

2005 TSJCL GREEK HISTORY TEST

(All dates are B. C.)

Directions: Please choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Which of the following years represent the life-span of Alexander the Great?
A) 480-420 B) 557-510 C) 753-681 D) 356-323
2. Between which two cities was the Peloponnesian War fought?
A) Athens & Thebes B) Athens & Sparta C) Thebes & Sparta D) Sparta & Plataea
3. When the volcano on Thera erupted in 1480, which of the following civilizations was flourishing there?
A) Knossan B) Minoan C) Doric D) Cycladic
4. Which term best describes the years 1150-800?
A) Time of Troubles B) Cycladic C) Dark Ages D) Hellenistic
5. Who recorded the events of the Persian invasions?
A) Pericles B) Theron C) Herodotus D) Sophocles

6. Which of the following did not happen to Pericles in 430?
A) He was deposed. B) He died. C) He was fined. D) He was reappointed.
7. Which is closest to the original meaning of the word "tyrant"?
A) cruel abuser of power
B) hereditary aristocrat
C) elected representative
D) usurper with supreme power
8. Which of the following is the early Spartan lawgiver who founded the government and social organization of classical Sparta?
A) Lycurgus B) Draco C) Tyrtaeus D) Archimedes
9. What is the traditional date for the first Olympic Games?
A) 410 B) 850 C) 776 D) 340
10. In 480, who led the Persians into Greece?
A) Cyrus B) Darius C) Datis D) Xerxes
11. Which year is closest to the likely date of the Trojan War?
A) 1200 B) 1000 C) 1500 D) 900
12. What was the original purpose for establishing the Delian League?
A) It was to guarantee Athens' protection of her allies.
B) It was to aggrandize and fortify Athens.
C) It was a mutual-defense pact against Persia
D) It was a means of establishing Athens' empire.

13. Who was Athens' greatest orator, best remembered for his speeches opposing King Philip II of Macedon?
A) Empedocles B) Demosthenes C) Socrates D) Pericles
14. During which of the following were the Long Walls built at Athens?
A) Sacred War B) Ionian Revolt C) Peloponnesian War D) Persian Wars
15. Which Athenian statesman drafted a new code of law in the early 500s and laid the foundations for Athenian democracy?
A) Cadmus B) Erechtheus C) Lysander D) Solon
16. The crucial sea battle that broke the Persian navy and stopped the Persian invasion was fought where?
A) Salamis B) Delos C) Lesbos D) Chios
17. What did the Thirty Tyrants do from 404 to 403?
A) ruled occupied Athens for Sparta
B) drafted a new law code to strengthen the people's law courts
C) executed Spartan citizens
D) seized and held the port at Piraeus
18. Who is credited with the development of the *phalanx*?
A) Alexander the Great B) Philip of Macedon C) Seleucus D) Agis
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19. Who won the battle of Marathon in 490?
A) Thebans B) Athenians C) Persians D) Spartans
20. Which of the following terms means "government by a few"?
A) theocracy B) oligarchy C) republic D) democracy
21. Whose benevolent dictatorship from 546 to 527 helped Athens in its progress from aristocracy to democracy?
A) Hippias B) Megacles C) Pindar D) Pisistratus
22. Who was the leader of the Spartans at the battle of Thermopylae?
A) Cleomenes B) Leonidas C) Agesilaus D) Archidamus
23. Plataea was destroyed in 427 by which of the following?
A) Athens B) Thebes C) Sparta D) Corinth
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24. The Athenian Miltiades ruled a region inherited from his maternal uncle. What was this region?
A) Rhodes B) Thasos C) Attica D) Chersonese
25. What part of Greek history was recorded by Thucydides?
A) the rise of democracy B) Trojan War C) Peloponnesian War
D) Battle of Marathon
26. To what does the term *zeugitai* refer?
A) craftsmen B) city walls C) admission fees D) property class

27. In return for their loyalty and service, what happened to the helots at Sparta in 424?
A) They were murdered. B) They were made citizens.
C) They were deported. D) They became slaves.
28. What did King Philip II of Macedon do concerning Olynthus?
A) He levied a heavy annual tax on the citizens.
B) He established a military and naval headquarters there.
C) He razed the city and sold the inhabitants as slaves.
D) He annexed the area to his own hometown.
29. Who was the Athenian statesman who supposedly gave the city its first written code of law, circa 621?
A) Draco B) Pericles C) Ptolemy D) Hesiod
30. Who might best be credited with the creation and success of the Athenian navy in the fifth century?
A) Critias B) Plutarch C) Themistocles D) Neocles
31. In 479, the Persian Mardonius faced which Spartan commander at the battle of Plataea?
A) Demosthenes B) Pericles C) Aristides D) Pausanias
32. Which statement is not true concerning Alcibiades?
A) He was raised as a ward of Pericles.
B) As a teen, he was a follower of Socrates.
C) He died in Athens, murdered at Spartan request.
D) He worked for the Spartans for three years.
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33. Who was elected to lead the 10,000 Greek soldiers home after the Battle of Cunaxa (near Babylon)?
A) Gryllus B) Diodorus C) Cyrus D) Xenophon
34. The heavy infantrymen who carried out the famous Greek land campaigns were known as which of the following?
A) helots B) Medes C) hoplites D) metics
35. What was the relationship between the Messenians and the Spartans?
A) The Messenians were important trading neighbors of the Spartans.
B) The Messenians were slaves owned by the Spartan state.
C) The Messenians opposed the Spartans' leadership at every opportunity.
D) The Spartans looked to the Messenians for advice and support in political matters.
36. After the collapse of the Mycenaean Civilization, which of the following were the Greeks who occupied various sites in and around the Aegean Sea, including Athens, Euboea, the west coast of Asia Minor, and the Cyclades?
A) Dorian B) Aeolian C) Ionian D) Attic
37. What was the name of Alexander the Great's Bactrian wife?
A) Sappho B) Penelope C) Xanthippe D) Roxane

38. What was the innovative tactic established by Epaminondas?
A) striking at the enemy's strongest point, the left side
B) striking at the enemy's weakest point, the right side
C) striking headlong into the enemy's center
D) deploying cavalry into the enemy's rear
39. Who developed the system of writing known as linear B?
A) Mycenaeans B) Minoans C) Dorians D) Trojans
40. Which sea battle was fought nearly simultaneously with the Battle of Thermopylae?
A) Munychia B) Cnidus C) Coronea D) Artemisium
41. Which event marked the beginning of the Persian Wars?
A) the loss of the Athenian fleet B) the colonization of Thurii
C) the Ionian Revolt D) the death of Cyrus
42. Which Athenian was most influential in the Battle of Marathon?
A) Brasidas B) Pausanias C) Lamachus D) Miltiades
43. Which of the following did King Pheidon of Argos do?
A) established the series of contests that became the Olympic games
B) took control of Olympia and then turned the games over to the people of Pisa
C) handed over control of the Olympic games to the Eleans
D) razed the site at Olympia and executed all who resisted
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44. What happened in 430 that caused Athens to lose roughly one-fourth of her population?
A) plague B) fire C) famine D) military attack
45. The incident known as the Mutilation of the Herms occurred just before which of the following?
A) Battle of Mantinea B) Battle of Marathon
C) Athenian invasion of Sicily D) trial of Socrates
46. Who was a left-wing Athenian statesman and mentor of Pericles?
A) Themistocles B) Aristophanes C) Ephialtes D) Cimon
47. Which of the following was a result of the battle of Leuctra in 371?
A) Sparta was established as an invincible force.
B) Cleombrotus was remembered for the use of unusual military tactics.
C) The Thebans lost all hope of holding the mantle of Greek leadership.
D) The helots of Messenia were liberated.
48. Who founded the city of Byzantium? Greeks from....
A) Miletus B) Megara C) Pherae D) Elis
49. In which city were the Alcmaeonids active in politics?
A) Thebes B) Athens C) Corinth D) Sparta
50. The Bronze Age is marked by the downfall of which of the following cultures?
A) Dorian B) Minoan C) Attic D) Mycenaean

51. What was the result of the battle at Sphacteria for Sparta?
A) Her military elite proved once again their superiority.
B) Her supposedly invincible army was humiliated.
C) A large gain of additional territory was achieved.
D) Sparta placed hundreds of *helots* under her control.
52. Which statement about Polycrates of Samos is not correct?
A) He was lured to the mainland and killed by a Persian grovenor.
B) He attracted distinguished physicians and poets to his court.
C) He usurped power at Samos with the help of his two brothers.
D) He made an alliance with nearby Miletus to build a formidable navy.
53. Which event happened after the other three?
A) Peace of Nicias B) Alexander's seige of Tyre C) Delian League formed
D) Sacred War
54. What was the fate the son of Pericles and Aspasia, also named Pericles?
A) He was lost at sea near Thermopylae while returning to Athens.
B) He died as an old man in Athens.
C) He was executed by the people after the battle of Arginusae.
D) He was killed by enemy troops during battle.
55. Which was not a term of the Kings' Peace in 387/386?
A) An alliance between Persia and Athens, Corinth and others was established.
B) Sparta renounced its claim to protect the Greek cities of Ionia.
C) The Greek cities of Asia Minor and Cyprus were ceded to the Persian king.
D) Hostilities between Sparta and Persia in the Corinthian War were ended.
56. Phillip II of Macedon probably had contact with Epaminondas in which capacity?
A) Phillip murdered Epaminondas. B) Epaminondas served in Phillip's army.
C) Phillip was a hostage in Epaminondas' city. D) The two grew up together.
57. Harmodius and Aristogiton were praised as forerunners of democracy in Athens for their attempt to kill which of the following tyrants?
A) Thrasydaeus B) Gelon C) Cleobolus D) Hippias
58. Which of the following is attributed to Periander?
A) a ships' dragway across the isthmus at Corinth
B) a channel cut through the isthmus at Corinth
C) construction of the ship sheds at the port of Piraeus
D) siege works at the entrance to the Athenian Acropolis
59. Which city did not have a strong, fortified acropolis?
A) Mycenae B) Corinth C) Sparta D) Athens

60. Which of the following does not apply to the Amphictyonic League?
A) consisted of 12 member states.
B) maintained the temple of Demeter and the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi
C) manager of the Pythian Games
D) a confederation of peoples on the Peloponnese
61. In which decisive battle did the Macedonian king Philip II defeat an allied Greek army to make Greece a subject state of Macedon?
A) Chalcedon B) Chalcis C) Chaeronea D) Chalcidice
62. Which of the following was not exiled by the Athenians?
A) Themistocles B) Lysander C) Critias D) Thucydides
63. Which of the following was noteworthy concerning the Sacred Band of Thebes?
A) It was an elite corps of soldiers consisting of pairs of young men.
B) It consisted of 30 young men from prominent families who oversaw special religious ceremonies.
C) It was made up of young women who served as celibate priestesses at the temple of Apollo.
D) Its members were responsible for encouraging soldiers before, during and after battle.
64. Which war is remembered as the first major conflict in Greek history for which reliable historical record exists?
A) Macedonian B) Lelantine C) Corinthian D) Achaean
65. Which of the following describes the "Four Hundred"?
A) Spartan survivors of the battle of Marathon
B) an oligarchic committee that seized power at Athens
C) the fleet of ships sent by the Greeks against the Persians
D) mercenary soldiers from Greece who invaded Persia
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66. Which city was made by Athens to pay the highest tribute of any member of the Delian League?
A) Aegina B) Lindos C) Pylos D) Corinth
67. Which of the following was the site of the final battle of the Peloponnesian War?
A) Piraeus B) Miletus C) Aegospotami D) Thermopylae
68. One reason for the success of the Dorian Greek invaders may have been which of the following?
A) sheer numbers of people B) unlimited time to accomplish invasion
C) possession of iron weapons D) little resistance from their enemies
69. When Persian envoys asked Sparta for the tokens of submission to Persia, earth and water, who likely prompted the Spartans to throw the envoys into a well, saying they would find plenty of earth and water there?
A) Megacles B) Hippas C) Cleomenes D) Anaxandridas
70. Who was executed in 399?
A) Hieron B) Cimon C) Themistocles D) Socrates

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

96. The Boeotian League was run under the hegemony of which city?
A) Plataea B) Thebes C) Sparta D) Arcadia
97. Which of the following was not a contemporary of the others?
A) Pericles B) Critias C) Pisistratus D) Socrates
98. Which of the following statements about Acragas is true?
A) It was the most important Greek city of Sicily.
B) It was founded by Dorian-Greek colonists from Gela.
C) Its tyrant Phalaris defeated the Carthaginians at the Battle of Himera.
D) Its tyrant Theron enlarged the city's domain at the expense of the Sicans.
99. The family of which of the following was the richest in fifth century Athens?
A) Callias B) Pericles C) Alcibiades D) Themistocles
100. The Peloponnesian War's first decade from 431 to the Peace of Nicias is often called which of these?
A) Archidamian War B) Eurypontid War C) Spartan Aggression
D) Athenian War
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