

1999 Area F Greek History Test

Directions: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. What Sicilian tyrant is credited with the development of the catapult as a weapon of war?
 - a. Himilco
 - b. Ducetius
 - c. Hippocrates
 - d. Dionysus I

2. After the battle of Thermopylae, the Greeks evacuated Attica and
 - a. sued for peace
 - b. carried out a scorched earth policy
 - c. built a wall across the isthmus of Corinth
 - d. sent to their colonies in the west for help

3. The bones of Theseus, the legendary king of Athens, were returned to the city by
 - a. Cimon
 - b. Alexander
 - c. Pericles
 - d. Ephialtes

4. The Spartan who forged a Sparto-Persian alliance and forced Athens and her allies to surrender the Greek cities in Ionia to Persia in 386
 - a. Pharnabazus
 - b. Artaxerxes
 - c. Antalcidas
 - d. Darius

5. The commander of the disastrous Athenian expedition to Sicily in 415 was
 - a. Nicias
 - b. Phrynichus
 - c. Peisander
 - d. Thrasybulus

6. The Athenian admiral who won two brilliant naval victories over superior forces off Naupactus in 429 was
 - a. Nicias
 - b. Cleon
 - c. Phormion
 - d. Archidamus

7. Who opened up the archonship to the third class of Athenian citizen, the zeugitae?
- Ephitales
 - Cimon
 - Miltiades
 - Pericles
8. Which of the following was not one of the significant events leading up to the Peloponnesian war?
- the quarrel between Corinth and Corcyra
 - the establishment of the Athenian colony at Amphipolis
 - the decree banning Megara from trade with members of the Delian league
 - the revolt of Potidaea
9. The person who determined the amount of annual tribute to be paid by each member of the Delian League was
- Themistocles
 - Cimon
 - Miltiades
 - Aristides
10. How many Spartans died at the Battle of Thermopylae?
- 300
 - 500
 - 700
 - 900
11. The Spartan commander who forced Hippias into exile in 510 was
- Cleomenes
 - Lysander
 - Leonidas
 - Brasidas
12. The tutor of Dionysius II, the tyrant of Syracuse was
- Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Socrates
 - Xenophon
13. At which battle did Alexander capture King Darius's war chest?
- Gaugamela
 - Persepolis
 - Granicus River
 - Issus

14. The Spartans won the battle of Mantinea in 418 under the leadership of young King
- Brasidias
 - Agis
 - Cleobulus
 - Xenares
15. What former Athenian tyrant served as an adviser to the Persians at Marathon?
- Callimachus
 - Herodotus
 - Hippias
 - Aristagoras
16. What Macedonian became the master of Greece with his victory at Chaeronea in 338?
- Archelaus
 - Perdiccas III
 - Philip II
 - Alexander III
17. The destruction of the Minoan civilization on Crete may have been caused by
- the Dorian invasion
 - the eruption of a volcano on the island of Thera
 - a decade of severe drought
 - a series of civil wars
18. The so-called Sacred Wars of Greece were fought as a result of disputes about/over the oracle at
- Delphi
 - Olympia
 - Delos
 - Dodona
19. About 1400 BC Knossos was occupied and ruled by
- the Trojans
 - the Ionians
 - the Mycenaeans
 - the Dorians
20. Who so decisively defeated the Spartan hoplite army at Leuctra in 371 that it was never again a significant factor in Greek history?
- Macedonia
 - Corinth

- c. Thebes
 - d. Athens
21. The historian Thucydides was exiled from Athens for
- a. publicly criticizing Cleon
 - b. refusing to serve in the Athenian army
 - c. failing to recover Amphipolis
 - d. losing a fleet of 125 triremes
22. In 401 the army of Greek mercenaries who had fought for the defeated Persian Cyrus was led home by
- a. Clearchus
 - b. Xenophon
 - c. Critias
 - d. Aristophanes
23. Who was put on trial in Athens in 399 for subversive teaching of the young?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Xenophon
 - c. Plato
 - d. Socrates
24. In 480 Gelon of Syracuse defeated Hamilcar and his Carthaginians at
- a. Himera
 - b. Sestos
 - c. Gela
 - d. Agrigentum
25. What Athenian statesman was assassinated in 461/1 after securing legislation stripping the Areopagus Council of much of its jurisdiction?
- a. Aristides
 - b. Nicias
 - c. Ephialtes
 - d. Thucydides
26. Who dominated the Thirty Tyrants whom the Spartans had set up as the rulers of defeated Athens?
- a. Thrasybulus
 - b. Conon
 - c. Critias
 - d. Alcibiades
27. Who reorganized the population of Attica into 10 tribes, with each tribe subdivided into three trittyes.
- a. Solon

- b. Cleisthenes
 - c. Pericles
 - d. Miltiades
28. The victorious Spartan commander at Aegospotami, the last major battle of the Peloponnesian War was
- a. Pausanias
 - b. Lysander
 - c. Callicratidas
 - d. Agis
29. The Peloponnesian War began in
- a. 431
 - b. 480
 - c. 490
 - d. 405
30. The tyrant of Syracuse who defeated the Carthaginians and dominated most of Magna Graecia in the 4th Century was
- a. Dionysius I
 - b. Gelon
 - c. Hieron II
 - d. Theron
31. The cessation of hostilities between Athens and Sparta in 421 is called the
- a. Peace of Nicias
 - b. Truce of Demosthenes
 - c. Short Peace
 - d. Thirty Years' Peace
32. Pericles died in 429
- a. from wounds inflicted by a hired assassin
 - b. of the plague
 - c. in storm at sea on his return from raiding the Pacific coast
 - d. in a grain riot
33. At the battle of Platea in 479, the Persians were defeated by the Greeks under command of the Spartan
- a. Pausanias
 - b. Eurybiades
 - c. Leonidas
 - d. Archidamus
34. Who was responsible for building the third Long Wall joining Athens to its point in Piraeus?

- a. Themistocles
 - b. Phididas
 - c. Cimon
 - d. Pericles
35. The Athenian reformer responsible for the cancellation of all land debts and debt of slavery was
- a. Draco
 - b. Aristides
 - c. Cleisthenes
 - d. Solon
36. Which of the following was not involved in the building of the Parthenon?
- a. Ictinus
 - b. Protagoras
 - c. Phidias
 - d. Callicrates
37. The dominant city in the Peloponnesian League was
- a. Messenia
 - b. Argos
 - c. Tegea
 - d. Sparta
38. The Delian League was formed to provide protection from
- a. the Macedonians
 - b. the Trojans
 - c. the Persians
 - d. the Carthaginians
39. The Spartan commander who was accused of intrigue with the Persians and starved to death in sanctuary was
- a. Eurybiades
 - b. Brasidas
 - c. Pausanias
 - d. Gylippus
40. Who commissioned the building of the Parthenon?
- a. Pericles
 - b. Thucydides
 - c. Cimon
 - d. Cleon
41. The fall of the Mycenaen civilization was the result of
- a. the Minoan invasion

- b. wars between the various Mycenaean cities
 - c. a series of devastating plagues
 - d. a tremendous earthquake centered in Peloponnese
42. Who was responsible for the rebuilding of the Athenian city walls after the Persian Wars?
- a. Xanthippus
 - b. Themistocles
 - c. Aristides
 - d. Habronichus
43. Minoan settlements were defended by
- a. their naval forces
 - b. their land armies
 - c. Egyptian mercenaries
 - d. citizen armies
44. The Corinthian tyrant who is credited with building the "slipway" which carried ships over the isthmus was
- a. Tyrtaeus
 - b. Gylippus
 - c. Epaminondas
 - d. Periander
45. In 480 the Greeks defeated the Persians on land and sea at the battle of
- a. Salamis
 - b. Eleusis
 - c. Thermopylae
 - d. Aegina
46. The Greek civilization which built towns with Cyclopean walls was the
- a. Minoan
 - b. Mycenaean
 - c. Dorian
 - d. Ionian
47. The Sicilian expedition was defeated in 413 at Syracuse by the Spartan commander
- a. Ariston
 - b. Tissaphernes
 - c. Lysander
 - d. Gylippus

48. All of the following had Mycenaen settlements except
- a. Tiryns
 - b. Mycenae
 - c. Pylos
 - d. Syracuse
49. The Persian ruler who led the invasion of Greece in 481 was
- a. Darius
 - b. Xerxes
 - c. Cyrus
 - d. Mardonius
50. The Theban general responsible for the military tragedy which defeated the Spartans at Leuctra was
- a. Cleombrotus
 - b. Jason
 - c. Ismenias
 - d. Epaminondas

TIE-BREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be graded and scored only to break ties.

51. What Athenian devised ostracism, a system for removing any man powerful enough to be a danger to the state?
- a. Solon
 - b. Draco
 - c. Cleisthenes
 - d. Pericles
52. The first Athenian to be ostracised was
- a. Miltiades
 - b. Hippias
 - c. Themistocles
 - d. Hipparuchus
53. Philippides ran from Marathon to
- a. Athens to report the victory over the Persians
 - b. Sparta to help against the Persians
 - c. Athens to report the betrayal of the Spartans
 - d. Sparta to report the burning of the Persian fleet
54. Who left the Sicilian expedition and fled to Sparta to avoid being prosecuted for mutilating the herms?
- a. Andocides
 - b. Eurymedon
 - c. Alcibiades
 - d. Demosthenes

55. Who is credited with the victory of the Athenians and Plataeans over the Persians of Marathon?

- a. Callimachus
- b. Miltiades
- c. Mardonius
- d. Themistocles

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