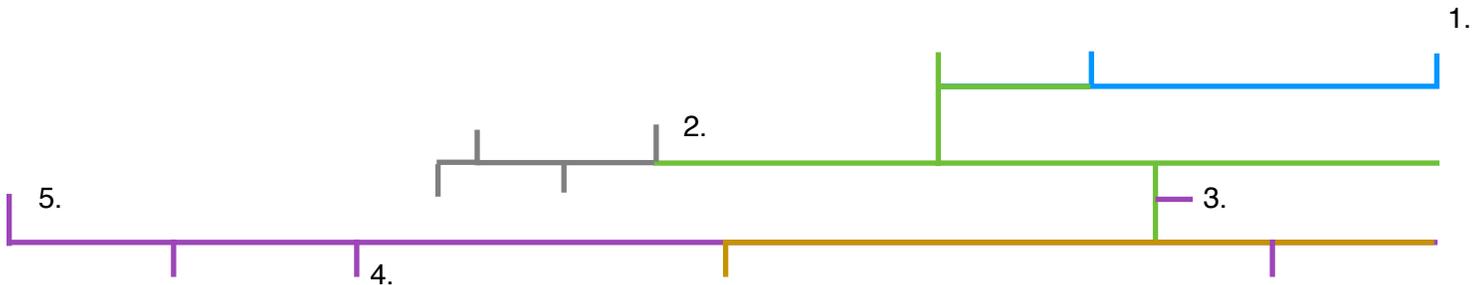


Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History

Write a brief description (in a complete sentence) of the key event occurring at the date indicated on the anchor fact timeline.



1. 2015/16 - We are here! This world we live in, today, is the way that it is because of human history — all the way back to ancient times. **(1 pt)**

4. 476 AD - The Roman Empire falls, bringing an end to the ancient world and leading to the rise of Europe. **(1 pt)**

3. 1799 - The Rosetta Stone is discovered in Egypt, leading to the decipherment of hieroglyphs and a huge expansion of our knowledge of the ancient past. **(1 pt)**

4. c.1700 BC - The code of Hammurabi is created by the Babylonian emperor Hammurabi, showing us what archaic society was like. **(1 pt)**

5. c.3000 BC - Menes/Narmer unifies ancient Egypt, which is as far back into the ancient world as we can see today. **(1 pt)**

Total Points for this page: 5 points

Part 2: Archaic Greece

6. What is a “city-state”? Why was Greek organized in city-states instead of being a united country?

A “city-state” is a city that is also a country all by itself. Greece was organized in city-states because its mountains made it hard to move from one part of the country to another and unify the country. **(3 pts: 1 pt for city-state; 1 pt for mountains; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 3: Archaic Athens

7. Who were the Eupatrids of Athens? What kind of government did they create?

The Eupatrids were the sons of noble fathers. They forced the kings of the Medontidae to share power among all the noble families, which created an “aristocracy.” **(3 pts: 1 pt for monarchy; 1 pt for aristocracy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. What was a “tyrannos”? Who failed to become a tyrannos of Athens? Who succeeded?

A tyrannos was a king chosen by the people. Cylon tried to become tyrannos, but the people rejected him. The people did chose Peisistratus. **(4 pts: 1 pt for popular monarch; 1 pt for Cylon; 1 pt for Peisistratus; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. What is “democracy”? Who invented the world’s first democracy?

Democracy is the rule of the “demos,” the people. It means that the people vote and the majority rules. The inventor of this ideas was Cleisthenes of Athens. **(3 pts: 1 pt for democracy; 1 pt for Cleisthenes; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 4: Archaic Sparta

10. What were three stages of the life of a Spartan warrior?

A Spartan warrior stayed with his mom until age 7. Then he went to school, where he was trained to be a warrior, until he became an adult. Then, for the rest of his adult life, he lived as a warrior in service of Sparta. At the later stages, he could even be a part of the government. **(4 pts: 3 pts for three of the stages; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 17 points

11. How many kings did Sparta have? What is this called? Since even the kings had to live for the state, what is the best name for Spartan government?

Sparta was like a monarchy because it had kings—but it had *two* kings at a time. This made it a duarchy.” Even the kings had no special privileges or rights. They had to serve the state. A government that controls the lives of all the people like that is called “communism.” **(3 pts: 1 pt for duarchy ; 1 pt for communism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 3 points

Part 5: BONUS (short answer)

12. What is the word for something that lasts *ten* years (like the kingship in Athens at a certain point)?

decennial **(0.5 bonus pts)**

13. What was the name of the fighting unit involving heavily armed soldiers that made commoners more important?

phalanx **(0.5 bonus pts)**

14. What modern word means “harsh” or “severe,” and comes from the name of a Greek lawmaker?

draconian **(0.5 bonus pts)**

Total bonus points on Test: 1.5 points
Total Points on Test: 25 points