

**2017 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
GREEK HISTORY TEST**

Dates, unless otherwise noted, are BCE

1. This Halicarnassian author is widely known as “the Father of History.”
A. Plutarch B. Thucydides C. Hesiod D. Herodotus
2. This battle culminated in a victory for Philip II of Macedon over the combined forces of Athens and Thebes
A. Miletus B. Chios C. Plataea D. Chaeronea
3. This Spartan commander led the Greek forces at Plataea
A. Cleombrotus B. Pausanias C. Leonidas D. Brasidas
4. The Spartans installed this oligarchic group to rule in Athens after the Peloponnesian war
A. The Thirty Tyrants B. The Areopagus
C. The Boule D. The Prytany
5. This Peloponnesian city was at the peak of its power around or just prior to the time the Trojan War was occurring (ca. 13th century BCE)
A. Sparta B. Mycenae C. Pylos D. Argos
6. It was, as Ostia was to Rome, the port city of Athens
A. Piraeus B. Marathon C. Eleusis D. Nisaia
7. The first Olympic games were held in this year—an important benchmark for dating ancient history
A. 1502 B. 1184 C. 776 D. 404
8. This Athenian reformer departed his beloved city on a ten-year-long, self-imposed exile after setting new laws for the city
A. Candaules B. Draco C. Cleisthenes D. Solon
9. According to Herodotus, this Lydian king’s wealth was an enormous source of pride to him until a series of reversals of fortune laid him (and his kingdom) low
A. Gyges B. Croesus C. Darius D. Artabanus
10. With some interruptions, the Peloponnesian War lasted until this year
A. 509 B. 478 C. 404 D. 389
11. Thucydides records the famous Funeral Oration given by this famous Athenian
A. Cleisthenes B. Pericles C. Cleon D. Alcibiades

12. Harmodius and Aristogeiton are called the Tyrannicides for their assassination of
 A. Peisistratus B. Hipparchus C. Thessalus D. Hippias
13. The Persian invasions of mainland Greece were an act of vengeance for the Greeks' intervention in the revolt of
 A. the Ionians B. the Egyptians C. the Cretans D. the Judeans
14. Those "26.2" stickers would be meaningless if it weren't for this Athenian hero, who (according to legend) ran from Marathon to Athens to warn of an invading force
 A. Nicias B. Themistocles C. Agesilaus D. Pheidippides
15. Herodotus repeats a story that just before this battle, a deserter jumped ship and swam 10 miles, underwater no less, to warn the Greeks of an approaching fleet—but the author also comments, "as for me, I think he got there by boat"
 A. Miletus B. Sicily C. Artemisium D. Salamis
16. The basis (get it? basis! okay, keep reading) for the plot of the film *The Warriors* is this author's *Anabasis* (lol!), in which a group of Greek mercenaries must make their way out of a dangerous position deep in Persian territory
 A. Xenophon B. Thucydides C. Herodotus D. Polybius
17. Penteconter and triaconters were
 A. merchant ships B. abacus-like devices C. warships D. army formations
18. This Greek island was largely submerged in antiquity after a cataclysmic volcanic eruption, possibly giving rise to the myth of Atlantis
 A. Crete B. Thera C. Naxos D. Aeaea
19. This dialect of Greek was in widest use along the coastal region of Asia Minor
 A. Ionic B. Aeolic C. Attic D. Doric
20. The Delian League was an alliance of city-states led (sometimes forcefully) by
 A. Sparta B. Miletus C. Megara D. Athens
21. Darius commanded a slave to remind him daily, "Remember the Athenians" after the Athenians burned this city
 A. Sardis B. Persepolis C. Babylon D. Ecbatana
22. Alexander's army came to a halt and refused to go further when it reached this river
 A. Hydaspes B. Rhone C. Rubicon D. Indus
23. The Athenians punished this island in 416 for its neutrality
 A. Samos B. Melos C. Scyros D. Thera
24. His naval fleet was decisively defeated at Salamis
 A. Darius B. Xerxes C. Cyrus D. Artabanus

25. The island of Delos was important because it was the site of a/an
 A. oracle B. theater C. port D. treasury
26. Alexander's well known (and according to legend, talking) horse Bucephalus died shortly after the Battle of
 A. the Hydaspes B. the Indus C. the Granicus D. the Persian Gate
27. The colony of Thurii was founded by him with the intent of spreading Greek culture in Italy
 A. Alcibiades B. Solon C. Aristides D. Pericles
28. Byzantium was a colony of
 A. Corinth B. Athens C. Megara D. Sparta
29. This Athenian statesman, according to legend, humbly wrote his own name on an *ostrakon* for an illiterate (and apparently clueless) citizen who wanted to vote for the former's ostracism from the city
 A. Aristides B. Themistocles C. Pericles D. Nicias
30. An early defeat for the Persian army came in 490 at the Battle of
 A. Charea B. Thermopylae C. Marathon D. Zela
31. This general took over the rule of Egypt after Alexander's death, and his dynasty ruled until the annexation of Egypt by the Romans
 A. Seleucus I B. Ptolemy I C. Demetrius I D. Antigonus I
32. The purpose of the so-called "long walls" was to
 A. connect Athens and Megara B. connect Athens to its ports
 C. connect Athens and Sparta D. connect Corinth and Sicyon
33. The Battles of Cynoscephalae and Pydna saw
 A. Athenians defeated by Spartans B. Thebans defeated by Athenians
 C. Macedonians defeated by Romans D. Greeks defeated by Persians
34. The dynasty that ruled over Asia Minor and some additional lands was the
 A. Ptolemaic dynasty B. Seleucid dynasty
 C. Antigonid dynasty D. Achaemenid dynasty
35. The important Median city within the bounds of the future Persian empire, which was originally founded by Deioces, who according to legend ringed it with seven concentric walls of different colors, was
 A. Persepolis B. Ecbatana
 C. Babylon D. Miletus
36. Cleisthenes' preferred term for the reforms he brought to Athens was
 A. *demokratia* B. *nomegoria*
 C. *isonomia* D. *bouleteria*

37. In the face of dissenting opinions from prominent generals, this commander pressed for the use of the lode of silver unearthed at Laurium to build a fleet of ships
 A. Aristides B. Nicias C. Cimon D. Themistocles
38. The advice given to the Athenians regarding the invasion of the Persians was
 A. a great empire will fall B. trust to the wooden walls
 C. a lame king's reign may cause you to trip D. with silver spears you may conquer
39. The overthrow of the Bacchiad dynasty in Corinth was brought about by the tyrant
 A. Cypselus B. Theramenes C. Orthagoras D. Pisistratus
40. Citizens of other cities or nations who were living in Athens as resident aliens were called
 A. thetes B. demiourgoi C. proxenoi D. metics
41. The Spartan king who brought about the agreement with Pericles that ended the First Peloponnesian War was
 A. Leonidas I B. Archidamus II C. Agesilaus II D. Agis II
42. The term hoplite refers to
 A. a military formation B. a dancer C. a voting token D. a soldier
43. The military leaders at Salamis included all of the following except
 A. Artemisia B. Xerxes C. Pericles D. Eurybiades
44. The Spartan council of elders, composed of both Spartan kings as well as 28 men over the age of 60, was called the
 A. gerousia B. ekklesia C. boule D. prytaneia
45. The Greek orator who never quit trying to convince his countrymen to oppose Philip II's rule was
 A. Aeschines B. Democritus C. Andocides D. Isocrates
46. The Parthenon is a temple dedicated to
 A. Artemis B. Aphrodite C. Zeus D. Athena
47. The famous Greeks known as sophists were
 A. the original kings of Athens B. traveling teachers
 C. merchants D. generals
48. This famous lawgiver reshaped Spartan society and life apparently in accordance with the advice of the Oracle at Delphi
 A. Leonidas B. Lycurgus C. Menelaus D. Lysander
49. The *poleis* were
 A. Athenian tribes B. Greek city-states C. mystery cults D. military alliances

50. In terms of the cities' tendencies during the Classical Period (certainly during the 5th century), Athens tended to be _____ while Sparta was more _____
 A. religious; secular B. cosmopolitan; isolationist
 C. land-based; sea-based D. militaristic; navel-gazing
51. Who was the mother of Alexander the Great?
 a. Cleopatra b. Xenocleia c. Roxanne d. Olympias
52. Which of these is the man credited with having established democracy in Athens in 508?
 a. Themistocles b. Cleisthenes c. Solon d. Cleon
53. Which of the following men was NOT a tyrant of Corinth?
 a. Periander b. Cypselus c. Thrasybulus d. Psameticus
54. Who was the leader of the oppressive Thirty Tyrants?
 a. Critias b. Cleon c. Cleobulus d. Lysander
55. Who was the commander of the failed Athenian expedition to Sicily?
 a. Alcibiades b. Nicias c. Brasidas d. Cylon
56. The laws of _____ were said to have been written not in ink but in blood.
 a. Solon b. Draco c. Lycurgus d. Megacles
57. Which of the following cities is NOT properly matched with its colony?
 a. Sparta/Taras b. Corinth/Syracuse c. Megara/Byzantium d. Athens/Corcyra
58. Alexander's army refused to proceed further in Asia after his victory over which king?
 a. Porus b. Artaxerxes c. Darius III d. Androcottus
59. The first event of "Hellenic" history was the:
 a. Olympic Games b. birth of Alexander c. Battle of Thermopylae d. Peloponnesian War
60. What linguist is credited with having deciphered Linear B?
 a. Arthur Evans b. Michael Ventris c. Kostas Kapparis d. David Young
61. Who was the Athenian statesman known as "the Just" for his treatment of the Delian League allies?
 a. Miltiades b. Aristides c. Megacles d. Peisistratus
62. Which Spartan general was killed at the battle of Amphipolis?
 a. Brasidas b. Harmodius c. Gelon d. Ephialtes
63. In which year did the infamous mutilation of the herms occur?
 a. 415 b. 413 c. 412 d. 410

64. Which battle of 494 ended the Ionian Revolt?
 a. Side b. Lade c. Himera d. Sardis
65. Which of the following battles did NOT occur in 480?
 a. Thermopylae b. Artemesium c. Salamis d. Mycale
66. The women who had the most rights in ancient Greece lived in which city state?
 a. Corinth b. Thebes c. Sparta d. Athens
67. The reforms of Solon abolished the status of “sixth-partner” or
 a. zeugitai b. thetes c. hektemoroi d. pentacosiomedimnoi
68. The earliest Greek league which arose during the First Sacred War was the
 a. Amphictionic b. Spartan c. Delian d. Corinthian
69. In 510, _____ was deposed as tyrant of Athens.
 a. Hippias b. Hipparchus c. Peisistratus d. Megacles
70. Which Athenian statesman died of the plague in 429?
 a. Cleon b. Themistocles c. Callicrates d. Pericles

TIE-BREAKERS- Go to numbers 96 – 100 on your scantron to answer.

96. She was the daughter of Cyrus the Great and wife of Darius I
 A. Artemisia B. Atossa C. Cassandane D. Artystone
97. One of the earliest events of his reign was a revolt in Egypt that stole his focus from Greece
 A. Xerxes I B. Darius I C. Artabanus D. Cyrus the Great
98. She was the mother of Artaxerxes I
 A. Atossa B. Cassandane C. Amestris D. Damaspiia
99. He was so proud of his wife’s beauty that he ordered his bodyguard to look at her naked,
 leading to his own death
 A. Gyges B. Croesus C. Deioces D. Candaules
100. Seeing this take place on the eve of battle, a Persian scout reported to Xerxes that the
 Spartans were not to be taken lightly
 A. dudes brushing their hair B. dudes having an improvised fighting tournament
 C. dudes hunting with their bare hands D. dudes competing in field events