



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

Ancient Greeks: Ancestors of Today 806

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

What does modern life in the 21st century have in common with the civilization of ancient Greece? You may be surprised to find **(out)** just how many similarities exist. The **(ancient)** Greek civilization existed between 500 and 323 B.**(C)**. This time in history was known **(as)** the classical Greek period. Ancient Greek **(influence)** is prevalent in our modern times. **(The)** Greeks can be credited with the **(beginning)** of western civilization. For instance, the **(ancient)** Greek were the founders of democracy **(as)** we know it today. In Athens, **(around)** 510 B.C., the citizens decided that **(the)** people would have a say in **(how)** they were governed. The word “democracy” **(comes)** from two Greek words that together **(mean)** “rule of the people.” Many of **(the)** government buildings in the United States **(are)** modeled after Greek architecture. This probably **(reflects)** Greek influence in government as well **(as)** in design. Greek architects designed beautiful **(structures)** using columns to support the roof.

(Greek) influence can also be seen in **(the)** arts. High school students today read **(the)** epic poems The Odyssey and The **(Iliad)**, written by the Greek author Homer. **(Epic)** poems are very long poems that **(describe)** the brave deeds of heroes. Greek **(theater)** is still enjoyed today as well. **(The)** Greeks were famous for developing Greek **(tragedies)** and Greek comedies. The Greek tragedies **(are)** ageless because they deal with human **(behavior)**. The Greek comedy, particularly in the **(form)** of political satire, is still in **(vogue)**.

Greek philosophers were known as great **(thinkers)**. They did not accept the common **(explanation)** of the time that the Greek **(gods)** were responsible for all events. Instead, **(they)** searched for answers by questioning. The **(techniques)** developed by the famous Greek philosopher **(Socrates)** are still used in colleges today.



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What does modern life in the 21st century have in common with the civilization of ancient Greece? You may be surprised to find **(out, with, school)** just how many similarities exist. The **(ancient, developing, accept)** Greek civilization existed between 500 and 323 B.C. **(modern, C, the)**. This time in history was known **(as, behavior, human)** the classical Greek period. Ancient Greek **(arts, influence, for)** is prevalent in our modern times. **(They, The, Vogue)** Greeks can be credited with the **(government, know, beginning)** of western civilization. For instance, the **(ancient, classical, many)** Greek were the founders of democracy **(as, are, author)** we know it today. In Athens, **(what, socrates, around)** 510 B.C., the citizens decided that **(the, columns, greek)** people would have a say in **(greeks, how, questioning)** they were governed. The word “democracy” **(similarities, were, comes)** from two Greek words that together **(can, epic, mean)** “rule of the people.” Many of **(used, poems, the)** government buildings in the United States **(are, united, well)** modeled after Greek architecture. This probably **(reflects, you, the)** Greek influence in government as well **(as, political, credited)** in design. Greek architects designed beautiful **(using, structures, mean)** using columns to support the roof.

(Many, Greek, Form) influence can also be seen in **(states, the, known)** arts. High school students today read **(a, architecture, the)** epic poems The Odyssey and The **(Iliad, roof, by)**, written by the Greek author Homer. **(May, Very, Epic)** poems are very long poems that **(odyssey, describe, homer)** the brave deeds of heroes. Greek **(st, of, theater)** is still enjoyed today as well. **(Colleges, The, Founders)** Greeks were famous for developing Greek **(tragedies, it, influence)** and Greek comedies. The Greek tragedies **(are, searched, civilization)** ageless because they deal with human **(beginning, explanation, behavior)**. The Greek comedy, particularly in the **(around, enjoyed, form)** of political satire, is still in **(deeds, vogue, ageless)**.



Greek philosophers were known as great **(in, thinkers, life)**. They did not accept the common **(tragedies, explanation, comedy)** of the time that the Greek **(still, gods, for)** were responsible for all events. Instead, **(they, answers, particularly)** searched for answers by questioning. The **(theater, high, techniques)** developed by the famous Greek philosopher **(as, comes, Socrates)** are still used in colleges today.