

2000 TSJCL GREEK HISTORY TEST

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

1. The teenage Alexander of Macedonia was tutored by
(a) Plato (b) Socrates (c) Aristotle (d) Diogenes
2. The Persian ruler whose army sacked and burned Athens in 480 BC was
(a) Darius (b) Xerxes (c) Cyrus (d) Artaxerxes
3. The Spartan commander who captured the Athenian colony Amphipolis in 423 BC was
(a) Archidamus (b) Lysander (c) Pausanias (d) Brasidas
4. The starting point of the Persian Wars was the revolt in 499 BC of the Ionian cities in Asia Minor against the Persian king (a) Xerxes (b) Cyrus (c) Darius (d) Cambyses
5. The city of Syracuse in Sicily was founded c. 735 BC by the
(a) Athenians (b) Corinthians (c) Spartans (d) Thebans
6. The major Greek city which submitted to the Persians in 480 BC and provided a base of operations for the Persian war effort was (a) Corinth (b) Thebes (c) Argos (d) Megara
7. The Athenian tyrant who, having removed Athens from the grip of the aristocrats, became a patron of the arts was (a) Solon (b) Pisistratus (c) Harmodius (d) Pheidon
8. The Athenian general and future historian who lost Amphipolis to the Spartans was
(a) Herodotus (b) Xenophon (c) Thucydides (d) Polybius
9. The Athenian leader after Themistocles who was ostracized in 461 BC because of his unsuccessful pro-Spartan policy was (a) Cimon (b) Cleon (c) Alcibiades (d) Critias
10. The building of the Minoan palaces on Crete began around
(a) 4600 BC (b) 3200 BC (c) 2500 BC (d) 1900 BC
11. Though his army was heavily outnumbered, in 331BC Alexander defeated Darius and the Persian army at the battle of (a) Gaugamela (b) Issus (c) Granicus (d) Tyre
12. Philip II of Macedonia conquered Greece in one campaign when he defeated the Athenian and Theban armies at (a) Amphissa (b) Olynthus (c) Chaeronea (d) Phocis
13. The first Greek town to be established in Italy was
(a) Neapolis (b) Cumae (c) Tarentum (d) Croton
14. Harmodius and Aristogiton became semi-legendary figures as the tyrannicides who died while assassinating (a) Pisistratus (b) Hipparchus (c) Cypselus (d) Hippias
15. The tyrant who ruled Miletus at the height of its fame and power was
(a) Thales (b) Heraclitus (c) Thrasybulus (d) Pittacus
16. The leader of the moderate faction within the "Thirty Tyrants" was
(a) Thrasybulus (b) Charmides (c) Theramenes (d) Critias
17. The invaders of the Peloponnesus c. 1100 BC were the
(a) Dorians (b) Ionians (c) Achaeans (d) Hellenes

18. The Athenian orator who masterminded the abortive right-wing coup of the Four Hundred in 411 BC in Athens was (a) Demosthenes (b) Antiphon (c) Isocrates (d) Cleon
19. The leader of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens who instituted a reign of terror was (a) Alcibiades (b) Cleon (c) Critias (d) Theramenes
20. The devastating volcanic eruption c. 1450 BC which may be the source of the Greek legend of Atlantis was on the island of (a) Crete (b) Thera (c) Rhodes (d) Paros
21. The Athenian general responsible for the military strategy which led to defeat of the Persians at Marathon in 490 BC was (a) Cimon (b) Themistocles (c) Miltiades (d) Aristides
22. In 351 BC the *First Philippic*, an oration warning the Athenians against Philip II of Macedonia, was given by (a) Isocrates (b) Demosthenes (c) Aeschines (d) Aphiobus
23. The leader of the Persian army after the battle of Salamis was (a) Mardonius (b) Alexander (c) Xerxes (d) Empedocles
24. In the King's Peace, a treaty between Sparta and Persia in 386/7 BC, Sparta (a) agreed to the rebuilding of Athens' Long Walls (b) agreed to a mutual defense pact against the Carthaginians (c) offered to recruit and train soldiers for the Persian army (d) ceded control of the Greek cities in Asia Minor back to Persia
25. The naval battle in 480 BC in which the Persian fleet was destroyed was fought at (a) Aegospotami (b) Salamis (c) Aegina (d) Himera
26. The Athenian politician who led the right-wing opposition to Pericles and opposed his public building program was (a) Thucydides (b) Anaxagoras (c) Callias (d) Cratinus
27. The tyrant of Corinth whose long reign and wise statesmanship earned him the title of one of the "Seven Sages of Greece" was (a) Theagenes (b) Cypselus (c) Orthagoras (d) Periander
28. The Athenian nobleman and diplomat who negotiated the end to the Persian Wars was (a) Aristides (b) Pericles (c) Callias (d) Nicias
29. The 70-year-old Athenian philosopher who prosecuted, convicted, and executed for impiety and the corruption of youth was (a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Zeno
30. The height of the Mycenaean power, economy, and culture was circa (a) 1600 BC (b) 900 BC (c) 750 BC (d) 1100 BC
31. The politician and military strategist who dominated Athenian politics after 490 BC and persuaded the people of the need for a strong navy was (a) Themistocles (b) Pericles (c) Miltiades (d) Xanthippus
32. The tyrant of Syracuse whom the philosopher Plato attempted unsuccessfully to turn into a philosopher-king was (a) Damocles (b) Hiero I (c) Dionysius II (d) Gelon I
33. The city which controlled the Olympic Games after 700 BC was (a) Olympia (b) Elis (c) Athens (d) Delphi
34. The Spartan king who in 403 BC permitted the Athenians to oust the Thirty Tyrants and restore democratic government was (a) Lysander (b) Brasidas (c) Leotychides (d) Pausanias

35. The left-wing Athenian statesman who seriously weakened the conservative law court known as the Areopagus was (a) Ephialtes (b) Cimon (c) Cleisthenes (d) Themistocles
36. The Athenian general who, having been accused of the mutilation of the herms, fled to Sparta was (a) Cimon (b) Alcibiades (c) Cleon (d) Aristides
37. The Athenian leader who probably died from the plague which began in 430 BC because of the unsanitary conditions in which refugees were living was (a) Alcibiades (b) Pericles (c) Callias (d) Cleon
38. The Athenian commander who won the greatest Greek victory over the Persians when he totally destroyed a Persian fleet and army at the River Eurymedon was (a) Cimon (b) Pericles (c) Alcibiades (d) Cleon
39. The semi-legendary, early lawgiver who founded the government and social organization of classical Sparta was (a) Tyrtaeus (b) Terpander (c) Lysippus (d) Lycurgus
40. About 3000 BC the Greeks discover how to make (a) wine (b) cloth (c) bronze (d) ceramics
41. The Athenian who was elected to lead 10,000 Greek mercenaries 1,500 miles out of enemy territory after their defeat at the Battle of Cunaxa was (a) Herodotus (b) Xenophon (c) Thucydides (d) Isocrates
42. The Athenian known as the "Just" for his fair assessment of the annual contribution due from the members of the Delian League was (a) Miltiades (b) Cimon (c) Aristides (d) Themistocles
43. The Spartan general Pausanias won the final land battle of the Persian Wars in 479 BC at (a) Mycale (b) Salamis (c) Thermopylae (d) Plataea
44. The Athenian responsible in 421 BC for a short period of peace with Sparta was (a) Cleon (b) Nicias (c) Alcibiades (d) Cimon
45. The Spartan king who led the 5,000 Greeks who blocked 200,000 Persians at Thermopylae in a three day battle was (a) Cleomenes (b) Demaratus (c) Brasidas (d) Leonidas
46. The civilization what supplied the model for Mycenaean Civilization was that of the (a) Dorians (b) Ionians (c) Minoans (d) Phoenicians
47. After the death of Pericles, the most influential man, often called a demagogue, in Athens was (a) Nicias (b) Alcibiades (c) Cleon (d) Demosthenes
48. The brilliant Athenian who continued the reforms of Solon and transformed Athens into a full democracy was (a) Pericles (b) Cleisthenes (c) Themistocles (d) Cylon
49. The Theban general who in 371 BC used a new battle formation to defeat the Spartans at the Battle of Leuctra and subsequently dismantled the Spartan empire was (a) Phyllidas (b) Pelopidas (c) Epaminondas (d) Ismenias
50. The commercial and military hegemony of the Minoans began declining c. 1600 BC and soon was supplanted by the (a) Mycenaeans (b) Dorians (c) Ionians (d) Cyprians
51. The sea battle in 405 BC after which the Athenian navy ceased to exist and the Peloponnesian War ended was fought at (a) Arginusae (b) Aegina (c) Amastris (d) Aegospotami

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52. The inaugural date of the Olympic Games was _____ BC.
 (a) 476 (b) 576 (c) 676 (d) 776
53. The Athenian who commanded a 134-ship armada sent to besiege and capture Syracuse, although he disapproved of the venture, was (a) Nicias (b) Alcibiades (c) Parmenides (d) Cleon
54. Which of the following was not ostracized by the Athenians?
 (a) Xanthippus (b) Hipparchus (c) Themistocles (d) Cleon
55. The Long Walls between Athens and Piraeus were built at the urging of
 (a) Aristides (b) Themistocles (c) Cimon (d) Pericles
56. As a result of the First Sacred War c. 590 BC, the control of Delphi was given to
 (a) Phocis (b) the Amphictyonic League (c) Thebes (d) Sparta
57. The Corinthian War of 395-386 BC was the result of (a) Sparta trying to claim and rule the Greeks cities of Asia Minor (b) Athens trying to force Corinth into the "Second Athenian League" (c) Corinth trying to win its independence from Spartan control (d) Corinth annexing territory which had been under Athenian control until her defeat in the Peloponnesian War
59. The Macedonian who created the military formation known as the "phalanx" and new siege warfare tactics was (a) Alexander (b) Amyntas (c) Philip II (d) Perdicas
60. The year 1184 BC is the traditional date for
 (a) the destruction of the palace at Knossos (b) the fall of Troy (c) the founding of Athens (d) the establishment of the Spartan constitution
61. The politician and general whose series of land and sea victories (411-407 BC) almost saved Athens from defeat in the Peloponnesian War was (a) Alcibiades (b) Nicias (c) Pericles (d) Cleon
62. The former Athenian leader who was assassinated c. 404 BC by the Persians at the request of the Spartan general Lysander was (a) Themistocles (b) Alcibiades (c) Cleon (d) Hippias
63. The first Athenian law code, known for its harshness and frequent use of the death penalty, was drawn up by (a) Solon (b) Socrates (c) Theagenes (d) Draco
64. The statesman whose ambitious vision was to create an Athens that was "an education to the rest of Greece" was (a) Solon (b) Cleisthenes (c) Pericles (d) Themistocles
65. The former Athenian tyrant who was with the Persian forces at the battle of Marathon was (a) Hippias (b) Cylon (c) Pisistratus (d) Draco
66. Alexander's first victory in his quest to conquer Persia was in 334 BC at
 (a) Granicus River (b) Issus (c) Gaugamela (d) Tyre
67. The Greek city not conquered by the Dorians was
 (a) Sparta (b) Thebes (c) Mycenae (d) Athens
68. The Athenian leader responsible in 425 BC for the doubling, if not tripling the amount of the annual tribute paid to Athens by its Delian League allies was (a) Pericles (b) Nicias (c) Cleon (d) Alcibiades
69. The Athenian lawgiver who abolished enslavement for debt was
 (a) Pisistratus (b) Solon (c) Militiades (d) Draco

70. The Greek city whose population the Persians sold into slavery after sacking the city for its part in the Ionian revolt was (a) Miletus (b) Byzantium (c) Colophon (d) Ephesus

TIE-BREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answers in the slots for #96-100.

96. On June 10, 323 BC Alexander the Great died in Nebuchadnezzar's palace in (a) Arabia (b) Alexandria (Egypt) (c) Babylon (d) Bactria
97. The Peloponnesian War began in _____ BC.
(a) 437 (b) 436 (c) 434 (d) 431
98. The only Athenian commander to escape with his squadron from the Spartan ambush at the battle of Aegospotami was (a) Alcibiades (b) Thucydides (c) Demosthenes (d) Conon
99. The only major colony founded by the Spartans was _____ on the instep of the southern coast of Italy. (a) Taras (b) Sybaris (c) Thurii (d) Metapontum
100. The historian Herodotus said that "the most arrogant thing ever done by a Greek" was
(a) Nicias' expedition to conquer Sicily
(b) Pericles' moving the treasury of the Delian League to Athens
(c) Themistocles' decision to trap the Persians at Salamis
(d) King Pheidon of Argos seizing Olympia and personally managing the games

