

Greek History – Contest Code: 13
TSJCL Area F Convention
St. Andrew’s Episcopal School
February 21, 2015

1. In the First Sacred War, Athens took part in the attack and destruction of the city of _____.
(A) Larissa (C) Elis
(B) Chalkide (D) Kirrha
2. _____ murdered Phillip II of Macedon in 336.
(A) Lamachas (C) Pausanias
(B) Arion (D) Diocles
3. The author of a history of the Peloponnesian War was _____.
(A) Herodotus (C) Xenophon
(B) Thucydides (D) Pindar
4. The first person to run a “marathon” was _____, who ran to Athens with the news of Greek victory at Marathon.
(A) Xantippos (C) Metagenes
(B) Deinocrates (D) Pheidippides
5. Cleomenes I was the king of _____ that played a major role in Athenian politics in the late 6th century.
(A) Sparta (C) Corinth
(B) Thebes (D) Mytilene
6. _____ was the Athenian lawgiver whose law code in 620 made even minor crimes punishable by death.
(A) Draco (C) Themistocles
(B) Solon (D) Pericles
7. The Great Amphictyonic League was organized to support the temples of Apollo and _____.
(A) Artemis (C) Poseidon
(B) Zeus (D) Demeter
8. Who, elected archon of Athens in 493, began converting Athens to a naval power?
(A) Cimon (C) Hipparchus
(B) Themistocles (D) Solon
9. Sparta and Athens fought each other in the _____.
(A) Sacred War (C) Peloponnesian War
(B) Trojan War (D) Ionian Revolt

10. How did Pericles die in 490?
(A) assassination (C) old age
(B) plague (D) execution
11. How old was Alexander when he died?
(A) 33 (C) 42
(B) 36 (D) 51
12. The Battle of Amphipolis in 422 saw the leaders of the two opposing forces killed. What were the names of these leaders?
(A) Menaechmus and Lysander (C) Brasidas and Cleon
(B) Isagoras and Hipponax (D) Phormio and Nicias
13. Alexander named several cities after his beloved horse. What was the name of that horse?
(A) Euryalus (C) Bucephalus
(B) Cynocephalus (D) Arion
14. Homicide cases in Athens were tried by the council of elders known as the
(A) Ecclesia (C) Areopagus
(B) Pnyx (D) Boule
15. After the reforms of Cleisthenes, the _____ was an assembly whose members were chosen by lot.
(A) Ecclesia (C) Areopagus
(B) Pnyx (D) Boule
16. What son of Deinomenes and tyrant of Syracuse defeated Hamilcar and the Carthaginians at Himera?
(A) Gelon (C) Hiero
(B) Heracleides (D) Battus
17. Cleopatra, the last pharaoh of Egypt, was the descendant of _____, one of Alexander's generals?
(A) Ptolemy (C) Antipater
(B) Seleucus (D) Antigonos
18. Athena and Poseidon supposedly competed for the patronage of what city?
(A) Athens (C) Rhodes
(B) Argos (D) Corinth
19. Argives, Achaeans, Danaans are all names referring to
(A) Athenians (C) Greeks in general
(B) Spartans (D) colonial Greeks

20. Of what did the “Wooden Walls” of Athens consist?
(A) olive groves (C) lines of hoplites with their shields
(B) ships (D) the houses of the city
21. What did Persian envoys ask for as tokens of a city’s submission?
(A) earth and water (C) gold and silver
(B) fire and water (D) gold and hostages
22. If an Athenian voted to ostracize someone, that person
(A) had to go to prison (C) had to give up his property
(B) had to pay a fine (D) had to go into exile
23. Athenians registered their vote for ostracism on *ostrakai*, or
(A) bronze tablets (C) broken pieces of pottery
(B) discarded papyrus (D) wooden tablets
24. What were the publicly owned serfs of Sparta called?
(A) demes (C) perioiki
(B) Spartiate (D) helots
25. Pylos, Tiryns, and Argos were all major cities of the _____ Age.
(A) Minoan (C) Mycenaean
(B) Dark (D) Golden
26. The labyrinth of the Theseus and the Minotaur myth is based on the floorplan of the Minoan palace at
(A) Orchomenos (C) Pylos
(B) Knossos (D) Pitane
27. Who was the first Persian king of kings to attack Greece?
(A) Darius (C) Cyrus
(B) Xerxes (D) Artaxerxes
28. At what battle did Darius stamp out the Ionian Revolt?
(A) Mantinea (C) Leuctra
(B) Lade (D) Hysiae
29. The Thirty Tyrants were forced on Athens by
(A) Sparta (C) Thebes
(B) Persia (D) Alexander
30. Memnon of Rhodes commanded the Persian navy against
(A) Sparta (C) Thebes
(B) Persia (D) Alexander

31. Magna Graecia was located in
(A) northern Africa (C) southern Italy
(B) modern day Turkey (D) the regions Alexander conquered
32. Who commanded the allied Greek forces against Troy?
(A) Achilles (C) Menelaus
(B) Agamemnon (D) Odysseus
33. At what battle did Alexander defeat Darius III in 331?
(A) Pallene (C) Sepia
(B) Gaugamela (D) Artemision
34. Who was the husband of the Bactrian princess Roxanne?
(A) Alcibiades (C) Philip
(B) Socrates (D) Alexander
35. What Theban leader led his forces to victory over Sparta at the Battle of Leuctra?
(A) Epaminondas (C) Themistocles
(B) Eurybiades (D) Tellias
36. The sculptor of the Statue of Zeus at Olympia and the statues of Athena in the Acropolis was
(A) Ageladus (C) Callicrates
(B) Phidias (D) Hipponax
37. The Athenian leader and general that changed sides several times in the Peloponnesian War was
(A) Hipparchus (C) Alcibiades
(B) Cleisthenes (D) Demaratus
38. Pausanias was the leader of the allied Greek forces against Persia at the Battle of
(A) Granicus River (C) Aegospotami
(B) Plataea (D) Chaeronea
39. What historian, mercenary soldier, and student of Socrates recorded his expedition against Artaxerxes in a book called *Anabasis*?
(A) Eurypides (C) Aristotle
(B) Herodotus (D) Xenophon
40. What group of people is generally credited with destroying the Mycenaean civilization?
(A) the Ionians (C) the Pelasgians
(B) the Minoans (D) the Dorians
41. The mathematician that founded a religious fraternity at Croton was
(A) Pythagoras (C) Aristotle
(B) Orpheus (D) Anaxagoras

42. Who was the father of Hippias and Hipparchus?
(A) Periander (C) Peisistratus
(B) Pericles (D) Plato
43. Who restored and broadened democracy to Athens in 507?
(A) Pericles (C) Cleisthenes
(B) Themistocles (D) Ephialtes
44. Who won the Battle of Thermopylae?
(A) Mytilene (C) Sparta
(B) Persia (D) Athens
45. The Thirty Years' Peace was between
(A) Greece and Egypt (C) Athens and Sparta
(B) Greece and Persia (D) Athens and Thebes
46. In what city did Alexander die?
(A) Babylon (C) Ctesiphon
(B) Alexandria (D) Persepolis
47. In what modern country would you find Ionia?
(A) Spain (C) Libya
(B) Italy (D) Turkey
48. What king of Sparta defended the pass at Thermopylae?
(A) Lycurgus (C) Styphon
(B) Leonidas (D) Agesilaus
49. Who was the legendary founder of Thebes?
(A) Perseus (C) Herakles
(B) Cadmus (D) Agenor
50. A syllabic script used for writing Mycenaean Greek was called
(A) Cadmean (C) Linear A
(B) Cycladic (D) Linear B

Tie-Breakers—The following will be scored only in the event of a tie. Please mark the following answers using #96-100 on your Scantron.

96. The “Fifty Year Peace” between Athens and Sparta which in reality lasted no more than seven years was also known as the “Peace of _____”
(A) Antiochus (C) Prytanis
(B) Nicias (D) Xenoclides
97. Darius the Great was simultaneously uncle, father-in-law, and half-brother-in-law to this

nobleman sent to crush the Ionian revolt.

- (A) Mardonius
- (B) Sosthenus
- (C) Zeno
- (D) Nicomedes

(continued on the other side)

98. Both Battles of Hysiae (669 and 417) were between Sparta and _____

- (A) Mycenae
- (B) Thebes
- (C) Athens
- (D) Argos

99. In 479, the final battle on Greek soil in the Persian Wars was the Battle of _____

- (A) Pydna
- (B) Leuctra
- (C) Plataea
- (D) Actium

100. The Spartan Council of Elders was called the

- (A) Gerousia
- (B) Pnyx
- (C) Boule
- (D) Damos