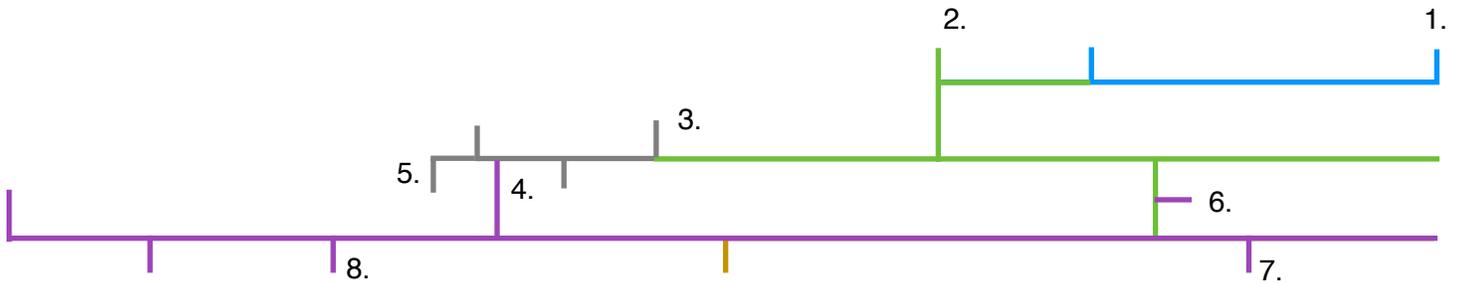


**Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History**

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)**
2. 1492 AD - Christopher Columbus discovers America, bringing Europe and its knowledge of ancient history to the Americas. **(1 pt)**
3. 476 AD - The Fall of the Roman empire leads to the end of ancient times and the Dark Ages. We now study it thanks the rebirth of classical greatness in the Renaissance. **(1 pt)**
4. c.500-449 BC - The Greeks win the Greco-Persian war, making democracy and the Athenian Golden Age possible, thus making it possible for us to learn from “classical” Greece in modern times. **(1 pt)**
5. c.776 BC - The first Olympics are held, marking the beginning of Greek history and the rise towards democracy. **(1 pt)**
6. 1799 AD - 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)**
7. 1922 - The intact tomb of King Tut is discovered by Howard Carter, leading to new interest in archaic Egypt in modern society. **(1 pt)**
8. c.1700 BC - The code of Hammurabi is created by the Babylonian emperor Hammurabi, showing us what archaic life was like. **(1 pt)**

**Total Points for this page: 8 points**

**Part 2: The Greco-Persian War**

9. Complete this sentence: “*If the Greeks had lost the Greco-Persian War...*” Briefly explain your statement.

If the Greeks had lost the Greco-Persian War...history would be radically different! There could not have been a Renaissance. The Renaissance is the rebirth of *Greek* ideas. If Greece was conquered by Persia, there would have been no Athenian Golden Age and no great ideas to be reborn in the Renaissance. **(3 pts: 2pts for discussion; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. What did the Persian emperor Darius command one of his slaves to do after the Ionian Revolt?

After the Ionian Revolt, Darius commanded one of his slaves to whisper in his ear at every meal, “Master, Remember the Athenians.” He wanted to be kept angry so he would be inspired to seek revenge! **(2 pts: 1 pt for the reminder; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

11. How did the Athenians win the Battle of Marathon c.490 BC?

The Athenians were outnumbered at Marathon, but they tricked the Persians using a “double envelopment” maneuver, so they could surround the larger army, which caused them to panic and flee. **(2 pts: 1 pt double envelopment; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

12. What was the greatest Greek *defeat* of the Greco-Persian War? Briefly, tell the story of the event.

The greatest Greek *defeat* of the Greco-Persian War was the Battle of Thermopylae. The giant Persian army was invading Greece, but 300 Spartans and their Greek allies led by king Leonidas rallied at Thermopylae, the “Hot Gates.” Their army was small, but because the location was a narrow mountain pass, they could hold off the larger army. A traitor named Ephialtes revealed another way around for the Persians, allowing them to surround the Greeks. Most retreated, but the Spartans stayed, and died in defense of Greece. This delay helped the Greeks to prepare, and ultimately to win. It was a “great defeat.” **(5 pts: 1 pt for Thermopylae; 1 pt for narrow pass; 1 pt for betrayal; 1 pt for final outcome ; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 12 points**

13. When the Persians were invading Greece, the Greeks went to the Oracle at Delphi for advice. What did it say, and what did they do with the advice?

The oracle said that the Greeks should retreat from the foe, and that Zeus would grant Athena (Athens) a “wooden wall,” and finally that Salamis would “destroy the sons of women.” The Greeks decided to retreat to the island of Salamis and hide behind the “wooden wall” of their fleet. **(3 pts: 1 pt for wooden wall; 1 pt for fleet at Salamis; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

### **Part 3: The Athenian Golden Age**

14. What does the word “philosophy” mean? Who were Athens’ most famous philosophers?

The word “philosophy” means the *love of wisdom*. Athens’ most famous philosophers were Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. **(3 pts: 1pt for love of wisdom; 1 pt for at least two names; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

### **Part 4: The Decline and Fall of Greece**

15. What was the Delian League? How did it become an Athenian Empire?

After the Persians were defeated at Salamis and Plataea, the Delian League was formed by Athens as an alliance to attack Persia. It became an Athenian Empire when Athens conquered the members that didn’t want to stay in the alliance. **(3 pts: 1pt alliance; 1 pt for Athens conquering others; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

16. What is the name of the war between Sparta and Athens? Who beat *Sparta* afterwards? And who beat *that* winner?!

The war between Sparta and Athens was the Peloponnesian War. Sparta won, but then Thebes became the most powerful city state thanks to its general, Epaminondas. But even Thebes did not control Greece long. Epaminondas taught a Macedonian hostage named Philip everything he knew. Philip eventually used the knowledge to make Macedonia supreme over Greece. **(3 pts: 1pt for Peloponnesian; 1 pt for Thebes; 1 pt for Macedonia; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 12 points**

17. Alexander “the Great” temporarily became a Greek ruler of Egypt and Persia. Give two examples of how he behave more like a Persian king than a Greek one.

Alexander acted like a Persian ruler by becoming pharaoh of Egypt and by forcing everyone to prostrate themselves (bow down to the ground) in his court. **(3 pts: 1pt for pharaoh; 1 pt for bowing down; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 3 points**

**Part 5: BONUS**

18. Who were the two great historians of the Athenian Golden Age?

Herodotus and Thucydides

**(1 bonus pt)**

19. What famous runner ran all the way from Athens to Sparta to get help for the Battle of Marathon?

Phidippides

**(0.5 bonus pts)**

20. What expression means “finding a tricky solution to a difficult problem”?

“cutting the Gordian knot”

**(0.5 bonus pts)**

***Total bonus points on Test: 2 points***  
**Total Points on Test: 35 points**