

2010 TSJCL State Convention Greek History

N.B. All dates are BC

1. At what battle in 490 did the Athenians and Plataeans led by Miltiades and Callimachus stun the Persians under Datis?
a. Plataea b. Mantinea c. Salamis d. Marathon
2. What important Greek *polis* founded Syracuse and Corcyra?
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Miletus d. Chalcis
3. What battle did Alexander III win in 331, giving him control over Persia itself?
a. Gaugamela b. Granicus c. Hydaspes River d. Issus
4. What games were held at Delphi for Apollo?
a. Pythian b. Isthmian c. Olympian d. Nemean
5. What Athenian politician, an Alcmaeonid, was responsible for the institution of the payment of one *obol* per day of jury service?
a. Cimon b. Thucydides c. Megacles d. Pericles
6. Which of the following events is NOT correctly paired with the year in which it occurred?
a. The movement of the treasury of the Delian League from Delos to Athens – 454
b. The battle of Salamis – 480
c. The end of the Peloponnesian War – 405
d. The death of Alexander the Great – 323
7. Which of the following statements about the government of Sparta is true?
a. There was only one king.
b. There was no check on royal power.
c. There was an assembly called the *Apella*.
d. The system known in classical times began in the 9th century BC
8. What treaty of 421 ended the first period of the Peloponnesian War?
a. Peace of Nicias b. Peace of Callias
c. the King's Peace d. Peace of Philocrates
9. What Spartan king died at Thermopylae?
a. Cleomenes b. Leonidas c. Demaratus d. Agis
10. What culture dominated mainland Greece from c 1450 – 1200 BCE?
a. Dorian b. Minoan c. Ionian d. Mycenaean
11. What Athenian politician got himself into trouble when he led a contingent of soldiers to help Sparta put down a helot revolt?
a. Cimon b. Pericles c. Demosthenes d. Themistocles

12. Pericles the Younger, son of the famous Pericles, had to be legitimized by decree because his mother _____ was not an Athenian citizen.
a. Elpinice b. Aspasia c. Agariste d. Xanthippe
13. Who overthrew the Bacchiad family and established himself tyrant of Corinth?
a. Croesus b. Periander c. Pittacus d. Cypselus
14. Whom did the Thebans defeat at the battle of Leuctra in 371?
a. Persians b. Sparta c. Athens d. Macedonia
15. What was the term for helots who gained some rights by serving Sparta in war?
a. *Perioeci* b. *Mothones* c. *Harmosts* d. *Neodamodes*
16. What aristocrat was the uncle of Plato and most extreme of the Thirty Tyrants?
a. Dracontides b. Thrasybulus c. Theramenes d. Critias
17. What Phocian king was the only person to defeat Philip II of Macedon in battle, doing so twice due to his possession of superior numbers?
a. Onesicritus b. Ctesias c. Callimachus d. Onomarchus
18. What Spartan commander defeated the Athenians in 405 at the battle of Aegospotami, the deciding battle in the Peloponnesian War?
a. Lysander b. Brasidas c. Archidamnus d. Leotychidas
19. Who changed Athens from the Aeginetan to the Euboic standard for coins, a move that helped to engender greater Athenian commercial success?
a. Draco b. Cleisthenes c. Solon d. Pericles
20. What court consisting of 6,000 jurymen chosen by lot gained the powers taken away from the Areopagus in the mid-5th century?
a. Ecclesia b. Heliaia c. Graphe Paranomon d. Atimia
21. Around 590, what Phocian town tried to levy fees on visitors to the Delphic oracle and was subsequently destroyed by the Amphictionic League in the 1st Sacred War?
a. Sicyon b. Crisa c. Locris d. Itea
22. Whom did the Spartans send in 414 to help Syracuse resist Athens' large Expedition?
a. Gylippus b. Xanthippus c. Timoleon d. Agesilaus
23. Who embezzled hundreds of talents from the coffers of Alexander and tried, unsuccessfully, to bribe his way out of the consequences?
a. Demosthenes b. Clitus c. Harpalus d. Andocides
24. How did Greek governments generally change in the 10th and 9th centuries?
a. They became limited democracies
b. They became wealth-based aristocracies
c. They shifted from limited monarchy to tyranny
d. They shifted from monarchy to birth-based aristocracy.

25. What Athenian archons, six in number, were lower in rank than the main archons and had a primarily judicial function?
a. Georgoi b. Demiurgi c. Hippeis d. Thesmothetes
26. What Athenian politician was responsible for the ostracisms of Megacles, Xanthippus, and Aristeides?
a. Hipparchus b. Themistocles c. Ephialtes d. Cimon
27. Which of the following cities did NOT contribute troops to the allied Greek army that was victorious at Plataea in 479?
a. Thebes b. Athens c. Tegea d. Sicyon
28. At what battle, according to legend fought on the same day as Salamis, did the Syracusans and their allies under Gelon defeat the Carthaginians?
a. Acragas b. Mycale c. Lilybaeum d. Himera
29. Who governed Macedonia and had the duty of keeping mainland Greece in line on behalf of Alexander?
a. Parmenion b. Ptolemy c. Antipater d. Perdikkas
30. Which of the following Greek politicians did NOT spend time in exile in Persia?
a. Pausanias b. Themistocles c. Demaratus d. Hippias
31. Who initially organized the finances for the Second Athenian Confederacy?
a. Callistratus b. Aristeides c. Chabrias d. Demosthenes
32. What companion of Alexander died a year before him in 324?
a. Clitus b. Hephaestion c. Perdikkas d. Antigonus
33. Who was the original commander of the Greek mercenaries hired by Cyrus the Younger?
a. Xenophon b. Timoleon c. Clearchus d. Gryllus
34. What was the minimum number of votes in the Ecclesia required to ostracize someone?
a. 1,000 b. 6,000 c. 10,000 d. 15,000
35. To what region did the Athenians, at the prompting of Inaros, send an expedition of 60 ships circa 460 in an attempt to remove it from Persian control?
a. Egypt b. Syria c. Asia Minor d. Thrace
36. Who was the Athenian commander at the Battle of Oenophyta in 458, in which Athens gained temporary control over Boeotia?
a. Tolmides b. Cimon c. Chremonides d. Myronides
37. What city's contingent was the 3rd-largest after Athens and Corinth respectively and fought most bravely for the Greek side at Salamis?
a. Aegina b. Megara c. Sparta d. Sicyon
38. What colony in Italy was founded by Athens in 443?
a. Heracleia b. Thurii c. Bruttium d. Atella

39. What were the officials, ten in number, called who collected the dues for membership in the Delian League?
a. Epibatai b. Proxenoi c. Epheboi d. Hellenotamiae
40. What politician who had reduced the powers of the Council of the Areopagus was assassinated in 461?
a. Ephialtes b. Cimon c. Xanthippus d. Callias
41. What town between Boeotia and Attica was a constant cause of discord between Thebes and Athens during classical times until it became permanently Attic?
a. Plataea b. Eretria c. Oropus d. Potidaea
42. What father-in-law of Cylon became tyrant of Megara circa 640?
a. Thrasybulus b. Orthagoras c. Theagenes d. Damasias
43. What sister of Cimon may have helped to reconcile her brother and Pericles?
a. Elpinice b. Archedice c. Xanthippe d. Melissa
44. Which of the following was NOT a Syracusan tyrant?
a. Hieron b. Theron c. Dionysius d. Agathocles
45. Who was the father of Philip II of Macedon?
a. Amyntas b. Archelaus c. Perdiccas I d. Perdiccas II
46. What 407 battle saw Alcibiades defeated and subsequently stripped of his command?
a. Mantinea b. Notion c. Arginusae d. Aegospotami
47. Against whom was the Second Athenian Confederacy formed?
a. Thebes b. Persia c. Macedonia d. Sparta
48. Which of the following did NOT marry Alexander?
a. Roxane b. Arsinoe c. Parysatis d. Statira
49. What social class of landless laborers did Pisistratus eliminate by allotting land to them?
a. *Hektemoroi* b. *Georgoi* c. *Zeugitai* d. *Thetes*
50. Who was the legendary lawgiver of Crete?
a. Diocles b. Charondas c. Gortyn d. Aristagoras
51. What is the traditional date of the first Olympic games?
a. 1200 b. 852 c. 776 d. 683
52. Who was appointed to codify Athenian law in 621?
a. Draco b. Cylon c. Solon d. Megacles
53. Which of the following leaders was taught by Aristotle?
a. Alexander b. Pericles c. Themistocles d. Xerxes
54. Demosthenes delivered a series of speeches in opposition to
a. The Thirty. b. the Sicilian Expedition. c. Philip II. d. Socrates.

55. Which Athenian created the institution of ostracism?
a. Cleisthenes b. Draco c. Pericles d. Pisistratus
56. Who dominated Athenian politics from 472-461?
a. Demosthenes b. Cleon c. Themistocles d. Cimon
57. The Battle of Chaeronea gave the supremacy of Greece to
a. Athens. b. Sparta. c. Thebes. d. Macedon.
58. Who convinced the Athenians to use the surplus from their silver mine to increase the size of their navy?
a. Solon b. Socrates c. Themistocles d. Thrasyballus
59. Persian ruler who was defeated by Alexander the Great:
a. Cyrus b. Artaxerxes c. Xerxes d. Darius
60. Harmodius and Aristogiton were responsible for the murder of
a. Hipparchus. b. Pisistratus. c. Lycurgus. d. Periander.
61. Who sentenced the entire adult male population of Mytilene to death as punishment for a rebellion and then rescinded the sentences at the last minute?
a. Sparta b. Athens c. Philip II d. Alexander the Great
62. At which battle did the Greeks defeat the Persians on land?
a. Artemisium b. Mycale c. Plataea d. Salamis
63. Epaminondas was a ____ general.
a. Athenian b. Persian c. Theban d. Spartan
64. Who supposedly wrote his own name on an ostraka for an illiterate farmer whose only reason for exiling him was that he was tired of hearing him called 'the Just'?
a. Aristides b. Socrates c. Pericles d. Themistocles
65. How many members were there in the Boule of Cleisthenes?
a. 250 b. 500 c. 750 d. 1000
66. Sparta's primary enemy in the Peloponnesian War:
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Thebes d. Persia
67. Epidamnus was a colony of what Corinthian colony?
a. Actium b. Corcyra c. Naucratis d. Potidaea
68. Which of the following men was related to Pericles?
a. Alcibiades b. Chabrias c. Nicias d. Socrates
69. After 486 the leaders of the Athenian army were known as the
a. hoi polloi. b. polemarchs. c. Thirty. d. strategoi.
70. Where did Alexander the Great's army mutiny and refuse to go any further?
a. Gedrosian desert b. Hyphasis River c. Bucephala d. Opis

TIEBREAKERS: The following questions will be graded in case of a tie. Please put your answers on your Scantron, numbers 96-100.

96. In 454, the Athenians
- ostracized Themistocles.
 - began work on the Parthenon.
 - transferred the treasury of the Delian League to Athens.
 - lost Pericles to the plague.
97. What happened to Alcibiades when he was recalled to Athens on a charge of impiety?
- He returned and successfully defended his case.
 - He returned and was convicted and executed.
 - He escaped to Sparta.
 - He defied the order and retained his command in Sicily.
98. Who was sent to Thebes as a hostage at the age of 15?
- Agathon
 - Philip II
 - Cimon
 - Demosthenes
99. What name was given to an Athenian colony where Athenians could keep their citizenship?
- Perioeci
 - Ecclesia
 - Cleruchy
 - Ephor
100. The Delian League was formed to carry out all of the following EXCEPT
- protect Ionian territories from Persian attack
 - regain losses from the Persians
 - plunder the territories of Xerxes
 - provide peace between Athens and Sparta