

2015 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE

GREEK HISTORY TEST

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

N.B. – All dates are B.C.

1. In 338 Macedon's Philip II fought a battle against the Greeks at (A) Mantinea (B) Luctra (C) Cynoscephalae (D) Chaeronea
2. The Spartan king who accompanied Xerxes during the invasion of Greece was (A) Cleomenes (B) Agesilaus (C) Pausanias (D) Demaratus
3. The father of the Athenian Cimon was (A) Xanthippus (B) Aristides (C) Miltiades (D) Tyrtaeus
4. Which of these men was NOT ostracized? (A) Alcibiades (B) Cimon (C) Themistocles (D) Aristides
5. The Ionian Revolution ended in 495 at the Battle of (A) Samos (B) Sardis (C) Lades (D) Ephesus
6. Harmodius and Aristogeiton murdered (A) Peisander (B) Hippias (C) Peisistratus (D) Hipparchus
7. The commander of the Greek forces at Plataea in 479 was (A) Lysander (B) Pausanias (C) Cimon (D) Cleophon
8. Aristomenes returned to avenge himself on the Spartans in 371 at the Battle of (A) Marathon (B) Leuctra (C) Thermopylae (D) Cyzicus
9. The Greek tyrant who led the city of Miletus to its golden age was (A) Thrasybulus (B) Myrsilus (C) Alcaeus (D) Epaminondas
10. The Athenian who organized the poorest citizens into the Hill party and seized the Acropolis in 561 was (A) Solon (B) Hipparchus (C) Peisistratus (D) Hippias
11. He is reputed to have said "We Athenians have a city as long as we have our ships" and was primarily responsible for the rise of Athenian seapower. (A) Alcibiades (B) Themistocles (C) Pericles (D) Miltiades
12. After the Athenian invasion of Egypt, the Persian king Artaxerxes was able to neutralize the Athenian ships in the Nile when he (A) poured oil on the Nile and lit it (B) drained a channel of the Nile and left the ships aground (C) strung netting across the Nile which restricted the ships' movement (D) bought off the ships' captains with the promise of great riches
13. The Spartan who pictured himself as the new Agamemnon and sacrificed at Aulis before sailing to conquer Persia was (A) Agesilaus (B) Cleombrotus (C) Leotychidas (D) Eurycratides

14. What naval tragedy resulted in the capture of 160 Athenian ships and the execution of 4,000 men and forced the end of the Peloponnesian War? (A) Cyzicus (B) Cynossema (C) Arginusae (D) Aegispotami
15. This city was the dominant power of the Boeotian League. (A) Athens (B) Sparta (C) Thebes (D) Corinth
16. The assassination of this tyrant of Pherae in 370 ended the unity of Thessaly and opened the door for the rise of Macedon. (A) Gorgias (B) Jason (C) Perdiccas (D) Amyntus
17. Alexander left him in charge during the campaigns in Asia. (A) Hephaestion (B) Seleucus (C) Parmenio (D) Antipater
18. He ruled Argos at the height of its power. (A) Pheidon (B) Cleobus (C) Cyanippus (D) Tisamenus
19. The *polemarch* of the Athenians at the Battle of Marathon was (A) Callimachus (B) Thericles (C) Euthidemis (D) Tlepolemus
20. Thebes' greatest general was (A) Melesias (B) Eurybiades (C) Epaminondas (D) Pelopidas
21. The "King's Peace" of 386 was also known by this Spartan who negotiated it. (A) Antalcidas (B) Aeschines (C) Callisthenes (D) Callicratidas
22. Which of the following was NOT a leader of the Athenian expedition against Sicily in 415? (A) Nicias (B) Lamachus (C) Alcibiades (D) Gylippus
23. The leader of the "Thirty Tyrants" at Athens was (A) Megacles (B) Critias (C) Theodorus (D) Demophilus
24. After what battle of 331 did Babylon submit to Alexander the Great? (A) Issus (B) Granicus (C) Gaugamela (D) Pandosia
25. The Spartan commander whose 300 soldiers held off the huge Persian army at Thermopylae for several days until they were betrayed and massacred was (A) Cleomenes (B) Brasidas (C) Leonidas (D) Xanthippus
26. At the Battle of Salamis, who led the forces of Halicarnassus, Cos, Nisyros, and Calyndos and supplied five ships that had the best reputation in the entire Persian fleet? (A) Artemisia (B) Ariabignes (C) Ameinias (D) Damasithymus
27. What Athenian reformer established ten new tribes composed in a way that removed aristocratic domination and transformed Athens into a true democracy? (A) Miltiades (B) Solon (C) Isagoras (D) Cleisthenes
28. Who was commissioned around 621 to write a code of laws? (A) Solon (B) Draco (C) Peisistratus (D) Codrus

29. Where did thirty-one Greek city-states meet in 481 to devise the defense of Greece against the Persians? (A) Corinth (B) Athens (C) Sparta (D) Delphi
30. Who was tried and executed in 399 for impiety and the corruption of youth? (A) Xenophon (B) Thucydides (C) Plato (D) Sophocles
31. To whom did Spartan tradition and Greek historians attribute the inception of the Spartan system of government and social organization? (A) Lysander (B) Lysimachus (C) Lycurgus (D) Lysias
32. The ruler of Miletus who organized the revolt of the Ionian Greeks against the Persian Empire was (A) Thrasybulus (B) Hecateus (C) Anaximenes (D) Aristagoras
33. After what battle did the Athenian demagogue successfully argue against accepting the Spartan offer of peace? (A) Sphacteria (B) Pallene (C) Alalia (D) Mantinea
34. The tyrant of Syracuse whom Plato unsuccessfully tried to turn into a “philosopher-king” was (A) Hiero I (B) Dionysius II (C) Timoleon (D) Gelon
35. The Athenian commander who defeated the Persians on land and sea at the mouth of the Eurymedon River in 467 was (A) Cimon (B) Pericles (C) Aristides (D) Themistocles
36. The reforms of Solon included all of the following EXCEPT (A) the right of a citizen to appeal the decision of a magistrate to the assembly (B) the assigning of eligibility for offices according to class of citizenship (C) the right of any citizen to bring charges against a wrong doer on behalf of the victim (D) the redistribution of public land to the poor
37. In 416, the Athenians killed all the men of _____ and sold all their women and children into slavery because they refused to join their alliance. (A) Aegina (B) Chios (C) Melos (D) Thasos
38. Who was assassinated shortly after his reforms diminished the power of the Council of the Areopagus? (A) Cimon (B) Aristides (C) Ephialtes (D) Cleisthenes
39. Which of the following was NOT accomplished during the rule of Peisistratus? (A) increased cultivation of the olive (B) establishment of state festivals in honor of Poseidon (C) the first issue of Athenian silver coins (D) growth of trade as far west as Spain
40. What former Olympic champion attempted to make himself tyrant in Athens in 632? (A) Orthagoras (B) Theagenes (C) Pheidon (D) Cylon
41. Alexander the Great was forced to give up any plan for conquering India because (A) he needed to return to Babylonia to suppress a rebellion (B) he knew he was too far from his supply lines (C) he knew that his army did not have any weapons with which to fight the Indian’s war elephants (D) his army mutinied and refused to proceed further east
42. In 413 Athens suffered a disastrous defeat with a loss of over 40,000 men at (A) Amphipolis (B) Aegospotami (C) Byzantium (D) Syracuse

43. The tyrant of Corinth whose public building program included a stone track for taking ships and cargoes across the isthmus was (A) Psammetichus (B) Orthagoras (C) Periander (D) Harmodius
44. The oligarchic Four Hundred which briefly seized power in Athens in 411 was led by (A) Thrasybulus (B) Pisander & Antiphon (C) Alcibiades (D) Nicias & Demosthenes
45. After what battle in 494 did Sparta establish her dominance in the Peloponnese? (A) Sepeia (B) Himera (C) Mycale (D) Alalia
46. What daughter of Cleomenes I was known for being the daughter of a Spartan king, the wife of another Spartan king, and the mother of a third Spartan king? (A) Pherenice (B) Gorgo (C) Chrysanthe (D) Galene
47. This Bactrian princess became the wife of Alexander the Great after “meeting” him during the siege of a Sogdian fortress. (A) Olympias (B) Polixene (C) Roxane (D) Aegea
48. In 482 the Athenians financed the building of a naval fleet (A) from the loot captured at Marathon (B) by imposing a type of income tax (C) with contribution from other Greek city-states (D) with the yield from a new vein of silver in the mines at Laurium
49. The Spartan commander who ended the Peloponnesian War with his victory over the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami in 405 was (A) Callicratidas (B) Agis (C) Leonidas II (D) Lysander
50. The tyrant who overthrew the Bacchiades clan that had ruled Corinth for almost a century was (A) Polycrates (B) Cypselus (C) Gelon (D) Cleisthenes
51. This Epiran princess was one of the wives of Philip II and the mother of Alexander the Great. (A) Audata (B) Meda (C) Nicesipolis (D) Olympias
52. The politician most responsible for the growth of Athenian imperialism in the mid fifth century was (A) Megacles (B) Pericles (C) Themistocles (D) Aristogiton
53. The Greek world first divided itself into alliances in support of either Chalcis or Eretria during the (A) Second Messenian War (B) Peloponnesian War (C) Lelantine War (D) Samian War
54. While on his way to Egypt, what city did Alexander besiege for almost eight months? (A) Tyre (B) Antioch (C) Jerusalem (D) Damascus
55. The runner sent by the Athenian assembly to the Spartans to request their assistance against the Persians in 490 was (A) Simonides (B) Philippides (C) Theron (D) Ephialtes
56. The politician who negotiated Athens’ surrender to Sparta in 404 was (A) Cleophon (B) Critias (C) Thrasybulus (D) Theramenes
57. The politician who attacked Philip II of Macedonia and berated his fellow Athenians for not taking vigorous action against him was (A) Eubulus (B) Aeschines (C) Demosthenes (D) Phocion

58. The civilization that flourished on the island of Crete *c.* 2000-1500 was called (A) Mycenaean (B) Ionian (C) Minoan (D) Dorian
59. This Indian king, a ruler of the territory between the Indus and Hydaspes Rivers, requested Alexander's help against another Indian king named Porus. (A) Taxiles (B) Shankara (C) Babur (D) Akhbar
60. The colony which Pericles established in Italy that was open to all Greeks was (A) Metapontum (B) Thurii (C) Sybaris (D) Croton
61. The senior Macedonian general who saved the succession for Alexander by presenting him to the Macedonian army for the traditional acclamation as king was (A) Antipater (B) Parmenion (C) Ptolemy (D) Aristotle
62. Thirteen thousand Greek mercenaries went to Babylonia in 401 to support the rebellion of (A) Artaxerxes (B) Cambyses (C) Darius III (D) Cyrus the Younger
63. The Athenian aristocrat who tried *c.* 508 to establish an oligarchy with the help of the Spartan king Cleomenes was (A) Hippias (B) Isagoras (C) Aristogoras (D) Xanthippus
64. About a third of the population of Athens, including Pericles, died early in the Peloponnesian War was a result of (A) starvation (B) poisoned water (C) a plague (D) war wounds
65. What Athenian general's military reputation was made in the Corinthian War when he wiped out an entire Spartan regiment with lightly armed troops known as peltasts? (A) Xenophon's (B) Conon's (C) Chabrias' (D) Iphicrates'
66. The Athenian commander who was blamed for the loss of Amphipolis to the Spartans and exiled in 424 was (A) Thucydides (B) Nicias (C) Alcibiades (D) Conon
67. Who led the Spartans to a victory over Athens and her allies at the Battle of Mantinea in 418? (A) Leonidas (B) Agis (C) Cleon (D) Brasidas
68. This daughter of Darius III became a wife of Alexander the Great. (A) Roxane (B) Barsine (C) Stateira (D) Arsinoe
69. This general, part of the Greek mercenary army that won at Cunaxa in 401, led the "March of the Ten Thousand" through Persian territories home to Greece. (A) Xenophon (B) Lysander (C) Nicias (D) Demosthenes
70. At what battle in 406 did the Athenians defeat Callicratidas? (A) Notium (B) Haliartus (C) Arginusae (D) Cyzicus

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

96. The Athenian archon who was exiled for killing the followers of would-be tyrant Cylon in 632 was (A) Theagenes (B) Draco (C) Megacles (D) Creon
97. What son of Parmenion was executed for suspicions of treason? (A) Philotas (B) Cleitus (C) Hephaestion (D) Antigonus
98. At what battle in 410 did the Athenians destroy a Spartan fleet under the command of Mindarus? (A) Amphipolis (B) Cyzicus (C) Potidaea (D) Mycale
99. At what battle in 457 did Nicomedes of Sparta defeat Myronides of Athens? (A) Himera (B) Sardis (C) Oenophyta (D) Tanagra
100. What did the Athenians move in 454 to Athens – supposedly for protection? (A) the treasury of the Delian League (B) the bones of Theseus (C) the *omphalos* from Delphi (D) the statue from the Temple of Zeus at Olympia