Chapter 28 Kahoot Review

**True and False**
Write True or False based on each of the following statements.

1) The Ionian Revolt was the start of the Persian Wars, as the Persian Empire conquered the wealthy settlements in Ionia and Ionia decided to revolt, with the help of the Greek city-states.

2) Sparta feared Athens would sign a peace treaty after the city of Athens was burned to the ground but the Athenians decided to fight on in the Battle of Plataea.

3) The Peloponnesian War was fought between the Persians and the Greeks including Athens and Sparta from 492 to 449 BCE.

4) The largest empire in the world at the time of the Persian Wars was the alliance of the Greek city-states.

5) The Persians decided to invade Greece again about 10 years later, in 480 BCE, when the son of King Darius I who led the first invasion, King Xerxes, decided to get revenge on the Greeks.

**Matching**
Write the correct letter that matches the term.

A. Allies B. Hellespont C. Cavalry
D. Triremes E. Xerxes

6) The long, narrow body of water between Europe and Asia in present-day Turkey

7) Soldiers who ride on horses

8) Countries or groups that join with others for a common purpose, such as to fight against a common enemy

9) A mighty fleet of ships under the Athenians that was fast and maneuverable

10) Leader of Persian Empire and son of Darius I
Multiple Choices

Write the letter that best answers the questions below.

11) Why did the Persians think it would be easy to conquer Greece?
   A. because they knew the Greeks would be peace-loving.
   b. Because they were better educated than the Greeks.
   c. Because they had more land and more people than the Greeks.
   d. Because they had more people in their assembly than the Greeks.

12) What was the turning point in the Battle of Thermopylae?
   a. The Greeks decided to attack on the land and the Persian army was too strong.
   b. A Greek traitor informed the Persian Empire of a path to attack the Greeks from front and rear.
   c. Leonidas was killed during the battle, causing the Greeks to have no leader.
   d. Athens and Sparta could not cooperate with one another due to its rivalry.

13) Why were the Greeks successful at the Battle of Salamis?
   a. Their knowledge of Persian strategy
   b. Their knowledge of Greece’s waterways as well as Themistocles’ tricks
   c. Their large population of warriors
   d. Their large area of land

14) What was one reason Persia wanted to attack Greece?
   a. The Persian Empire wanted revenge because the Greeks would not pay tributes
   b. The Persian Empire needed farmland due to the increasing population.
   c. The Persian Empire wanted to combine Greek culture with Persian culture.
   d. The Persian Empire was looking for a harder challenge than the areas conquered before.

15) Of all the major battles in the Persian Wars, which was the one victory by the Persian Empire?
   a. Battle of Marathon
   b. Battle of Thermopylae
   c. Battle of Salamis
   d. Battle of Plataea

16) What was an important result of the Persian Wars?
   a. They caused Greeks to invent new gods.
   b. They led to the decline of Sparta.
   c. They enabled Persia to conquer the Greek city-states.
   d. They preserved Greek independence.
17) What battle in the Persian Wars is famously described and shown in the movie “300”?
   a. Battle of Marathon  
   b. Battle of Thermopylae  
   c. Battle of Salamis  
   d. Battle of Plataea

18) What does the title "300" represent in regards to the Battle of Thermopylae in the Persian Wars?
   a. The battle was fought for 300 years.  
   b. The battle was fought by Leonidas and a small army including 300 Spartans.  
   c. The Persian Empire won the battle with 300 weapons.  
   d. 300 Assembly members in Athens created the strategy that won the battle. 

19) How did the Greeks defeat the Persian Empire?
   a. The Greek army had more soldiers than the Persian Empire did.  
   b. The Greeks outsmarted the Persians with good military strategies.  
   c. The Greeks understood the geography of the land due to their home field advantage.  
   d. B and C 

20) What battle was a major victory over King Darius I by the Greeks and the Athenians then ordered the messenger Pheidippides to run ahead to Athens and announce the victory to the city?
   a. Battle of Marathon  
   b. Battle of Thermopylae  
   c. Battle of Salamis  
   d. Battle of Plataea