

2001 TSJCL Greek History Test

DIRECTIONS: Please choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

1. Who was effectively the ruler of Athens in the 440s and 430s BC?
a) Periander b) Pericles c) Persaeus d) Peucestas
2. "Minoan" is a modern term that describes the ancient civilization of which of the following?
a) Crete b) Sicily c) Lesbos d) Lacedaemonia
3. Who was the father of Alexander the Great?
a) Alexander II b) Philip II c) Alexander III d) Anaximander
4. The "Father of History" is which of the following?
a) Herodotus b) Xenophon c) Sophocles d) Themistocles
5. The Battle of Marathon was fought against which enemy?
a) Egyptians b) Romans c) Persians d) Dorians
6. Which army arrived too late to participate in the Battle of Marathon?
a) Corinthian b) Athenian c) Spartan d) Macedonian
7. Which civilization flourished during the Bronze Age?
a) Peloponnesian b) Draconian c) Delian d) Mycenaean
8. The success of the Dorian invaders may be in some part due to which material?
a) iron b) gold c) wood d) copper
9. The voyage of the Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece is a legend which grew out of the Greeks' exploration of which place?
a) Illyria b) Euxine Sea c) Italy d) Mediterranean Sea
10. Leonidas and his Spartans died at which battle?
a) Salamis Island b) Thermopylae c) Tyre d) Leuctra
11. Which city was not originally a Greek colony?
a) Calchedon b) Potidaea c) Megara d) Byzantium
12. Which city was formed by a union of the five villages of Pitane, Messoa, Limnae, Konoura, and Dyme?
a) Sparta b) Athens c) Corinth d) Thebes
13. Who was most responsible for the creation of the Athenian navy in the early 480s BC?
a) Socrates b) Pericles c) Alcibiades d) Themistocles
14. The "Thirty Tyrants" who ruled Athens from 404-403 BC derived their power from which of the following?
a) the Athenian oligarchy b) Sparta c) the Athenian military d) Athenian rebels
15. Which of the following was not helpful to the development of Athenian democracy?
a) members of the Council and archons began to be paid
b) Council members and archons were chosen by lot from all eligible citizens
c) eagerness among the citizens to become *choregoi*
d) the dismantling of the Areopagus
16. Who of the following was not ostracized by the Athenians at one time or another?
a) Cimon b) Thucydides, son of Melesias c) Lysander d) Themistocles

17. Who was the Athenian orator who delivered hostile speeches against the ruler of Macedon?
a) Socrates b) Demosthenes c) Homer d) Strabo
18. Which of the following is the best description of an ancient Greek tyrant?
a) one who had come to power by irregular means
b) a member of a hereditary dynasty
c) a person who paid expenses for warships and their crews
d) an oppressive ruler
19. Pericles and Alcibiades were members of which family?
a) Alcmaeonid b) Seleucid c) Pisistratid d) Antigonid
20. Who was the author of the proposal that the entire population of Mytilene should be executed?
a) Megacles b) Cleon c) Aristeus d) Solon
21. In what year did Alexander the Great die?
a) AD 312 b) 480 BC c) 323 BC d) 204 BC
22. Dionysius I and his son Dionysius II were tyrants of which city?
a) Rhodes b) Syracuse c) Pergamum d) Ephesus
23. Epaminondas was a politician and general of which city?
a) Corinth b) Thebes c) Athens d) Sparta
24. Who would have most need a *hoplite*?
a) voter b) shopper c) traveler d) general
25. Which statement is not true concerning Aristides?
a) He was an ally of Themistocles.
b) He was instrumental in establishing the Delian League.
c) He was ostracized and later recalled.
d) He fought in the battles of Salamis and Plataea.
26. Which person was not a contemporary of Pericles?
a) Cleon b) Ephialtes c) Phidias d) Solon
27. When did "Dark Age Greece" occur?
a) after the Peloponnesian War b) after the collapse of Mycenaean civilization
c) after the Persian invasions d) after the decline of Minoan Crete
28. How many *stratego*i were regularly elected in Athens?
a) 500 b) one c) ten d) 25
29. Whose failure to carry out orders at the battle of Cunaxa led to the defeat and death of Cyrus?
a) Miltiades b) Euphron c) Cleisthenes d) Clearchus
30. Who was the winner of the battle of Leuctra?
a) Macedon b) Thebes c) Argos d) Sparta
31. Whose refusal to withdraw forces because of an eclipse of the moon led to the destruction of the Athenian fleet in the harbor of Syracuse?
a) Nicias b) Demosthenes c) Lamachus d) Hyperbolus
32. Who was responsible for abolishing hektemorage and debt-slavery and for cancelling all debts?
a) Eurybiades b) Hagnon c) Solon d) Lamachus
33. Who or what were *helots*?
a) invaders from Persia b) the serf population at Sparta
c) descendants of the Dorians d) Spartan coins

34. The Social War was fought between which groups?
a) Thebes and her colonies b) the cities of Attica
c) Athens and her allies d) Sparta and Thebes
35. What was the major purpose of the Second Athenian League?
a) to check the advance of the Persians
b) to acquire funds for the rebuilding of Greek monuments
c) to promote commerce in the Aegean Sea
d) to defend against Spartan imperialism
36. Who was said to have given Athens its first written law-code?
a) Dracon b) Megacles c) Polycrates d) Theramenes
37. Thucydides' *Histories* deals with events surrounding which war?
a) Persian b) Minoan c) Peloponnesian d) Trojan
38. Who was the Spartan king from circa 400-360 BC?
a) Leonidas b) Agesilas II c) Cleomenes d) Pleistarchus
39. Why was the Spartan life-style so similar to that of an armed camp?
a) They lived in constant fear of the Athenians.
b) They feared an uprising of those they had enslaved.
c) They were a very aggressive military people.
d) They were often attacked by neighboring cities.
40. When the Aleuadae leaders Aristippus and Medius appealed for help against Lycophron and Jason, Thessaly was annexed by whom?
a) Alexander II b) Pelopidas c) Philip II d) Antiochus
41. What was the fate of the state-prisoners after the defeat of the Athenians by the Syracusans?
a) They were thrown into the quarries.
b) They were exchanged for prisoners being held in Athens.
c) They were quickly executed.
d) They were released after three years.
42. What did Alexander the Great do in order to conquer the city of Tyre?
a) He set the buildings on fire.
b) He built a mole from the mainland to the island.
c) He surrounded the city with soldiers and siege machines.
d) He bribed the council of elders to betray the city.
43. What was unique about the Sacred Band created by the Theban army?
a) Best friends fought in pairs
b) Priests fought alongside soldiers.
c) Soldiers fought without pay.
d) The unit fought only when the oracles were favorable.
44. When the Ten Thousand returned, what was the cry raised as they reached the summit of Mount Theches?
a) "The Sea, the Sea!" b) "Behold, Greece!"
c) "Victory at last!" d) "Farewell, Asia!"
45. What was the primary duty of the *ephors*?
a) to command the army in battle b) to act as the watchdogs over the kings
c) to offer religious sacrifices d) to enact laws
46. In the mid-seventh century BC, three tyrannies arose. What was the other besides Corinth and Megara?
a) Telos b) Zacynthus c) Sicyon d) Sardis
47. The earliest the Greek tongue can be verified as having been spoken in Greece was in which century BC?
a) first b) tenth c) thirteenth d) fifth

48. Massive "cyclopean" city walls were built at which of these cities?
a) Sparta b) Troy c) Athens d) Mycenae
49. Who were the *Zeugitai*?
a) members of the property class who could afford hoplite equipment
b) Athenian citizens who were in charge of any foreign visitors in the city
c) sailors who rowed in the triremes
d) the merchant class
50. What were the names of the two royal families of Sparta?
a) Cyclads and Agiads b) Ptolemies and Attalids
c) Cleonids and Euryponids d) Agiads and Eurypontids
51. What began to emerge in importance after the Greek Dark Age?
a) Minoan supremacy b) Homeric kingdoms
c) Mycenaean cities d) Greek city-states
52. What is the meaning of the Carian word *labrys*, which may be at the heart of the legend of the labyrinth on the island of Crete?
a) tribute b) double-axe c) palace d) bullock
53. Which of the following were never a "couple"?
a) Pericles and Aspasia b) Alexander and Roxane
c) Socrates and Xanthippe d) Alcibiades and Olympias
54. A change in the phalanx initiated by Philip II was the addition *sarissa*. What was this?
a) a battle formation b) a tactic of waiting and surrounding
c) a five-foot long pike d) an overlap of shields
55. What was the result of the battle of Mantinea in 362 BC?
a) Thebes became masters of Lacedaemonia b) Epaminondas died
c) Athens clearly won d) Sparta emerged stronger than ever
56. Which event happened first?
a) the march of the ten thousand b) the death of Darius
c) the rule of the Thirty d) the invasion of Xerxes
57. What geographical reality made defense problematic for Athens?
a) the steepness of the Acropolis b) the distance to the River Ilissos
c) distance between Piraeus and the Acropolis d) the surrounding swamps
58. Which was the first to rebel against Delian League?
a) Naxos b) Sparta c) Thasos d) Megara
59. Who was responsible for introducing state subsidies for impoverished Athenian citizens?
a) Themistocles b) Nicias c) Cleophon d) Hagnon
60. The aged king Agesilaus did his utmost in support of Ariobarzanes for what reward?
a) security b) glory c) fame d) gold
61. Athens' military strength lay in which of the following?
a) her army b) her cavalry c) her navy d) her weaponry
62. After Phidias left Athens, where did he next work?
a) Alexandria b) Sparta c) Olympia d) Macedonia
63. Hamilcar's expedition to Sicily was thought by the Greeks to have been planned to synchronize with which event?
a) the siege of Aegina b) the Persian invasion of 480 BC
c) the twenty-fifth Olympiad d) the Panathenaea

64. What was the first city taken in the expansion of his kingdom by Philip of Macedon?
a) Chaironeia b) Thebes c) Pydna d) Amphipolis
65. The Sacred War concerned which sanctuary?
a) Delphi b) Eleusis c) Delos d) Olympia
66. Which battle ended the Peloponnesian War and decided the fate of Athens?
a) Sphacteria b) Aegospotami c) Tenedos d) Chalcis
67. What was the number of kings plus the number of ephors in Sparta?
a) four b) seven c) ten d) twelve
68. Which was the river farthest east reached by Alexander the Great?
a) Oxus b) Indus c) Euphrates d) Nile
69. Which was the climactic land battle in the Greeks' defense against the Persians?
a) Mytilene b) Salamis c) Platea d) Lemnos
70. After the Peloponnesian War, Xenophon and ten thousand Greek soldiers went into the service of which Persian prince?
a) Artaxerxes II b) Cyrus c) Mardonius d) Darius

Tie-Breakers: The following questions will be scored only to break ties.
Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.

96. Who was the father of Hippias?
a) Cleon b) Callimachus c) Pisistratus d) Phrynichus
97. What was *medism*?
a) co-operation with the Persian empire b) a branch of philosophy
c) the study of metals d) participation in immoral activities
98. Who or what were the *Hippeis*?
a) those who could afford to keep a horse and serve in the cavalry
b) those who trained charioteers for warfare
c) a circuit of chariot racing tracks in Thessaly
d) a famous team of Athenian chariot horses
99. Jason of Pherae died as a result of which action?
a) His wife poisoned him.
b) As he was resting in the shade of his ship, it fell on him.
c) Men pretending a dispute assassinated him.
d) He was struck down in battle.
100. Where was the Greek fleet during the Battle of Thermopylae?
a) Pylos b) Artemisium c) Sphacteria d) Salamis

