Greece had on later civilizations.

Lesson Activities:

DAY 1

Activity 1: Warm-Up

Make a prediction: What is a golden age?

Activity 2: Contributions Stations

- Before class, post the stations documents around the classroom.
- Students will work with a partner to record information about each station.
- Using a timer from <https://www.online-stopwatch.com/classroom-timers/> provide students 10-15 minutes at each station (or allow students to work at their own pace).
- *Differentiation Option:* Eliminate more complex level 4.0 questions for low-level students.

DAY 2

Activity 1: Warm-Up

Identify and describe two contributions of the Ancient Greeks.

Activity 2: Finish Contributions Stations

- Provide students time (~20 minutes) to finish the gallery walk.

Activity 3: Impact of the Greeks Checkpoint *(optional formative assessment)*

- This checkpoint will be used as a formative assessment to determine students' understanding of the material.

DAY 3

Activity 1: Warm-Up

Which contribution had the biggest impact on Greek society? Explain your reasoning.

Activity 2: Impact of the Greeks Flipbook

- Have students cut out the Impacts of the Greeks flipbook and glue into their SMASH Books.
- Using the information they gathered from the Gallery Walk, students will identify 3 key details about each contribution and 2 ways that contribution has impacted our lives today.
- If students finish early, they should decorate the front of the flaps to represent the information.

DAY 4

Activity 1: Warm-Up

How did the Ancient Greeks impact our lives today?

Activity 2: Card Sort Regrouping

- Before class, prepare three manila envelopes for the mission:
 1. Tape the Blue Group mission on the front of an envelope (I recommend printing the mission

on blue paper if possible). Inside the envelope, you will place the 24 vocabulary words AND the 24 definitions.

2. Tape the Green Group mission on the front of an envelope (I recommend printing the mission on green paper if possible). Inside the envelope, you will place only the 24 vocabulary words.
 3. Tape the Purple Group mission on the front of an envelope (I recommend printing the mission on purple paper if possible). Inside the envelope, you will place only the 24 vocabulary words.
- Based on students' scores on the Impact of the Greeks Checkpoint formative assessment, assign students to one of the following groups:
 - Low Level (Blue Group): Students will match the 24 vocabulary word cards with the corresponding definitions. When they have finished, give each student their next mission, printed on blue paper if possible. Students will individually write a summary of the Ancient Greeks using all 24 vocabulary words.
 - Mid-Level (Green Group): Students will organize the 24 vocabulary word cards in order from Most Important to Least Important. When they have finished, give each student their next mission, printed on green paper if possible. Students will individually write an explanation for why the top 4 vocabulary words are the most important and the bottom 1 is the least important.
 - High Level (Purple Group): Students will choose the five most important vocabulary words. When they have finished, pass out their next mission, printed on purple paper if possible. Students will individually write a prediction for what our lives would be like today without each of those contributions.

DAY 5

Activity 1: Warm-Up

Summarize the main contributions of the Ancient Greeks.

Activity 2: Impact of the Greeks Quiz

- This quiz is designed to be similar to the Impact of the Greeks Checkpoint, but should be taken as a grade.

Accommodations:

- Modified gallery walk questions for low-level learners
- Differentiated card sort activities

Materials:

- Warm-Ups/SMASH Book
- Greek Contributions stations
- Computer/device for each student
- Greek Contributions worksheet
- Impact of the Greeks flipbook
- Scissors, glue, colored pencils
- Impact of the Greeks Checkpoint formative assessment
- Card Sort vocabulary cards
- Card Sort mission activities
- Manila folders
- Impact of the Greeks Quiz

Name _____

Date _____

Bell _____

Ancient Greek CONTRIBUTIONS

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Video: Scan the QR Code and
watch the YouTube video.

#1

#2 Sporting Events

List 5+ sports in Ancient Olympics:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

#3 Connections to Today

Similarities to the Modern Olympics:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Differences from the Modern Olympics:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

FAMOUS PHILOSOPHERS

#1 Socrates

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

#2 Plato

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

#3 Aristotle

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

INNOVATIVE INVENTIONS

#1 What are they used for?

Explain how each invention works:

Pulley Block:

Astrolabe:

Woodscrew:

#2 What about today?

What modern-day technology came from each of the earlier Greek inventions?

Pulley Block → _____

Astrolabe → _____

Woodscrew → _____

#3 Create a Flipgrid Video

Scan the QR Code to pull up the Flipgrid website. You will make a short video that answers the following question:

**Which Greek invention was the most important?
Explain the invention's impact on Greek society as well as our lives today.**

LANGUAGE LINGO

#1 What does each root word mean?

Anti -

Auto-

Bio-

Dem-

Geo-

#2 Modern Mix-Up

What modern words use these root words?

Anti-

Auto-

Bio-

Dem-

Geo-

#3 your Greek Identity

Look at the meaning of each of the Greek letters and write your name using Greek letters.

PLAYS AND POEMS

#1 The Theater of Apollo

Analyze the image of the Greek theater and compare and contrast to modern movie theaters.

Similarities to modern movie theaters:

- 1.
- 2.

Differences from modern movie theaters:

- 1.
- 2.

#2 The Odyssey poem

Homer, the author of The Iliad about the Trojan War, also wrote a fictional work called The Odyssey.

Write a 1-sentence summary of the excerpt from the poem:

ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE

#1 Features of the Buildings

List 3 features or characteristics of the Greek buildings:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

#2 Virtual Field Trip

Scan the QR Code to go to the 360 video of the Acropolis. While watching the video, you can move the screen so you are looking in all directions.

What are your reactions to seeing the ruins of the Acropolis in Athens?

#3 Now, to the United States!

Analyze the pictures of buildings in Washington D.C. in the United States.

Why do you think the US modeled their government buildings off of the Greeks' buildings?

MATH AND SCIENCE

#1 Hippocrates

Identify 3 important details from the passage.

1.

2.

3.

#2 Thales of Miletus

Identify 3 important details from the passage.

1.

2.

3.

GODS AND GODDESSES

#1 Who were the gods?

For each god and goddess, write down their powers and impact.

Aphrodite:

Apollo:

Ares:

Artemis:

Athena

Demeter:

Dionysus:

Hades:

Hephaestus:

Hera:

Hermes:

Hestia:

Poseidon:

Zeus:

#2 Impact of the gods

Why did the Greeks pray to the gods?

Ancient Architecture

#1

The Acropolis

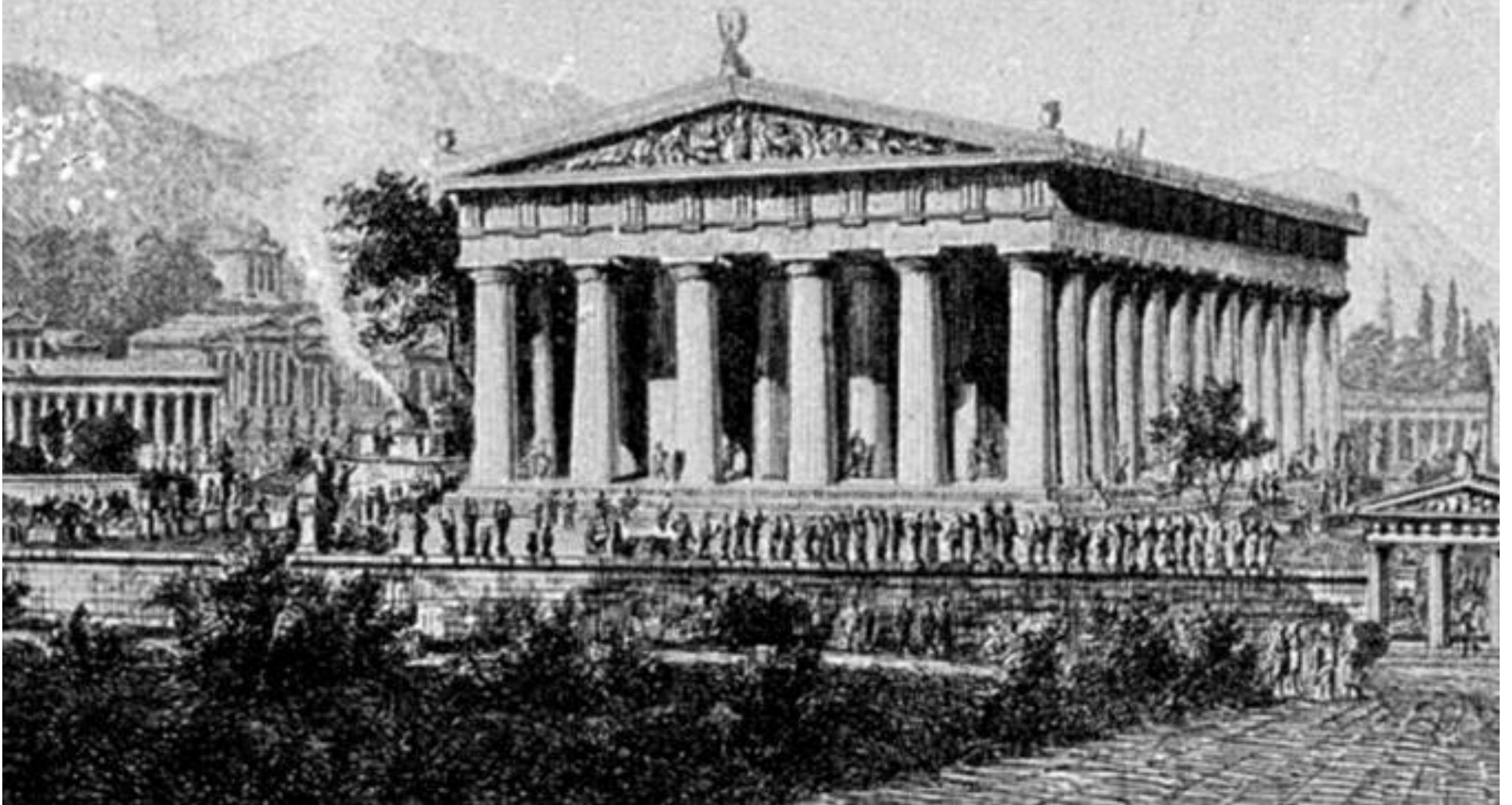
Athens



#1

The Temple of Zeus

Olympia



#1

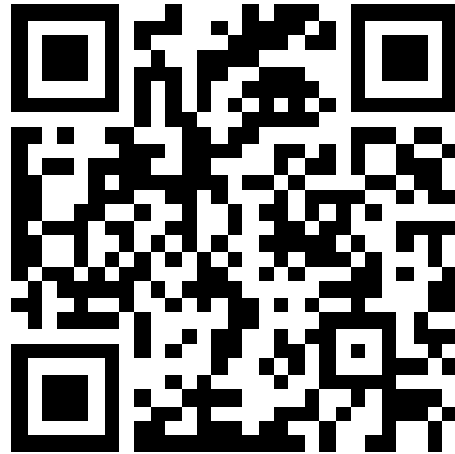
The Parthenon

Athens





Virtual Field Trip



On your computer, scan the QR Code to pull up the 360° video. Drag the screen in different directions to look around.

#3

Now, to the US!

Why do you think the
US modeled their
government buildings
off of the Greeks'
buildings?



Plays and Poems

#1

The Theatre of Apollo

Delphi



#2

The Odyssey

By Homer

About the Reading *The Odyssey takes place after the Trojan War has ended. It describes the adventures of another hero, Odysseus (oh-DIS-ee-uhs), as he makes his way home to his kingdom of Ithaca. His voyage is full of obstacles—including the two sea monsters described in this passage. The idea for these monsters probably came from an actual strait in the Mediterranean Sea, where a jagged cliff rose on one side and dangerous whirlpools churned on the other.*

And all this time,
in travail, sobbing, gaining on the current,
we rowed into the strait—Scylla to port
and on our starboard beam Charybdis, dire
gorge of the salt sea tide. ❶ By heaven! when she
vomited, all the sea was like a cauldron
seething over intense fire, when the mixture
suddenly heaves and rises.

The shot spume
soared to the landside heights, and fell like rain.
But when she swallowed the sea water down
we saw the funnel of the maelstrom, heard
the rock bellowing all around, and dark
sand raged on the bottom far below. ❷
My men all blanched against the gloom, our eyes
were fixed upon that yawning mouth in fear
of being devoured.

Then Scylla made her strike,
whisking six of my best men from the ship.
I happened to glance aft at ship and oarsmen
and caught sight of their arms and legs, dangling
high overhead. Voices came down to me
in anguish, calling my name for the last time . . . ❸

We rowed on.
The Rocks were now behind; Charybdis, too,
and Scylla dropped astern.

❶ Odysseus is the speaker. He is referring to himself and his crew.

Why might the crew be sobbing?

❷ Three times a day, the monster Charybdis (cuh-RIB-duhs) takes in water and then spits it out.

❸ Like many Greek monsters, Scylla (SIL-uh) is part human and part animal. She has the body of a woman, six heads with snake-like necks, and twelve feet.

Language
Lingo

#1

Anti-
(against)

#1

Auto-
(self)

#1

Bio-
(life)

#1

Dem-
(people)

#1

Geo-
(earth)

#2 Modern Mix-Up

What modern words use the root words? List as many as you can for each.

#3 Your Greek Identity

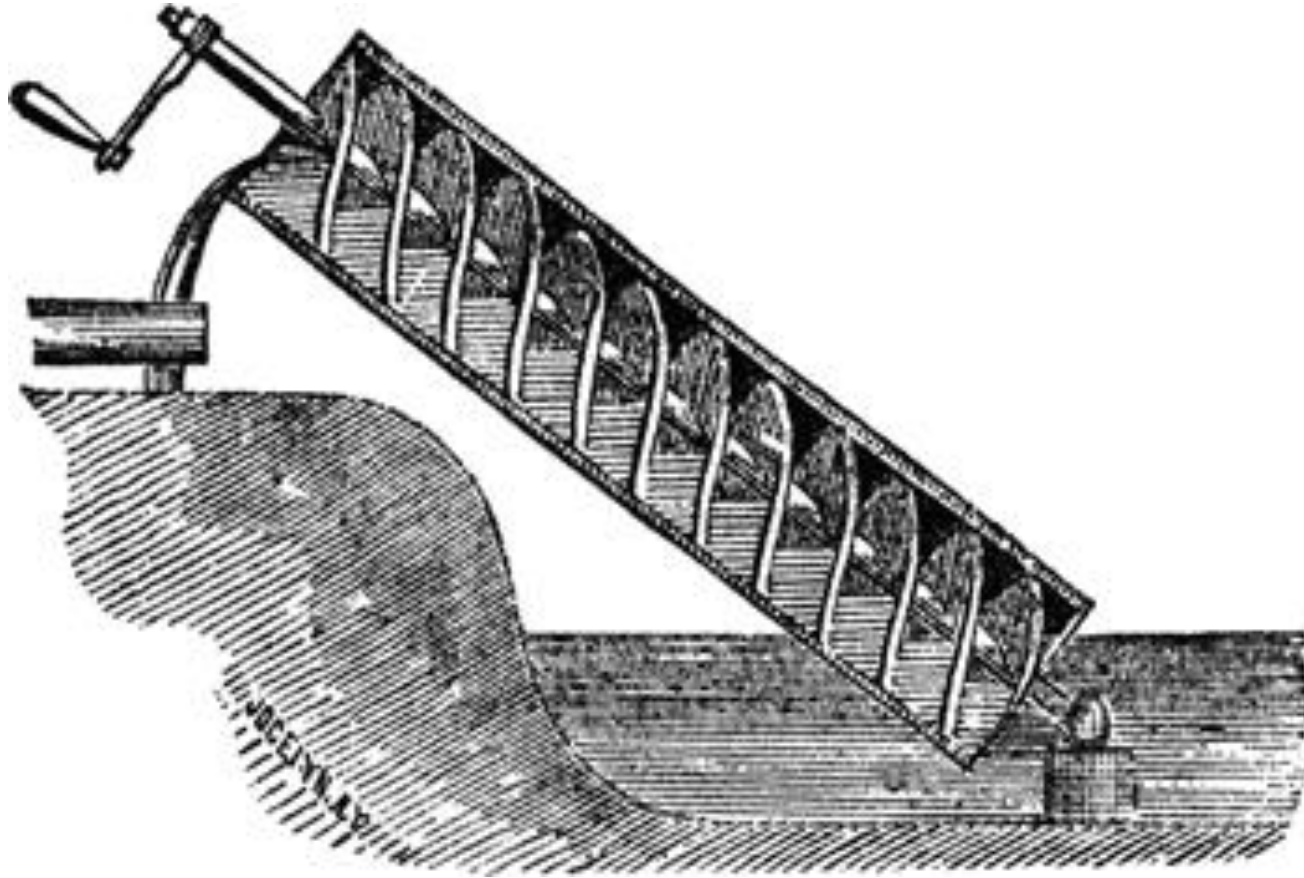
Write your
name
using the
Greek
letters.

Capital	Lower-case	Greek name	English
A	α	Alpha	a
B	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g
Δ	δ	Delta	d
E	ε	Epsilon	e
Z	ζ	Zeta	z
H	η	Eta	h
Θ	θ	Theta	th
I	ι	Iota	i
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
O	\omicron	Omicron	o
Π	π	Pi	p
P	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ	Sigma	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Y	υ	Upsilon	u
Φ	ϕ	Phi	ph
X	χ	Chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omega	o

Innovative Inventions

#1

Wood Screw



This invention is used for irrigation systems, by transferring water from low pools of water into irrigation ditches. The wood screw was invented by Archimedes in about 300 B.C.

#1

Pulley Block



The pulley block and crane made construction of buildings a lot more efficient. This allowed for workers to lift heavier materials. The pulley block and crane were both invented around 515 B.C.

#1

Astrolabe



The astrolabe was used by astronomers and navigators to locate the positions of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars. It was invented by Hipparchus in 150 B.C. and worked similar to a primitive calculator.

#2 what about today?

What modern-day technology
came from each of the earlier
Greek inventions?



Flipgrid Video

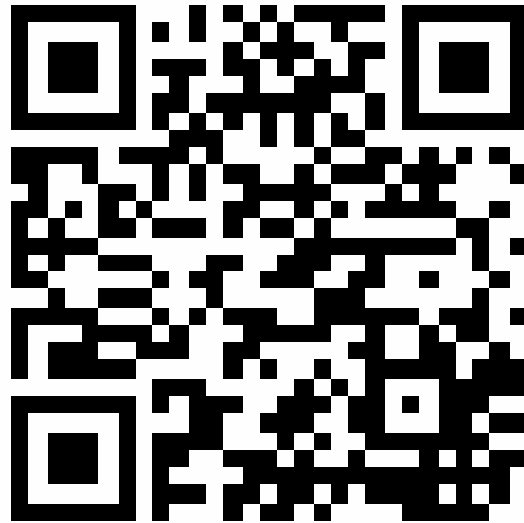


On your computer, scan the QR Code to pull up the FlipGrid site. Click on the Inventions topic to record your video.

Gods and Goddesses



Who Were The Gods?



On your computer, scan the QR code to pull up the website on Greek mythology. Record information about each god and goddess.



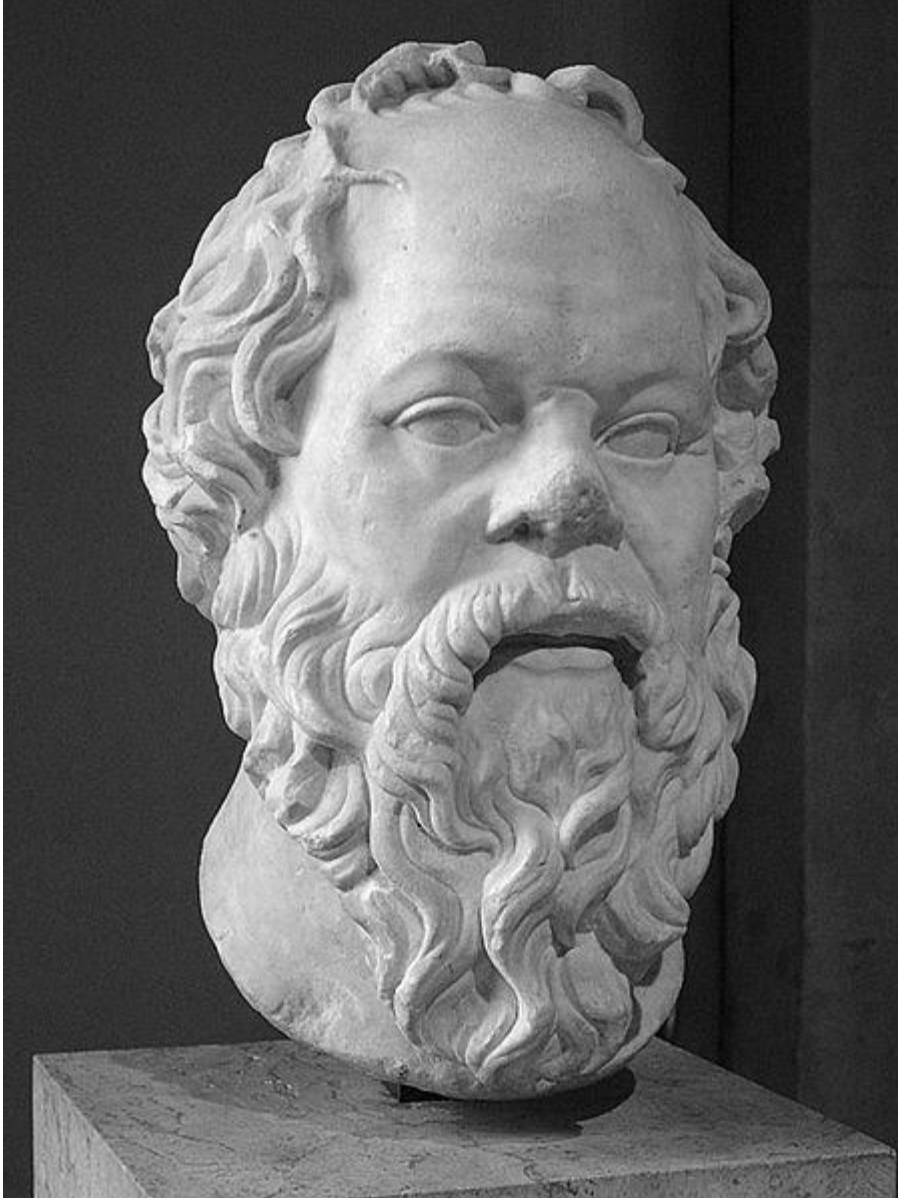
Impact of the Gods

Why did the Greeks pray to the gods? Be specific.

Famous Philosophers

Socrates

#1



Socrates was an Athenian philosopher who believed that all people could discover truth if they knew how to think. He thought that by questioning everything, people would be able to find knowledge and wisdom in the world around them. His questions were designed to make a person arrive step-by-step at a final conclusion, or truth. This form of questioning is known as the **Socratic Method**.

However, many Athenians did not react well to Socrates' teachings and believed that his form of questioning was a threat to Athens. They accused him of denying the gods, corrupting the young, and trying to overthrow the government.

In 399 B.C., Socrates was tried before a jury. He was found guilty and was sentenced to death by drinking poisonous hemlock juice.

Later, the Athenians regretted having executed Socrates and put up a statue in his honor.

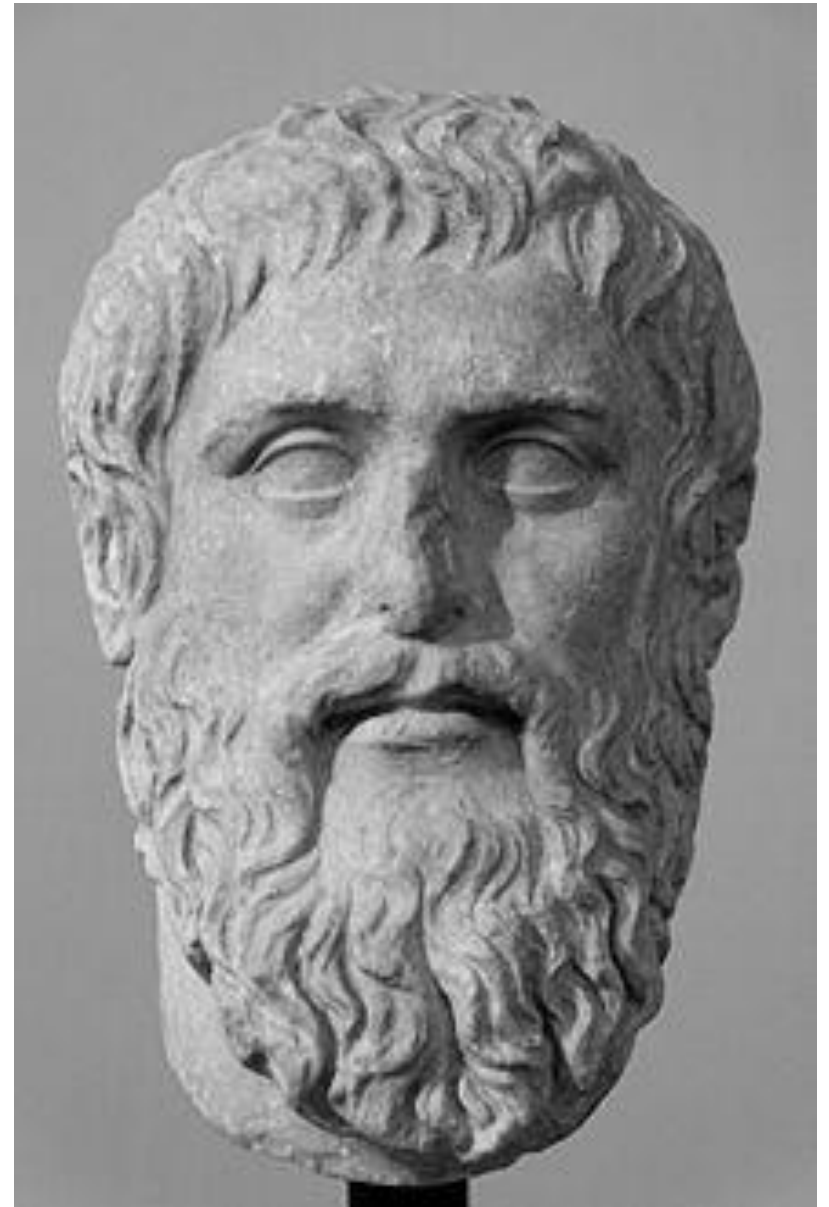


Plato

Plato was a student of Socrates and learned a lot from him. In 411 B.C., Plato set up a school in Athens, where he trained government leaders. This school, called *The Academy*, was run by Plato for 40 years, but lasted almost 900 years after Plato's death.

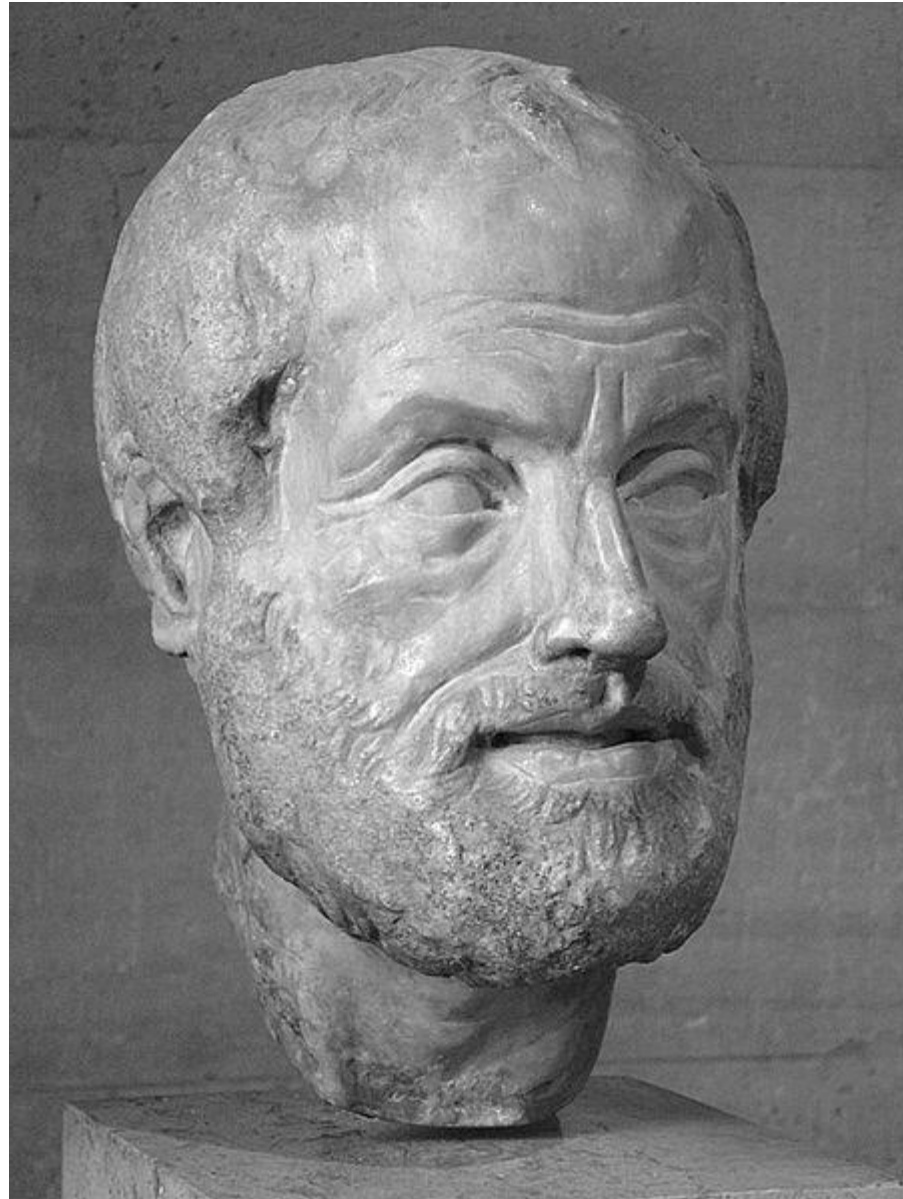
Plato believed in order and structure. He thought that political liberty (such as voting and citizenship) was disorderly and he did not believe in it. Instead, he believed that only the wise and the good should rule.

Throughout his life, Plato wrote many books, including *The Republic*. This was the first book ever written on **political science**, or the study of government.



#3

Aristotle



Aristotle was one of Plato's brightest students at The Academy. He believed in using one's senses to discover the laws that rule the world. He was the first to *classify*, or group together, plants and animals that are similar to each other. This system is still used today and has helped scientists handle a lot of information in an orderly way.

Aristotle is also known for his ability to reason. He developed the **syllogism**, which is a method of reasoning that uses three related statements. For example:

Athenians are Greeks.
Socrates is an Athenian.
Therefore, Socrates is Greek.

The Olympic Games

#1 Video Clip



On your computer, scan the QR Code to pull up the YouTube video.

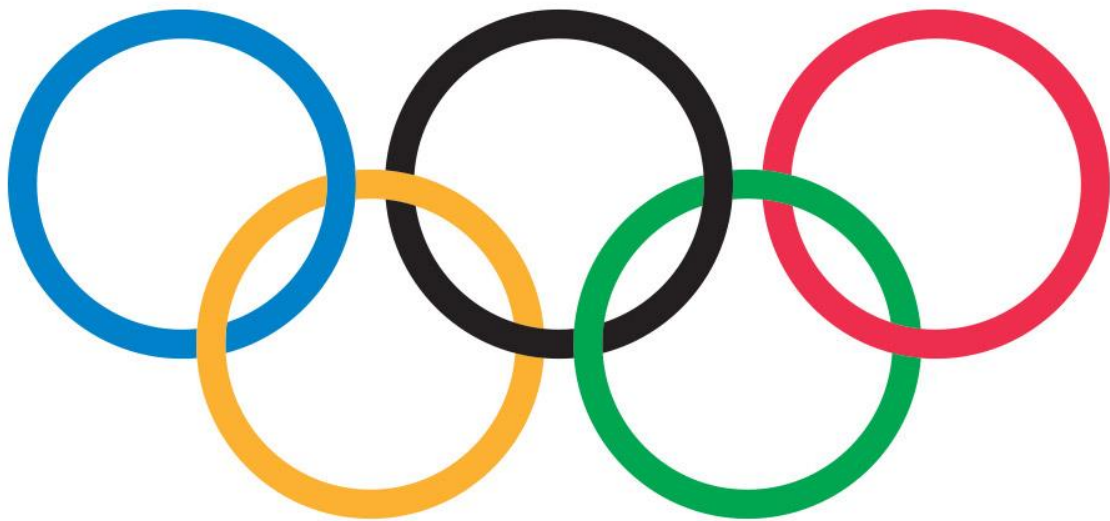
#2 Sporting Events

List 5+ sports in Ancient Olympics.



Connections

List 3 similarities and 3 differences between today's Olympics and the Ancient Olympics.



Math and Science



A common medical practice during Hippocrates' time was called "bloodletting", a procedure where the release of blood was believed to prevent or cure disease.

Hippocrates

"The Father of Medicine"

Hippocrates traveled throughout Greece diagnosing illnesses and curing sick people. He was the first doctor to believe that diseases came from natural causes. At the time, other doctors thought diseases were caused by evil spirits or revenge from the gods.

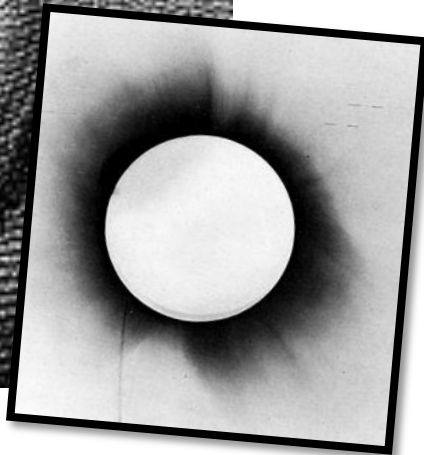
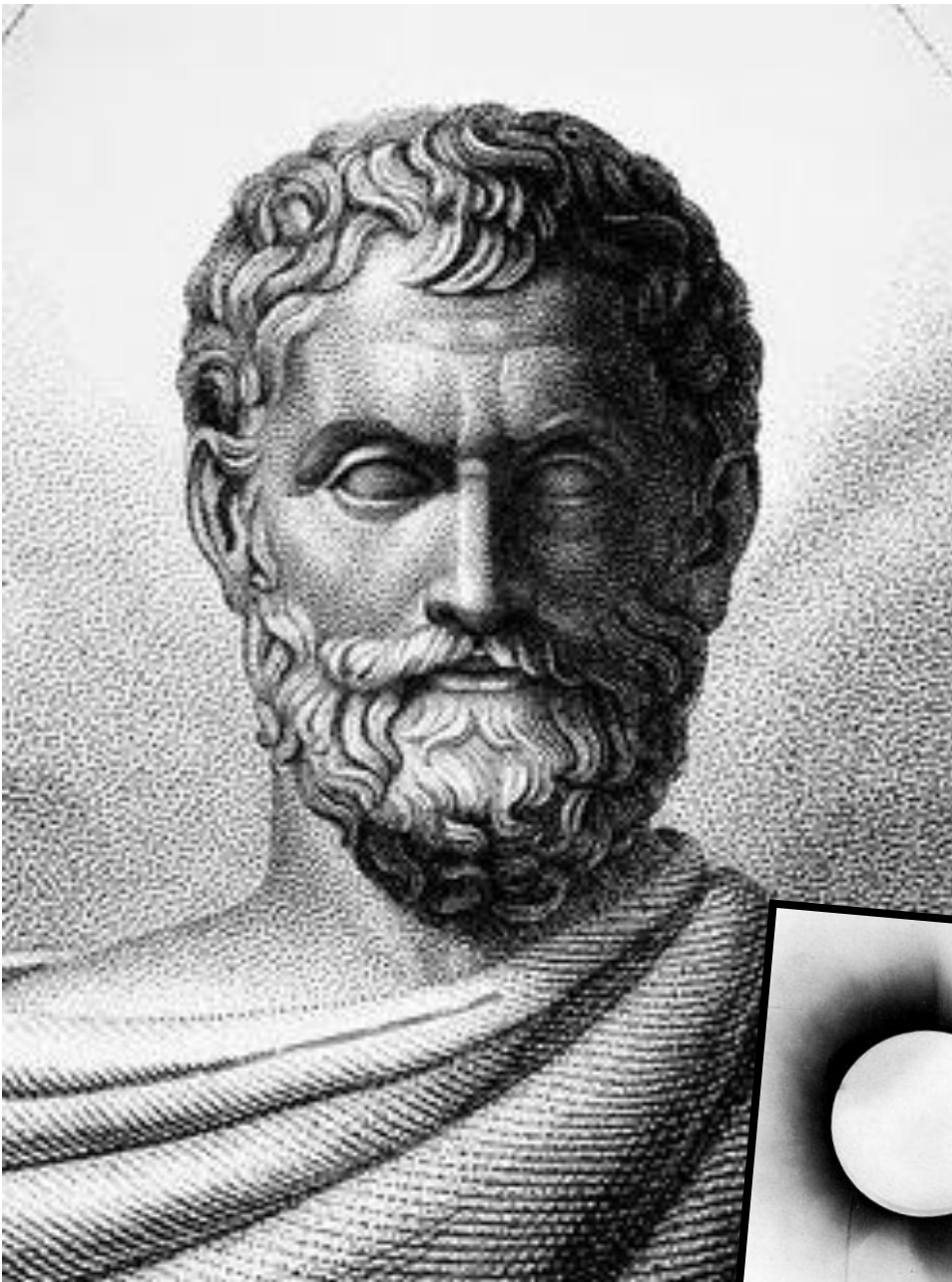
The Hippocratic Oath—an oath used by doctors today—came from Hippocrates. In this oath, doctors promise to do their very best for their patients and never lie to them about their diseases.



Thales of Miletus

Thales of Miletus is the first known Greek scientist. He is most well-known for developing the first two steps of the scientific method, which is the process used by scientists to study something. According to Thales, a scientist first needs to collect information, and second, needs to form a hypothesis.

Thales spent his life studying the stars, planets, and the moon, as was able to predict a solar eclipse in 585 B.C. This shows how advanced Thales' knowledge of space and mathematics was for the time period.



Name _____

Date _____

Bell _____

GREEK CONTRIBUTIONS

→ Checkpoint Quiz A

Level 1: Matching

1. Match each invention with its description:

_____ astrolabe

_____ pulley block

_____ wood screw

_____ column

- a. Used for transferring water for irrigation
- b. An architectural feature that made buildings stronger
- c. An instrument used to make astronomical measurements
- d. A simple machine used to make lifting heavy things easier

Level 2: Multiple Choice

2. Which of the following would best describe how the Greek theater has impacted our world today?
- a. Going to an arena to watch your favorite NBA basketball team play.
 - b. Reading your favorite book about the gods of Mount Olympus.
 - c. Watching a YouTube video on your iPhone.
 - d. Playing your favorite video game on your Xbox.
3. The Greeks are responsible for the developments of the scientific method, predicting the eclipse of the sun, an athletic competition to honor the god Zeus, and the first plays performed for an audience.

Which of the following would best categorize these contributions?

- a. Scientific and cultural advancements
- b. Concepts of government and citizenship
- c. Spread of religions
- d. Slavery and systems of labor

4. Circle the two pictures below that show examples of Greek architecture:



5. What did Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato have in common?
- a. They were all Greek scientists.
 - b. They were military leaders during the Persian Wars.
 - c. They were all teachers and thinkers.
 - d. They were famous Olympic athletes.

Level 3: Short Answer

6. Compare and contrast the Olympics of Ancient Greece and the modern Olympics from today.
7. Choose a scientific contribution of the Ancient Greeks and explain how it impacts the world today.
8. Choose a cultural contribution of the Ancient Greeks and explain how it impacts the world today.
9. Provide an example of how Greek mythology impacted the lives of Ancient Greece.

GREEK CONTRIBUTIONS

Checkpoint Quiz A

Level 1: Matching

1. Match each invention with its description:

C _____ astrolabe

D _____ pulley block

A _____ wood screw

B _____ column

- a. Used for transferring water for irrigation
- b. An architectural feature that made buildings stronger
- c. An instrument used to make astronomical measurements
- d. A simple machine used to make lifting heavy things easier

Level 2: Multiple Choice

2. Which of the following would best describe how the Greek theater has impacted our world today?
- a. **Going to an arena to watch your favorite NBA basketball team play.**
 - b. Reading your favorite book about the gods of Mount Olympus.
 - c. Watching a YouTube video on your iPhone.
 - d. Playing your favorite video game on your Xbox.
3. The Greeks are responsible for the developments of the scientific method, predicting the eclipse of the sun, an athletic competition to honor the god Zeus, and the first plays performed for an audience.

Which of the following would best categorize these contributions?

- a. **Scientific and cultural advancements**
- b. Concepts of government and citizenship
- c. Spread of religions
- d. Slavery and systems of labor

4. Circle the two pictures below that show examples of Greek architecture:



5. What did Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato have in common?
- They were all Greek scientists.
 - They were military leaders during the Persian Wars.
 - They were all teachers and thinkers.**
 - They were famous Olympic athletes.

Level 3: Short Answer

6. Compare and contrast the Olympics of Ancient Greece and the modern Olympics from today.

SIMILARITIES: COMPETITION BETWEEN DIFFERENT PLACES, MANY OF THE SAME SPORTS (SUCH AS RACING), HELD EVERY 4 YEARS

DIFFERENCES: ANCIENTS HELD THE OLYMPICS TO HONOR ZEUS, ANCIENTS DIDN'T ALLOW WOMEN TO COMPETE, MANY NEW SPORTS

7. Choose a scientific contribution of the Ancient Greeks and explain how it impacts the world today.

ANSWERS MAY INCLUDE:

- INVENTIONS (SUCH AS THE PULLEY BLOCK, WOOD SCREW, OR ASTROLABE)**
- THALES OF MILETUS**
- HIPPOCRATES**

8. Choose a cultural contribution of the Ancient Greeks and explain how it impacts the world today.

ANSWERS MAY INCLUDE:

- THE OLYMPICS**
- THE GREEK ROOT WORDS**
- HOMER**
- ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN (SUCH AS COLUMNS)**

9. Provide an example of how Greek mythology impacted the lives of Ancient Greece.

THE GODS CONTROLLED ALL ASPECTS OF GREEK LIFE, SO THE GREEKS PRAYED TO THE GODS TO BRING GOOD FORTUNE. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE GREEKS WANTED TO WIN A WAR, THEY WOULD PRAY TO ATHENA, THE GODDESS OF WAR.

Step #3 - Cut on the dotted line

Step #1 - Cut on the thick black line

Inventions

Architecture

Philosophy

Math and
Science

Sports

Language

Religion

Theater and
Literature

Step #2 - Fold on the thin black line

Impact

Description

Description

Impact

Impact

Description

Description

Impact

Impact

Description

Description

Impact

Impact

Description

Description

Impact

Pulley Block

Astrolabe

Wood Screw

Herodotus

Hippocrates

Thales of
Miletus

Olympics

Columns

Zeus

Athena

Plato

Socrates

Aristotle

Homer

The Acropolis

The Parthenon

Mythology

Greek Roots

This philosopher founded
the first Academy

This invention is used for
transferring water for
irrigation.

This architectural feature
is used to make buildings
stronger.

This figure in Greek
Mythology is the goddess
of wisdom and war.

This scientist was the first
to predict a solar eclipse.

Nicknamed "The Father of
History", this historian wrote
about the Persian Wars.

This philosopher developed
syllogism, the science of
reasoning.

This poet wrote The
Odyssey and The Iliad.

This doctor created the
Hippocratic Oath.

A famous temple in the city of Athens.

This figure of Greek Mythology was the King of the gods.

This philosopher created the Socratic Method.

This invention is used to make astronomical measurements for navigation.

This invention was used to make lifting heavy items easier.

These sporting events brought together the Greek city-states.

The religion of the Ancient Greeks.

The city center of Athens.

An example includes "dem", meaning "the people", which is used in the word democracy.



YOUR MISSION:

In the envelope, you will find 24 vocabulary words and 24 definitions. As a group, you will need to match each vocabulary word with the corresponding definition. When you think you have all of the cards correctly matched up, raise your hand and check in with the teacher. If you're correct, you will be given your next task.



Name: _____

Date: _____

YOUR MISSION:

You will now need to write a summary of this learning goal that uses each of the vocabulary words. Your summary should be at least a half-page long and include all 24 vocabulary words. Be sure to underline the vocabulary words in your summary.



Name: _____

Date: _____

YOUR MISSION:

You will now need to write a summary of this learning goal that uses each of the vocabulary words. Your summary should be at least a half-page long and include all 24 vocabulary words. Be sure to underline the vocabulary words in your summary.



YOUR MISSION:

In the envelope, you will find 24 vocabulary words from this unit. As a group, you will need to rank the cards in order from most important to least important. However, each group member needs to agree on the order and you need to have specific reasoning to support your choices. When your group has reached an agreement, raise your hand and check in with the teacher. You will then be given your next task.



GREEN GROUP

Name: _____

Date: _____

YOUR MISSION:

You will now need to explain your reasoning for why you ranked the cards in that particular order. Each explanation should be 4-5 sentences long and include specific details. You will need to explain your reasoning for the top-ranked 4 cards and the lowest-ranked 1 card, giving you a total of 5 explanations.



GREEN GROUP

Name: _____

Date: _____

YOUR MISSION:

You will now need to explain your reasoning for why you ranked the cards in that particular order. Each explanation should be 3-5 sentences long and include specific details. You will need to explain your reasoning for the top-ranked 4 cards and the lowest-ranked 1 card, giving you a total of 5 explanations.



YOUR MISSION:

In the envelope, you will find 20 vocabulary words from this unit. As a group, you will need to choose the top 5 most important contributions of the Ancient Greeks. However, each group member needs to agree on your decision. Once everyone is in agreement, raise your hand and the teacher will give you your next task.



PURPLE GROUP

Name: _____

Date: _____

YOUR MISSION:

You will now need to explain your reasoning for why you ranked the cards in that particular order. Each explanation should be 4-5 sentences long and include specific details. You will need to explain your reasoning for the top-ranked 4 cards and the lowest-ranked 1 card, giving you a total of 5 explanations.



PURPLE GROUP

Name: _____

Date: _____

YOUR MISSION:

You will now need to explain your reasoning for why you ranked the cards in that particular order. Each explanation should be 3-5 sentences long and include specific details. You will need to explain your reasoning for the top-ranked 4 cards and the lowest-ranked 1 card, giving you a total of 5 explanations.

Name _____

Date _____

Bell _____

GREEK CONTRIBUTIONS

Checkpoint Quiz B

Level 1: Matching

1. Match each person with the corresponding description. (1/2 point each)

_____ Herodotus

_____ Homer

_____ Thales of Miletus

_____ Hippocrates

_____ Socrates

_____ Aristotle

_____ Plato

_____ Athena

- a. Philosopher who created the Socratic Method
- b. The poet who wrote The Odyssey and The Iliad
- c. The Greek goddess of war and wisdom
- d. Scientist who wrote the first two steps of the Scientific Method
- e. The first doctor who created the Hippocratic Oath
- f. Founder of the Academy
- g. The father of history
- h. Philosopher who developed syllogism, the science of reasoning

Level 2: Multiple Choice

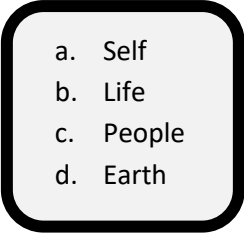
2. What sparked the Golden Age of Ancient Greece? (2.0)
- a. The invasion of the Persian Empire.
 - b. An increase in the arts, education, and trade.
 - c. A war between Athens and Sparta.
 - d. The formation of the Delian League.
3. **PART A:** What modern technology developed from an invention of the Ancient Greeks? (2.0)
- e. The crane, which is used to lift heavy materials during construction of buildings.
 - f. The cellphone, which is used for communication between people.
 - g. Dynamite, which is used for explosions.
 - h. The train, which is used for transporting goods, materials, and people.

PART B: Which Ancient Greek invention helped develop the modern technology from your answer to Part A?

4. What was the purpose of the first Olympic Games?
- a. To compete between Athens and Sparta
 - b. To trade between the Greek city-states and Persia
 - c. To determine which Greek city-state would lead the Greek military
 - d. To honor the Greek god Zeus.

5. Match each Greek root with the corresponding definition:

_____ dem-
_____ bio-
_____ geo-
_____ auto-

- 
- a. Self
 - b. Life
 - c. People
 - d. Earth

Level 3: Short Answer

6. Why did the United States model their government buildings off of Ancient Greek architecture?

7. Describe a scientific contribution of the Ancient Greeks and explain how it impacts the world today.

8. Describe a cultural contribution of the Ancient Greeks and explain how it impacts the world today.

9. What role did mythology have in Greek society? Provide an example to support your explanation.

GREEK CONTRIBUTIONS

Checkpoint Quiz B

Level 1: Matching

1. Match each person with the corresponding description. (1/2 point each)

G _____ Herodotus
B _____ Homer
D _____ Thales of Miletus
E _____ Hippocrates
A _____ Socrates
H _____ Aristotle
F _____ Plato
C _____ Athena

- a. Philosopher who created the Socratic Method
- b. The poet who wrote The Odyssey and The Iliad
- c. The Greek goddess of war and wisdom
- d. Scientist who wrote the first two steps of the Scientific Method
- e. The first doctor who created the Hippocratic Oath
- f. Founder of the Academy
- g. The father of history
- h. Philosopher who developed syllogism, the science of reasoning

Level 2: Multiple Choice

2. What sparked the Golden Age of Ancient Greece? (2.0)
- a. The invasion of the Persian Empire.
 - b. An increase in the arts, education, and trade.**
 - c. A war between Athens and Sparta.
 - d. The formation of the Delian League.
3. **PART A:** What modern technology developed from an invention of the Ancient Greeks? (2.0)
- a. The crane, which is used to lift heavy materials during construction of buildings.**
 - b. The cellphone, which is used for communication between people.
 - c. Dynamite, which is used for explosions.
 - d. The train, which is used for transporting goods, materials, and people.

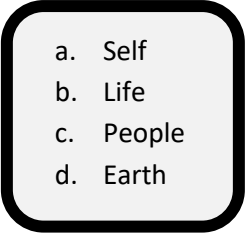
PART B: Which Ancient Greek invention helped develop the modern technology from your answer to Part A?

THE PULLEY BLOCK

4. What was the purpose of the first Olympic Games?
- a. To compete between Athens and Sparta
 - b. To trade between the Greek city-states and Persia
 - c. To determine which Greek city-state would lead the Greek military
 - d. To honor the Greek god Zeus.**

5. Match each Greek root with the corresponding definition:

C dem-
B bio-
D geo-
A auto-

- 
- a. Self
 - b. Life
 - c. People
 - d. Earth

Level 3: Short Answer

6. Why did the United States model their government buildings off of Ancient Greek architecture?

THE ANCIENT GREEKS HAD THE FIRST DEMOCRACY. THE UNITED STATES MODELED THEIR GOVERNMENT OFF OF THE GREEKS, SO THEY BUILT THEIR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN THE GREEK STYLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE SIMILARITIES.

7. Describe a scientific contribution of the Ancient Greeks and explain how it impacts the world today.

ANSWERS MAY INCLUDE:

- **INVENTIONS (SUCH AS THE PULLEY BLOCK, WOOD SCREW, OR ASTROLABE)**
- **THALES OF MILETUS**
- **HIPPOCRATES**

8. Describe a cultural contribution of the Ancient Greeks and explain how it impacts the world today.

ANSWERS MAY INCLUDE:

- **THE OLYMPICS**
- **THE GREEK ROOT WORDS**
- **HOMER**
- **ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN (SUCH AS COLUMNS)**

9. What role did mythology have in Greek society? Provide an example to support your explanation.

THE GODS CONTROLLED ALL ASPECTS OF GREEK LIFE, SO THE GREEKS PRAYED TO THE GODS TO BRING GOOD FORTUNE. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE GREEKS WANTED TO WIN A WAR, THEY WOULD PRAY TO ATHENA, THE GODDESS OF WAR.

Thank you!

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