

## 2016 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 BCE**

**For all of the following, select the year in which the event occurred:**

1. The March of Ten Thousand  
(A) 406      (B) 398      (C) 401      (D) 403
2. Birth of Alexander the Great  
(A) 362      (B) 356      (C) 352      (D) 359
3. Trojan War  
(A) 1204      (B) 1184      (C) 1196      (D) 1164
4. First Olympic Games  
(A) 804      (B) 816      (C) 776      (D) 792
5. Solon becomes archon of Athens  
(A) 600      (B) 585      (C) 594      (D) 621
6. Ionian Revolt  
(A) 499      (B) 490      (C) 508      (D) 480
7. Trial and execution of Socrates  
(A) 403      (B) 399      (C) 406      (D) 393
8. Death of Pericles  
(A) 424      (B) 430      (C) 429      (D) 422
9. Long Walls of Athens completed  
(A) 458      (B) 461      (C) 454      (D) 452
10. Battle of Thermopylae  
(A) 490      (B) 479      (C) 478      (D) 480

**Select the BEST answer choice:**

11. Plato's school started in 387 was known as which of the following?  
(A) The Athens College      (B) The University of the Acropolis  
(C) The Academy      (D) The School of the Hills
12. Trial and execution of Socrates occurred for which of the following reasons?  
(A) Murder      (B) Corruption of the youth  
(C) Tax evasion      (D) Desertion
13. Solon's Reforms included which of the following?  
(A) Elimination of debts  
(B) New class system  
(C) Olives and olive products became the only exported produce  
(D) All of the above
14. Cyrus the Great, upon capturing Babylon, \_\_\_\_ the Jewish population?  
(A) enslaves      (B) grants freedom to      (C) banishes      (D) removes

15. Battle of Gaugamela in 331 signified the end of what empire?  
 (A) Babylonian (B) Egyptian (C) Persia (D) Pauravas
16. A volcanic eruption on what island devastated the Minoan Civilization  
 (A) Rhodes (B) Naxos (C) Thera (D) Delos
17. The first Olympics signify the beginning of what period in ancient Greek history?  
 (A) Dark Age (B) Hellenistic Age (C) Classical Age (D) Archaic Age
18. Who of the following was NOT a member of the Alcmaeonid family?  
 (A) Megacles (B) Cleisthenes (C) Miltiades (D) Pericles
19. The Battle of Cyzicus in 410 restored the democracy of Athens after the government known as \_\_\_ had taken over.  
 (A) The 30 Tyrants (B) The 400 (C) The Poletai (D) The Prytany
20. Thirty Years' Peace of 446 lasted only \_\_\_ years.  
 (A) 21 (B) 10 (C) 29 (D) 15
21. Who led the Spartan contingency during the battle of Thermopylae?  
 (A) Lysander (B) Leonidas (C) Leotychidas (D) Lycurgus
22. What was the tax on the rich, which could include paying for festivals and triremes?  
 (A) Poletai (B) Ephetai (C) Boule (D) Liturgy
23. After the death of Alexander which of the Diadochi took control of Egypt?  
 (A) Seleucus (B) Ptolemy (C) Antigonus (D) Antipater
24. What event led to the helot revolt of 464?  
 (A) Famine (B) Corruption in the Gerousia  
 (C) Earthquake (D) All of the above
25. The creation of the Delian League in 478 was meant to do which of the following?  
 (A) Provide the city-states, which paid tribute to the league, protection from Persia  
 (B) Provide metics funds to live in Greece  
 (C) Further the teachings of Socrates across the Aegean into Asia  
 (D) Unite Athens, Mycenae and Sparta in a greater Greek state known as Hellas
26. Who was the (likely mythological) writer of the Spartan Constitution?  
 (A) Cleomones (B) Lycurgus (C) Charilaus (D) Leonidas
27. At the second battle of Amphipolis in 422 both Athens and Sparta lost their best military leaders. Who were these men (Athens listed first and Sparta second)?  
 (A) Pericles and Archidamnus II (B) Cleon and Brasidas  
 (C) Pericles and Brasidas (D) Cleon and Archidamnus II
28. Of the following men who was from the city of Syracuse?  
 (A) Hermocrates (B) Dionysius II (C) Timoleon (D) All of the above

29. Jason, in Thessaly, amassed unprecedented wealth and power and prepared an invasion of all of Greece. These plans were foiled upon his assassination in 370. What city was Jason from?  
 (A) Pherae (B) Pharsalus (C) Pella (D) Pylos
30. Who was put in charge of the Delian League's funds?  
 (A) Cimon (B) Miltiades (C) Aristides the Just (D) Herodotus
31. Who of the following was not one of Alexander the Great's wives?  
 (A) Roxane (B) Stateris (C) Aspasia (D) Parystatis
32. Under Cleisthenes the boule was made up of how many men?  
 (A) 400 (B) 500 (C) 800 (D) 1,000
33. The five magistrates elected annually to uphold the will of the Spartan kings, especially during their absence, were known as which of the following?  
 (A) Neodamodes (B) Crypteia (C) Ephors (D) Harmosts
34. Who was the philosopher that tutored Alexander the Great?  
 (A) Thales (B) Socrates (C) Plato (D) Aristotle
35. In 415, who, supposedly, mutilated the Hermae of the Athenian harbor just before the Sicilian Expedition set sail?  
 (A) Thucydides (B) Nicias (C) Lamachus (D) Alcibiades
36. Who is considered the 'Father of History'?  
 (A) Xanthippus (B) Herodotus (C) Thucydides (D) Xenophon
37. Themistocles spearheaded the building of the Athenian navy after the city had found large amounts of silver. Where was this silver found?  
 (A) Laurium (B) Piraeus (C) Aegina (D) Salamis
38. Alexander the Great died on June 10 in Babylon at what age?  
 (A) 31 (B) 32 (C) 33 (D) 34
39. The Spartan army was defeated for the first time in over 100 years by the Thebans at which battle?  
 (A) Leuctra (B) Naxos (C) Chaeronea (D) Mantinea
40. List Solon's classes in order from poorest to wealthiest.  
 (A) Thetes, Zeugitai, Hippies, Pentekosiomedimnoi  
 (B) Pentekosiomedimnoi, Hippies, Zeugitai, Thetes  
 (C) Hippies, Thetes, Pentekosiomedimnoi, Zeugitai  
 (D) Zeugitai, Hippies, Pentekosiomedimnoi, Thetes
41. The Spartans, upon hearing of the impending Sicilian Expedition from Athens, sent one of their generals to city of Syracuse. This general heavily and quickly trained the army of Syracuse and improved the defenses of the city. With this aid, Syracuse repelled the Sicilian Expedition and dealt near 45,000 injuries and casualties to the Athenians. Who was this general sent by the Spartans?  
 (A) Lysander (B) Pausanias I (C) Gylippus (D) Pleistoanax

42. The treasury of the Delian League was moved to which city-state in 453?  
 (A) Thebes (B) Corinth (C) Athens (D) Pylos
43. Pisistratus attempted to become the tyrant of Athens multiple times, finally succeeding on the last attempt and remaining in power until his death. How many times did Pisistratus attempt to become the tyrant of Athens?  
 (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6
44. The first Greek colony in Italy was known as which of the following?  
 (A) Naxos (B) Taras (C) Syracuse (D) Cumae
45. Draco's Laws were extremely \_\_\_ and has led to the coining of the term draconian.  
 (A) relaxed (B) severe (C) fair (D) foolish
46. Alexander the Great reached what river in 326 and was forced to turn back by his own men?  
 (A) Tigris (B) Beas (C) Indus (D) Ganges
47. Following the end of the Peloponnesian War the Spartans set up an oligarchic government in Athens known as the Thirty Tyrants. Who were the two main leaders of this government?  
 (A) Critias and Thrasybulus (B) Thrasybulus and Xenophon  
 (C) Theramenes and Xenophon (D) Critias and Theramenes
48. In 405 what battle led to the Athenian surrender the following year and the end of the Peloponnesian War?  
 (A) Aegospotami (B) Cyzicus (C) Plataea (D) Notion
49. Which Spartan general was accused of medizing with the Persians and was eventually starved to death by the Spartans in 471?  
 (A) Leotychidas (B) Archidamnus (C) Pausanias (D) Agis II
50. Put the following ages of Greek history in order from oldest to most recent.  
 (A) Dark Age, Archaic Age, Bronze Age, Classical Age, Hellenistic Age  
 (B) Dark Age, Bronze Age, Archaic Age, Hellenistic Age, Classical Age  
 (C) Bronze Age, Dark Age, Archaic Age, Classical Age, Hellenistic Age  
 (D) Archaic Age, Bronze Age, Classical Age, Hellenistic Age, Dark Age
51. Who, in 508, laid down the reforms that would be considered the beginning of democracy?  
 (A) Isagoras (B) Cleisthenes (C) Themistocles (D) Hippias
52. How many men in total made up the Spartan Gerousia?  
 (A) 29 men and the king (B) 28 men and the two kings  
 (C) 59 men and the king (D) 58 men and the two kings
53. What battle, in 338, essentially made Macedonia the strongest state in Greece?  
 (A) Chaeronea (B) Leuctra (C) Mantinea (D) Naxos
54. In 416 Athens attacked what city then promptly executed all the men and enslaved all the women and children of the city?  
 (A) Argos (B) Megara (C) Arginusae (D) Melos

55. Which Persian leader crashed into Mount Athos while sailing to Greece during the first Persian invasion?  
(A) Darius I                      (B) Datis                      (C) Mardonis                      (D) Artaphernes II
56. Which of the following is not one of the Seven Sages of Greece?  
(A) Thales of Miletus                      (B) Periander of Corinth  
(C) Cleisthenes of Athens                      (D) Pittacus of Mytilene
57. Which archon in Athens was removed from power with aid from the Spartans, the man who replaced him would then found democracy?  
(A) Hipparchus (B) Isagoras                      (C) Hippias                      (D) Cleisthenes
58. The introduction of hoplite-style fighting, the development of the first coins by the Lydians, and the use of Orientalizing pottery all occurred in the same century. What century was this?  
(A) Tenth Century                      (B) Ninth Century                      (C) Eighth Century                      (D) Seventh Century
59. The Heliaea was an Athenian court with so many jurors that bribery was near impossible. How many jurors were in the Heliaea?  
(A) 400                      (B) 500                      (C) 600                      (D) 700
60. What naval battle occurred simultaneously as the land battle of Thermopylae?  
(A) Artemisium (B) Salamis                      (C) Mycale                      (D) Eurymedon
61. Which of the following cities revolted against the Delian League?  
(A) Samos                      (B) Thasos                      (C) Byzantium                      (D) All of the above
62. For how many months did Alexander the Great siege the island of Tyre, in which he built a bridge of land to reach the island and attack with his army?  
(A) 7 months                      (B) 9 months                      (C) 14 months                      (D) 18 months
63. Who was the Theban that trained and tutored Philip II, the father of Alexander the Great?  
(A) Cadmus                      (B) Epaminondas                      (C) Parmenion                      (D) Hephaistion
64. The conflict between what two cities (a 'mother city' and its colony) escalated to the Peloponnesian War?  
(A) Sparta and Taras                      (B) Athens and Thruui  
(C) Thebes and Colophon                      (D) Corinth and Corcyrans
65. Alexander the Great's first encounter with the Persians led by Darius III was at what battle?  
(A) Granicus                      (B) Persepolis                      (C) Issus                      (D) Sua
66. Two large engraved columns made of a green stone framed the entrance to the Treasury of Atreus. Where did this green stone come from?  
(A) Rhodes                      (B) Locris                      (C) Laconia                      (D) Arcadia
67. The Persians landed at the northern end of the Bay of Marathon before the Battle of Marathon. Their ships were protected when landing by a small promontory known as which of the following?  
(A) Dhraconera                      (B) Schoinia                      (C) Cynosura                      (D) Trikorinthos

68. Who commanded the band of Persian Immortals that took the mountain path to flank the Greek forces during the Battle of Thermopylae?  
 (A) Ephialtes (B) Xerxes (C) Mardonius (D) Hydarnes
69. At the Battle of Thermopylae Xerxes lost family members. Who were they?  
 (A) Three sons (B) Two brothers (C) Three uncles (D) Two uncles
70. A group of how many men assassinated Jason of Pherae as he was listening to petitions of the?  
 (A) 7 (B) 9 (C) 11 (D) 13

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

**Name the victorious party of each battle listed:**

96. The Battle of Arginusae  
 (A) Athens (B) Spartans (C) Saxons (D) Argos
97. Battle of Salamis  
 (A) Minoans (B) Celts (C) Persians (D) Greeks
98. Battle of Lade  
 (A) Ionian Greeks (B) Persians (C) Delphi (D) Gauls
99. Battle of Issus  
 (A) Britons (B) Persians (C) Macedonians (D) Thebes
100. Battle of Notion  
 (A) Spartans (B) Athens (C) Carthaginians (D) Goths