

Texas State Junior Classical League
Greek History Examination
Area F Contest
March 2, 1996

Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. _____ 776 BC is the traditional date for the:
a) Dorian invasions b) founding of Thebes c) first Olympiad
d) accession of Gyges e) birth of Homer
2. Among the many oracular sites in Greek antiquity, the most famous was the shrine of _____ at Delphi.
a) Apollo b) Zeus c) Cassandra d) Demeter e) Hera
3. All of the following were cities of the Bronze Age except:
a) Athens b) Mycenae c) Cnossus d) Tiryns
4. The Greek tyrant who, according to ancient tradition, commanded that the Homeric *Iliad* and *Odyssey* be written down for performance at the Panathenaia was:
a) Polycrates b) Peisistratus c) Pheidon d) Cypselus
5. The Dorian invasion of the Greek mainland around 1100 BC resulted in a subsequent period of about two hundred years known as the:
a) Golden Age b) Age of Tyrants c) Dark Age d) Bicentennial
6. The famous artifact known as the Mask of Agamemnon was found in:
a) Argos b) Mycenae c) Tiryns d) Pherae e) Troezen
7. Aeschylus' tragedy *The Persians* enacted a Persian defeat under:
a) Darius b) Cyrus c) Artaxerxes d) Tissaphernes e) Xerxes
8. Who was the subject of this Delphic oracle? " _____, when he has crossed the Halys, will destroy a great kingdom."
a) Amasis b) Mardonius c) Cyrus d) Croesus e) Deioces
9. The Greek orator who argued for the unity of Hellas under Philip V was:
a) Lysias b) Demosthenes c) Isocrates d) Antiphon
10. Which of the following was not one of the Seven Sages of Greece?
a) Thales b) Pittacus c) Pericles d) Solon e) Bias

11. The mutilation of the Herms at Athens in 415 BC was blamed on:
a) Alcibiades b) Brasidas c) Pericles d) Nicias
12. The play of Aristophanes which exhibited a mood of adventurous speculation and sanguine expectancy following the optimistic Athenian launching of the Sicilian expedition was the
a) *Thesmophoriazousae* b) *Birds* c) *Clouds* d) *Frogs*
13. In August of 413 BC the Athenians under Nicias were reluctant to leave the harbor at Syracuse due to
a) a storm b) fresh reinforcements c) a lunar eclipse
14. The Athenian statesman who built up Athens' navy and led them to defeat the Persians in the Bay of Salamis in 480 was:
a) Alcibiades b) Leonidas c) Xerxes d) Themistocles
15. Athens' great wealth, which made possible her Golden Age in the fifth century BC, flowed in from:
a) Persian tribute b) the Delian League
c) the family of Pericles d) the treasury at Delphi
16. The informant who betrayed the Greeks by leading the Persians over the mountain road at Thermopylae was:
a) Hydarnes b) Clearchus c) Ephialtes d) Epyaxa
17. The Peace of _____ was established in 421 BC between Athens and Sparta. a) Thirty Years b) Callias c) Philocrates d) Nicias
18. The Pythian Games were instituted after the Sacred War (590 BC) by the
a) Amphictionic League b) Hellenotamiae
c) Spartan Gerousia d) Delian League
19. The royal power of Lydia was usurped in the seventh century BC from Candaules by a) Adeimantus b) Gyges c) Iasus d) Gylippus
20. The Gordian knot was cut by _____, with the result that he would rule over all of Asia Minor.
a) Alexander b) Xerxes c) Croesus d) Darius
21. Which Greek historian wrote more about Rome than Greece?
a) Herodotus b) Thucydides c) Polybius d) Xenophon

22. The Battle of Plataea was significant because:
a) Mardonius was killed.
b) Persia never again made a serious attempt to conquer Greece.
c) it proved Persian cavalry could be defeated.
d) it demonstrated the power of the Panhellenic Confederation.
23. The Greek commander at Plataea was:
a) Themistocles b) Aristides c) Pausanias d) Amompharetus
24. Stealing cabbage was punishable by death in the law code of:
a) Peisistratus b) Solon c) Cleisthenes d) Draco
25. The Greek poet who, himself born noble, cherished the ideas and prejudices of the aristocracy in his epinician odes was:
a) Xenophanes b) Pindar c) Sappho d) Bacchylides
26. In his last years, Pericles was afflicted by his enemies with indirect attacks upon himself in the form of trials against all of the following except:
a) his two sons b) Phidias c) Anaxagoras d) Apasia
27. The revolt of Mytilene from Athens in 428 BC
a) resulted in impunity and freedom for her leaders.
b) resulted in the execution of the revolt's leaders.
c) resulted in a peaceful negotiation through hostages.
d) showed Athenian clemency upon the islanders.
28. "Behold the man who would pass from Europe to Asia and trips in passing from couch to couch" was said about _____ at his wedding.
a) Alexander b) Philip c) Attalus d) Pausanias
29. Dionysus II (the Younger) of Syracuse enjoyed frequent visits by:
a) Euripides b) Alexander c) Plato d) Aristotle
30. Rome's conquest of Greece is usually attributed to the fall of _____ in 146 BC. a) Athens b) Alexandria c) Corinth d) Sparta
31. Athens' constitutional reformer and political pamphleteer-poet was
a) Draco b) Solon c) Cleisthenes d) Hippias
32. The Dorians invaded Sparta and enslaved the natives, _____, ^{for farming} ~~to farm~~.
a) Helots b) Ephors c) Gerontids d) hoplites

33. The Medes broke from Assyria around 700 BC under the leadership of _____, who is said to have lived in a seven-walled fortress and approachable by his people only by written petitions.
a) Nabopolassar b) Darius c) Ctesias d) Deioces
34. All of the following composed tragedy except:
a) Aeschylus b) Aristophanes c) Sophocles d) Euripides
35. Greek for 'city-state' is:
a) asty b) politicos c) civitas d) polis
36. Which of the following reforms was not accomplished by Solon:
a) repeal of the debt-slavery law.
b) establishment of limit on amount of land one might own.
c) opening the Assembly to every free male Athenian.
d) encouraging production of olive oil and silver mining.
37. Military and foreign affairs were handled in 5th century Athens by the:
a) Council of Five Hundred b) Council of Four Hundred
c) the Strategoi d) the Gerousia
38. What number of jurors would not have sat in an Athenian court?
a) 12 b) 201 c) 501 d) 1,001
39. Ethnically, the Spartans were:
a) Ionians b) Aeolians c) Dorians d) Phrygians
40. The Parthenon was dedicated at the Panathenaia in
a) 753 BC b) 438 BC c) 323 BC d) 112 BC
41. Today the best preserved Greek theater survives at
a) Corinth b) Athens c) Epidaurus d) Megara
42. The name Minoan derives from an ancient king of
a) Athens b) Byblus c) Corinth d) Cnossus
43. The Battle of Salamis was fought in _____ BC
a) 490 b) 480 c) 472 d) 431
44. Balloting in Athens on broken pieces of clay pottery was called:
a) epichoricism b) ostracism c) deipnosophisticism

45. The tyrant at Athens from 527 to 510 BC who fled to Persia and then tried to regain power in Athens with Persian help in 490 was:
a) Hippias b) Themistocles c) Chilon d) Arrian
46. The tyrant of Corinth who was also one of the Seven Sages was:
a) Cypselus b) Periander c) Pittacus d) Solon
47. The Greek mathematician who was born in Syracuse, invented war engines for the tyrant Hiero, and was killed by Roman soldiers was:
a) Euclid b) Pythagoras c) Ariaeus d) Archimedes
48. Both Cleon and Brasidas were slain in the battle to recapture:
a) Pylos b) Nisaea c) Sphacteria d) Amphipolis
49. Who was banished from Athens because of the loss of Amphipolis?
a) Cleon b) Brasidas c) Demosthenes d) Thucydides
50. Which of the following was not the site of a Minoan palace?
a) Mallia b) Phaestus c) Cnossus d) Thera

The following questions will be graded and scored only to break ties.

51. Which of the following said "Man is the measure of all things?"
a) Sophocles b) Protagoras c) Euripides d) Simonides
52. Which of the following is not attributable to Polycrates of Samos?
a) He built a navy of 100 pentaconters.
b) He patronized the poet Anacreon.
c) He built a great temple to Dionysus.
d) He defied the power of Persia.
53. Alexander founded a town on the Hydaspes River, named _____ after his horse.
a) Garra b) Incitatus c) Hippocrene d) Busephala
54. Which did not happen in 458 BC?
a) The death of Cleomenes.
b) The Oresteia of Aeschylus was staged.
c) The Battle of Aegina.
d) Zeugitae were admitted to the archonship.
55. The Third Pythian Ode of Pindar celebrated the horse-race victory of:
a) Gelon b) Hieron c) Cimon d) Eurymedon

