

# GREEK HISTORY

TSJCL (AREA F) 1992?

**DIRECTIONS:** Mark on your answer sheet the letter of the answer which best answers the question or completes the initial statement.

- The Mycenaean civilization of early Greece was an outgrowth of the Minoan civilization which flourished \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on the island of Crete  
B. on the island of Cyprus  
C. in the northern province of Thessaly  
D. on the coast of northern Turkey
- The capital of this civilization was at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Knossos / Κνωσσως  
B. Nicosia / Νικοσια  
C. Thessalonike / Θεσσαλονικη  
D. Troy / Τριων
- The Mycenaean are known to us through lists of tax assessments, storehouse inventories, landholding deeds, and bills of sale for slaves, horses, and chariots. All these are written in an earlier form of Greek called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Linear A  
B. Linear B  
C. Proto-Hellenic  
D. Pre-Doric Hellenic
- A gold mask found at the archeological dig of the royal palace at Mycenae is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "the face of Agamemnon"  
B. "the mask of Apollo"  
C. "the face that launched 1,000 ships"  
D. "the breastplate of Athena"
- The reason that the Mycenaean are of more than just archeological importance is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are the first people we can call "true Europeans"  
B. they were the ancestors of Greek & Roman kings & emperors  
C. they were the heroes who fought the Trojan War according to Homer  
D. their forms of government have survived to the present day
- The Mycenaean were invaded, conquered, and replaced by invaders from "the North," invaders who are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Achaeans  
B. Danaans  
C. Dorians  
D. Etruscans
- The invaders spread southward, plundering and killing all the way through Greece and as Crete. They brought a 450-year Dark Age to Greece. The best approximate dates for this "Dark Age" are \_\_\_\_\_. (BCE = "before current era" = B.C.; CE = "current era" = A.D.)  
A. 1200 - 750 BCE  
B. 750 - 300 BCE  
C. 450 - 1 BCE  
D. 200 BCE - 250 CE
- The following lines (translated) depict post-invasion life in what was once a civilized Greece.  
No brother will claim from brother the love once claimed,  
And parents will quickly age, dishonored and shamed,  
And men will scorn them and bitter words they'll say,  
Hard-hearted, no longer god-fearing. They'll not repay  
The cost of their nurture, but might their rights they'll call;  
And ravaging men will break through a city wall.  
The lines were written by one of Greece's earliest & best-known poets, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Cleisthenes / Κλεισθενης  
B. Daimon / Δαιμων  
C. Hesiod / Ησιωδ  
D. Isocrates / Ισοκρατης

9. The invaders eventually settled, primarily, in one area of Greece, an area organized along security lines. This area was \_\_\_\_\_.
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A. Argos   | C. Sparta   |
| B. Boeotia | D. Thessaly |
10. The small state of Athens was able to fight off the invaders because \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                                |                                        |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| A. of its location on an island                | C. it was too far west to be useful    |
| B. it was built on a rocky hill, the Acropolis | D. it had a natural moat to protect it |
11. Because of this Athens became a safe haven for refugees from other states. When Athens grew too large to hold them all, she sent them to found colonies on the Aegean islands of Naxos, Chios, and Samnos. Some of these Hellenic colonists settled as far as the west coast of modern Turkey, on both islands & mainland. They called their new province \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Attica / Ἀττικά | C. Ionia / Ἴωνία   |
| B. Delos / Δήλος   | D. Megara / Μεγαρα |
12. The most important cultural contribution of these colonists to later Greek society was \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                 |                                                  |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| A. their elegant pottery shapes | C. their preservation of earlier epics & stories |
| B. the way they changed warfare | D. their philosophers, like Socrates & Plato     |
13. According to tradition, the epic poems Iliad and Odyssey were composed in the eighth century BCE by the blind poet \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Herodotus / Ἡρόδοτος | C. Hipparchus / Ἱππάρχος |
| B. Hesiod / Ἡσίοδος     | D. Homer / Ὅμηρος        |
14. The cultural achievement of these epics was two-fold. They united Greeks by providing them with a common, if mythic, history, and they provided the Greeks with \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                 |                                            |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| A. new means of warfare         | C. an understanding of the non-Greek world |
| B. a new, standardized alphabet | D. an idea for new trading policies        |
15. Most Greeks in the 8th-2nd centuries B.C.E. were citizens of their native city-state, called (in the singular) the \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. hierarchy (Ἱεραρχία) | C. republic (ρεπουβλική) |
| B. polis (πόλις)        | D. regnum (ρεγνυμ)       |
16. Most of these city-states were ruled by kings, but beginning in the early 800's BCE, the kings were deposed and many city-states were ruled by \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. a special class of priests | C. a hereditary aristocracy      |
| B. an elected assembly        | D. all free males in direct vote |
17. Eventually even these rulers began to feel pressure from others and early in the 7th century BCE city-states began to adopt codes of written laws. One of these, written in Athens in 621 BCE, dealt with most offenses (e.g. stealing a cabbage) by the death penalty. This law code was named for its author & his name has become a synonym for harsh measures for relatively minor offenses. His name was \_\_\_\_\_ and the modern synonym is \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Apollo / Apollonian | C. Herakles / herculean |
| B. Draco / draconian   | D. Sparta / spartan     |
18. The developing city-states soon began to establish colonies around the Mediterranean. The two most famous Greek colonies were \_\_\_\_\_ in Sicily & \_\_\_\_\_ (modern Istanbul).
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Byzantium; Syracuse | C. Carthage; Syracuse  |
| B. Syracuse; Byzantium | D. Carthage; Byzantium |

19. Which of the following areas was not a Greek colony?  
 A. southern France  
 B. southern Italy & Sicily  
 C. southern Russia / Black Sea region  
 D. Phoenecia / modern Lebanon
20. Which is **not** true regarding Greek colonies?  
 A. They were often more advanced & sophisticated than their "homelands."  
 B. They frequently rebelled against rulers sent out from the "main office."  
 C. They often mingled with the native inhabitants, producing "hybrid-peoples."  
 D. They sometimes were ruled by "tyrants" who operated independent from the "homeland."
21. One reason that the people of a city-state or colony might turn to a "tyrant" was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the aristocrats in charge of a city ignoring the needs of ordinary people  
 B. the need for a strong military leader in times of attack  
 C. the elected assembly passing laws which were largely unpopular  
 D. promises of immediate cash and a rosier future  
 E. [ALL of these are reasons that a "tyrant" might be put in power.]
22. The reason that the word "tyrant" is in quotation marks is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. "tyrant" is not a Greek word  
 B. "tyrant" is not an English word.  
 C. *some* tyrants were just & law-abiding  
 D. to show just how "bad" tyrants were
23. From 561 -527 BCE Athens was ruled by the gifted tyrant, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Atticus / ΑΤΤΙΚΟΣ  
 B. Draco / Δρακων  
 C. Peisistratus / Πεισιστρατος  
 D. Pericles / Περικλης
24. After a period of unrest following his death and the exile of his sons, the laws of Athens were reformed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Cleisthenes / Κλεισθενης  
 B. Hesiod / Ησιωδ  
 C. Peisistratus / Πεισιστρατος  
 D. Pericles / Περικλης
25. In 546 BCE, King Croesus of Lydia sent to the Oracle of Apollo at \_\_\_\_\_ to inquire whether he should risk an attack against the Persian Empire. He was told that if he attacked the Persians, he would "destroy a great empire." He attacked and a great empire *was* destroyed, his own.  
 A. Cumae  
 B. Delphi  
 C. Mt. Olympus  
 D. Rhodes
26. In 490 BCE \_\_\_\_\_, the Persian "King of Kings" invaded the Greek mainland with 180,000 men and over 600 ships.  
 A. Cyrus  
 B. Cambyses  
 C. Darius I  
 D. Xerxes
27. The first battle of this war was a victory for the Greeks. The Greek general Miltiades used surprise tactics in a frontal assault and drove the Persians back onto their ships. Estimates of the dead are given at Persians: 6,400; Athenians: 192. A runner was sent to Athens 22 miles away to tell of the victory. He ran nonstop from battlefield to city, gasped out his message, "We have been victorious!" and fell down dead. The name of this battle was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Marathon / Μαραθων  
 B. Plataea / Πλαταια  
 C. Salamis / Σαλαμις  
 D. Thermopylae / Θερμοπυλαι
28. The Persian "King of Kings" died in 485 BCE and was succeeded by his son \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Cyrus  
 B. Cambyses  
 C. Darius I  
 D. Xerxes

29. Athens was embroiled in internal political squabbles while the Persians tried to set their house in order. Out of these squabbles \_\_\_\_\_, a persuasive politician, emerged as the new leader of Athens.
- A. Cleisthenes / Κλεισθένης  
 B. Peisistratus / Πεισιστρατός  
 C. Pericles / Περικλής  
 D. Themistocles / Θεμιστοκλής
30. He sent a message of the oracle which asked what was the best defense against the Persians; the oracle's reply was to "trust the wooden walls." This meant that the Athenians should \_\_\_\_.
- A. build a wooden wall outside their stone walls.  
 B. trust that the forests around Athens would protect them.  
 C. build a new navy as fast as they could & use it to fight the Persians.  
 D. build a new navy as fast as they could & use it to escape to Sparta.
31. The story of the Greeks is told in The History of the Persian Wars by \_\_\_\_\_, also known as "The Father of History."
- A. Herodotus / Ἡρόδοτος  
 B. Hesiod / Ἡσίοδος  
 C. Thucydides / Θουκυδίδης  
 D. Xenophon / Ξενοφῶν
32. The Persian Army, numbering between 200,00 and two million men (estimate of our "Father of History"), crossed \_\_\_\_\_, a narrow body of water separating Asian Turkey from Europe, on two bridges built over boats.
- A. the Straits of Gibraltar  
 B. the Hellespont  
 C. the Corinthian Gulf  
 D. the Saronic Gulf
33. The massive Persian Army met the combined Greek forces, under Spartan leadership, at \_\_\_\_.
- A. Marathon / Μαραθῶν  
 B. Plataea / Πλαταιά  
 C. Salamis / Σαλαμίς  
 D. Thermopylae / Θερμοπύλαι
34. This famous place is \_\_\_\_\_ in northern Greece.
- A. a 50-ft wide pass in the mountains  
 B. a broad plain in Macedonia  
 C. on the eastern seacoast  
 D. a peninsula in the Aegean Sea
35. The 300 Spartans, who are remembered for this battle, \_\_\_\_\_ the Persian Army.
- A. conquered...  
 B. were killed to the last man by...  
 C. surrendered to...  
 D. became the chief allies of...
36. The greatest Athenian victory of the Persian Wars was the naval battle at \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Marathon / Μαραθῶν  
 B. Plataea / Πλαταιά  
 C. Salamis / Σαλαμίς  
 D. Thermopylae / Θερμοπύλαι
37. The last great battle of the war was a combined Greek victory over the remnants of the Persian army at \_\_\_\_\_ in 479 BCE. With this, and the daring burning of the Persian fleet in the harbor of Mycale, the Greeks had won & the Persians sued for peace.
- A. Marathon / Μαραθῶν  
 B. Plataea / Πλαταιά  
 C. Salamis / Σαλαμίς  
 D. Thermopylae / Θερμοπύλαι
38. The period between the Persian Wars and the Peloponnesian War is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "The Age of Heroes"  
 B. "The Golden Age of Athens"  
 C. "The Silver Age of Athens"  
 D. "The Hellenistic Age"
39. The Delian League, a reluctant alliance, paid annual tribute to \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for naval protection and trade agreements.
- A. Argos  
 B. Athens  
 C. Corinth  
 D. Sparta

50. The death of this leader coincided with (and in some sense caused) the spread of Hellenism. The term "Hellenism" describes a world-view \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. based on the ancient Greek ideals of "truth, honor & justice"
  - B. that mingled elements of Greek culture with elements of the cultures of conquered peoples in the Near East.
  - C. characterized by the view that the individual is at the mercy of forces which he does not and cannot understand; that "man is lost in the cosmos."
  - D. characterized by material greed and moral decay, best summed up in the phrase "You only go around once in this life, so you gotta grab all gusto you can."
  - E. (ALL answers except A are true.)

## Tie-Breakers

51. Bucephalus, the horse the leader of questions 47 & 48, died in battle. The leader founded a city named after that horse on the site of the battle. In what present country could you find the ruins of that city?
- A. Egypt
  - B. India
  - C. Iran
  - D. Syria
  - E. Turkey
52. Which of the following is the preferred method of organization in ancient Greek armies.
- A. century
  - B. legion
  - C. maniple
  - D. phalanx
  - E. piraeus
53. In Athens, the Boule / Βουλή was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the public speaking arena
  - B. the voting booth
  - C. an elected council
  - D. a council chosen by lot
  - E. the leader of the Assembly
54. The Piraeus / Πιραεὺς was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the basic unit of the Spartan army
  - B. the harbor that served inland Athens
  - C. the sacred altar at Delphi
  - D. the title of a naval general
  - E. the base in the Aegean for Athenian pirates
55. The most successful of the colonial tyrants was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Aristarchus of Selinus
  - B. Dionysius of Syracuse
  - C. Pyrrhus of Tarentum
  - D. Stephanos of Massilia
  - E. Xenophanes of Miletus

40. The major combatants in the Peloponnesian War were \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Argos & Athens  
B. Athens & Sparta  
C. Corinth & Athens  
D. Sparta & Argos
41. In the first year of that war, a public ceremony was held to honor the war dead. At this ceremony a famous speech was given by the great Athenian statesman \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Cleisthenes / Κλεισθενης  
B. Peisistratus / Πεισιστρατος  
C. Pericles / Περικλης  
D. Themistocles / Θεμιστοκλης
42. He also rebuilt the temple complex on the Acropolis which had been destroyed by the Persians. The most beautiful of these temples, the main one, dedicated to Athena, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the Erychtheum / Έρυχηθευμ  
B. the Pantheon / Πανθεων  
C. the Parthenon / Παρθενων  
D. the Athenaeum / Αθηναιων
43. The text of this speech is reconstructed in The History of the Peloponnesian War by the historian \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Herodotus / Έρωδοτος  
B. Hesiod / Έσιωδ  
C. Thucydides / Θυσπιδιδης  
D. Xenophon / Ξενοφων
44. The war was eventually won by \_\_\_\_\_, but the cost of victory proved so high that she was exhausted as a power and so was as bad off as the loser, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Argos, Athens  
B. Athens, Sparta  
C. Corinth, Athens  
D. Sparta, Athens
45. As the glory of Athens faded and the strength of Sparta dissipated, a new military power began to grow in the province of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Argos  
B. Corinth  
C. Macedonia  
D. Thebes
46. The king of this province, \_\_\_\_\_, conquered all of Greece except Sparta, but was murdered in 336 BCE, possibly by his wife or by his talented and ambitious son \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Philip II / Demosthenes  
B. Philip II / Alexander  
C. Alexander / Leonidas  
D. Antigonus / Dionysius
47. This son, who saw himself as a new Achilles, set out to conquer the world. He thought that the decaying Persian Empire was an excellent place to begin. His greatest victories in this campaign were at \_\_\_\_\_ in 334 and at \_\_\_\_\_ in 333.
- A. Memphis (Egypt); Babylon (Iraq)  
B. the Granicus River (northern Turkey); Issus (southern Turkey)  
C. Tyre (Lebanon); Gandhara (India)  
D. Persepolis (Iran); Bokhara (southern Russia)
48. He died in Babylon in 323 BCE, not quite 33 years of age. At his death, his empire \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was taken over by his widow, Roxane, in the name of his infant son  
B. was taken over by his second-in-command & admiral, Nearchus  
C. was savagely fought over by his generals: Seleucus, Antigonus, & Ptolemy  
D. enjoyed a generation of peace under the rule of his brother Philip III
49. The general dissolution of the empire in the squabbles of the ensuing quasi nation-states generally leads historians to shift their attention, at least in military affairs to \_\_\_\_\_ after 323.
- A. the Etruscans  
B. the Delian League  
C. Rome  
D. the kingdom of Sicily