

Greek History

Contest Code # 13

Please choose the best answer for each question. Unless otherwise noted, all dates are B.C.

1. What is the traditional date of the Trojan War?
a) 1400-1100 b) 1200-1180 c) 1387 d) 900
2. Which of the following died in 323?
a) Agamemnon b) Ptolemy c) Alexander d) Aristotle
3. The "Golden Age" of Greece is most closely associated with which man?
a) Socrates b) Megacles c) Pericles d) Homer
4. By what name do we know the fifth century conflict between Athens and Sparta?
a) Peloponnesian War b) Battle of Hydaspes c) Attic War d) Social Wars
5. The battle on the plain of Marathon in 490 was fought between whom?
a) the Athenians and Persians b) the Spartans and the Persians
c) the Athenians and the Spartans d) the Spartans, Athenians and Persians
6. Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
a) Hellenistic Period, Bronze Age, Classical Age
b) Bronze Age, Classical Age, Hellenistic Period
c) Classical Age, Bronze Age, Hellenistic Period
d) Classical Age, Hellenistic Period, Bronze Age
7. The civilization which flourished from 1600 to 1100 was named for which city?
a) Tiryns b) Cnossos c) Mycenae d) Athens
8. At which point did the Dorians come to prominence?
a) just before the Persian Wars b) about the same time as the founding of Rome
c) after the death of Alexander the Great d) during the Greek Dark Ages
9. Who led the Spartans at the battle of Thermopylae?
a) Darius b) Pericles c) Xanthippus d) Leonidas
10. Who was the Theban politician and general whose victory at Leuctra in 371 showed that the Spartan army could be defeated?
a) Craterus the Younger b) Epaminondas c) Meneleidas d) Hephaestion
11. A major battle in 480 against the Persians was fought at which location?
a) Syracuse b) Aegospotami c) Salamis Island d) Ionia
12. Who developed a consistent policy of hostility toward Macedon and delivered a series of speeches called *Philippics* in opposition to Phillip II?
a) Socrates b) Aristophanes c) Isagoras d) Demosthenes

13. The decline of the Mycenaean civilization in Greece corresponds to the transition from which age to the iron age?
a) stone b) literary c) bronze d) steel
14. Which of the following was the Spartan commander who, before he died in 422, marched north with the aim of weakening Athenian control over Chalcidice and Thrace?
a) Pausanias b) Thibron c) Herippidas d) Brasidas
15. Who led the invasion into Greece in 480?
a) Atossa b) Xerxes c) Darius d) Artabanus
16. Which of the following is not an accomplishment of Philip II of Macedon?
a) an invasion of Persia
b) the foundation of the League of Corinth
c) the extension of the Macedonian frontiers
d) the development of the greatest military power of his day
17. Which city formed the elite unit of 300 pairs of close friends who fought fiercely for each other as they fought for the city?
a) Potidaea b) Mytilene c) Thebes d) Athens
18. Who was Xanthippe?
a) the mother of Pericles b) the wife of Socrates
c) the mistress of Themistocles d) the daughter of Cimon
19. The First Sacred War was fought by whom in response to supposed sacrilege against Apollo's shrine and oracle?
a) Delphic Amphictyony b) Eleusinian Mysteries
c) Asclepiadae d) Aetolian League
20. Cypselus and his son Periander were tyrants in which city?
a) Corinth b) Mytilene c) Syracuse d) Delphi
21. In Athens, the establishment of the institution of a *polemarch* and the office of *archon* served to do which of the following?
a) limit the power of the aristocracy b) limit the power of the people
c) increase the power of the king d) limit the power of the king
22. While the "300 Spartans" were defending the pass at Thermopylae, what other battle was taking place at almost the exact same time?
a) Halieis b) Artemisium c) Cecryphalea d) Himera
23. The Social Wars of 257-355 ended in the defeat of whom?
a) Athens b) Sparta c) Corinth d) Thebes

24. Which of the following is used to designate the Greek alliance organized by Athens to carry on the war against Persia after the Persian Wars?
a) Hellenic Conference b) Council of Areopagus c) Delian League d) Italiot League
25. Who were Olympias and Roxane?
a) wife and mistress of Pericles b) wife and daughter of Solon
c) mother and wife of Alexander the Great d) daughters of Aeneas
26. The court of Pisistratus and that of his sons differed most in which area?
a) literary flavor b) domestic affairs c) foreign policy d) commercial interests
27. Who was brought up by his uncle and guardian Pericles and later was implicated in the "Hermocopid affair"?
a) Cleinias b) Peisistratus c) Alcibiades d) Lamachus
28. What was the name of the sister of Alexander the Great, whose murder was ordered by Antigonus in 309?
a) Eurydice b) Thea c) Berenice d) Cleopatra
29. Which of the following died in 371, the first Spartan king since Leonidas to die in battle?
a) Archidamus b) Cleombrotus c) Pausanius d) Teleclus
30. The Greek city-state developed under which of the following?
a) democracies b) oligarchies c) monarchies d) republics
31. Who was the first woman to enter a chariot at the Olympic games?
a) Sappho b) Aspasia c) Myrto d) Cynisca
32. The Athenian tyrant Hippias fell with help from which city?
a) Sparta b) Mytilene c) Miletus d) Chalcis
33. Who recounted the story of the Persian invasions into Greece?
a) Thucydides b) Alcibiades c) Herodotus d) Pericles
34. Which of the following statements concerning the "Thirty Tyrants" is not correct?
a) They constituted a pro-Theban oligarchy. b) They were led by Critias
c) They were a murderous regime d) Many of them were put to death at Eleusis.
35. What happened to Callisthenes in 327?
a) He was executed. b) He died of plague. c) He was made king. d) He was born.
36. Xenophon was involved in which of the following?
a) The Sacred War b) the rebellion of Cyrus the Younger
c) the Social Wars d) the Punic Wars

37. What was the reason for building the Long Walls which between Piraeus and Athens in 458?
- a) to delineate the path of the Panathenaea
 - b) to protect the Isthmus
 - c) to protect the Acropolis from land invasions
 - d) to connect Athens and the sea
38. What did Epialtes do?
- a) successfully led the Greeks on the March of the Ten Thousand
 - b) directed the Greek fleet against Darius
 - c) led the Persians around the pass at Thermopylae
 - d) ran to Athens to report the Battle of Marathon
39. What did Pitane, Messoa, Limnae, Konoura, and Dyme have in common?
- a) These were the founding families of Corinth.
 - b) The union of these five villages formed Sparta.
 - c) These were five of the *demes* around Athens.
 - d) They were Cycladic island ports.
40. Which of the following was not one of Solon's reforms?
- a) sumptuary laws
 - b) the levy of new taxes on the wealthy
 - c) severe penalties for idleness
 - d) one's property could be willed to anyone
41. Which of the following statements is true?
- a) Themistocles caused a military disaster at Melos.
 - b) Themistocles betrayed Athens to the Persians.
 - c) Themistocles developed the Greek phalanx.
 - d) Themistocles made Athens a sea-power.
42. Who is the general that fought on behalf of the Greeks in Italy and Sicily from 280-275 and whose name became proverbial for a costly victory?
- a) Seleucus
 - b) Ptolemy
 - c) Lysimachus
 - d) Pyrrhus
43. The first instance of a deliberate Panhellenic policy can be found in relation to which of these?
- a) The Persian Invasion
 - b) The Ionian Revolt
 - c) The Dorian Invasion
 - d) the Peace of Nicias
44. What is the name of the social class added by Solon?
- a) Thetes
 - b) Hippees
 - c) Zeugitae
 - d) Heliaea
45. What do Anaxilas, Terillus, Gelon and Theron have in common?
- a) They were generals who led soldiers against the Persians.
 - b) They were Persian generals who led soldiers against the Greeks.
 - c) They were tyrants in Greek Sicily.
 - d) They were Greek colonies in Africa.
46. With which Greek city did the Athenians struggle for control of Salamis Island?
- a) Aegina
 - b) Corinth
 - c) Sicyon
 - d) Megara

57. After the Ionian revolt, which of the following was not a priority of the Persians?
a) to punish Greek states who had opposed Persia b) to squash democratic governments
c) to reorganize Greek Asia d) to reconquer Persian Europe
58. In the sixth century, Argos and Aegina showed hostility toward Athens by imposing an embargo upon which goods?
a) wool b) olives and oil c) pottery d) sculpture
59. What constitutional change, resulting from various social changes, was made in the middle of the seventh century in Attica?
a) The kingdom of Eleusis was annexed.
b) Clans deriving themselves from a common ancestor were established.
c) The aristocracy of birth was widened into an aristocracy of wealth.
d) The monarchy was completely abolished.
60. King Croesus invaded Cappadocia with a force that included Ionian Greeks only to be defeated by whom?
a) Halys b) Sardis c) Amasis d) Cyrus
61. Which of the following is responsible for the introduction of the first truly Attic coinage?
a) Cleon b) Dracon c) Solon d) Dionysus I
62. Which city became the predominant power on the Peloponnesian Peninsula after successes against Tegea and Argos during the sixth century?
a) Mycenaee b) Corinth c) Pylos d) Sparta
63. Who was the Spartan king when Aristagoras went to Sparta to ask for her assistance against the Persians in Ionia?
a) Leonidas b) Tyrtaeus c) Cleomenes d) Lycurgus
64. What was the ultimate fate of Miltiades?
a) He died shortly after being convicted of a crime
b) He died on the battlefield on Marathon Plain.
c) He was ostracized from Athens.
d) His end is unknown to us.
65. In 546-545, the Persian king, Cyrus, captured which of the following?
a) the Cycladic Islands b) the Asiatic Greeks c) Lacedaemonia d) the Peloponnesus
66. Which of the following was not done by the Athenians after they defeated the Chalcidians on 506?
a) They added the captured ships of Chalcis to the Athenian fleet.
b) They acquired the Lelantine plain.
c) They kept captive Chalcidians and Boeotians in fetters.
d) They required a ransom of two minas per captive.

67. The beginning of the long friendship between Athens and Plataea began with which of the following?
- a) cooperation for supremacy over the Aegean
 - b) Plataea's desire to maintain her independence in Boeotia
 - c) the surrender of Thasos
 - d) the confederation of Athens and Thebes
68. Who divided the Attic demes into groups called *trittyes*?
- a) Cleomenes
 - b) Cleisthenes
 - c) Isagoras
 - d) Solon
69. Why was the secret police instituted at Sparta?
- a) to insure the safety of the Helots
 - b) to curb crime in Sparta
 - c) to protect the king and the ephors
 - d) to protect Sparta from the Helots.
70. What was the importance of Lydian realm to the development of Greece?
- a) It monetarily supported the oracle of Delphi.
 - b) It was an essential trading partner.
 - c) It served as a bulwark against the great oriental empires.
 - d) It offered sophistication and luxury to the Greeks.

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

96. It was reported that the Persian host was so enormous that their arrows hid the sun. Who was reputed as the author of the statement, "So much the better, we shall fight in the shade."?
- a) Dienekes
 - b) Leonidas
 - c) Themistocles
 - d) Xerxes
97. Which party was led by Pisistratus?
- a) Plain Party
 - b) Hill Party
 - c) Coast Party
 - d) Island Party
98. Certain constructions on the Athenian Acropolis such as the grey-blue limestone wall and the staircase that led down to the well of Clepsydra were most likely built by which of the following?
- a) Cecropes
 - b) Pelasgians
 - c) Eleusians
 - d) Cephisians
99. Which of the following is said to have been the earliest colony founded in the Western seas by the Greeks?
- a) Hippo
 - b) Utica
 - c) Naxos
 - d) Cyme
100. Where was Alexander the Great when he died?
- a) Athens
 - b) India
 - c) Egypt
 - d) Babylon

