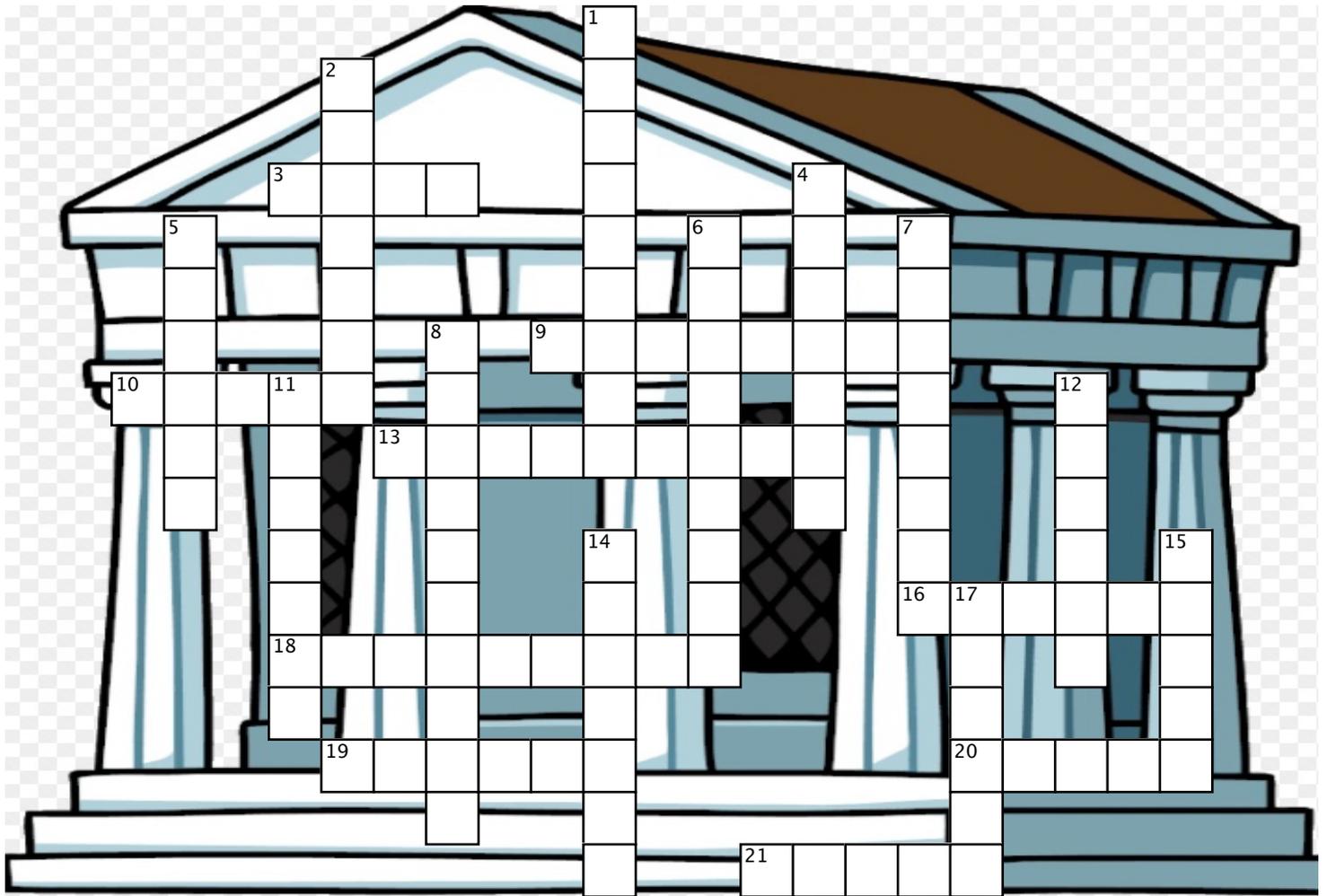


Standards 3.1/3.2 Review

Name _____



Across

3. _____ was used in Sparta to discourage trade
9. Characteristics of empires often include flourishing arts, secure borders, allegiance to the empire, a functioning government, and a strong _____.
10. Another name for the Greek city-state was _____.
13. The basic political unit of ancient Greece was a _____.
16. In the ancient Greek city-state of _____, women had more rights, including looking over their husband's property, than women in Athens.
18. Athens developed the type of government, called a _____, in which all men over 18 who were born in Athens and not a slave participated.
19. A large temple with a statue over 30 feet tall was built in Athens to honor the goddess _____.
20. Males in the Spartan army served from age twenty to age _____.
21. The marketplace in ancient Athens was known as the _____.

Down

1. Farming in ancient Greece was difficult due to many _____ and a lack of rivers.
2. Empires usually have secure _____.
4. Tragedy and comedy were two types of _____ performed in ancient Greece.
5. _____, or slaves, in Sparta outnumbered citizens eight to one.
6. A(n) _____ is a type of government run by a small group of people.
7. A large sporting festival to honor Greek gods was called the _____.
8. Art, architecture, _____, and theater are all part of the Greek legacy.
11. The physical features of Greece include mountains, peninsulas, _____, and a lack of farmland and rivers.
12. A group of countries, kingdoms, or regions that are controlled by one ruler, often called an emperor, is a(n) _____.
14. The _____ was an important military formation used by the ancient Greeks
15. The rights of Spartan helots included the right to _____ whom they chose.
17. The defeat of _____ united Athens and Sparta for about 100 years.