

Topic	Category	Fact / Knowledge	Question	A	B	C	D	Ans
Agora	Places	The agora is a large open area for meetings, government, and markets.	What happens at the agora?	meetings, government and markets	slaves are released	sports and entertainment	women could have meals together	A
Alexander the Great	History	Alexander was a military genius.	Which is true of Alexander the Great?	he lost many battles	he was a military genius	he was assassinated	he lived a long life	B
Alexander the Great	History	He conquered everything from Greece all the way to India, including Egypt and Persia.	Where did Alexander the Great conquer?	From Egypt to Rome	From Turkey to Afghanistan	From Greece to India	From Europe to Asia	C
Alexander the Great	History	Alexander's conquests spread Greek culture.	What did Alexander the Great's conquests achieve?	ending Egyptian influence	stopped the Romans	great works of art	spread Greek culture	D
Athens	Places	Athens is the heart of Greek civilization.	What is the heart of Greek civilisation?	Sparta	Peloponnesian Peninsula	Athens	Mount Olympus	C
Athens	Places	It is the centre of science, art, culture, power, and philosophy.	What city-state is the centre for science, art, culture and power?	Sparta	Thebes	Syracuse	Athens	D
Barracks	Places	Barracks are where soldiers live and train.	What happens in a barracks?	the navy builds boats	soldiers live and train	warriors fight to the death	competitions are held	B
City states	Places	Ancient Greece is not one country.	Is ancient Greece one country?	Yes	we don't know	No	impossible to say	C
City states	Places	It is a collection of city states. City states are like a whole country in one city, with some of the surrounding farmland as well.	What is a city-state?	a city with walls	a large collection of houses	Athens and Sparta	a country that is just one city and surrounding land	D
City states	Places	Every city state has its own type of government, like oligarchy, monarchy, or democracy.	What is unique to each city-state?	language	type of government	religion	plants	B
City states	Places	The most famous city states are Athens and Sparta; some other important ones are Thebes and Corinth.	What are the four most famous Greek city-states?	Syracuse, Ephesus, Istanbul, Byzantine	Rome, Greece, Egypt, India	Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Corinth	Pericles, Heirax, Cleon, Apathy	C
City states	Places	All Greeks have the same language and religion, but each city state had its own rules, laws, and type of government.	What do all city-states share?	customs	laws	a flag	language and religion	D
Clothing	Life and culture	People often wear white tunics and leather sandals.	What kind of clothes do ancient Greeks wear?	big coats	thongs and shorts	white tunics and leather sandals	pants and shirts	C
Daily life	Life and culture	Most women were homemakers and stayed at home raising children and doing housework and cooking.	What is the role of women in ancient Greece?	homemakers	warriors	politicians	farmers	A
Daily life	Life and culture	Boys went to school at 7, learning maths reading and writing.	When do boys start going to school?	10	7	6	9	B
Daily life	Life and culture	Girls didn't go to school.	Do girls go to school?	Yes	For one year	No	Yes, but only poor ones	C
Daily life	Life and culture	Children were considered adults when they turned 13.	At what age are children considered adults?	7	10	18	13	D
Death	Places	After you die, you journey to the Underworld, ruled by Hades.	Where do you go when you die, according to ancient Greek religion?	the Underworld	Heaven	Mount Olympus	the Oracle of Delphi	A

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Fall	History	It was divided into city states who were often at war with each other.	How did the city-states interact with each other?	peacefully	often at war	trade and gifts	by forming a greater Greek state	B
Fall	History	Rome became much more powerful than any single city state and conquered all of Greece in 146 BCE.	Which civilisation will conquer Greece in 146 BCE?	Egypt	Persia	Minoan	Rome	D
Fall	Life and culture	Rome borrowed a lot of culture from Greece.	Which civilisation borrows a lot of culture from Greece?	Rome	Egypt	China	England	A
Farm	Life and culture	Farms grow crops like wheat, olives, grapes, fruits and vegetables.	What are common farm crops in ancient Greece?	lettuce, potatoes, tomatoes	corn, barley, flour	apples, oranges, pears	wheat, olives, grapes	D
Food and drink	Life and culture	Greeks ate simple food like bread, cheese, fish, olives, figs, vegetables.	What do ancient Greeks typically eat?	tomatoes, potatoes, corn	pasta, beans, eggs	bread, cheese, fish, olives	shark, meat, fruit drinks	C
Food and drink	Life and culture	Men and women ate separately.	Do men and women eat together?	Yes	we don't know	Always	No	D
Geography	Places	There are Greek settlements in modern-day Italy, France, Spain, Turkey, and North Africa. This spread Greek culture.	In which modern countries were there Greek settlements in ancient times?	Germany, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria	Greece, Cyprus, Libya, Liberia	Italy, France, Spain, Turkey	England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland	C
Geography	Places	The seas provide lots of fish to eat.	What does the sea provide us Greeks?	lots of fish to eat	pollution	easier transport on land	meeting place	A
Geography	Places	The geography of Greece shapes Greek life and culture.	How does geography affect Greek life?	very little effect	it changes peoples religion and language	it shaped it	food	C
Geography	Places	Greece is surrounded by sea, so Greeks have become great sailors and traded a lot from port to port.	What is Greece surrounded by?	mountains	slaves	Roman Empire	seas	D
Geography	Places	Lots of Greek city states were formed along the coast.	Where are most Greek city-states?	along the coast	inland	on islands	near rivers	A
Geography	Places	Mountains make it hard to travel between city states by land, so sea travel is more common.	What impact do mountains have on travel in Greece?	no impact	horses that can climb mountains are very important	hard to travel on land so more sea travel	they developed strong wheels	C
Geography	Places	The tallest mountain in Greece is Mount Olympus.	What is the tallest mountain in Greece?	Mount Parnassus	Mount Peloponnese	Mount Ossa	Mount Olympus	D
Geography	vocabulary	The Greek word for Greece is "Hellas" and the spread of Greek culture is called Hellenism.	What is the Greek word for "Greece"?	Grekas	Hellas	Hellenes	Grecia	B
Government	Life and culture	Greek democracy is different to modern democracy though. Ancient Greeks practised participatory democracy, where citizens voted directly on laws. Modern countries practise representative democracy, where citizens vote for representatives who make laws for them.	How is ancient Greek democracy different to modern democracy?	Greek democracy had more women in charge	in modern democracy all politicians are evil	everyone participates rather than electing representatives	Trick question, they are not different	C
Government	Vocabulary	Oligarchy is when a small group of people, usually the rich, are in control	What is an oligarchy?	rule by a king or queen	small group of people ruling	rule by all people	rule by a dictator	B

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Heritage	History	Some of the most important philosophers of all time were ancient Greeks: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.	Which of these is NOT one of the 'big three' Greek philosophers?	Socrates	Aristotle	Archimedes	Plato	C
Heritage	History	The ancient Greeks also invented theatre.	What else did the Greeks invent?	the wheel	transportation	the stirrup	theatre	D
Heritage	History	Pythagoras's theory about triangles comes to us from ancient Greece.	Which Greek had a theory about triangles?	Archimedes	Pythagoras	Aristotle	Socrates	B
Heritage	History	Greek art has been very influential as well: Greeks were especially good at realistic sculptures.	What was one speciality of Greek art?	contemporary dance	drumming	oil on canvas painting	realistic sculptures	D
Heritage	Life and culture	Athens introduced the idea of democracy to the world.	Which city-state introduced democracy?	Sparta	Athens	Corinth	Thebes	B
Houses	Life and culture	They are built from stone, wood and clay bricks.	What are ancient Greek houses made from?	concrete and glass	stone, wood and clay bricks	mud bricks	white plaster and metal	B
Laws	Life and culture	Each city-state had its own laws.	What does each city-state have their own of?	language	laws	religion	type of farming	B
Literature	Life and culture	The Iliad tells the story of the Trojan War fought between the city of Troy and the Greeks. The Greeks finally won the war by sneaking a wooden horse full of soldiers into Troy.	What happens in Homer's story, "the Iliad"?	a soldier returns home from war	The Persian War	the Trojan War	The Peloponnesian War	C
Literature	Life and culture	The Odyssey is the story of the many adventures of Odysseus a hero from the Trojan War who takes ten years to get back home from it.	What happens in Homer's story, "the Odyssey"?	The Trojan War	They leave a wooden horse with soldiers in it	Odysseus is killed by Troy	Odysseus has many adventures on the way home from war	D
Lyceum	Life and culture	Here we learn to observe, do research, philosophise and write history.	What happens in the lyceum?	people compete for philosophy prizes	learn to research, think and write	young boys and girls go to learn	matters of government	B
Lyceum	vocabulary	The lyceum was a school started by the philosopher Aristotle.	What is the lyceum?	a school started by Aristotle	a kind of philosophy	a place for animals	a stockpile for farms	A
Minoans	History	They had a strong navy and traded a lot around the Mediterranean Sea.	What was a feature of Minoan transportation?	large wheels	Strong navy	fast walking soldiers	boats powered by sails and oars	B
Minoans	History	The myth of the minotaur comes to us from Minoan civilization. It was believed that the King had a large maze under his Palace where a monster, the Minotaur, half bull and half man, lived at the centre.	What famous myth is from the Minoan civilisation?	chimera	dragon	The minotaur	nymph	C
Minoans	History	We think they died out due to an earthquake.	Why did the Minoan civilisation die out?	disease	starvation	tsunami	Earthquake	D
Mycenaean	History	They conquered the Minoans and copied some of their culture.	Who did the Mycenaean conquer?	Greeks	Minoans	Romans	Egyptians	B
Mycenaean	History	They are known for conquering many other peoples.	What are the Mycenaean known for?	transport	technology	conquering	religion	C
Mycenaean	History	Their warriors loved music, sport, and dancing.	What do Mycenaean warriors love?	racing, swimming, running	clapping, eating, shipbuilding	conquering, camping, calling	music, sport, dancing	D

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Mycenaeans	History	Historians think the Mycenaean civilisation collapsed because of a natural disaster like an earthquake or a volcano.	Why did the Mycenaean civilisation die out?	Natural disaster	famine	genocide	floods	A
Pericles	History	Pericles ruled Athens during its 'Golden Age' (480-430 BCE). He built lots of impressive buildings. He was a popular ruler who promoted education and culture.	Who ruled Athens during its Golden Age?	Pericles	Heracles	Ajax	Alexander	A
Philosophy	Life and culture	Philosophers tried to understand the world by thinking about rather than relying on Religion.	What do philosophers do?	honour the gods	support children	understand the world by thinking	promote women	C
Philosophy	Life and culture	Socrates explored ethics – asking what is the right or wrong way to live.	What did Socrates explore?	ethics	biology	the afterlife	medicine	A
Philosophy	Life and culture	Plato was Socrates' student, and he had many ideas, including about politics where he thought philosophers should be in charge.	Who did Plato think should be in charge?	kings	philosophers	the people	rich groups	B
Philosophy	Life and culture	Aristotle, a student of Plato, had many thoughts about the natural world, and he believed that we should lead a life of moderation – not too much or too little of anything.	What did Aristotle think was a good way to live?	be extreme	be kind to those who hate you	in moderation	avoid learning	C
Port	Places	Ports are the window to the world for towns and cities.	Why are ports important?	they aren't important	it is where the army meets the navy	because boats use sails	they are the 'window to the world'	D
Port	Places	Traders, fishers and navy come in and out of the port on their boats.	Who uses ports?	traders, fishers and the navy	soldiers and workers	the government	farmers, warriors, slaves	A
Religion	Life and culture	The Religion of ancient Greece was built around the mythology of gods, goddesses, and heroes.	What is ancient Greek religion built around?	God	Temples	Priests and priestesses	Gods, Goddesses, Heroes and myths	D
Religion	Life and culture	Lots of temples were built to honour these gods.	What are built to honour the Gods?	temples	agora	city-states	barracks	A
Religion	Life and culture	They thought they lived atop Mount Olympus.	Where do the Gods live?	Athens	Mount Olympus	Delphi	Peloponnesian Peninsula	B
Religion	Life and culture	Famous heroes include Hercules, Zeus' son and Achilles who was invincible except for his heel.	Who are some famous Greek mythical Heroes?	Aristotle and Plato	Alexander and Phillip	Hercules and Achilles	Hera and Zeus	C
Religion	Life and culture	Zeus was the leader of the gods, and he was God of the sky and lightning.	Who was the leader of the Gods?	Hera	Athena	Apollo	Zeus	D
Religion	Vocabulary	Aphrodite was the goddess of love.	Who is the Goddess of Love?	Aphrodite	Artemis	Athena	Hera	A
Religion	Vocabulary	Apollo was the god of light.	Who is the God of Light?	Zeus	Apollo	Jupiter	Poseidon	B
Religion	Vocabulary	Artemis was the goddess of hunting.	Who is the Goddess of Hunting?	Athena	Aphrodite	Artemis	Apollo	C
Religion	Vocabulary	Athena was the goddess of wisdom and war.	Who is the Goddess of Wisdom and War?	Ares	Artemis	Aphrodite	Athena	D
Religion	Vocabulary	Demeter was the goddess of agriculture.	Who is the Goddess of Agriculture?	Demeter	Hera	Artemis	Aphrodite	A
Religion	Vocabulary	Hades was the God of the underworld.	Who is the God of the Underworld?	Hera	Hades	Hercules	Heirax	B
Religion	Vocabulary	Hera was the queen of the gods, married to Zeus, and was the goddess of marriage and the family.	Who is the Goddess of marriage and the family?	Demeter	Artemis	Hera	Aphrodite	C

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Religion	Vocabulary	Poseidon was the god of the ocean.	Who is the God of the oceans and seas?	Zeus	Ares	Demeter	Poseidon	D
Seafaring	Life and culture	Greeks were great shipbuilders, fishers, sailors, and sea traders.	What are Greeks known for?	racing, swimming, running	clapping, eating, shipbuilding	conquering, camping, calling	shipbuilding, sailing and trading	D
Seafaring	Life and culture	They made small trading boats and large battleships called triremes powered by both oars and sails.	What are triremes powered by?	oars and sails	anchors	slaves	paddles	A
Slavery	Life and culture	Slavery was common in ancient times.	Was slavery common in ancient times?	No	Yes	we don't know	Definitely not	B
Slavery	Life and culture	In ancient Greece, about 30 to 40% of people were slaves.	What % of people are slaves in ancient Greece?	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	50-60%	C
Slavery	Life and culture	Most slaves were foreigners captured in war or bought at a slave market.	How do people become slaves?	they choose to	they are born into it	as a job	being captured in war or bought	D
Sparta	Places	Sparta is a powerful city state.	Of these city-states, which is the most powerful?	Thebes	Sparta	Athens	Syracuse	B
Sparta	Places	Spartans are famous for having the strongest army of any city state.	Which city-state has the most powerful army?	Athens	Corinth	Sparta	Rhodes	C
Sparta	Places	Every Spartan man was trained as a warrior.	Which Spartans are trained as warriors?	everyone	every child	women and girls	every man	D
Sparta	Places	Spartan men train from 7 until age 30.	Between what ages do Spartan men train to be in the army?	7-30	8-15	16-35	10-20	A
Sparta	Places	Sparta was the only city state with a permanent army.	Which is the only city-state with a permanent army?	Syracuse	Sparta	Athens	Thebes	B
Sparta	Places	Spartans feared a slave uprising, one reason they had such a strong army.	What do Spartans fear?	Athenians	Persians	a slave uprising	disease	C
Stadium	Places	Stadia are built for running and chariot races.	What are stadiums (stadia) for in ancient Greece?	running and chariot races	horse races	the Olympics	pretend battles	A
Temple	Places	There is artwork etched into the walls and a big statue of a god or goddess inside.	What is inside an ancient Greek temple?	fruit	water	Gods and Goddesses	artwork and a state of a God or Goddess	D
The Olympics	Life and culture	In the ancient Olympics, only free men who spoke Greek could compete.	Who can compete in the ancient Olympics?	free women	slaves	children	free men	D
The Olympics	Life and culture	The Olympics were held to honour the gods.	Why are the Olympics held?	to honour the Gods	to compete	to end war temporarily	to celebrate men	A
The Olympics	Life and culture	The ancient Olympic events were mostly athletics.	What are most events at the ancient Olympics?	team sports	gymnastics	athletics	fighting	C
The Olympics	Life and culture	No war were allowed in the month before the Olympics so people could travel to the games and athletes could prepare.	What is done to help athletes travel to the ancient Olympics?	free transport	roads are built	they are carried on horseback	no war allowed in the month beforehand	D
The Peloponnesian Wars	History	These were a series of wars between Athens and Sparta.	What were the Peloponnesian Wars?	Wars between Greeks and Persians	Wars between Athens and Sparta	Wars between Greeks and Egyptians	Wars between Greeks and Romans	B
The Peloponnesian Wars	History	Sparta had a more powerful army, but Athens had a more powerful navy.	Which city-state had the most powerful navy?	Sparta	Syracuse	Athens	Corinth	C

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The Peloponnesian Wars	History	Sparta formed an alliance against the Athenians and eventually won the war.	Who won the Peloponnesian Wars?	Athens and her allies	it was a draw	the Persians	Sparta and her allies	D
The Persian wars	History	The Persian Empire was the most powerful in the world at the time, controlling land from Egypt to India.	What area did the Persian Empire control?	From Greece to Rome	From Egypt to India	From Afghanistan to Iraq	From China to Europe	B
The Persian wars	History	Greek city-states often each other, but they united to fight against Persia.	What made the city-states unite?	disease	religion	Fighting against Persia	defeating Alexander the Great	C
The Persian wars	History	The Greeks eventually defeated the invading Persians.	Who eventually won the Greek/Persian wars?	Persians	it was a draw	we don't know	Greeks	D
The Persian wars	History	One famous battle in the Persian wars was the battle of Thermopylae, when just 300 Spartans soldiers defended against a much bigger Persian army.	What happened at the Battle of Thermopylae?	Athenians and Spartans fought side by side	The Greeks defeated Persia	300 Spartans defended against Persians for days	Alexander the Great led a great victory	C
The Persian wars	History	A marathon is a 42km long running race. It gets its name from how far a soldier ran back from a battle in a place called Marathon back to Athens to announce a victory against the Persians.	Why is a marathon called that?	it is a running race	named after a person called Marathon	named after a place	Length of distance from Marathon to Athens	D
Theatre	Life and culture	Plays are performed in open air theatres.	Where are plays performed?	open air theatres	inside large houses	the agora	the acropolis	A
Theatre	Life and culture	Only men are allowed to be actors.	Who can be actors?	women	men	children	anyone	B
Timeline	History	1600 BCE Peak of Minoan civilisation	When was the peak of Minoan civilisation	1600 BCE	1500 BCE	1100 BCE	800 BCE	A
Timeline	History	1350 BCE Peak of Mycenaean civilisation	When was the peak of Mycenaean civilisation	1000 BCE	1350 BCE	1500 BCE	1450 BCE	B
Timeline	History	776 BCE First Olympic Games	When were the first Olympics?	845 BCE	698 BCE	776 BCE	432 BCE	C
Timeline	History	750 BCE Homer writes Iliad and Odyssey	When did Homer write the Iliad and the Odyssey?	800 BCE	850 BCE	900 BCE	750 BCE	D
Timeline	History	507 BCE Start of democracy in Athens	When did Athens introduce democracy?	507 BCE	800 BCE	402 BCE	608 BCE	A
Timeline	History	499-449 BCE Greek/Persian Wars	When were the Greek/Persian wars?	599-549 BCE	499-449 BCE	449-399 BCE	399-309 BCE	B
Timeline	History	480-430 BCE Golden Age of Greece	When was the "Golden Age of Greece"	550-450 BCE	410-320 BCE	480-430 BCE	340-230 BCE	C
Timeline	History	431-404 BCE Peloponnesian Wars between Sparta and Athens	When were the Peloponnesian Wars?	445-421 BCE	353-331 BCE	489-481 BCE	431-404 BCE	D
Timeline	History	400 BCE Peak of Greek civilisation	When was the "Peak" of Greek civilisation?	400 BCE	300 BCE	200 BCE	500 BCE	A
Timeline	History	336-323 BCE Alexander the Great rules Greece	When did Alexander the Great rule Greece?	328-304 BCE	336-323 BCE	329-311 BCE	333-323 BCE	B
Timeline	History	146 BCE Rome conquers Greece	When will the Romans conquer Greece?	95 BCE	125 BCE	145 BCE	134 BCE	C
Timeline	History	1100 BCE to 800 BCE, Greece experienced famine and population loss.	When did the Greeks experience famine, during a 'Dark Age'?	1600-1100 BCE	800-400 BCE	530-470 BCE	1100-800 BCE	D
Towns	Places	Most towns had an agora, a temple, houses, and a wall surrounding the city for defence.	What do most Greek towns have?	agora, temple, defence walls	more than 50,000 people	acropolis, theatre, barracks	their own language and religion	A

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Towns	Places	Bigger cities often had an acropolis, a theatre and a stadium.	What do most bigger Greek cities have?	swimming pools, grass fields, columns	acropolis, theatre, stadium	temple to Demeter, defensive walls, cart tracks	banks, share markets, courts	B
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	The Parthenon is a temple to Athena in the middle of Athens	What is the Parthenon?	a temple to Athena in Athens	a military barracks	a training camp for soldiers	a place where the oracle lives	A
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Agriculture is farming	What is agriculture?	soldiering	farming	herding	growing	B
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Continuity and change is the idea that in history, some things stay the same, but others change	What is 'continuity and change'?	one thing causes another	significance or importance	the idea that some things change while others don't	the passage of time	C
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Evidence is information that helps figure out if something is true or not	What is evidence?	a hypothesis	bias	primary sources	information that helps figure out if something is true	D
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Heritage is valuable ideas that come to us from the past	What is heritage?	valuable ideas from the past	a historical source	ideas easily forgotten	a valuable artefact	A
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Ancient history is the period from the start of civilisation until the end of the Roman Empire	What is ancient history?	a long time ago	period from start of civilisation until end of Roman Empire	from the fall of Greece to the fall of Rome	from the stone age until the invention of the wheel	B
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	BCE stands for Before Common Era (like BC)	What does BCE stand for?	before Christian era	between cited epochs	before common era	beneath clear events	C
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Biased means being one-sided or unfair	What does being biased mean?	liking things close to you	hating other ideas	having a hypothesis	being one-sided or unfair	D
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	An artefact is an object made by humans	What is an artefact?	anything humans do	a primary source	a secondary source	an object made by humans	D
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Cause and effect is the idea that everything in history is caused and also makes something else happen	What is cause and effect'?	the idea that everything is caused and causes other things	when something happens	the belief that some things stay the same while others change	why timelines are laid out right to left	A
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Chronology is the record of events from the past, in order	What is chronology?	record of events in order	the name of a Greek god	the opposite of significance	how years go backwards before 0 BCE	A
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A hypothesis is a theory about what happened	What is a hypothesis?	a belief that something is true	a theory about what happened	facts from the past	unfairness	B
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A perspective is someone's point of view	What is a perspective?	an angle	someone's point of view	the line of sight from the top of the agora	bias	B
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A primary source is a source created at the time	What is a primary source?	a source created later	an artefact	a source created at the time	heritage	C

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Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A secondary source is a source created after the time being studied	What is a secondary source?	a source created at the time	an artefact	an object	a source created after the time	D
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Significance means importance	What does significance mean?	bias	relevance	importance	hypothesis	C
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Philosophy is the study of meaning and thinking	What is philosophy?	the study of meaning and thinking	chronology	history	a topic in literature	A
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Democracy is a form of government where the people rule in some way	What is democracy?	where a king or queen rules	where people rule	where a small group of rich people rule	where a dictator rules	B
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A monarchy is rule by a king or queen	What is a monarchy?	rule by the people	rule by a small group	rule by a king or queen	rule by philosophers	C
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A polis is a city-state	What is a polis?	a country	a city with walls	a large collection of houses	a city-state	D
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	The Peloponnese is a peninsula in Greece	What is the Peloponnese?	a fighting formation	a peninsula in Greece	an area for trading and meeting	a sea near Greece	B
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A trireme is a large warship	What is a trireme?	a large warship	a three sided figure	a training camp	a military formation	A
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	An agoge is a military training camp	What is an agoge?	barracks	meeting place	military training camp	temple	C
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A helot is a slave in Sparta	What is a helot?	soldier	philosopher	worshipper	slave	D
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	A metic is a foreigner	What is a metic?	a foreigner	a slave	a soldier	a child	A
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Perioikoi are villagers living in Spartan lands but weren't citizens	What are Perioikoi?	slaves	non-citizens living in Sparta	soldiers hired for war	members of a religious order	B
Warfare	Life and culture	Soldiers use a shield (aspis), a spear (dory) and a short sword (xiphos).	What weapons do Greek soldiers use?	dagger and bow and arrow	giant two-handed broadsword	spear and short sword	axes and clubs	C
Warfare	Life and culture	Soldiers had to provide their own armour and weapons.	Who supplies soldiers with their armour and weapons?	the government	the barracks	the people	themselves	D
Warfare	Life and culture	Armour included a shield, breastplate, helmet, and greaves protecting the shins.	What armour do Greek soldiers use?	shield, breastplate, helmet, greaves	sword, spear	plate mail armour	thick robes with a chain shirt	A
Warfare	Life and culture	All men were expected to fight, but most weren't full time soldiers, except in Sparta.	Who is expected to fight if war breaks out?	everyone	all children	women	all men	D
Warfare	Vocabulary	Spartan soldiers fight in a formation called a phalanx, where soldiers stand in a rectangle shape, lock their shields together and attack the enemy with long spears.	What is a phalanx?	a piece of armour	a weapon	a fighting formation	a form of martial arts	C
Warfare	Vocabulary	Foot soldiers were called hoplites.	What is a hoplite?	foot soldier	a sailor	a slave	a military formation	A
Women	Life and culture	Women usually stayed at home and looked after the house.	What do most ancient Greek women do?	work outside the home	stay at home and look after the house	manage the money of the household	produce very large families	B

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Women	Life and culture	In Sparta, women are treated better: they go to school, walk around freely and own land.	In which city-state are women treated best?	Athens	Syracuse	Thebes	Sparta	D
Women	Life and culture	Girls get their entire education at home from their mother.	Where do girls get their education?	at home from their mother	from their father	at school	from the government	A
Women	Life and culture	Girls get married at about 13-14	When do girls get married?	10-11	13-14	12-13	18+	B
	Skiron intro	The game is set in Ancient Greece	What civilisation are we part of?	Ancient Greece	Ancient Rome	Turkey	Modern Greece	B