

**All dates are B.C.**

1. The son of Philip II was A. Pericles b. Alexander C. Aristotle. D. Callimachus
2. Which of the following was not a battle in which Alexander the Great participated? A. Poteidaia B. Gaugamela C. Issus D. Granicus
3. Brasidas was a A. Poet B. General C. Sculptor D. Orator
4. Phalaris of Acragas was famous for his A. Simplicity of character B. Colonization of Thurii C. Acts of cruelty D. Use of Carthaginian mercenary troops
5. Persian governors were called A. Magi B. Strategoi C. Polemarchs D. Satraps
6. The “Treasury of Atreus” is located at A. Pylos B. Thebes C. Troy D. Mycenae.
7. The Ptolemies took their name from A. Their war-like policies B. Their descent from Achilles C. The name of one of Alexander’s generals D. The inventor of the sundial
8. Demosthenes is famous for his orations attacking A. Andocides B. Isocrates C. Philip II D. Demetrius of Phaleron
9. The palace culture of Crete flourished around A. 3000 B. 2000 C. 1000 D. 500
10. The office of Ephor is most closely associated with what city-state? A. Athens B. Corinth C. Thebes D. Sparta
11. The capital of the Persian Empire was at A. Sardis B. Pella C. Susa D. Babylon
12. Which of the following did not write history? A. Xenophanes B. Xenophon C. Thucydides D. Ephorus
13. Which of the following lent its name to the 5<sup>th</sup> century Athenian sea league? A. Delphi B. Thrace C. Delos D. Amphipolis
14. Which of the following was not a Greek tyrant? A. Periander B. Orthagoras  
C. Archidamus D. Pisistratus
15. Which of the following is an island? A. Sphacteria B. Pylos C. Sounion D. Chaeroneia
16. The Sicilian Expedition sailed in A. 415 B. 404 C. 431 D. 481
17. The mastermind of the Athenian sea victory at Salamis was A. Cylon B. Cimon  
C. Miltiades D. Themistocles
18. The marketplace at Athens was known as the A. Ceramicus B. Pnyx C. Agora D. Braureion
19. The Peplos of Athena was a(n) A. Shield B. Robe C. Staff D. Anthem
20. The Parthenon is a temple sacred to A. Artemis B. Leto C. Myrrha D. Athena
21. To demonstrate their allegiance, subject peoples of the Persian Great King were required to give him A. Oxen garlanded B. Earth and Water C. Fire and Salt D. Proskynesis

22. At Athens the bouleuterion was used for A. Legislative deliberation B. Concerts  
C. State receptions D. Dramatic performances
23. The harbor of Athens was at A. Piraeus B. Thoricus C. Aegina D. Lampsacus
24. The chief elected official in 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century Athens was called the A.  
Prytaneus B. Syngrapheus C. Phylarch D. Archon
25. In 5<sup>th</sup> century Sparta real power resided in the A. Monarchy B. Ephorate C.  
Gerousia D. Assembly of Spartiates
26. The law code of Dracon in Athens was known for its A. Severity B. Antiquity C.  
Mildness D. Oligarchic brevity.
27. The battle of Chaeroneia spelled the end of the Greek city-state as independent  
political entity and was won by A. Epaminondas B. Pyrrhus C. Philip II of  
Macedon D. Ptolemy I
28. Which of the following was not an important Bronze Age population center in the  
Peloponnese? A. Mantinea B. Tiryns C. Pylos D. Argos
29. Athenian wives were A. Non-citizens under the law B. Slaves C. Under the legal  
control of their fathers D. Under the legal control of their husbands
30. Which of the following battles did not involve Greeks fighting Persians? A.  
Aegospotami B. Marathon C. Salamis D. Eurymedon
31. The territory of Bactria, the edge of Alexander the Great's conquests, lies in  
modern-day A. Iran B. Afghanistan C. Iraq D. Ukraine
32. What unexpected calamity did the Athenians experience at the beginning of the  
Peloponnesian War? A. Famine B. Locusts C. Invasion D. Plague
33. Who of the following was not an Athenian leader in the Peloponnesian War? A.  
Demaratus B. Nicias C. Demosthenes D. Cleon
34. Who chronicled the rise of Roman power in the Mediterranean region? A.  
Herodotus B. Polybius C. Hecataeus D. Arrian
35. Which of the following was not among the earliest cities to send out colonies? A.  
Eretria B. Massilia C. Megara D. Corinth
36. The Athenians depended on their mines at Laureion for A. Iron B. Copper C.  
Gold D. Silver
37. In 5<sup>th</sup> century Athens citizenship was restricted to A. Eupatrids B. Those who met  
a significant property qualification C. Those with one citizen parent D. Those  
whose both parents were citizens
38. 5<sup>th</sup> century Athenian law courts commonly counted the number of jurors at A. 99  
B. 12 C. 500 D. 6000
39. In 5<sup>th</sup> century Athens the most important elected officers were the A. Syndikeis B.  
Harmosts C. Hipparchs D. Strategoi.

40. Mycenaean Linear B is A. An undeciphered non-Indo-European language B. The earliest recorded Greek mathematical discovery C. A very early form of Greek D. A chronological division.
41. Thucydides states that the fundamental cause of the Peloponnesian War lay in A. Athens' envy of Sparta B. Corinth's commercial rivalry with Athens C. The wish of the Great King to humble the Athenians D. Sparta's fear of growing Athenian power
42. The notion of Spartan invincibility in hoplite battles faded at the battle of A. Coronea B. Leuctra C. Mycale D. Delium
43. The "Great Rhetra" is a document useful to our understanding of early A. Thebes B. Corinth C. Athens D. Sparta
44. A leading cause of Greek colonization was A. Persian invasion B. The rise of a foreign mercantile class C. Overpopulation D. Disease.
45. The Spartan commander at Plataea was A. Lysander B. Archidamus C. Pausanias D. Leonidas
46. After the battle of Marathon, Sparta resisted the Persians because A. She resented an intruder in her sphere of influence B. For religious reasons C. In cultural solidarity with other Greek states D. Because she was allied with Athens.
47. By the procedure of ostracism in the 5<sup>th</sup> century, an Athenian could be made to leave Athens A. Solely for a military blunder B. Solely for financial corruption C. Solely for opening negotiations with a hostile state D. Without any reason being given
48. The victorious Athenian commander at Marathon was A. Cleisthenes B. Isagoras C. Miltiades D. Themistocles
49. Plutarch is most famous for his A. Siege warfare B. Defeat of the Romans at Pydna C. Historical biographies D. Institution of the Spartan legal code
50. The lowest of the Solonian property classes were the A. Thetes B. Zeugitae C. Apodektai D. Hektemoroi

Tie Breakers

96. Which of the following was not one of the democratic features of the Solonian reforms? A. Selection of magistrates by lot B. The right of appeal to a jury court C. The law that nobody could contract a loan secured on his person D. The rule that anyone could claim redress on behalf of a person who had been wronged
97. The family connection of the tyrant Hippias was A. Alcmaeonid B. Cimonid C. Peisistratid D. Philaid
98. Many 5<sup>th</sup> century Athenian political leaders belonged to clubs called A. Phratries B. Hetaireiai C. Phylai D. Syngenneiai.
99. The earliest Greek inscriptions date from around A. 900 B. 800 C. 700 D. 600
100. The management of the temple of Apollo at Delphi was under the control of A. The Achaean League B. The Amphictyonic Council C. The Council of the Areopagus D. The Boeotian Confederacy

**Greek History Exam 2010 - KEY**

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. D
- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. D
- 11. C
- 12. A
- 13. C
- 14. C
- 15. A
- 16. A
- 17. D
- 18. C
- 19. B
- 20. D
- 21. B
- 22. A.
- 23. A.
- 24. D
- 25. B
- 26. A
- 27. C
- 28. A
- 29. D
- 30. A

- 31. B
- 32. D
- 33. A
- 34. B
- 35. B
- 36. D
- 37. D
- 38. C
- 39. D
- 40. C
- 41. D
- 42. B
- 43. D
- 44. C
- 45. C
- 46. A
- 47. D
- 48. C
- 49. C
- 50. A

**TIE BREAKERS**

- 96. A
- 97. C
- 98. B
- 99. C
- 100. B.