

Texas State Junior Classical League

Greek History, 1996

Choose the best response for each item.

1. Of what city-state was Pericles a leader? a. Sparta b. Thebes c. Athens d. Syracuse
2. The word naming the head of a Greek city-state was _____. a. king b. tyrant
c. leader d. politician
3. The Athenians practiced direct democracy, as opposed to representative democracy.
a. true b. false
4. A great Greek lawgiver among the Greeks was _____. a. Hermes b. Solon c. Xerxes
d. Darius
5. Alexander the Great had a horse named _____. a. Incitatus b. Bucephalus c. Dux
d. Equillus
6. Which of the following was **not** a Greek historian? a. Thucydides b. Xenophon
c. Herodotus d. Plato
7. Which of the following might be called "The Father of the Athenian Navy"?
a. Peristratus b. Socrates c. Themistocles d. Minos
8. The temple to Athena in Athens was the _____. a. Pantheon b. Atheneum
c. Arboretum d. Parthenon
9. The temple in number 8 above was located _____. a. on a seashore b. on the Acropolis
c. in a valley d. near the mouth of a river sacred to the goddess
10. The father of Alexander the Great was _____. a. Philip V b. Philip II c. Menander
d. Peristratus
11. The man credited with discovering Mycenae in the nineteenth century of our era was _____.
a. Napoleon b. Champillon c. Lord Raglan d. Heinrich Schlieman
12. Mycenae was located _____. a. in northern Greece b. about twenty
miles from Troy c. on Crete d. on Sardinia
13. How old was Alexander when he became king? a. fifteen b. thirty c. thirty-three
d. twenty
14. Alexander was the king of _____. a. Athens b. Persia c. Macedon d. Bulgaria
15. The Greeks and Persians fought a famous battle at _____. a. Troy b. the River
Thermodon c. Thermopylae d. Magna Graecia
16. Athens' wooden walls were here _____. a. forests b. shields c. ships d. towers
17. The author of dialogues was _____. a. Plato b. Anaxamander c. Cyrus d. Darius
18. The correct chronological order for the men in this item is _____.
a. Plato, Socrates, Aristotle b. Aristotle, Plato, Socrates c. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
d. Aristotle, Socrates, Plato

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19. Which of the men in item 18 above taught Alexander the Great? a. Socrates
b. Plato c. Aristotle d. none of them
20. Which of the following was **not** a Greek city-state? a. Macedonia b. Athens
c. Sparta d. Thebes
21. The harbor of Athens was _____. a. Sparta b. Knossos c. Piraeus d. Thebes
22. Among the earliest settlers in the area we now call Greece were the _____. a. Pelasgians
b. Minoans c. Corsicans d. Egyptians
23. The author of *Anabasis* was _____. a. Plato b. Isocrates c. Socrates d. Xenophon
24. A long race in modern times is named for a battle the Greeks fought at _____.
a. Marathon b. Alexandria c. Tyre d. Thermopylae
25. The Lion Gate is in _____. a. Sparta b. Syracuse c. Thebes d. none of the above
26. The area of Athens comparable to the Forum Romanum is the _____.
a. Propylaea b. Agora c. Basileus d. Strategos
27. Greek colonies became independent states with the permission of the founding city.
a. true b. false
28. Athenian civilization reached its high point in the ____ century B. C. a. first
b. second c. third d. none of the above
29. The Peloponnesian War began in ____ B. C. a. 500 b. 431 c. 476 d. 753
30. Thucydides wrote that _____. a. piracy was considered an honorable occupation for
very early Greeks b. only barbarians/foreigners practiced piracy in the Aegean
c. Alexander the Great was an overrated leader d. none of the above
31. Mt. Olympus, the home of the Greek gods, is the tallest mountain in _____.
a. Asia Minor b. Europe c. Greece d. Phoenicia
32. Heracles the Dactyl _____. a. performed twelve historically documented labors in ancient
Greece b. instituted the Olympic Games in honor of his father c. founded the
Athenian army d. founded the Spartan army
33. Which of the following works are among the earliest records we have of Greek religion?
a. the *Iliad* b. the *Odyssey* c. the poems of Hesiod d. all of the above
34. The servile laborers in Sparta were called _____. a. helots b. basilei c. hoplites
d. hiamatia
35. Peisistratus was a tyrant of _____. a. Sparta b. Thebes c. Sicily d. Athens
36. The immediate successor of Peisistratus was _____. a. Hippias b. Pericles c. Darius
d. Socrates
37. A temple sacred to the patron goddess of Athens was destroyed by the Persians in _____.
a. 480 B. C. b. A. D. 480 c. A. D. 1914 d. 55 B. C.
38. In 490 B. C. the armies of ____ invaded the Greek mainland. a. King Darius
b. Alexander the Great c. Cyrus d. Ataxerxes
39. The armies of Xerxes invaded Greece in _____. a. 490 B. C. b. 480 B. C.
c. 500 B. C. d. 333 B. C.
40. The earliest period of Greek history is the ____ Period. a. Hellenistic b. Helladic
c. Hellenic d. none of the above

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41. In 426 B. C. the ___ founded the colony of Heraclea. a. Athenians b. Thebans
c. Cretans d. Spartans
42. Thermopylae is a ____. a. river b. city c. plain d. mountain pass
43. The Peloponnesian War ____. a. lasted from 431 to 404 B. C. b. ended in the total
defeat of Athens c. the end of the Athenian Empire d. all of the above
44. A Spartan soldier was called a ____. a. strategos b. hoplite c. oligarch
d. crater
45. In 415 B. C. the ___ invaded Sicily. a. Carthaginians b. Athenians c. Romans
d. Spartans
46. Who was a chief political opponent of Pericles in his early years?
a. Timon b. Herodotus c. Xenophon d. Cimon
47. The *boule* was a ____. a. council of 500 chosen for one year b. army c. a form
of ostracism d. a type of ship
48. The battle at Plataea was in ___ B. C. a. 555 b. 479 c. 490 d. 480
49. The greatest Greek military force on land was the ____. a. Minoans b. Athenians
c. Corinthians d. Spartans
50. By 338 B. C. ___ was in effect the master of Greece. a. Phillip V of Macedon
b. Phillip II of Macedon c. Alexander d. Hippias
51. Which god had a temple dedicated to him at Olympia? a. Ares b. Apollo c. Poseidon
d. none of the above
52. As Athens had a supply of silver, Sparta had a supply of ____.
a. gold b. iron c. bronze d. copper
53. For a brief time, after seizing Delphi, the ___ became the greatest military power in all
Greece. a. Spartans b. Thessolonians c. Phocians d. Madeconians
54. What resulted in a ten-year exile? a. ostracism b. losing an important battle
c. desecrating a statue of a god d. a captain's loss of his ship
55. Demosthenes was a leader in a struggle against ____. a. Phillip b. Persia c. Sparta
d. Egypt
56. In ancient times the Olympic Games were held ____. a. every four years b. every
two years c. every year d. every ten years
57. Stoicism was a form of ____. a. religion b. philosophy c. military organization
d. government
58. Sophists were traveling teachers. a. true b. false
59. The function of the Peloponnesian League was ____. a. to protect its members
b. to finance building projects c. to oversee the Athenian navy d. to build roads
60. The victorious general at The Battle of Marathon was ____. a. Pausanias
b. Isocrates c. Miltiades d. Alexandros

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61. Sparta had ___ kings at a time. a. three b. two c. five
d. none of the above
62. The term *Magna Graecia* referred to territory in ___. a. Italy b. Sicily
c. both "a" and "b" d. none of the above
63. The Athenians named a year from ___. a. the *archon* for that year b. the number
of the Olympiad c. the names of the gods and goddesses in twelve-year cycles
d. the names of the gods Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades in three-year cycles
64. The Spartan leader at Thermopylae was ___. a. Leonidas b. Myron c. Milo
d. Sophocles
65. A general of Alexander the Great was ___. a. Miltiades b. Phillip II c. Brasidas
d. Milo
66. The Persian Wars were between Persia and ___. a. Egypt b. Macedon c. Sidon
d. Greece
67. The citadel of Athens is the ___. a. agora b. basileus c. periploi d. acropolis
68. Solon was a Spartan. a. true b. false
69. Who fought the Athenians at Marathon? a. the Spartans b. the Corinthians
c. the Romans d. the Persians
70. An *archon* was a ___. a. king b. general c. building d. weapon

Tie-Breakers

The items below, numbers 96-100, will be used only to break ties.

96. In which of the following battles did Alexander the Great fight?
a. Issus b. Gaugamela c. Tyre d. all of the above e. none of the above
97. Solon believed that justice came from ___. a. judges in courts of law b. overseers
of rites of ostracism c. the many or *hoi poloi* d. the *boule* e. the gods
98. The oracle of Apollo was at ___. a. Dodona b. Athens c. Delphi d. Sparta
e. Phillipi
99. A major export from Athens in the Fifth Century B. C. was wood. a. true b. false
100. Athens funded the building of a fleet of ships from the discovery of ___.
a. a gold mine on Sicily b. a vein of silver at Laurium c. gold on the acropolis
d. the treasure in an ancient and long-forgotten temple of Zeus