

2013 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE GREEK HISTORY TEST

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

N.B. – All dates are BC

1. In what year were the first Olympic Games held? (A) 1500 (B) 1184 (C) 776 (D) 500
2. Who heroically led his 300 Spartans into the pass of Thermopylae to defend central Greece from a Persian invasion in 480? (A) Leonidas (B) Cimon (C) Lysander (D) Aristobulus
3. The Athenian who in 620 established a law code that made death the penalty for even minor offenses was (A) Cleisthenes (B) Solon (C) Draco (D) Aristogeton
4. The general who was recalled to Athens in 415 because of his suspected involvement in the defiling of the herms was (A) Alcibiades (B) Lamachus (C) Menander (D) Theramenes
5. After his victory at what battle in 331 was Alexander the Great hailed as the Great King of Persia? (A) Gaugamela (B) Hydaspes River (C) Issus (D) Granicus River
6. Cleisthenes' rival for political power in Athens was (A) Megacles (B) Isagoras (C) Cimon (D) Solon
7. The Spartan commander who destroyed the Athenian fleet at the Battle of Aegospotami in 405 and then blockaded Athens in 404 was (A) Alcman (B) Brasidas (C) Lysander (D) Cleomenes
8. Cimon earned a victory over the Persians in 468 near the river (A) Strymo (B) Euphrates (C) Eurymedon (D) Tigris
9. After the Spartans were defeated severely at what battle in 406 was Lysander reinstated in command in 405? (A) Arginusae (B) Aegospotami (C) Cynossema (D) Hysiae
10. The Spartan king who drove the Peisistratids out of Athens in 510 was (A) Cleomenes (B) Lycurgus (C) Agesilas (D) Leonidas
11. By revealing the path around Thermopylae to the Persians, he betrayed the Greeks. (A) Hiero (B) Ephialtes (C) Brasidas (D) Gelon
12. The leading Athenian statesman who died from plague in 429 was (A) Solon (B) Pericles (C) Cleisthenes (D) Cleon
13. The general who assisted Demosthenes in capturing 120 Spartans at Sphacteria was (A) Cleon (B) Theramenes (C) Alcibiades (D) Nicias
14. The Spartan commander who won the Battle of Plataea was (A) Pausanias (B) Themistocles (C) Brasidas (D) Lysias

15. The Sacred Wars were all fought over the control of (A) Phocis (B) Locris (C) Delphi (D) Delos
16. The Milesian courtesan of Pericles was (A) Elpinike (B) Aspasia (C) Olympias (D) Callistrate
17. The Spartan admiral who was killed in 410 at the Battle of Cyzicus was (A) Mindarus (B) Pausanias (C) Cleomenes (D) Lycomedes
18. When Xerxes decided to leave Greece in 480, whom did he leave in charge of his army? (A) Tiridates (B) Mardonius (C) Axidares II (D) Taras
19. The Persian king who subjugated the Ionian Greeks in the mid sixth century was (A) Cyrus (B) Croesus (C) Cambyses (D) Darius
20. The Athenian commander who in 480 maneuvered the larger Persian fleet into the narrow channel off Salamis and defeated it was (A) Aeschylus (B) Callimachus (C) Xanthippus (D) Themistocles
21. The Athenian politician most responsible for sabotaging in the Peace of Nicias in 420-418 was (A) Thessalus (B) Alcibiades (C) Lamachus (D) Nicias
22. The Spartan general whose conquest of Amphipolis in 424 took away Athens' access to her gold and silver mines and the timber for her warships was (A) Pausanias (B) Lysander (C) Brasidas (D) Leonidas
23. In 338 at the Battle of Chaeronea the coalition of Greek states led by Athens and Thebes was defeated by (A) Jason of Pherae (B) Dionysius II of Syracuse (C) Pyrrhus of Epirus (D) Philip II of Macedonia
24. The relationship/friendship between this son of Amyntor and Alexander the Great was compared to that of Achilles and Patroclus. (A) Nearchus (B) Hephaestion (C) Ptolemy (D) Harpalus
25. The early Spartan lawgiver who organized the government and social organization of classical Sparta was (A) Lycurgus (B) Alcman (C) Terpander (D) Pausanias
26. The only major city to submit to the Persians and contribute soldiers and a base of operations for their war efforts was (A) Megara (B) Orchamenus (C) Thebes (D) Eretria
27. Harmodius and Aristogiton were known as tyrant-slayers for the assassination of (A) Pisistratus (B) Hippias (C) Thessalus (D) Hipparchus
28. In 479 the Greeks, led by Leotychidas and with the help of a revolt by the enslaved Ionian Greeks, defeated the Persians at (A) Himera (B) Artemisium (C) Lindos (D) Mycale
29. The runner sent to Sparta to ask for help against the invading Persians in 490 was (A) Callimachus (B) Ephialtes (C) Theramenes (D) Philippides

30. What Spartan was sent to Sicily in 415 and arrived in 414 to oppose the Athenian invaders?
(A) Sthenelaidas (B) Callicraditas (C) Harmodius (D) Gylippus
31. What *polis* achieved notable prosperity under the rule of the tyrants Cypselus and Periander?
(A) Athens (B) Thebes (C) Megara (D) Corinth
32. The leader of the group of Thebans, dressed as women, that assassinated a group of Spartan commanders at a party in 378 was (A) Pelopidas (B) Amyntas (C) Cleombrotus (D) Agis
33. Who, during the years 418-417, asked for an ostracism vote in the hopes that Nicias would be ostracized? (A) Phidias (B) Hyperbolus (C) Laches (D) Anaxagoras
34. The wife of Alexander the Great who was a daughter of Darius III was (A) Roxane (B) Parysatis (C) Stateira (D) Olympias
35. After the defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, this son of Lycus led a democratic resistance to the Thirty Tyrants. (A) Hippomachus (B) Polychares (C) Anaetius (D) Thrasybulus
36. After the precious veins of silver were discovered at Laurion, Athens used this discovery
(A) to build a fleet (B) to distribute to all the citizens (C) to flood the market with silver coins
(D) to finance a great building program
37. Who was the tyrant of Argos when they defeated the Spartans at the Battle of Hysiae c. 669?
(A) Cypselus (B) Myrsilus (C) Pheidon (D) Aristodemus
38. In 632, Cylon, besieged on Acropolis for his attempt to establish tyranny in Athens, was killed by
(A) Pittacus (B) Megacles (C) Cleisthenes (D) Peisistratus
39. The leader at Miletus who appealed to Athens for aide in the revolt against the Persians in the early 5th century BC was (A) Aristagoras (B) Molpagoras (C) Histiaeus (D) Onesilus
40. After the Spartans defeated the Athenians in what battle in 457 was Cimon reinstated at Athens?
(A) Naupactus (B) Megara (C) Aegina (D) Tanagra
41. Alexander the Great defeated the Indian monarch Porus in 326 at the Battle of (A) Sogdiana (B) Gaugamala (C) Hydaspes River (D) Zariaspa
42. The Spartan commander who foiled the conspiracy of the reed-bearers at Chios with a clever stratagem was (A) Cleophon (B) Eteonicus (C) Thrasyllus (D) Isocrates
43. Which Athenian statesman was tasked with keeping up with the finances of the Delian League after its formation in 477? (A) Aristides (B) Xanthippus (C) Pausanias (D) Themistocles
44. Who was the commander of the Ten Thousand, a group of Greek mercenaries hired by the Persian king Cyrus, at the Battle of Cunaxa in 401? (A) Bessus (B) Gongylus (C) Clearchus (D) Nicodromus

45. What Theban victory of 371 crushed Sparta's influence in Greece? (A) Mantinea (B) Delium (C) Leuctra (D) Arginusae
46. What agreement of 412 surrendered the Ionian cities to Persia in exchange for monetary support for the Spartan fleet? (A) Peace of Nicias (B) Treaty of Miletus (C) Peace of Callias (D) Thirty Years' Peace
47. Which Macedonian general saved Alexander the Great's life at Granicus, but was later killed by Alexander in an argument? (A) Clitus the Black (B) Parmenion (C) Glaucus (D) Philotas
48. The principal accuser of Socrates who proposed the penalty of death was (A) Xenophon (B) Callicratides (C) Meletus (D) Critias
49. At what battle in 354 did Philip II lose an eye? (A) Battle of Crocus Field (B) Battle of Thermopylae (C) Battle / Siege of Methone (D) Battle / Siege of Byzantium
50. Which commander-in-chief of the Athenian forces at Marathon was given his own grave at the battle site? (A) Callimachus (B) Miltiades (C) Aristides (D) Cynegirus
51. Which tyrant of Megara supported the 632 coup in Athens? (A) Megacles (B) Epimenides (C) Cylon (D) Theagenes
52. The naval battle that was waged at the same time as the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 was (A) Cnidus (B) Sestus (C) Mycale (D) Artemisium
53. What philosopher was the tutor of Alexander the Great? (A) Plato (B) Socrates (C) Aristotle (D) Zeno
54. What Macedonian noble was in charge of the treasury of Babylon during Alexander the Great's Indian campaign, and may have embezzled funds, but fled to Athens upon Alexander's return in 324? (A) Philotas (B) Cassander (C) Antipater (D) Harpalus
55. What Persian cavalry commander was key to Artaxerxes II's victory at the Battle of Cunaxa? (A) Cambyses (B) Tissaphernes (C) Pharnabazus (D) Ephorus
56. This tyrant of Agrigentum on Sicily, known for his cruelty, was said to have shut his victims inside a bronze bull and roasted them alive and to have eaten suckling babies. (A) Phalaris (B) Tithrafstes (C) Hicetas (D) Agathocles
57. What general of Alexander the Great was murdered in 330 in Ecbatana for his possible connection with the conspiracy of Philotas? (A) Antipater (B) Clitus (C) Parmenion (D) Amyntas
58. This tyrant of Sicyon was remembered as having taken a prominent part both in the Sacred War and in the institution of the Pythian Games. (A) Cleisthenes (B) Hippocrates (C) Adrastus (D) Melanippus
59. This tyrant of Samos was known for building an aqueduct and a large temple of Hera on the island. (A) Anaximander (B) Heraclitus (C) Cypselus (D) Polycrates

60. At what battle in 474 did the tyrant Hieron, with a Greek army, defeat the Etruscans and ended their raids on Greek settlements in southern Italy? (A) Pagasae (B) Locris (C) Doris (D) Cyme
61. The assassin of Philip II of Macedon was (A) Aeschines (B) Isocrates (C) Epaminondas (D) Pausanias
62. The mother of Pericles was (A) Glaphyra (B) Berence (C) Agariste (D) Neaira
63. Bucephalus was Alexander the Great's favorite (A) **canis** (B) **equus** (C) **aquila** (D) **taurus**
64. Which of the following was NOT one of the soldiers who protected Alexander the Great after he jumped down the wall and stood alone against a throng of foes during the Siege of Sangala? (A) Peucestas (B) Abreas (C) Leonnatus (D) Oxydraces
65. During a battle with the Dorians in 1068, this king of Athens, after learning that an oracle had predicted that whichever side's king died first would win, allowed himself to be killed so that Athens would win. (A) Arcastus (B) Codrus (C) Erectheus (D) Medon
66. 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
67. Which half-sister of Cimon may have helped to reconcile her brother and Pericles? (A) Melissa (B) Elpinice (C) Xanthippe (D) Archedice
68. The ancient Greek city of Epidamnos, later renamed Dyrrhachium by the Romans and was famous for being the site of a battle where Pompey defeated his rival Julius Caesar, was a colony of (A) Sparta (B) Corcyra (C) Aegina (D) Eleusis
69. The Theban general Pelopidas died in 367 at the Battle of (A) Delium (B) Pharsalus (C) Salamis (D) Cynoscephalae
70. Philipp II was appointed *archōn* by the Thessalian League after he crushed the Phocians at what battle in 352? (A) Olynthus (B) Crocus Field (C) Mandonia (D) Crimisus

TIE-BREAKERS: These will be scored only to break ties. Please mark them as **#96 - #100**.

Please match the events with the year in which each occurred:

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| 96. Battle of Cnidus | (A) 400 | (B) 398 | (C) 396 | (D) 394 |
| 97. Trial and death of Miltiades | (A) 489 | (B) 485 | (C) 483 | (D) 480 |
| 98. <i>Zeugitae</i> first admitted to the archonship | (A) 458 | (B) 444 | (C) 430 | (D) 427 |
| 99. Alexander the Great "solves" Gordian Knot | (A) 334 | (B) 333 | (C) 332 | (D) 331 |
| 100. The Fall of the Thirty Tyrants | (A) 404 | (B) 403 | (C) 402 | (D) 401 |