

## Greek History

## Contest Code # 13

Directions: Please mark the best answers on your scantron answer sheet.

**All Dates are B.C.**

1. After the end of the heroic age which was approximately two generations after the Trojan War, which of the following did not occur during the next two dark centuries in Greece?
  - a) the disappearance of the old Mycenaean civilization
  - b) the development of an agricultural system based on wine production
  - c) the expansion of the Greek race over the Aegean
  - d) the transition from the bronze to the iron age
  
2. What is the traditional date of the Trojan War?
  - a) 1400-1100
  - b) 1250
  - c) 1200-1180
  - d) 900-800
  
3. In what year did Alexander the Great die?
  - a) 753
  - b) 480
  - c) 323
  - d) 44
  
4. Whose account gives us details about the Persian invasions into Greece?
  - a) Thucydides
  - b) Xenophon
  - c) Homer
  - d) Herodotus
  
5. Greece's "Golden Age" is sometimes called by what other name?
  - a) the Age of Pericles
  - b) the Geometric Age
  - c) the Archaic Period
  - d) the Hellenistic Age
  
6. Between whom was the Peloponnesian War fought?
  - a) Corinth and Athens
  - b) Athens and Sparta
  - c) Sparta and Corinth
  - d) Corinth and Thebes
  
7. Whose wife was Roxane?
  - a) Socrates
  - b) Alexander the Great
  - c) Pelops
  - d) Philip of Macedon
  
8. In 480, where did the Battle of Salamis take place?
  - a) on the sea
  - b) in the mountains
  - c) on the open plains
  - d) in a narrow pass
  
9. In what year did Philip and Alexander fight the Athenians and Boeotians at Chaeronea?
  - a) 481
  - b) 371
  - c) 338
  - d) 310
  
10. What great introduction was made to Hellas by the Phoenicians?
  - a) coinage
  - b) the lyre
  - c) glassmaking
  - d) alphabetic writing
  
11. Which year is traditionally held to be the establishment of the First Olympiad?
  - a) 753
  - b) 700
  - c) 348
  - d) 776
  
12. Which of these statements about pirates during the heroic age, as reflected in the Homeric poems, is not true?
  - a) Communities pooled resources in order to support naval operations against pirates.
  - b) Piracy was a common trade.
  - c) Piracy as a means of livelihood bore little reproach.
  - d) It was natural to ask strange seamen whether they were robbers.

13. Which of the following was not ostracized from Athens?  
a) Agesilaus                      b) Hipparchus                      c) Aristides                      d) Megacles
14. Leonidas led the Spartans at which famous battle?  
a) Thermopylae                      b) Marathon                      c) Leuctra                      d) Salamis
15. Which happened earlier than the others?  
a) the March of the Ten Thousand                      b) the formation of the Delian League  
c) the Persian invasion of Greece                      d) the Peloponnesian War
16. Mycenae and Tiryns were destroyed and burned during the invasion of whom?  
a) the Eleans                      b) the Achaeans                      c) Dorians                      d) the Corinthians
17. What is not necessarily part of the definition of a tyrant who ruled in the sixth century?  
a) a harsh, heavy-handed, unfair ruler                      b) an ambitious noble  
c) an unconstitutional ruler                      d) one who relied on the support of the people
18. In what battle was the Theban Sacred Band annihilated?  
a) Pylos                      b) Chaeronea                      c) Plataea                      d) Sphacteria
19. Which one of the following grew up in the household of Pericles, worked in turn with Athens, Sparta and the Persians, and was finally murdered?  
a) Cleinias                      b) Lamachus                      c) Hyperbolus                      d) Alcibiades
20. After the 6th century, what is the most suitable description of life in Sparta?  
a) Discipline invaded every part of a man's life.  
b) The nobles lived luxuriously.  
c) Music, art, and poetry were important aspects of community life.  
d) Almost every citizen was in some way involved in agrarian pursuits.
21. Which of the following was the pro-Spartan Athenian who died around 450 while commanding an expedition against the Persians in Cyprus?  
a) Miltiades                      b) Cimon                      c) Pausanius                      d) Ephialtes
22. In the approximate years 800 to 700, which of these was beginning to arise throughout Greece?  
a) monarchies                      b) aristocracies                      c) democracies                      d) empires
23. For what is Ephialtes known? (This is not the Athenian statesman.)  
a) leading the Persians through the pass around Thermopylae  
b) running to Athens to relate the events of the Battle of Marathon  
c) mutilating the sacred Herms in Athens  
d) winning the most events at an Olympic game
24. The name of which Athenian is used to indicate the 50 years' alliance between Athens and Sparta during the Peloponnesian War?  
a) Critias                      b) Lamachus                      c) Nicias                      d) Alcibiades

25. Which of the following was not accomplished by the Athenian statesman Cleisthenes?  
a) creation a 500-member council                      b) division of the *trittyes* into three geographical groups  
c) end of the tradition of ostracism                      d) reorganization of the tribal system
26. Who was effectively the ruler of Athens in the 440s and 430s?  
a) Themistocles              b) Alexander                      c) Phocion                      d) Pericles
27. Who is known as an Athenian lawgiver?  
a) Theramenes              b) Hegesippus                      c) Philocrates                      d) Solon
28. The Second Athenian League was formed as a defense of freedom against which of the following?  
a) Thebes                      b) Persia                      c) barbarian states                      d) Sparta
29. What military development brought changes on the battlefield as well as a political transformation by increasing dependence on the whole population rather than chiefly on the nobility?  
a) reorganization of the cavalry                      b) the expanded use of chariots  
c) the use of heavily armed infantry in close ranks                      d) the invention of the sword
30. Who is said to have given Athens its first law code and a prescription of extremely severe penalties?  
a) Dracon                      b) Lysander                      c) Eurybiades                      d) Isocrates
31. In what way was Barsine related to Alexander the Great?  
a) his sister                      b) his mistress and mother of his son  
c) his daughter                      d) his mother
32. Who urged resistance against Philip II of Macedon in a series of speeches?  
a) Demosthenes                      b) Lysander                      c) Pericles                      d) Socrates
33. Approximately how many Spartans died at the battle of Thermopylae?  
a) 3000                      b) 300                      c) none                      d) 30
34. Who led the Athenian army at the battle of Marathon?  
a) Cimon                      b) Miltiades                      c) Peisander                      d) Phormion
35. Which of the following was most responsible for the creation of the Athenian fleet which enabled the Greeks to defeat the Persians in 480?  
a) Leptines                      b) Timotheus                      c) Themistocles                      d) Neocles
36. Who was considered by the Spartans to have been the founder of their peculiar social and political system?  
a) Chilon                      b) Nabis                      c) Archelaus                      d) Lycurgus
37. Where did Philip II of Macedon gain his military expertise?  
a) Thebes                      b) Athens                      c) Sparta                      d) Corinth

38. Near the end of the 7th century, who was said to be the leader of the rebels against Sparta in the "Second War"?
- a) Tyrtaeus                      b) Aristomenes                      c) Jason of Pherae                      d) Theopompus
39. What was the name of the commander who led the Persian troops to cut off the Spartans at Thermopylae in 480?
- a) Xenocrates                      b) Tissaphernes                      c) Cyrus                      d) Hydarnes
40. What happened in Athens when the Persians arrived after the battle of Thermopylae?
- a) Greeks surrendered      b) temples were burned      c) Greeks fled      d) Persians were defeated
41. The construction in Athens of which building was due in large part to Pericles?
- a) Pantheon                      b) Temple of Zeus                      c) Parthenon                      d) Erechtheum
42. Who lived within the Long Walls of Athens during the Peloponnesian War?
- a) farm animals                      b) priests                      c) the Athenian population                      d) Spartan prisoners
43. In whose employ did the Ten Thousand fight against Artaxerxes' army at Cunaxa in 401?
- a) Darius II                      b) Artaxerxes II                      c) Croesus                      d) Cyrus the Younger
44. In 362, the Thebans were defeated by the Spartans and Athenians in which battle?
- a) Mantinea                      b) Eurymedon                      c) Amphipolis                      d) Tanagra
45. What territory did Alexander the Great gain after the Battle of Gaugamela?
- a) Egypt                      b) India                      c) Greece                      d) Persia
46. Which people dominated mainland Greece from about 1600-1100?
- a) Dorians                      b) Minoans                      c) Cyclades                      d) Mycenaeans
47. Who initiated the Persian invasion of 490?
- a) Darius                      b) Cyrus                      c) Xerxes                      d) Cambyses
48. This Tyrant of Corinth was responsible for building the Diolkos by which ships could be carried across the Isthmus.
- a) Cypselus                      b) Hipparinus                      c) Periander                      d) Thrasybulus
49. Which of the following was a later institution of the Spartan constitution?
- a) the Kings                      b) the Euphors                      c) the Council                      d) the Assembly
50. Whose seizure of the treasury at Delphi prompted the start of the Sacred Wars?
- a) Boetia                      b) Locris                      c) Euboea                      d) Phocis
51. From which author do we learn most about the Peloponnesian War?
- a) Callisthenes                      b) Neanthes                      c) Timaeus                      d) Thucydides
52. In what time frame did the early Minoan Age begin?
- a) 3000-2200                      b) 1100-1000                      c) 900-800                      d) after 300

53. What event caused the Persians to invade Greece?  
a) the Ionian Revolt  
b) the Battle of Marathon  
c) the capture of Babylon  
d) the Fall of Nineveh
54. Who was the mistress, and later the wife of the widowed Pericles?  
a) Berenice  
b) Aspasia  
c) Hegesipyle  
d) Laodice
55. Who was prosecuted by the Athenians, most likely because he was a close associate of Pericles?  
a) Xanthippus  
b) Tolmides  
c) Pheidias  
d) Cleon
56. What was the cause of the death of Pericles?  
a) battle wound  
b) murder  
c) drowning  
d) plague
57. What is significant concerning the Agidae and the Eurypontidae?  
a) They were the priesthoods of Sparta.  
b) They were important buildings in Sparta.  
c) They were communities within Sparta.  
d) They were the royal clans of Sparta.
58. In which battle was the Persian general Mardonius finally defeated in 479?  
a) Chalcis  
b) Plataea  
c) Artemisium  
d) Miletus
59. Which of the following is not correct concerning Syracuse?  
a) It was the first colony established on the island of Sicily.  
b) It was founded by Corinthian emigrants under the leadership of Archias.  
c) It was the earliest of the Dorian colonies on the island of Sicily.  
d) It was the greatest of the Dorian cities, destined to be the head of Greek Sicily.
60. Who succeeded his father Peisistratus in 527 and became increasingly oppressive after the murder of his brother?  
a) Hipparchus  
b) Iphicrates  
c) Myronides  
d) Hippias
61. Which general was once a boyhood friend of Alexander the Great and later the ruler of Egypt?  
a) Seleucus  
b) Antigonus  
c) Demetrius  
d) Ptolemy
62. Who was the Tyrant of Mytilene around 600, noted for his ugliness and low birth, who, unlike other tyrants, retired?  
a) Herippidas  
b) Pittacus  
c) Antiochus  
d) Charidemus
63. Who is the Theban general whose victory at Leuctra in 371 showed that the hitherto invincible Spartan army could indeed be defeated?  
a) Epaminondas  
b) Ismenias  
c) Leontiades  
d) Meneclidas
64. What was the name of the revolutionary junta that overthrew the democracy at Athens in 411 and held power for four months?  
a) The Five Hundred  
b) the Five Thousand  
c) the Ten Thousand  
d) the Four Hundred
65. Who was the Tyrant of Syracuse from 405-367 who struggled against the Carthaginians?  
a) Parmenides  
b) Lydiadas  
c) Dionysius I  
d) Dionysius II

66. Who was the murderer of Phillip II of Macedon?  
a) Pausanias                      b) Ptolemy Alorites                      c) Orantes                      d) Perdiccas III
67. Which two opposing leaders were both killed in the battle outside Amphipolis?  
a) Brasidas and Cleon                      b) Epaminondas and Cleombrotus                      c) Harmodius and Aristogeiton
68. Which of the following best categorizes the Spartan constitution?  
a) kingdom                      b) oligarchy                      c) democracy                      d) all of these
69. Which was the Persian commander made an agreement with Athens at the behest of Alcibiades in 409?  
a) Nicomedes I                      b) Pharnabazus                      c) Nectanebon                      d) Eucratides I
70. What did Peucestas do at the city of Malloi in 326-5?  
a) supported Eumemes of Cardia                      b) deserted Eumenes  
c) saved Alexander the Great's life                      d) gathered 20,000 troops for the Macedonian army

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

96. Who was the Athenian general who besieged Mytilene until its surrender, and then, having been accused of dishonoring two aristocratic Lesbian ladies, committed suicide in open court in 427?  
a) Meidias                      b) Eubulus                      c) Paches                      d) Anytus
97. What was the major reason for the expansion of the Greeks beyond Greece proper that ended by the sixth century?  
a) overpopulation and limitation on resources in the immediate area  
b) independence and adventurous spirits among the people  
c) the nature of the land-system that excluded certain members from a share of the common estate  
d) the promotion of commerce and the desire for commercial profit within a larger geographic area
98. The towns of Chalcedon and Byzantium were founded by men from which of the following?  
a) Megara                      b) Miletus                      c) Argos                      d) Athens
99. Which of the following did Lysander of Sparta not do?  
a) He had the Spartan constitution amended so as to have an elective kingship.  
b) He won the friendship of Cyrus the Younger.  
c) He destroyed the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami.  
d) He installed a pro-Spartan oligarchy, the Thirty Tyrants, in Athens.
100. Which is not true concerning Parmenion?  
a) He was Philip of Macedon's finest general.  
b) He was Alexander the Great's second-in command.  
c) He was left at Ecbatana in 331 to guard the royal treasure.  
d) He murdered his own son, Philotas.