

1999 TSJCL GREEK HISTORY TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

1. Athenian *ephebes* were...
a. male youth b. commandoes c. minor officials d. war ships
2. Thucydides describes the famous "*stasis*" at...
a. Melos b. Corcyra c. Ionia d. Chios
3. A "*stasis*" is a(n)...
a. conference b. massacre c. civil disorder d. plague
4. NOT known as a scientific thinker:
a. Galen b. Hippocrates c. Democritus d. Herodotus
5. A famous Athenian demagogue:
a. Pericles b. Cleon c. Hermocrates d. Aristophanes
6. NOT an Athenian property class:
a. *hippeis* b. *pentakosiomedimnoi* c. *medimnoi* d. *thetes*
7. A phalanx is made up of...
a. voters b. hoplites c. cavalry d. none of the above
8. NOT the site of a battle against the Persians:
a. Marathon b. Salamis c. Thermopylae d. Larissa
9. Metics are...
a. resident aliens b. unmarried women c. rural slaves d. rowers
10. NOT a homicide court:
a. Areopagus b. Prytaneion c. Palladion d. Boule

DATES (all B.C.)

11. Reforms of Cleisthenes
a. 507 b. 499 c. 461 d. 428
12. Peace of Nicias
a. 450 b. 431 c. 421 d. 399
13. Trial of Socrates
a. 450 b. 432 c. 421 d. 399
14. Beginning of the Peloponnesian War
a. 601 b. 519 c. 431 d. 323
15. Assassination of Philip II
a. 366 b. 323 c. 301 d. 197
16. Battle of Leuctra
a. 489 b. 429 c. 399 d. 371
17. Flamininus "frees" the Greeks
a. 323 b. 311 c. 196 d. 146
18. Battle of Issus
a. 699 b. 479 c. 333 d. 193

19. "Orientalizing" period (approximate)
a. 900's b. 700's c. 500's d. 300's
20. First Olympic Games
a. 776 b. 632 c. 514 d. 323
21. Fall of the Mycenaean (approximate)
a. 2200 b. 1400 c. 1200 d. 800
22. Battle of Cheronnea
a. 359 b. 352 c. 348 d. 338
23. Death of Pericles
a. 359 b. 454 c. 447 d. 429
24. Antigonus "frees" the Greeks
a. 429 b. 315 c. 305 d. 281
25. Battle of Aegospotami
a. 405 b. 394 c. 371 d. 362
26. Destruction of Thebes
a. 489 b. 477 c. 338 d. 335
27. Ionian Revolt
a. 507 b. 499 c. 483 d. 456
28. Foundation of Sacred Band
a. 620 b. 477 c. 378 d. 222
29. Polybius arrives in Rome
a. 323 b. 301 c. 167 d. 146
30. Cylon's attempted coup
a. 650 b. 632 c. 599 d. 577
31. NEVER the greatest military power in Greece:
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Thebes d. Elis
32. Sophists are...
a. orators b. youth c. aliens d. infantry
33. NOT a part of the Peloponnesus:
a. Elis b. Arcadia c. Boeotia d. Laconia
34. Helots are...
a. Athenians b. Messenians c. Aetolians d. Thessalians
35. The wife of Philip II was...
a. Olympia b. Xanthippe c. Hetaira d. Aspasia
36. The Peace of Nicias involved (among others)...
a. Sparta b. Persia c. Macedon d. none of the above
37. NOT important for Greek inscriptions:
a. boustrophedon b. stochedon c. four-bar sigma d. gerousia

38. Melos was destroyed by...
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Persia d. Macedon
39. NOT an Olympic event:
a. pentathlon b. heptathlon c. pankration d. stadion
40. The major source of wealth in the Greek world:
a. agriculture b. commerce c. manufacture d. arbitrage
41. The "Long Walls" were at...
a. Sparta b. Athens c. Persepolis d. Corinth
42. The "wooden wall" was...
a. a wall b. spears c. trees d. ships
43. Ostracism was a means of...
a. election b. initiation c. exile d. none of the above
44. Triremes are...
a. warships b. peasants c. taxes d. temples
45. Greeks colonized...
a. Sicily b. Italy c. Asia Minor d. all of the above
46. Which period came first?
a. Helladic b. Hellenistic c. Geometric d. Classical
47. NOT a political office:
a. strategos b. ephor c. archon d. none of the above
48. The Boule is also called the "council of..."
a. 300 b. 400 c. 500 d. 600
49. An oikos is a(n)...
a. council b. tax c. household d. treaty
50. Phoros is a(n)...
a. council b. household c. tribute d. temple
51. How many kings did Sparta have at a time?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
52. Liturgies were payments in...
a. labor b. cash c. kind d. all of the above
53. Solon's legislation was protected by...
a. writing b. an oath c. his exile d. all of the above
54. Our main source(s) for the Peloponnesian War is (are)...
a. Herodotus b. Xenophon c. Thucydides d. inscriptions
55. The "Constitution of Athens" is sometimes attributed to...
a. Herodotus b. Xenophon c. Thucydides d. Polybius
56. Greek "tyrants" were by definition...
a. hereditary b. unelected c. autocratic d. none of the above
57. Draco is best known for laws on...
a. debt b. funerary expenses c. homicide d. theft

58. The Athenian Empire is sometimes called the "_____ League."
 a. Delian b. Naxian c. Melian d. Chian
59. The "Thirty Tyrants" were tied to...
 a. Sparta b. Melos c. Thebes d. Corinth
60. This man calculated the circumference of the Earth well:
 a. Aristarchus b. Eratosthenes c. Zeno d. Corinth
61. Famous as a reformer:
 a. Cimon b. Alcibiades c. Themistocles d. Ephialtes
62. Scene of a major Spartan defeat:
 a. Aegospotami b. Salamis c. Sphacteria d. Leuctra
63. The panhellenic games included the...
 a. Nemean b. Isthmian c. Pythian d. all of the above
64. Aristocratic drinking parties were called...
 a. symposia b. symssita c. synkritseis d. all of the above
65. Cypselus was tyrant of...
 a. Argos b. Athens c. Corinth d. Sicyon
66. The Lelantine War was fought in...
 a. Attica b. Crete c. Boeotia d. Thessaly
67. A high Mycenaean official:
 a. ephor b. basileus c. wanax d. archon
68. Name(s) of Hellenistic dynasties:
 a. Attalids b. Seleucids c. Ptolemies d. all of the above
69. The great Spartan law-giver was...
 a. Cleomenes b. Lycurgus c. Lysimachus d. Perdiccas
70. Defeated at the battle of Gaugamela:
 a. Darius b. Cyrus c. Artaxerxes d. Xerxes
- THE-BREAKERS:** The answers to the following questions will be scored only to break ties.
 Please be sure to put your answers in the slots for questions #96 - 100.
96. The great Doric temple on the Acropolis is dedicated to Athena...
 a. Nike b. Parthenos c. Promachos d. Ourania
97. The Serpent monument marked victory over the...
 a. Persians b. Athenians c. Spartans d. none of the above
98. The Siphnian treasury held dedications at the panhellenic shrine at...
 a. Athens b. Knossos c. Delphi d. Vergina
99. A famous severe style statue depicts the tyrannicides Harmodius and...
 a. Hippias b. Hipparchus c. Aristogiton d. Peisistratus
100. Kouroi and korai date from the _____ period:
 a. archaic b. Hellenic c. neo-Attic d. second sophistic