

GREEK HISTORY
2006 TSJCL Area F Convention
St. Andrews Lower School February 18, 2006

Instructions: Choose the correct answer and fill it in on your answer sheet. All years are BCE.

1. The Sacred Band of Thebes was composed of _____ men.
 A) 300 B) 750 C) 500 D) 600
2. The war featured in Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* occurred around the year _____.
 A) 900 B) 850 C) 1400 D) 1250
3. When and where did Alexander the Great's horse die?
 A) 330, Tyre B) 326, Hydaspes C) 323, Issus D) 324, Granicus
4. The gods _____ and _____ fought for patronage of Athens.
 A) Athena, Hera B) Athena, Zeus C) Athena, Poseidon D) Apollo, Diana
5. When was the son of King Philip II born?
 A) 400 B) 350 C) 365 D) 356
6. The Peloponnesian War lasted from _____ to _____.
 A) 433 to 406 B) 429 to 402 C) 431 to 404 D) 430 to 403
7. In what way was Amyntas IV related to his regent?
 A) Son B) Father C) Childhood Friend D) Nephew
8. Which era does not belong within Ancient Greek history?
 A) Classical B) Minoan C) Hellenistic D) Archaic
9. Phidias was the son of _____ who lived from about _____ to _____.
 A) Charmides; 475, 415 B) Charmides; 490, 430
 C) Herodotus; 450, 390 D) Pericles; 490, 430
10. The transfer of _____ to Athens in 454 marked the start of Athenian dominance in Greece.
 A) Treasury of Delos B) Bones of Theseus C) Legions of Corinth D) Tribute of Sparta
11. In 499, multiple Greek city-states formed the Ionian Revolt against _____.
 A) Rome B) Xerxes I C) Persians D) Oxymandias
12. The Battle of Marathon occurred in _____.
 A) 490 B) 600 C) 455 D) 470
13. Who led the Greek forces at Marathon?
 A) Darius B) Antiphon C) Pausanias D) Miltiades
14. Pericles was responsible for an enormous building program on the _____.
 A) Acropolis B) Stoa of Attalos C) Temple of Hephaestus D) Erechtheum
15. In what century did he order this program?
 A) 6th century B) 4th century C) 5th century D) 2nd century
16. What did Cleisthenes not do?
 A) was temporarily exiled from Athens B) formed the Council of 500 C) established democracy in Athens
 D) supported Hippias against Sparta

17. Arrange the death-years of Solon, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, from earliest to latest.
 A) 322, 347, 399, 558 B) 550, 401, 379, 314
 C) 314, 379, 401, 550 D) 558, 399, 347, 322
18. Despite its collaborative organization, the Delian League was led by this city-state.
 A) Athens B) Thebes C) Sparta D) Corinth
19. Who was not a commander of the Spartan/Corinthian fleet at the Battle of Naupactus?
 A) Cnemus B) Dienekes C) Brasidas D) Lycophron
20. The Athenian expedition to Sicily during the Peloponnesian War lasted _____, from _____ to _____.
 A) two years, 415, 413 B) two years, 416, 414
 C) three years, 412, 409 D) three years, 416, 413
21. We can largely attribute the fall of Mycenaean civilization to the _____ invasion.
 A) Dorian B) Etruscan C) Ionian D) Achaean
22. After the collapse of Mycenaean civilization, Greece entered a long "dark age" lasting, approximately, from _____ to _____.
 A) 850 to 450 B) 1000 to 600 C) 1200 to 750 D) 500 to 100
23. Alexander the Great died in _____ at _____.
 A) 322, Alexandria B) 323, Babylon C) 320, Susa D) 330, Macedon
24. The period between the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars is known as _____.
 A) The Dark Age of Athens B) The Renaissance of Thessaly
 C) The Golden Age of Athens D) The Mycenaean Age of Peace
25. Aspasia, Pericles' mistress, could not marry him because _____.
 A) She had committed treason against Athens. B) She was not a citizen.
 C) Her intellect threatened to overshadow Pericles' status. D) She was murdered.
26. Argive, Achaean, and Danaan are all _____.
 A) terms used to describe Greeks B) types of columns
 C) names of Greek enemies D) unrelated to one another
27. Cyclopean walls were a feature of _____ architecture, which lasted from about _____ to _____.
 A) Mycenaean; 1800, 1000 B) Mycenaean; 1600, 1200
 C) Mycenaean; 1200, 800 D) Classical, 1100, 700
28. Xerxes I _____.
 A) was the grandson of Darius B) died of natural causes
 C) appointed his brother governor of Sparta D) lost the Battle of Salamis
29. What linked Athens to Piraeus?
 A) Long Walls B) Great Bridge C) Glorious Gate D) Piraenian Bridge
30. Following Athens' defeat in the Peloponnesian War, Sparta installed the _____ in 404.
 A) Thirty Tyrants B) Twenty Tyrants C) Ten Judges D) Five Legions
31. Who led these men?
 A) Conon and Thrasybulus B) Plato and Socrates
 C) Theramenes and Critias D) Thrasybulus and Theramenes

32. In what battle did Socrates not serve as a soldier?
A) Potidaea B) Delium C) Amphipolis D) Megara
33. What happened to the Spartan army in the aftermath of the Battle of Leuctra in 371?
A) It eventually seized control of surrounding city-states and dominated Greece for another century.
B) Although sustaining some losses, it quickly rebuilt and remained one of Greece's strongest city-states.
C) It lost substantial amounts of power, never again achieving its former glory.
D) Thebes crushed the remains of the Spartan army, leaving it completely obliterated.
34. The Spartan commander _____ exiled the Athenian ruler Hippias in 510.
A) Brasidas B) Cleomenes C) Leonidas D) Anchimolius
35. What forced Hippias into exile?
A) The threat of torture and death B) The murder of his family
C) Guaranteed tribute to the place of exile D) His children were taken hostage
36. What Sicilian tyrant is credited with the early use and development of the catapult as a weapon of war?
A) Dionysus I B) Himilco C) Ducetius D) Alexander
37. Who mutilated the Herms on the eve of an Athenian expedition against Sicily?
A) Alcibiades B) Andocides C) Socrates D) Demosthenes
38. What did Epaminondas not do?
A) develop the Echelon formation B) win the Battle of Leuctra
C) severely weaken Spartan military power D) serve under an Athenian general
39. How did Pericles die in 429?
A) assassination B) storm at sea C) plague D) natural causes
40. The Battle of Mantinea, the largest battle of the Peloponnesian War, took place in _____.
A) 418 B) 355 C) 408 D) 345
41. The immediate cause behind the Peloponnesian War was the dispute between _____ and _____.
A) Corcyra, Athens B) Sparta, Athens C) Corinth, Thebes D) Corcyra, Epidamnus
42. During the Peloponnesian War, Athens and Sparta agreed upon a truce called the _____.
A) Peace of Mantinea B) Peace of Nicias C) Peace of Corinth D) Peace of Argos
43. How long did this truce last?
A) 2 years B) 5 years C) 7 years D) 6 years
44. Who was the father of Hippias and Hipparchus?
A) Peisistratus B) Solon C) Harmodius D) Cleisthenes
45. For fighting against Athens at Coroneia, Xenophon was exiled to _____.
A) Corinth B) Scillus C) Thrace D) Mesopotamia
46. When did the first ancient Olympic games occur?
A) 776 B) 1924 C) 770 D) 690
47. For which of the following was Phormio responsible?
A) Fighting alongside fellow Spartans at the Battle of Thermopylae
B) Persecuting and condemning Socrates to death
C) Surrendering his army in the Persian Wars
D) Defeating Spartan forces in the Battle of Naupactus

48. When was Socrates tried and executed?
A) June 3, 399 B) May 1, 399 C) May 7, 399 D) June 4, 399
49. *Seisachtheia*, a set of laws banning debt slavery, was imposed by what Athenian lawmaker?
A) Leonidas B) Solon C) Pericles D) Aristotle
50. Sparta was unique from the other Greek city-states in that _____.
A) It was ruled by two kings B) It was always the strongest
C) It had a pure democracy D) It never joined the Achaean League

Tie-Breakers: These will be scored only to break a tie. Mark these answers in the slots for #96-100.

96. In what year was Pericles' mistress, Aspasia, born?
A) 430 B) 450 C) 410 D) 469
97. Place the following battles in order, from latest to earliest.
A) Mytilene, Ephesus, Mantinea B) Mytilene, Mantinea, Ephesus
C) Ephesus, Mantinea, Mytilene D) Mantinea, Ephesus, Mytilene
98. Who was not involved in the commission and/or construction of the Parthenon?
A) Pausanias B) Iktinos C) Phidias D) Kallikrates
99. Who formed the League of Corinth?
A) Alexander the Great B) Perdikkas III C) Philip II D) Alexander II
100. Rome : 2 consuls :: Athens : _____ archons
A) 4 B) 3 C) 7 D) 5