

Greek History Area "F" Feb. 5, 2005 Westwood HS

Unless specifically stated otherwise, all years are BCE. I have endeavored to "Latinize" Greek transliterations for the most common names: Socrates not *Sokrates*, Pisistratus not *Peisistratos*. Italicized words have retained their "Greekness" in transliterating. e.g. *tholos* = θολος.

- 1) Much of our knowledge about the inhabitants of Mycenae 1600-1300 derives from the excavation of _____.
a) Lions gate b) Troy c) Homer's grave d) beehive (*tholos*) tombs
- 2) The Achaeans sacked which City about 1250?
a) Athens b) Troy c) Mycenae d) Thermopylae
- 3) **A:** Around 1100 he composed the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
Q: Who was _____?
a) Cletus b) Hermogenes c) Hesiod d) Homer
- 4) This type of pottery was found from 1300 -1100, it is noted for its repetitive patterns especially the meander or "Greek Key."
a) geometric b) red figure c) white figure d) black figure
- 5) According to Archilochus, a soldier running away from battle would throw away his _____.
a) greaves b) dagger c) shield d) mantle
- 6) Around 700, the _____, who inhabited a Greek-speaking part of Asia Minor invented coinage.
a) Scythians b) Boeotians c) Ionians d) Peloponessians
- 7) The *seisachtheia* was a law promulgated by Solon that outlawed _____.
a) infanticide b) parricide c) iconoclasm d) debt slavery
- 8) This tyrant of Athens voted himself a bodyguard; it was considered a sign that he had put himself above the law.
a) Pisistratus b) Lycurgus c) Anaximander d) Draco
- 9) The reforms of the Spartan King Lycurgus which included imposition of military discipline and expansion of the citizen franchise was called _____.
a) euphoria b) eunomasia c) eunomia d) eupolis
- 10) Rank Spartan society from most to least powerful.
a) *perioeci*, peers, helots
b) helots, *perioeci*, peers
c) peers, *perioeci*, helots

11) In the 570's the Athenian tyrant Pisistratus gained the support of which Athenian geo-political subdivision

- a) coastal dwellers and sea merchants
- b) plains dwellers and aristocrats
- c) hillsmen and small holders with little capital

12) Cleomenes the Spartan King led a successful campaign against whom?

- a) Attica
- b) Corinth
- c) Persia
- d) none of the above

13) What was the function of the council of the Areopagus?

- a) run elections
- b) collect taxes
- c) guard the laws
- d) worship Athena

14) During the time of the Eupatrids in Athens, the duties of the king were divided among three officials called archons. What was the function of the Archon Eponymous?

- a) to perform religious functions and give his name to the year
- b) to formulate war strategy
- c) to recite poetry
- d) to be a magistrate in civil proceedings

15) After the reforms of Solon, courts were set up in Athens in which any citizen could sit as a juror. These were called _____.

- a) helaia
- b) dicaspolus
- c) dicaeopolis
- d) ecclesia

16) Another of Solon's reforms created this assembly, where citizens of all classes were vested with the power to make laws.

- a) helaia
- b) dicaeopolis
- c) ecphrasis
- d) ecclesia

17) A: This first compiler of Athenian law was known for his consistency in assigning punishments -- Death anyone?

Q: Who was _____?

- a) Solon
- b) Lycurgus
- c) Draco
- d) Pisistratus

18) The Snake Goddess, a faience glazed earthenware figure, is associated with which Greek Culture?

- a) Scythian
- b) Minoan
- c) Dorian
- d) Mycenaean

19) After being exiled, what ruse did Pisistratus employ to return to the city?

- a) hid inside a wooden horse
- b) dressed himself as a woman
- c) rode in on the back of a dolphin
- d) was led by a woman dressed up like Athena

- 20) He was reputedly Alexander the Great's Tutor.
 a) Aristophanes b) Aristogeiton c) Aristippus d) Aristotle
- 21) This Greek general defeated the Romans at the battle of Ausculum in Apulia.
 a) Cletus b) Polemarchos c) Pyrrus d) Aristippus of Caria
- 22) After the Dictatorship of Hippias, Cleisthenes proposed a check on the growth of tyrants called ostracism. If someone were legally ostracized, what was the prescribed punishment?
 a) made to drink poison b) give up citizenship and half of all property
 c) 5 year exile d) 10 year exile
- 23) Caryatids (*Karyatides*) are found where?
 a) in the ocean b) on Mt. Olympus c) the Erectheum d) in the Temple of Zeus
- 24) Until it was transferred to Athens, where was the treasury of the Ionian league located?
 a) Delos b) Samos c) Lesbos d) Chios
- 25) After the battle of Plataea in 479, Sparta objected to the Athenians' rebuilding of the "long walls." What was the function of the "long walls?"
 a) to surround the Acropolis b) to hold Persians prisoner
 c) to keep out the Acharnians d) to protect access to the Piraeus
- 26) In 490, the Greeks defeated the Persian cavalry at the battle of _____?
 a) Marathon b) Potidaea c) Plataea d) Salamis
- 27) What public festival is depicted on the Parthenon frieze?
 a) Eleusinian Mysteries b) greater Dionysia
 c) PanAthenaic festival d) March of the Ephebes
- 28) A: In 514, Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus and brother of the tyrant Hippias, was assassinated by these two men.
 Q: Who were _____?
 a) Damon and Pythias
 b) Mardonius and Aristogeiton
 c) Hermogenes and Aristocles
 d) Harmodius and Aristogeiton
- 29) Lycurgus the Spartan also established _____; packs of youths who were both allowed and expected to kill rebellious Helots.
 a) kouroi b) crypteia c) comae d) hipparchoi

30) What was an *ostrakon*?
a) a shellfish b) an oyster c) a potsherd d) a child's swaddling clothes

31) In 482, a rich vein of silver was discovered at the mines of Laurinum. What did Themistocles propose to do with it?
a) build a temple to Athena b) build triremes
c) build walls around the Acropolis d) build walls near Marathon

32) A: According to Herodotus, at the battle of Thermopylae in 480, King _____ of the Spartans, when informed that the Persian arrows would block out the sun, replied laconically, "Good, we shall fight in the Shade."
Q: Who was _____?

a) Leonidas b) Apella c) Gerusion d) Lycurgus

33) In 480, the Persian navy suffered a defeat at the hands of the Athenians on the island of _____. Xerxes himself saw it live.
a) Paros b) Melos c) Salamis d) Mykonos

34) A: This prominent Athenian suffered ostracism in 471. Perhaps because of his aspirations...?

Q: Who was _____?
a) Socrates b) Pericles c) Diogenes d) Themistocles

35) Which of the following is not a play by Aeschylus?
a) Agamemnon b) Libation Bearers (*Choephoroi*)
c) Eumenides d) Seven-Gated Thebes

36) Which of the following is not a play by Sophocles?
a) Iphigenia at Tauris b) Oedipus Rex (*Oidipous Tyrannos*)
c) Electra d) Antigone

37) According to the pre-Socratic philosopher _____, "One never steps in the same river twice."
a) Heron b) Heraclitus c) Epicurus d) Plotinus

38) Which play of Aristophanes pokes fun at Socrates and the Sophists?
a) Wasps b) Frogs c) Acharnians d) Clouds

39) A: In 430, this disaster befell Athens, causing the death of among others, Pericles.

Q: What was the _____?
a) flood b) fire c) plague d) earthquake

40) A: In 415, Alcibiades proposed that Athens invade this City-State, an expedition that he failed to complete because he was soon recalled to Athens to face charges of impiety. Something about those broken statues ...?

Q: What is _____?

- a) Argos b) Sicily c) Syracuse d) Aegospotami

41) A hoplite's full panoply included: helmet, shield, breastplate, _____, spear, and _____.

- a) sword & bow
b) sword & dagger
c) greaves & chain mail
d) sword & greaves

42) The script of Mycenaean culture, deciphered by M. Ventris is known as _____.

- a) Linear A b) Linear B c) Cyrillic d) Boustrophedon

43) Alexander the Great was the son of _____?

- a) Hippophilus of Ephesus
b) Phillip of Byzantium
c) Hipparchus of Pergamum
d) Phillip of Macedon

44) After Alexander's death the _____ became the ruling family of Mesopotamia.

- a) Perseids b) Eupatrids c) Seleucids d) Ptolemies

45) One of the Symbols of Minoan culture is the *Labrys* (pl. *labraunda*), which is represented as _____.

- a) Horns of Consecration
b) Double-headed Ax
c) Bovine gymnastics
d) Snakes

46) H. Schliemann discovered at Mycenae the "Mask of Agamemnon." It was later proven to be _____.

- a) contemporaneous to the destruction of Troy (level VII)
b) two centuries later than the destruction of Troy
c) two centuries earlier than the destruction of Troy
d) a forgery and a fake

47) The Archaic poet Sappho detailed her life and passions on what island?
a) Lesbos b) Mytilene c) Mykonos d) Rhodes

48) Sappho composed her poetry in this Greek dialect.
A) Attic b) Aeolic c) Ionic d) Doric

49) The poet Pindar wrote Epinician odes, which celebrated .. _____.
a) weddings
b) victory in play contests
c) victory in battle
d) victory in the Olympic Games

50) What kind of columns does the Parthenon have?
a) Pergamene b) Corinthian c) Ionic d) Doric

Bonus questions, these will only be calculated in case of a tie, please answer on numbers 96-100.

96) What was Socrates' wife's name?
a) Artemisia b) Xanthippe c) Melanippe d) Aspasia

97) Where is the Erechthium located?
a) Place of Cnossos, Crete
b) Temple of Apollo on Delos
c) Plains beneath Mt. Olympus
d) Acropolis, Athens

98) In which Culture was a boar's tusk helmet considered the height of fashion?
a) Mycenaean b) Hellenistic
c) Sparta d) 5th Century Athens

99) Peripatetic: "walking around":: Stoic: _____
a) pleasure b) porch c) peninsular d) pain

100) Throughout the 5th Century, Athens produced silver coins called tetradrachms. On the back of this coin one finds four things represented: an owl, an olive branch, _____ & _____.

a) the letters AΘE and a crescent moon
b) the letters AΘN & a half moon
c) the letters AΩΦ & a half moon
d) the letters AΘE & a half moon