

2004 TSJCL GREEK HISTORY TEST

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

1. What is the body of water that lies to directly east of the Greek mainland?
a) Ionian Sea; b) Aegean Sea; c) Black Sea; d) Adriatic Sea
2. Which of the following cities was not located in the Peloponnesus?
a) Sparta; b) Argos; c) Delphi; d) Mycenae
3. What was the principal city-state of Attica?
a) Athens; b) Sparta; c) Thebes; d) Corinth
4. The advanced pre-Greek civilization on Crete is referred to as:
a) Mycenaean; b) Cycladic; c) Ionian; d) Minoan
5. What was the name for those enslaved by Sparta?
a) Kouroi; b) Barbaroi; c) Helots; d) Caryatides
6. Alexander the Great was born in:
a) Attica; b) Laconia; c) Macedonia; d) Euboea
7. To whom was the temple at Dodona devoted?
a) Athena; b) Poseidon; c) Aphrodite; d) Zeus
8. When did the destruction of Knossos on Crete occur?
a) 2,00 BC; b) 1400 BC; c) 1100 BC; d) 900 BC
9. When were the first recorded Olympic games held?
a) 1284 BC; b) 1184 BC; c) 776 BC; d) 690 BC
10. Who rewrote the laws of Draco?
a) Solon; b) Thales; c) Periander; d) Pythagoras
11. In what year did the trial of Socrates occur?
a) 401 BC; b) 400 BC; c) 399 BC; d) 398 BC
12. What battle occurred in 490 BC?
a) Salamis; b) Leuctra; c) Mytiline; d) Marathon
13. Which of following regions was not located in ancient Greece?
a) Thrace; b) Boeotia; c) Messenia; d) Thessaly

14. Linear B refers to the language of the:
a) Hittites; b) Persians; c) Lydians; d) Achaeans
15. Which of the following names does not refer to the Greeks?
a) Argives; b) Hellenes; c) Aeolians; d) Phrygians
16. The Greek alphabet was adapted from the:
a) Egyptians; b) Phoenicians; c) Babylonians; d) Hittites
17. Lycurgus was said to have been the lawgiver for:
a) Sparta; b) Athens; c) Corinth; d) Thebes
18. Which one of the following occurred first?
a) Dorian Invasion; b) destruction of Troy VIIa; c) destruction of Knossos;
d) arrival of the Mycenaeans in Greece
19. Which one of the following occurred last?
a) Dorian invasion; b) destruction of Troy VIIa; c) destruction of Knossos;
d) arrival of Mycenaeans in Greece
20. Which of the following was the tyrant at Corinth in 657 BC?
a) Periander; b) Cypselus; c) Cleisthenes; d) Orthagoras
21. Who attempted to become tyrant at Athens in 632 BC?
a) Terpander; b) Theagenes; c) Cylon; d) Semonides
22. Black figure pottery begins in Attica in the late:
a) 9th century BC; b) 8th century BC; c) 7th century BC; d) 6th century BC
23. Cyrene was a Greek colony on the coast of
a) Africa; b) the Black Sea; c) Ionia; d) Sicilia
24. The poet Alcaeus was from the same island as:
a) Archilochus; b) Thales; c) Callinus; d) Sappho
25. Naucratis was the Greek's main trading post in:
a) Sicilia; b) Egypt; c) Phoenicia; d) Lydia
26. Pythian, Isthmian and Nemean all apply to:
a) styles of pottery; b) military formations; c) democratic constitutions;
d) cycles of games
27. The eponymous Athenian archon:
a) gave his name to the year of this office;
b) spoke at public funerals;
c) initiated trade relations;
d) judged trials of treason

28. Which one of the following comes chronologically first?
a) Cyrus; b) Croesus; c) Xerxes; d) Darius
29. Which one of the following comes chronologically last?
a) Cyrus; b) Croesus; c) Xerxes; d) Darius
30. Which of the following comes chronologically first?
a) Hippias; b) Cleisthenes; c) Pisistratus; d) Polycrates
31. Which of the following comes chronologically last?
a) Hippias; b) Cleisthenes; c) Pisistratus; d) Polycrates
32. Which of the following came chronologically first?
a) Thales; b) Pythagoras; c) Anaxagoras; d) Protagoras
33. Which of the following philosophers came chronologically last?
a) Thales; b) Pythagoras; c) Anaxagoras; d) Protagoras
34. The battles of Artemisium, Thermopylae and Salamis all occurred in the year:
a) 494 BC; b) 490 BC; c) 480 BC; d) 479 BC
35. The battles of Plataea and Mycale occurred in the year:
a) 494 BC; b) 490 BC; c) 480 BC; d) 479 BC
36. The battles of Lade and Sepeia occurred in the year:
a) 494 BC; b) 490 BC; c) 480 BC; d) 479 BC
37. The vote for ostracism in Athens was done with:
a) shards of pottery; b) pebbles; c) coins; d) small tablets
38. The name Greeks was given to the Greeks by the:
a) Persians; b) Carthaginians; c) Phoenicians; d) Romans
39. What allowed Athens during the time of Themistocles to build a formidable fleet?
a) donations from allies; b) capture of Persian gold; c) discovery of silver mines;
d) all of the above.
40. Which philosopher was known for such paradoxes as Achilles and the Tortoise?
a) Parmenides; b) Pythagoras; c) Xenophanes; d) Zeno
41. Who wrote about Socrates' trial besides Plato?
a) Xenophon; b) Thucydides; c) Anaximander; d) Demosthenes
42. Who was the sculptor of the Parthenon?
a) Phidias; b) Myron; c) Scopas; d) Ictinus

43. Which of the following events occurred in 478 BC?
a) ostracism of Themistocles; b) foundation of the Delian League;
c) building of the long wars between Athens and Piraeus; d) Peace of Callias
44. Which of the following events occurred in 471 BC?
a) ostracism of Themistocles; b) foundation of the Delian League;
c) building of the long wars between Athens and Piraeus; d) Peace of Callias
45. Which of the following events occurred in 449 BC?
a) ostracism of Themistocles; b) foundation of the Delian League;
c) building of the long wars between Athens and Piraeus; d) Peace of Callias
46. The confrontation that set off the Peloponnesian War was between Athens and Corinth over: (A) Corcyra; b) Thurii; c) Megara; d) Miletus
47. Pericles' Funeral Oration was delivered:
a) a year before Pericles' himself died;
b) at the end of the first year of the Peloponnesian War;
c) just before the Peloponnesian War began.
d) During the plague at Athens.
48. Pericles died in:
a) 460 BC; b) 454 BC; c) 429 BC; d) 423 BC
49. Which one of these playwrights wrote the *Oresteia*?
a) Aeschylus; b) Sophocles; c) Aristophanes; d) Euripides
50. The building of Parthenon began:
a) after the death of Pericles
b) during the Second Peloponnesian War.
c) in 467 BC;
d) in 447 BC.
51. Ithaca is to the _____ of mainland Greece.
a) east; b) north; c) south; d) west
52. Thucydides began his history:
a) after the death of Pericles
b) before the plague at Athens
c) after the birth of Plato
d) before Herodotus began his writing.
53. Which of the following did not occur in 415 BC?
a) Athenian expedition to Sicily;
b) The battle of Mantinea.
c) The Mutilation of the Hermae
d) The exile of Alcibiades.

54. What does the word phalanx mean?
a) hammer; b) sword; c) fortress; d) log of wood
55. Dionysus was tyrant of _____ in 405 BC.
a) Syracuse; b) Mytilene; c) Corinth; d) Delos
56. The original Philippics were delivered by:
a) Pericles; b) Plato; c) Solon; d) Demosthenes
57. The target of the Philippics was:
a) Darius; b) Philip of Macedon; c) Alcibiades; d) Croesus
58. Thalassocracy refers to control of the:
a) seas; b) the land; c) means of production; d) many by the few.
59. Socrates died
a) before the birth of Aristotle;
b) after the founding of Plato's Academy.
c) after Plato founded his Academy
d) before the end of the Second Peloponnesian War.
60. What was the name of the Spartan Council of Elders?
a) Perioeci; b) Gerusia; c) Ephorate; d) Krypteia
61. Who was sent by Corinth to aid the Greeks of Sicily against Carthage?
a) Alcibiades; b) Isocrates; c) Timoleon; d) Antimachus
62. What was the year of Alexander the Great's birth?
a) 376 BC; b) 366 BC; c) 358 BC; d) 356 BC
63. What Spartan led the campaign to free the Greeks of Asia Minor from Persia in 396 BC?
a) Agesilaus; b) Epaminondas; c) Cleon; d) Lysippus
64. Thebes defeated _____ at the battle of Leuctra in 371 BC.
a) Corinth; b) Athens; c) Sparta; d) the Persians
65. The defeat of Athens and Thebes by Philip in 338 BC occurred at:
a) Chaeronea; b) Mantinea; c) Rhegium; d) Potidaea
66. The Peace of Antalcidas imposed Persian backed control by _____ on Greece.
a) Athens; b) Corinth; c) Thebes; d) Sparta
67. The subject of _____'s *Anabasis* the expedition of Cyrus and 10,000 mercenaries against the Persian king;
a) Xenophon; b) Thucydides; c) Isocrates; d) Aeschylus

68. Praxiteles and Scopas were both:
a) poets; b) playwrights; c) sculptors; d) architects
69. The Peace of Philocrates in 346 BC was between: Macedon and
a) Sparta; b) Thebes; c) Athens; d) the Persians.
70. Whose seizure of Delphi brought Philip of Macedon into central Greece?
a) Phocians'; b) Corinthian's; c) Sparta's; d) Athens's.

Tie-Breakers: The answers to the following question will be scored only to break ties. Please be sure to put your answers in the slots for question #96-100.

96. What Greeks first established trading relations with the Etruscans?
a) Euboeans; b) Messenians; c) Corcyrans; d) Corinthians
97. Who was the first to run naked at the Olympic Games?
a) Chryses; b) Cleisthenes; c) Telenthes; d) Orsippus
98. Trytaeus was a poet from:
a) Lesbos; b) Paros; c) Athens; d) Sparta
99. The eponymous Athenian archon:
a) gave his name to the year of this office;
b) spoke at public funerals;
c) initiated trade relations;
d) judged trials of treason.
100. What Greek writer tells of a meeting between Solon of Athens and Croesus of Lydia? a) Plato; b) Herodotus; c) Thucydides; d) Xenophon