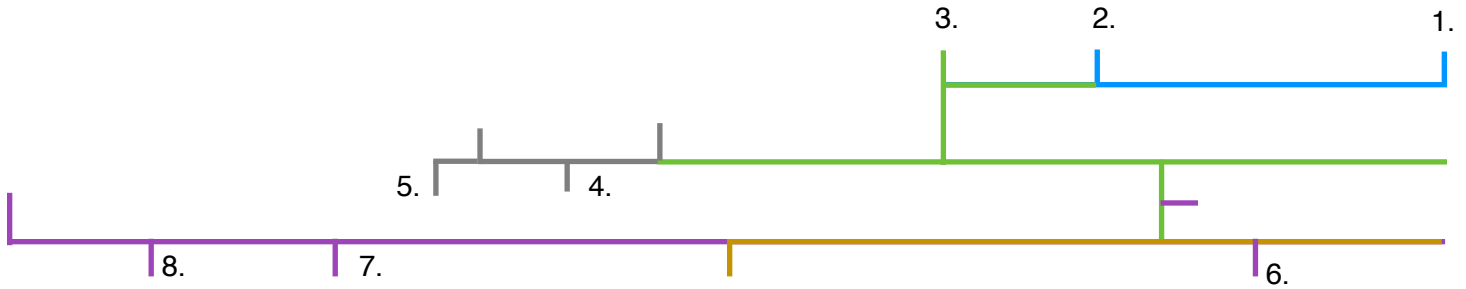


**Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History**

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 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 1776 AD \_\_\_\_\_

3. 1492 AD \_\_\_\_\_

4. c.4 BC \_\_\_\_\_

5. c.776 BC \_\_\_\_\_

6. 1922 \_\_\_\_\_

7. c.1700 BC \_\_\_\_\_

8. c.2500 BC \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2: Archaic Greece**

9. Greece is a mountainous country and has no single great river valley. How did this affect Greek history?

---

---

---

---

---

10. What things did the people of Greece have in common even though they lived in separate city-states?

---

---

---

---

---

**Part 3: Archaic Athens**

11. Who were the Eupatrids of Athens? How did they change the government of Athens in its early history?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

12. What was a “tyrannos”? Who became the tyrannos of Athens, and how did he succeed?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

13. What was “debt slavery,” and what did Solon do about it?

---

---

---

---

---

14. What would have happened with the aristocracy back in power if Cleisthenes had not invented democracy? What was Cleisthenes’ basic idea for breaking the pattern of violence in Athens?

---

---

---

---

---

**Part 4: Archaic Sparta**

15. What was one way Sparta was like an aristocracy? Why is that not the best term to use for Sparta’s form of government?

---

---

---

---

---

---

16. There were really only two jobs in Sparta. What were they? Why did the Spartans organize their society this way?

---

---

---

---

**Part 5: BONUS**

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

---

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

---

19. What Greek lawmaker made especially harsh laws?

---