

2014 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
GREEK HISTORY TEST

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer for each question below and mark it on your scantron.

Please note: All dates on this test are BCE.

1. The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of
A. Sicily B. Cyprus C. Crete D. Ithaca
2. In the year _____ Sparta became the supreme Greek city after defeating Athens in the Peloponnesian War.
A. 600 B. 512 C. 706 D. 404
3. The final Battle of the Peloponnesian War was fought at
A. Aegospotami B. Marathon C. Melos D. Sphacteria
4. The hoplites took their name from their *hoplon*, a type of
A. sword B. breastplate C. greaves D. shield
5. The statesman _____ averted civil war in Mytilene and was elected as a 10-year dictator. He later became one of the Seven Sages.
A. Pittacus B. Antigonus C. Cleobulus D. Myson
6. When the allied Greeks won the Battle of _____ in 479, they destroyed the remaining Persian force in Greece and ended Xerxes's dream of conquering Greece.
A. Plataea B. Mantinea C. Lemnos D. Chaeronea
7. The Sacred War occurred in 590 when the town of Crisa tried to dominate _____ by levying fees on visitors to the oracle.
A. Dodona B. Olympia C. Delphi D. Epidaurus
8. The son and successor of Pisistratus who later abdicated his power was
A. Cleisthenes B. Hippias C. Hieron D. Themistocles
9. The dictator of Corinth from 625-585 who subdued the colony of Corcyra, captured the city of Epidaurus, and began a period of Corinthian – Athenian friendship was
A. Cypselus B. Periander C. Psammetichus D. Bacchis
10. The first Greek state to mint coins (in 595) was
A. Athens B. Corinth C. Sparta D. Aegina
11. In 508 _____, the father of Athenian democracy, proposed radical reforms to increase the common people's rights at the expense of the aristocrats.
A. Cleisthenes B. Solon C. Pericles D. Cleon

12. The first king of Macedon who conquered the Macedonian coast in 640 was
A. Archelaus B. Alexander C. Philip II D. Perdiccas I
13. The first Olympic Games took place in the year
A. 776 B. 840 C. 1100 D. 628
14. In the mid-600s, Greeks from ____ founded the city of Buzantion (Byzantium).
A. Corinth B. Athens C. Megara D. Epidaurus
15. A volcanic eruption on the island of ____ in 1480 may have caused the sharp social decline of the Minoan civilization.
A. Sicily B. Thera C. Crete D. Patmos
16. The Athenian commander ____ was instrumental in arranging the surrender of Athens to Sparta at the end of the Peloponnesian War.
A. Phantias B. Lycurgus C. Theramenes D. Gylippus
17. All of the following statements describe Pericles EXCEPT
A. He shaped Athens as a city of architectural splendors, including the Parthenon.
B. His highest title was *strategos*, military commander.
C. The common people were his source of power.
D. He captured the city of Epidaurus during the Peloponnesian War.
18. The Battle of _____ was fought simultaneously with the Battle of Thermopylae.
A. Naxos B. Artemisium C. Sardis D. Mycale
19. All of the following statements can be attributed to Seleucus, founder of the Seleucid Empire after Alexander the Great's death, EXCEPT
A. He named the city of Antioch after his son Antiochus.
B. He was an ally of Lysimachus against Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus.
C. He murdered one of his followers, a son of Ptolemy.
D. He was Macedonian governor at Babylon in 321.
20. Alcibiades, Lamachus, and _____ led the Athenians soldiers against Syracuse in 415.
A. Nicias B. Xenophon C. Ctesicles D. Hagnon
21. Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, told him that his father was
A. Poseidon B. Zeus C. Mercury D. Ares
22. Alexander's 2,000 elite mounted assault troupes were called the
A. Phalanx B. Hoplites C. Companions D. Praetorians
23. The Corinthian League, set up by Philip II of Macedon after the Battle of Chaeronea, represented all of the major mainland Greek city-states EXCEPT
A. Athens B. Delphi C. Olympia D. Sparta

24. The Athenian soldier and conservative statesman _____ commanded 200 warships of the Delian League to destroy the Persian fleet and army at the River Eurymedon in 466.
 A. Callias B. Chilon C. Cimon D. Cleon
25. At the Battle of Himera in 480, the Greek army totally defeated an invading force from
 A. Persia B. Asia C. Lydia D. Carthage
26. The only Athenian commander to get his squadron safely away from the Spartan ambush at the Battle of Aegospotami was
 A. Philocles B. Lysander C. Conon D. Evagorus
27. Pheidon, king of _____, seized the site of Olympia and took over the Olympic Games.
 A. Argos B. Sicily C. Corinth D. Mycenae
28. The First Peloponnesian War was brought to a close by the
 A. Peace of Nicias B. Peace of Callias C. Treaty of Miletus D. Thirty Years Peace
29. Which Macedonian general saved the life of Alexander the Great at the Battle of Granicus, but was later killed by Alexander in a drunken quarrel?
 A. Cleitus B. Parmenion C. Glaucus D. Philotas
30. Which of the four Athenian classes was added by the reforms of Solon?
 A. *thetes* B. *zeugitae* C. *hippeis* D. *pentacosiomedimni*
31. At what battle/seige did Philip II lose an eye?
 A. Methone B. Crocus Field C. Thermopylae D. Byzantium
32. Arrange these events in chronological order.
 A. Battle of Notium, Pericles' Funeral Oration, Peace of Nicias, Mutilation of the Herms
 B. Mutilation of the Herms, Battle of Notium, Peace of Nicias, Pericles' Funeral Oration
 C. Pericles' Funeral Oration, Peace of Nicias, Mutilation of the Herms, Battle of Notium
 D. Mutilation of the Herms, Pericles' Funeral Oration, Battle of Notium, Peace of Nicias
33. The first written code of law in Athens was given by the statesman
 A. Solon B. Draco C. Pisistratus D. Pericles
34. All of the following are true about the Peloponnesian War EXCEPT
 A. It was fought between 431-404.
 B. It ended Athens' 75 year reign as the richest and most powerful Greek city.
 C. The Athenian side included most of the islands and cities of the Aegean Sea and western Asia Minor.
 D. The Athenian alliance was called the Ionian League.
35. Modern knowledge of the Peloponnesian War comes from all of the following authors who were contemporary with the events of the war EXCEPT
 A. Thucydides B. Plutarch C. Aristophanes D. Xenophon

36. The Megarian Decree of 433 prohibited the Megareans from
 A. allying with Sparta
 B. conducting trade in the Athenian empire
 C. participating in the Olympics
 D. electing their own officials
37. The five *ephors* of Sparta
 A. were elected every two (2) years
 B. oversaw the kings' administration and conduct
 C. all accompanied the kings on campaign
 D. had the power to free slaves
38. The ___ games were held every two (2) years in honor of the god Poseidon.
 A. Pythian
 B. Nemean
 C. Olympian
 D. Isthmian
39. At the Battle of Beneventum in 275, the Romans stampeded the war elephants of _____ by shooting fire-arrows into their midst.
 A. Pyrrhus
 B. Hannibal
 C. Alexander
 D. Darius
40. Piraeus was the main port and naval base of the city-state of
 A. Corinth
 B. Miletus
 C. Athens
 D. Argos
41. What did Solon's most controversial reform, the *seisactheia*, do?
 A. cancelled debts
 B. freed debt slaves
 C. abolished classes
 D. allowed commoners to hold office
42. At the Battle of Leuctra in 371, the Spartans were defeated by the
 A. Argives
 B. Corinthians
 C. Bactrians
 D. Thebans
43. The Persian king defeated at the Battle of Salamis in 480 was
 A. Darius
 B. Cyrus
 C. Cambyses
 D. Xerxes
44. After the death of Alexander, his general _____ took over the rule of Macedonia and Greece.
 A. Cassander
 B. Ptolemy
 C. Lysimicus
 D. Seleucus
45. The soldier and politician who prosecuted Miltiades for deceiving the people was
 A. Epaminandus
 B. Aristides
 C. Xanthippus
 D. Cimon
46. All of the following were members of the Alcmeonid family EXCEPT
 A. Cleisthenes
 B. Megacles
 C. Acibiades
 D. Polycrates
47. Which Athenian nobleman rented out slave-labor to the state silver mines at Laurium and was part of an embassy to King Artaxerxes I of Persia?
 A. Callias
 B. Lycurgus
 C. Stersichorus
 D. Periander
48. Which of the following battles occurred FIRST?
 A. Chaeronea
 B. Granicus River
 C. Hydaspes
 D. Gaugamela
49. The Lion Gate (c. 1260) is the most distinctive surviving feature of
 A. Sparta
 B. Mycenae
 C. Knossos
 D. Pylos

50. Mt. Olympus can be found in the northeastern region of Greece called
A. Thessaly B. Lydia C. Euboea D. Boeotia
51. The Athenian philosopher who was brought to trial for corrupting the youth was
A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Demosthenes D. Socrates
52. The Corinthian colony _____ asked Corinth for help against Athens after Athens raised annual tribute to the Delian League from six (6) to fifteen (15) talents.
A. Ambracia B. Syracuse C. Potidaea D. Apollonia
53. The 10,000 Persian Guards called the _____ by Herodotus never had a vacancy in their ranks. These soldiers had wicker shields and body-armor with scales sewn over leather tunics.
A. Imperiales B. Immortals C. Companions D. Cohorts
54. All of the following are true about the Long Walls of Athens EXCEPT that
A. they were two parallel walls, 200 yards apart.
B. in 457 a band of Athenian extremists hatched a plot to deliver the Long Walls to Corinth.
C. they made Athens into a single linked fortress with Piraeus.
D. they were built at the urging of Pericles.
55. The semilegendary lawgiver who founded the government and social organization of Sparta was
A. Leucippus B. Leonidas C. Lycurgus D. Lysippus
56. Although Sparta defeated Athens in the Peloponnesian War, the failure of the Spartan Empire was inevitable. All of the following are causes of the failure of the Spartan Empire EXCEPT
A. a declining birthrate C. fear of serf revolt
B. poor relations with subject cities D. constant changes to their government system
57. According to Thucydides, the Athenian general _____ was killed by enemy skirmishers at the Battle of Amphipolis while he was running away from the battle.
A. Cleon B. Thrasyllus C. Nicias D. Lacedaemonius
58. The oligarchic committee, the _____ Hundred, briefly held power in Athens during the summer of 411. They were led by the politician Pisander who intimidated the people with a series of political murders.
A. 300 B. 400 C. 500 D. 600
59. The _____ War (c. 720-680) is the earliest Greek conflict for which we have a reliable historical record.
A. Corinthian B. Spartan C. Lelantine D. Archidamian
60. The three (3) main ethnic branches of ancient Greek people were the Dorians, Ionians, and
A. Arcadians B. Aeolians C. Eretrians D. Boeotians
61. After he was banished for treason, the former Athenian general and statesman _____ made his way to Persia and spent the last years of his life as a valued adviser to King Artaxerxes I.
A. Cleisthenes B. Cimon C. Themistocles D. Pericles

62. Messenia was finally liberated from its Spartan master in 369 by the Theban general
A. Pagondas B. Gorgidas C. Pelopidas D. Epaminondas
63. Plague broke out in Athens in the year
A. 425 B. 430 C. 445 D. 450
64. Alexander the Great died in the year
A. 323 B. 363 C. 343 D. 333
65. At the Battle of _____ in 490, the Athenian army defeated the naval force sent by Persian King Darius I.
A. Gaugamela B. Issus C. Marathon D. Salamis
66. The Spartan general _____ and his 300 men were defeated by the Persians at the Battle of Thermopylae.
A. Teleutias B. Leonidas C. Pausanias D. Brasidas
67. The Sacred Band of _____ was comprised of 150 pairs of male lovers.
A. Sparta B. Athens C. Corinth D. Thebes
68. Who was the wife of Alexander the Great?
A. Xenocleia B. Olympias C. Roxane D. Cleopatra
69. The first Olympian games took place in
A. 1000 B. 600 C. 776 D. 510
70. Which Athenian orator gave four speeches against Philip II?
A. Isocrates B. Antipater C. Lycias D. Demosthenes

Tie-Breakers

Please use numbers 96-100 to mark the answers to these questions.

96. The Athenian *Ekklesia* or Assembly met on a hill called the
A. Areopagus B. Acropolis C. Phaleron D. Pnyx
97. What two defeats made the Athenians sign a one-year armistice in 423?
A. Delium and Amphipolis C. Siphae and Chaeronea
B. Megara and Amphipolis D. Chaeronea and Delium
98. Where did the Thebans defeat Alexander of Pherae in 364?
A. Sepeia B. Sigeum C. Mantinea D. Cynocephelae
99. In the year 354, a tomb was built for King Mausolus at
A. Halicarnassus B. Alexandria C. Athens D. Mycenae
100. Which Athenian leader first cleansed the island of Delos by exhuming bodies buried within sight of the temple of Apollo and re-intering them elsewhere on Delos?
A. Cimon B. Pisistratus C. Pericles D. Nicias