

2014 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS
GREEK HISTORY TEST

Directions: Choose the best answer. All dates are BC/BCE

1. What is the proper chronological order of the following periods of Greek History?
 - a) Early Bronze Age, Heroic Age, Dark Age, Archaic Age, Classical Age, Hellenistic Age
 - b) Archaic Age, Heroic Age, Early Bronze Age, Dark Age, Hellenistic Age, Classical Age
 - c) Dark Age, Early Bronze Age, Classical Age, Heroic Age, Archaic Age, Hellenistic Age
 - d) Heroic Age, Dark Age, Early Bronze Age, Archaic Age, Classical Age, Hellenistic Age
2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Geometric Period?
 - a) Homer's epics were set down in writing.
 - b) It is named for the predominant designs on pottery of the period.
 - c) The first coinage was developed in Lydia.
 - d) The Greek alphabet (still used today) was first developed.
3. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Orientalizing Period?
 - a) The first coinage was developed in Lydia.
 - b) The "polis" became firmly established.
 - c) Homer's epics were set down in writing.
 - d) The Black Sea coast was colonized by Greeks.
4. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Archaic Period?
 - a) Free standing nude male sculpture was developed.
 - b) Linear B script was developed by the Myceneans.
 - c) Proto-democracy began in Athens.
 - d) The Ionian Revolt occurred.
5. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Classical Period?
 - a) Greek tragedy was developed.
 - b) The Parthenon was built.
 - c) Sparta was destroyed as a military power.
 - d) The cult of Isis, Cybele, and Mithras was introduced in Greece.
6. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Hellenistic Period?
 - a) The Macedonian Kingdom dominated.
 - b) Greek was the common language throughout the Eastern Mediterranean.
 - c) The cult of Isis, Cybele, and Mithras was introduced in Greece.
 - d) Phillip II was assassinated.
7. Archaeological evidence places this major event as having occurred c. 1200.
 - a) First Olympic Games
 - b) Eruption of Thera
 - c) Trojan War
 - d) Invasion of the Dorians
8. Athens' "Golden Age", exemplified by the building of the Parthenon, was led by which statesman?
 - a) Themistocles
 - b) Pericles
 - c) Cimon
 - d) Socrates
9. In 490 the Greeks successfully defeated the Persians at which location?
 - a) Marathon
 - b) Plataea
 - c) Sardis
 - d) Mycale
10. Who unsuccessfully opposed Themistocles' proposal to build a naval fleet with the windfall from the silver mines at Laurium and was ostracized for his troubles?
 - a) Neocles
 - b) Aristides
 - c) Miltiades
 - d) Androcles
11. In 499 Aristogoras instigated this revolt.
 - a) Ionian
 - b) Pesistratid
 - c) Messenian
 - d) Corcyrian
12. In 475 this Athenian general returned from Skyros with the bones of the mythical warrior Theseus.
 - a) Xanthippus
 - b) Aristides
 - c) Pericles
 - d) Cimon

13. This Spartan king, instrumental in winning the Peloponnesian War, ended his days as a mercenary admiral for Egypt.
a) Brasidas b) Agis c) Agiselaus d) Demaratus
14. His is the first recorded ostracism in Athenian history.
a) Peisistratos b) Hipparchos c) Megacles d) Aristides
15. Which Athenian was given credit for the capture of the Spartans at Sphacteria, greatly jeopardizing their ability to continue the Peloponnesian War?
a) Demosthenes b) Tolmides c) Cleon d) Nicias
16. In 776 which of the following occurred?
a) first Messenian Revolt b) Draco's establishment of the laws c) first Olympic Games d) none of these
17. When told by the enemy to surrender his arms, he replied, "Come and get them!"
a) Dionikes b) Ephialtes c) Epaminondas d) Leonidas
18. When Alexander the Great approached this philosopher lounging in the sun and asked him if there was anything in his power he could do for him, he responded, "You can get out of the way of my sunlight."
a) Diogenes b) Plato c) Zeno d) Democritus
19. In 421 which Athenian negotiated a peace treaty with Sparta, which was meant to last 50 years but lasted only 7?
a) Nicias b) Callias c) Alcibiades d) Demosthenes
20. Which Spartan admiral lost the Battle of Arginusae?
a) Callicratides b) Lysander c) Brasidas d) Agiselaus
21. Which future Greek tragic playwright, as a sixteen year old, led the victory dance procession after the great victory at Salamis in 480?
a) Aeschylus b) Eupolis c) Euripides d) Sophocles
22. The Spartan slave class, known as the helots, was taken mostly from this conquered neighboring territory.
a) Laconia b) Argos c) Messenia d) Taygetos
23. Which exiled Greek tyrant hoped to be reinstated after a Persian victory at Marathon?
a) Cleisthenes b) Hippias c) Isagoras d) Hipparchus
24. Who led the Persian forces at Marathon?
a) Mardonius b) Hydaspes c) Artaphernes d) Hydarnes
25. Which king reputedly whipped the strait of the Bosphorus in punishment for destroying his bridge across the Hellespont?
a) Cyrus b) Darius c) Xerxes d) Artaxerxes
26. Which Greek led the repulsion of the Persians at Marathon?
a) Ephialtes b) Peisistratus c) Miltiades d) Cimon
27. The Ionian revolt ended in a Greek defeat at which battle?
a) Lade b) Sardis c) Halicarnassus d) Mytelene
28. Who reestablished himself as tyrant of Athens, ca. 560 BC, by riding in on a chariot driven by a statuesque local woman dressed up to resemble Athena?
a) Cleisthenes b) Draco c) Hippias d) Peisistratus

29. Harmodius and Aristogeiton became famous as tyrannicides after their murder of which tyrant?
 a) Cleon b) Hippias c) Cleisthenes d) Hipparchas
30. In what year did king Leonidas die, along with his 300 Spartans, at the Battle of Thermopylae?
 a) 560 b) 490 c) 480 d) 390
31. Which nephew of king Leonidas led the victorious land forces against Persia at Plataea the following year?
 a) Cleombrotus b) Pausanias c) Brasidas d) Aristodemus
32. In 371, the Battle of Leuctra signified the end of the power of which Greek city-state?
 a) Sparta b) Thebes c) Athens d) Corinth
33. Which of the following generals was **NOT** part of the Sicilian Expedition?
 a) Alcibiades b) Nicias c) Iphicrates d) Lamachus
34. In 362, The Battle of Mantinea signaled...
 a) the first invasion of Sparta from outside the Peloponnese b) the end of Athenian control of the Hellespont
 c) the end of Persian control of Greek Ionia d) the first Persian victory in the Peloponnese
35. Who was the only Spartan survivor at Thermopylae that later somewhat redeemed himself at Plataea, though he was criticized for fighting too brazenly and not in the disciplined Spartan way?
 a) Ephialtes b) Demaratus c) Leontides d) Aristodemus
36. What was "Medism"?
 a) a philosophy that questioned the existence of the gods b) an admired but criticized battle frenzy
 c) Greek sympathy or alliance with Persia d) dispassionate third party arbitration of disputes between Greek city-states
37. Which king is said to have been the founder of Athens?
 a) Cadmus b) Lycurgus c) Cecrops d) Perseus
38. Which king is said to have been the founder of Mycenae?
 a) Cadmus b) Lycurgus c) Cecrops d) Perseus
39. Which king is said to have been the founder of Sparta?
 a) Cadmus b) Lycurgus c) Cecrops d) Perseus
40. Which king is said to have been the founder of Thebes?
 a) Cadmus b) Lycurgus c) Cecrops d) Perseus
41. Which battle signaled the end of the Peloponnesian War and of Athenian naval dominance?
 a) Potidea b) Cyzicus c) Aegospotami d) Arginusae
42. The great philosopher Socrates was executed for corrupting Athenian youth in which year?
 a) 405 b) 399 c) 393 d) 387
43. A battle between Corinth and Corcyra, which Athens was compelled to enter when their Corcyrean allies began to lose, and which was a catalyst for the Peloponnesian War, occurred off the coast of which islands?
 a) Arginusae b) Aegates c) Cyclades d) Sybota
44. In 427, the inhabitants of this city were all condemned to death for their attempt to secede from the Athenian League but when a trireme was dispatched to carry out the sentence, the Athenians relented and sent a second trireme to intercept the first, which arrived just in time to deliver the news.
 a) Tenedos b) Melos c) Tanagra d) Mytilene

45. Who was responsible for the actual death of the Persian king, which left Alexander as king of Persia?
 a) Tisiphernes b) Calanus c) Bessus d) Leonnatus
46. Who, disguised as prostitutes, killed all the Spartan commanders at a symposium in 379?
 a) Thebans b) Corinthians c) Athenians d) Argives
47. Who was the Greek who guided the Persians along the secret mountain path to outflank the Spartans at Thermopylae?
 a) Hippias b) Demaratus c) Ephialtes d) Leontes
48. Which ambitious aristocrat attempted to disband the Areopagus and seize the Acropolis in 510?
 a) Cleomenes b) Cleisthenes c) Critias d) Cleon
49. Which Spartan general was killed along with the Athenian leader at Amphipolis in 422, yet was victorious?
 a) Cleombrotus b) Agiselaus c) Callicratidas d) Brasidas
50. Which Athenian general was accused of mutilating the herms on the eve of the Sicilian Expedition in 415?
 a) Nicias b) Alcibiades c) Critias d) Callias
51. The prominent member of the Thirty Tyrants, known for saying, "Change in the constitution necessarily involves bloodshed", was...
 a) Theremenes b) Cleon c) Critias d) Iphicrates
52. Solon was responsible for all of the following **EXCEPT**...
 a) minting Athens' first coinage b) expelling the Peisistratids c) creating law courts d) creating the Council of 400
53. In 444, the Athenians voted on the ostracism of Pericles and whom?
 a) Aristides b) Alcibiades c) Conon d) Thucydides
54. From 595 to 586 the First Sacred War was fought between Delphi and...
 a) Boeotia b) Argos c) Crisa d) Lerneia
55. Who was **NOT** one of the Seven Sages of Greece?
 a) Thales b) Chilon c) Aristomenes d) Solon
56. Which tyrant of Lesbos exiled the poetess Sappho because she opposed him?
 a) Pittacus b) Polycrates c) Periander d) Polydamas
57. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the terms of the Peace of Nicias?
 a) terms could be changed if Athens and Sparta agreed b) freedom of access to all national holy places
 c) Athens and Sparta each give 500 talent tribute to Delphi d) no war between Athens and Sparta for 50 years
58. Which famous Greek did Aristotle tutor?
 a) Alexander b) Pericles c) Alcibiades d) Demosthenes
59. What friend of Pericles was prosecuted for impiety for including an image of himself on the shield of Athena Parthenos?
 a) Pheidias b) Lysippus c) Ictinus d) Alcibiades
60. Who was Alexander's companion who died just a year before him?
 a) Hephaestion b) Cleitus c) Bucephalus d) Perdicas
61. How long was the sentence of ostracism at Athens?
 a) 10 years b) 20 years c) 50 years d) life

62. Whom did Alexander leave in Ecbatana to guard the Royal Treasury in 331?
 a) Perdikkas b) Parmenion c) Hephaestion d) Cleitus the Black
63. Who was the only woman to serve at the Battle of Salamis under king Xerxes?
 a) Xanthippe b) Roxanna c) Arsinoe d) Artemisia
64. Which famous general was responsible for the destruction of Sparta's myth of invincibility in 371?
 a) Alexander b) Demosthenes c) Epaminondas d) Parmenion
65. In 414 what Spartan mercenary successfully led Syracusan resistance to the Sicilian Expedition?
 a) Xanthippus b) Agiselaus c) Gylippus d) Lysander
66. Which city-state was Athens maritime archrival that served as the ostensible reason for their building a navy?
 a) Aegina b) Corinth c) Troezen d) Megara
67. Which river, where Alexander's army mutinied, marks the easternmost extent of his empire?
 a) Hydaspes b) Ganges c) Hyphasis d) Gedrosia
68. Which Spartan king incited war against the Macedonians while Alexander was in Asia?
 a) Leotyichides b) Agis c) Leontes d) Cleombrotus
69. What territory did Alexander the Great acquire after the Battle of Gaugamela?
 a) Persia b) India c) Egypt d) Arabia
70. This childhood friend of Alexander the Great stole his dead body and had it transferred to Egypt.
 a) Seleucis b) Ptolemy c) Antipater d) Parmenion

TIE-BREAKERS: Be sure to mark your answer sheet with the numbers 96 – 100.

96. Which king did Alexander defeat to gain India?
 a) Bessus b) Porus c) Jaxartes d) Aornos
97. What was the last decisive battle of the Persian Wars?
 a) Plataea b) Mycale c) Lade d) Salamis
98. Who declared it illegal to pledge one's own body as collateral for a loan?
 a) Cleisthenes b) Peisistratis c) Solon d) Draco
99. What philosopher successfully predicted total solar eclipse in 585?
 a) Anaximenes b) Heraclitus c) Thales d) Zeno
100. Who was the architect of the Parthenon?
 a) Ictinus b) Meriones c) Pheidias d) Retaxes