

Laws, Reformers, and Tyrants

1. Who was the first lawgiver of Athens?
A. Solon B. Cleisthenes C. Draco D. Pericles
2. What Athenian reformer instituted the *deme*?
A. Solon B. Cleisthenes C. Draco D. Pericles
3. What Athenian council was made up of 400 members?
A. Boule B. Ecclesia C. Ephors D. Apella
4. What Corinthian tyrant usurped power from the Bacchiad family?
A. Peisistratus B. Cypselus C. Periander D. Lucumo
5. Who was the most famous lawgiver of Sparta?
A. Solon B. Lycurgus C. Polybius D. Leonidas
6. On what hill in Athens did the Assembly meet?
A. Acropolis B. Agora C. Pnyx D. Areopagus
7. According to Herodotus, to whose court in Asia Minor did Solon go after he departed into exile from Athens?
A. Cyrus B. Xerxes C. Darius D. Croesus
8. Athens appointed 9 of what officer?
A. Strategoi B. Poliasts C. Archons D. Polemarchs
9. What Athenian tyrant seized power on three different occasions?
A. Cypselus B. Peisistratus C. Hippias D. Hipparchus
10. How many social classes (of citizens) were there in Athens?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6

Dark / Archaic Period

11. In addition to Troy, what other major city did Heinrich Schliemann dig up?
A. Knossos B. Athens C. Halicarnassus D. Mycenae
12. In what war during the Archaic Period were phalanxes first used?
A. Persian B. Peloponnesian C. Lelantine D. Corinthian
13. What is the earliest Greek word for a "king"?
A. Basileus B. (W)anax C. Tyrannos D. Archon
14. The term "Helots" is best described by the following...
A. Slaves B. P.O.W.'s C. Foreigners D. Guests
15. What mountain is most closely associated with the discovery of gold?
A. Laurium B. Pangaeus C. Olympus D. Parnassus

Greek History
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16. What was the most important city of the Minoan civilization?
A. Mycenae B. Knossos C. Tiryns D. Tyre
17. What Archaeological site gives a valuable insight into the “Big Man” governmental structure of dark age Greece?
A. Lefkandi B. Acropolis C. Amphipolis D. Mycenae
18. Some historians associate the coming of the “Dark Ages” with the invasion of what group?
A. Trojans B. Minoans C. Mycenaean D. Dorians
19. Harmodius and Aristogeiton are known collectively as ____.
A. tyrannicides B. Heracleidae C. Poliarchs D. Historiographers
20. Magna Graecia is a term associated with the Greek colonies in ____.
A. Southern France B. Asia Minor C. Italy D. North Africa

Persian Wars

21. What Athenian tragedian fought at Marathon?
A. Aeschylus B. Sophocles C. Euripides D. Thespis
22. Who was the Athenian general who won the final victory at Marathon?
A. Pericles B. Themistocles C. Miltiades D. Cleon
23. Who was the historian of the Persian Wars?
A. Xenophon B. Herodotus C. Thucydides D. Aristotle
24. At what battle was the Spartan King Leonidas killed?
A. Salamis B. Plataea C. Thermopylae D. Mycale
25. What king ordered the Hellespont whipped because of a storm?
A. Darius B. Xerxes C. Artaxerxes D. Cyrus
26. What Spartan king tried to capitalize on the defeat of Persia by invading Asia?
A. Lyscurgus B. Agesilaus C. Brasidas D. Miltiades
27. What was the only polis to come to Athens’ aid at Marathon?
A. Thebes B. Corinth C. Delphi D. Plataea
28. What geographer preceded Herodotus and may have inspired his work?
A. Thucydides B. Homer C. Plutarch D. Hecataeus
29. What author and general recorded the march of the 10,000 Greeks home from Persia?
A. Socrates B. Xenophon C. Aeschylus D. Cimon
30. In what year was the city of Athens sacked by Xerxes?
A. 490 BC B. 480 BC C. 479 BC D. 404 BC

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Peloponnesian Wars to Philip II

31. In what year did a vicious plague strike Athens, (probably) killing Pericles?
A. 479 BC B. 454 BC C. 431 BC D. 429 BC
32. What naval battle effectively brought the Peloponnesian War to a close in 405 BC?
A. Mycale B. Salamis C. Aegospotami D. Amphipolis
33. The “Long Walls” connected Athens with what?
A. Plataea B. Salamis C. Piraeus D. Marathon
34. To what city did the treasury at Delos move in 454 BC?
A. Athens B. Sparta C. Thebes D. Delphi
35. Who was the famous uncle of Alcibiades?
A. Socrates B. Pericles C. Cleon D. Nicias
36. What battle in 422 BC saw the death of two famous generals?
A. Amphipolis B. Naxos C. Syracuse D. Sphacteria
37. Which of the following is the correct set of years for Athens’ Sicilian expeditions?
A. 415, 413 BC B. 414, 413 BC C. 421, 415 BC D. 405, 404 BC
38. What Athenian comic playwright lampooned the Peloponnesian War?
A. Aeschylus B. Sophocles C. Aristophanes D. Euripides
39. What polis was governed by 30 tyrants, beginning in 404 BC?
A. Athens B. Sparta C. Corinth D. Thebes
40. What Theban general defeated Sparta in battle?
A. Creon B. Lysander C. Epaminondas D. Agesilaus

Alexander the Great

41. At what battle in 338 BC did Philip II seize control of Greece?
A. Chaeronea B. Plataea C. Granicus River D. Hydaspes
42. According to some sources, Alexander slept with a dagger and what else under his pillow.
A. a letter B. shield C. a map D. the *Iliad*
43. The Antigonid dynasty ruled over what territory after Alexander’s death?
A. Egypt B. Persia C. Macedonia D. Syria
44. The Ptolemaic dynasty ruled over what territory after Alexander’s death?
A. Egypt B. Persia C. Macedonia D. Syria
45. Which of the following best describes a “sarissa”?
A. Ship B. Spear C. Breastplate D. Catapult

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46. What battle of 333 BC was a major victory over the Persians?
A. Gaugamela B. Issus C. Granicus River D. Hydaspes
47. The name "Bucephalus" applies to a...
A. Battering Ram B. horse C. general D. battle
48. In what desert did Alexander suffer serious losses and, soon after, his life?
A. Syrian B. Arabian C. Gedrosian D. Iranian
49. Who was the chief historian of the Hellenistic age?
A. Thucydides B. Polybius C. Xenophon D. Aristotle
50. What Jewish hero led a rebellion against the Seleucids and Antiochus IV?
A. Simon Bar Kochba B. Judah ben Hur C. Judas Maccabeus D. Joshua the Zealot

TIE-BREAKERS

96. Which of the following is NOT a Greek dialect?
A. Attic-Ionic B. Aeolic C. Peloponnesian D. Arcado-Cypriot
97. Which of the following is most like a Greek *Agora*?
A. Movie-Theater B. Supermarket C. Military Barracks D. Capital Building
98. Which of the following is the SMALLEST building on the Acropolis?
A. Parthenon B. Erechtheum C. T. of Athena Nike D. Propylaia
99. What divinity was especially revered at Sparta?
A. Ares B. Apollo C. Artemis D. Hera
100. What Athenian correctly interpreted the oracle about the wooden walls?
A. Alcibiades B. Themistocles C. Nicias D. Pericles