

2003 TSJCL Greek History Test

All dates are B. C.

- Who was the leading citizen in Athens in the year 429?
a) Pergamum b) Pericles c) Periander d) Perdiccas II
- In which year did Alexander the Great die?
a) 490 b) 210 c) 323 d) 753
- What news did the Spartans learn upon arriving at the scene of the battle of Marathon?
a) The Persians had defeated the Athenians.
b) The Spartan had arrived just in time.
c) The Athenians had defeated the Persians.
d) The messenger Philippides had misrepresented the facts to them.
- Which of the following occurred first?
a) Persian invasion b) Battle of Salamis Island
c) the first Olympic games d) Trojan War
- The money collected in response to the threat of another Persian invasion was originally kept on which island?
a) Delos b) Samos c) Naxos d) Rhodes
- Which city was surrounded by an enslaved indigenous population called *Helots*?
a) Corinth b) Athens c) Mytilene d) Sparta
- Who led the second invasion of the Persians into Greece in the year 480?
a) Darius I b) Datis c) Xerxes d) Artaxerxes
- Which associate of Pericles directed all the works on the Acropolis surrounding the construction of the Parthenon and was later imprisoned on a charge of embezzling gold?
a) Pheidias b) Demetrius c) Theron d) Lycurgus
- The Minoan Age refers to a civilization located on which island?
a) Crete b) Cyprus c) Sicily d) Corsica
- Which statement concerning tyrants is true?
a) The position usually set up a long-lasting hereditary monarchy.
b) The political position was unconstitutional.
c) Originally tyrants seized power without any popular support.
d) Tyrants were the harsh, abusive, repressive monarchs.
- Who was the author of the first Athenian law code?
a) Peistratus b) Cylon c) Draco d) Solon

12. The civilization, similar to Cretan, which arose on Greek soil around the sixteenth century and lasted till the end of the twelfth was called ...
a) Dorian b) Attic c) Laconic d) Mycenaean
13. By which name do we refer to the war between Sparta and Athens?
a) The Sacred War b) Macedonian War c) Sicel War d) Peloponnesian War
14. Which of the following was accomplished by Themistocles?
a) victorious command of the Athenian fleet at Artemisium and Salamis
b) earliest written code of Spartan laws
c) twenty-five years as a tyrant
d) ruinous invasion of the Ionian coast
15. The people who entered Greece during the Dark Ages are known as the...
a) Peloponnesians b) Minoans c) Dorians d) Ionians
16. Whom did Alexander the Great marry?
a) Bactria b) Roxane c) Areia d) Olympias
17. Who led the Greeks in the naval battle of Salamis Island?
a) Themistocles b) Aristides c) Hippocrates d) Demochares
18. Who was not a member of the "Thirty" in Athens in 404?
a) Lysander b) Theramenes c) Dracontides d) Critias
19. Who became one of the leaders of the Ten Thousand and later wrote about the experience?
a) Callisthenes b) Xenophon c) Euripides d) Ptolemy
20. Which Athenian leader proclaimed that all mortgages and debts were annulled, and that all those who had become slaves for debt were free?
a) Cypselus b) Eubulides c) Gelon d) Solon
21. Which of the following would not be associated with Alcibiades?
a) expedition to Sicily b) friendship with Agesilaus
c) mutilation of the Hermae d) refuge with Pharnabazus
22. The Sacred Band was an elite military unit in the army of which of the following?
a) Eleusis b) Thebes c) Athens d) Miletos
23. Leonidas and his 300 Spartans made a valiant, but hopeless, stand against the Persians at what location?
a) Thermopylae b) Artemisium c) Plataea d) Syracuse
24. Which of the following was **not** connected with the Peloponnesian War?
a) the Peace of Nicias b) the Thirty Years' Peace
c) the Thessalian and Boeotian conquests d) the battle of Aegospotami
25. Who devised the Council of Five Hundred in Athens?
a) Cleisthenes b) Solon c) Pericles d) Pisistratus

26. What did the Greeks call the heavily-armed infantryman?
a) hetairai b) helots c) hoplites d) heroes
27. Who was the common-law wife of Pericles?
a) Sappho b) Penelope c) Xanthippe d) Aspasia
28. During the Peloponnesian War, what major setback did the Athenians suffer in the summer of 430?
a) loss of soldiers b) plague c) fire d) starvation
29. Which clan was the senior royal family at Sparta?
a) Agiad b) Pisistratid c) Alcmaeonid d) Eurypontid
30. About which war do we gain much information by reading Herodotus?
a) Trojan War
b) Peloponnesian War
c) Sacred War
d) Persian War
31. Which was the semilegendary, early lawgiver who is credited with founding the government and social organization of Sparta?
a) Leucippus b) Lysias c) Lysippus d) Lycurgus
32. The "Minoan" civilization flourished and fell during which years?
a) 1100-900 b) 700-300
c) 2200-1400 d) 1200-200
33. Which statement is true?
a) Pericles and Cimon were co-sponsors of democratic reforms.
b) Pericles and Cimon did not live at the same time.
c) Cimon's downfall was followed by the rise of Pericles.
d) Pericles died just before the rise of Cimon.
34. In which year did Alexander the Great reach Babylon?
a) 520 b) 331 c) 490 d) 480
35. For what reason(s) was Socrates prosecuted?
a) taking part in the coup of the Thirty b) negligence after the sea battle of Arginusae
c) impiety and corrupting the youth d) murder of a fellow-Athenian
36. Who was the Greek historian of the Peloponnesian War?
a) Eratosthenes b) Thucydides c) Aeschylus d) Diogenes
37. Which of the following was one of the founders of the Athenian empire?
a) Aristides b) Cylon c) Hippodamus d) Pittacus
38. Who took over the command of the Athenian expedition against Pylos from Nicias?
a) Brasidas b) Cleon c) Agis d) Themistocles

51. Which dictator of Syracuse is known for first introducing the Greek use of siege artillery in the form of arrow-shooting giant crossbows, as well as for briefly hosting the philosopher Plato at his court?
a) Dionysius I b) Agathocles c) Timoleon d) Gylippus
52. Which was the Spartan commander who received the Athenian surrender, occupied the city, installed a puppet government there (year 404), and set up oligarchic governments in former Athenian ally cities?
a) Agis III b) Lysander c) Pausanias d) Agamemnon
53. Epaminondas led the army of which city?
a) Athens b) Sparta c) Corinth d) Thebes
54. What was the treaty that ended Spartan-Persian hostilities in the Corinthian War?
a) Corinthian Peace b) King's Peace
c) Peace of Nicias d) Second Athenian League
55. Which of the following statements concerning the Lelantine War is NOT true?
a) It is the earliest Greek conflict for which any reliable historical record exists.
b) The battles were probably fought by dueling aristocrats.
c) The Greek world divided itself into alliances for the first time.
d) The war prevented Corinth from overtaking Chalcis and Eretria.
56. Why was Philip (later known as the Maker of Macedonia) sent to Thebes as a boy?
a) He was preparing to take his place as hereditary ruler of Thebes.
b) He was sent there to study.
c) He was among the hostages assuring the fidelity of Ptolemy to Pelopidas.
d) His safety could not be guaranteed in his own homeland.
57. The congress which met at Delphi in the year 368 was initiated by whom?
a) Iphicrates b) Pericles c) Euphrón d) Ariobarzanes
58. Who won the "tearless battle" in the year 368?
a) Arcadians b) Athenians c) Thebans d) Spartans
59. Who was the brilliant Spartan commander who captured Amphipolis without a fight during the Peloponnesian War?
a) Olynthus b) Brasidas c) Cleon d) Philip
60. Epaminondas died after his great military victory in which battle?
a) Mantinea b) Leuctra c) Salamis Island d) Phocis
61. Which Boeotian town remained a firm ally of Athens from the year 519, evacuated its citizens to Athens during the Peloponnesian War, was besieged for two years by the Spartans and Thebans in the year 427, and was later razed to the ground?
a) Plataea b) Corinth c) Argos d) Chalcis

97. Which of the following was **not** a hidden objective of the Thirty in Athens?
a) to establish a simple oligarchy b) to remain in power indefinitely
c) to retain power in their own hands d) to establish a democratic constitution
98. Under what circumstances did Epaminondas take command of the Theban army?
a) the revolt of Samos b) the capture of Samos
c) the assassination of Amyntas d) the Theban invasion of Thessaly in the year 368
99. What doom fell upon Minyan Orchomenus in the year 364 at the hands of the Thebans?
a) citizens were slowly starved to death during siege b) citizens were tortured to death
c) men were slain; survivors were enslaved d) city was burned to ground
100. In which battle in the year 364 did Pelopidas die?
a) Cynoscephalae b) Chaeronea c) Mandonia d) the Granicus