

2013 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY  
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS  
GREEK HISTORY TEST

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

1. Lycurgus was the mythological founder of which Greek state?  
a) Thebes                      b) Sparta                      c) Mycenae                      d) Athens
2. The period of history from c. 3000-1200 was known as the...  
a) Dark Age                      b) Iron Age                      c) Geometric Period                      d) Bronze Age
3. In 594, who introduced the first coinage and system of weights and measures to Athens?  
a) Solon                      b) Peisistratus                      c) Draco                      d) Thales
4. The first Olympic Games were held in ...  
a) 867                      b) 776                      c) 750                      d) 653
5. The Mycenaean Greeks left a record of the earliest written Greek language in a script known as...  
a) Cyclopean                      b) Linear A                      c) Cypriot                      d) Linear B
6. The period of history from c. 1150-900 was known as the...  
a) Dark Age                      b) Archaic Period                      c) Geometric Period                      d) Bronze Age
7. In which century does scholarly consensus place the writing of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*?  
a) 9<sup>th</sup>                      b) 8<sup>th</sup>                      c) 7<sup>th</sup>                      d) 6<sup>th</sup>
8. In what year did the First Messenian War begin, in which Sparta eventually enslaved their neighbors?  
a) 867                      b) 776                      c) 750                      d) 653
9. Aeschylus, arguably Athens' greatest tragedian, preferred to be remembered as having fought bravely in which battle?  
a) Argos                      b) Thermopylae                      c) Salamis                      d) Marathon
10. In 1900, who discovered the remains of a lost pre-Mycenaean civilization on Crete and named it after its mythical first king?  
a) Sir Arthur Evans                      b) Michael Ventris                      c) Heinrich Schliemann                      d) Milman Parry
11. The Persian Wars, which sparked Athens' Golden Age, were fought between which years?  
a) 751-601                      b) 653-503                      c) 499-449                      d) 454-304

12. The Peloponnesian Wars were fought between Sparta and...
- a) Messinia      b) Argos      c) Aegina      d) Athens
13. Who is quoted as saying, "I can't play the lyre but I can make a small city great."?
- a) Themistocles      b) Leonidas      c) Pericles      d) Epaminondas
14. Why did the Spartans not take part in the battle of Marathon?
- a) they had suffered an earthquake      b) they were celebrating a religious festival
- c) they were at war with the Argives      d) they had received a Delphic oracle warning them against it
15. Who led the Greek victory at the battle of Marathon?
- a) Xanthippus      b) Themistocles      c) Miltiades      d) Aristides
16. Aristagoras is responsible for instigating which conflict?
- a) Lelantine War      b) expulsion of the Alchmeionids from Athens      c) Battle of Aegospotami      d) Ionian Revolt
17. Who is responsible for locating the site of the lost city of Troy?
- a) Michael Chadwick      b) Sir Arthur Evans      c) Heinrich Schliemann      d) Francois Champolion
18. Who is responsible for introducing democracy to Athens c. 508?
- a) Solon      b) Peisistratus      c) Cleisthenes      d) Hippias
19. The naval battle at Lade marked the end of the...
- a) Ionian Revolt      b) Persian Wars      c) 1<sup>st</sup> Peloponnesian War      d) Messenian Revolt
20. A lucky strike at the silver mines of Laurium in 483 enabled Athens to build the...
- a) Long Walls of the Piraeus      b) Parthenon      c) largest Greek naval fleet      d) largest Athenian phalanx
21. Alcibiades defied Athenian expectations when, after being summoned back to Athens for religious crimes from the Sicilian Expedition, he defected to...
- a) Persia      b) Sparta      c) Syracuse      d) Macedonia
22. Who, in 462, led a democratic revolution that stripped power from the council of the Areopagus?
- a) Cimon      b) Tolmides      c) Aristides      d) Ephialtes
23. Which Spartan ex-king served as advisor to the Persian king at the battle of Thermopylae in 480?
- a) Brasidas      b) Leonidas      c) Gyllipus      d) Demaratus

24. Who led the unsuccessful Persians at Marathon?  
a) Mardonius                      b) Hydarnes                      c) Hydaspes                      d) Datis
25. The Krypteia was...  
a) the flagship of the Athenian navy    b) a secret diplomatic mission to negotiate with the Persian king Darius  
c) a covert elite Spartan homeland security force    d) the potters' quarter in Athens where Socrates often stayed
26. In 490, the Greeks defeated the Persians at...  
a) Thermopylae                      b) Plataea                      c) Salamis                      d) Marathon
27. The Persian Wars were effectively ended with a Greek naval victory at...  
a) Lade                      b) Artemisium                      c) Mycale                      d) Plataea
28. The Persian Wars were officially concluded with a peace treaty negotiated by king Artaxerxes and...  
a) Nicias                      b) Cimon                      c) Callias                      d) Tolmides
29. The First Peloponnesian War was fought between which years?  
a) 499-449                      b) 459-446                      c) 440-433                      d) 397-371
30. In the same year construction began on the Parthenon, an Athenian defeat at Coronea signaled all of the following EXCEPT...  
a) the Thirty Years' Peace with Sparta    b) the end of Athenian control of the grain route of the Bosphorus  
c) the end of Athens' aspiration to an empire on land    d) the death of Tolmides
31. Who is widely considered to be the helmsman who steered Athens to, and through, its so-called Golden Age?  
a) Pericles                      b) Socrates                      c) Themistocles                      d) Peisistratus
32. In 477, which of the following occurred?  
a) king Xerxes died                      b) the Delian League was established                      c) Themistocles was ostracized  
d) Cimon returned the bones of Theseus to Athens
33. Where did Gyllipus, a brilliant Spartan commander, defeat the Athenians?  
a) Potidaea                      b) Aegospotami                      c) Syracuse                      d) Arginusae Islands
34. How did Pericles die?  
a) in battle                      b) plague                      c) assassinated                      d) old age

35. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Peloponnesian War was fought between which years?  
 a) 459-446                      b) 440-433                      c) 431-404                      d) 397-371
36. Between the years 340-322, with whom did Athens have a series of wars?  
 a) the former allies of the Aegean Islands                      b) Persia                      c) Samos                      d) Macedonia
37. Alexander the Great's childhood tutor was...  
 a) Demosthenes                      b) Isocrates                      c) Aristotle                      d) Aspasia
38. Who of the following Greeks did NOT become an ally and advisor to the Persians?  
 a) Aristides                      b) Demaratus                      c) Themistocles                      d) Hippias
39. In which battle did the "Wooden Wall" prophesied by the Delphic Oracle win the day?  
 a) Sardis                      b) Granicus River                      c) Salamis                      d) Tyre
40. Sparta was defeated at Caeronea in 338, forever ending the mystery of their invincibility, by the strategy of...  
 a) Alexander                      b) Antipater                      c) Cleon                      d) Epaminondas
41. Alexander the Great died in Babylon at age 33 in the year...  
 a) 316                      b) 320                      c) 323                      d) 330
42. In the 16<sup>th</sup> year of the Peloponnesian War, Athens seized this island, killing all males and enslaving all women and children for refusing to ally themselves with Athens.  
 a) Samos                      b) Melos                      c) Chios                      d) Imbros
43. The Peloponnesian War ended with a Spartan victory at \_\_\_\_\_ under admiral \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Aegospotami/Lysander                      b) Arginusae Islands/Callicratidas  
 c) Arginusae Islands/Thrasyllus                      d) Aegospotami/Callicratidas
44. In which year did Philip II become king of Macedonia?  
 a) 399                      b) 369                      c) 359                      d) 342
45. Alexander claimed the kingdom of India after which battle?  
 a) Hydaspes                      b) Issus                      c) Pasargadae                      d) Sogdiana
45. After his father's assassination, Alexander II (the Great) became king of Macedonia in which year?  
 a) 346                      b) 338                      c) 336                      d) 334

46. Harmodius and Aristogeiton became famous as tyrannicides after their murder of which tyrant?  
a) Cleon                      b) Hippias                      c) Cleisthenes                      d) Hipparchas
47. Whose life did the philosopher Socrates save at the battle of Potidaea?  
a) Alcibiades                      b) Pericles                      c) Sophocles                      d) Phormio
48. The Sicilian Expedition ended in the complete humiliation of Athens in which year?  
a) 422                      b) 419                      c) 413                      d) 410
49. In about 520, Isagoras appealed to this Spartan king to aid him in his rivalry with Cleisthenes for control of Athens.  
a) Demaratus                      b) Leotychides                      c) Nikandros                      d) Cleomenes
50. Which nephew of king Leonidas led the victorious land forces against Persia at Plataea in 479?  
a) Cleombrotus                      b) Pausanias                      c) Brasidas                      d) Aristodemus
51. Which Persian king was defeated at the Battle of Marathon?  
a) Cyrus II                      b) Artaxerxes I                      c) Xerxes II                      d) Darius I
52. Which Persian king did Alexander defeat to claim the Persian Empire?  
a) Bardiya                      b) Darius III                      c) Artaxerxes IV                      d) Cambyses II
53. Which Persian king oversaw the annihilation of the 300 Spartans at Thermopylae?  
a) Darius I                      b) Xerxes I                      c) Darius II                      d) Xerxes II
54. Which Persian king was ruling at the time the Spartans won the Peloponnesian War thanks to Persian money?  
a) Artaxerxes I                      b) Xerxes II                      c) Darius II                      d) Artaxerxes II
55. To whom did the Molossian princess Olympias give birth?  
a) Leonidas                      b) Phillip II                      c) Alexander the Great                      d) Alcibiades
56. In 380, Isocrates of Athens wrote the *Panegyricus*, which urged...  
a) Greece to attack Persia under Athenian and Spartan leadership    b) the Attic peninsula to unite against Phillip II  
c) Athens to rebuild its navy to defeat Sparta    d) Athens to rebuild the Long Walls
57. Which naval commander was NOT involved in the Sicilian Expedition?  
a) Nicias                      b) Thrasybulus                      c) Lamachus                      d) Alcibiades
58. Which battle did Thucydides lose which ironically, thanks to his subsequent exile, allowed him to write his famous history of the Peloponnesian War?  
a) Aegospotami                      b) Cyzicus                      c) Amphipolis                      d) Arginusae Islands

59. At which battle did the Persian king abandon his wife, daughters, and mother for Alexander to capture?  
 a) Granicus                      b) Issus                      c) Hydaspes                      d) Gaugamela
60. Which race is said to be the founder of the Spartans?  
 a) Pelasgians                      b) Dorians                      c) Ionians                      d) Scythians
61. Who overthrew the tyrant Hippias of Athens in 510?  
 a) Cleisthenes                      b) Cleon                      c) Peisistratus                      d) Cleomenes
62. What was the "Sacred Band"?  
 a) the gold leaf wrapping of the "omphalos" at Delphi                      b) a conspiracy of aristocrats that ousted the 30 tyrants at Athens  
 c) an elite corps of homosexual Theban warriors                      d) a special Spartan embassy to Delphi
63. In the early 380's, this Spartan Nauarch was responsible for wresting control of the Hellespont from Athens and making Sparta the primary Greek ally of Persia.  
 a) Agiselaus                      b) Antalchidas                      c) Agesipolis                      d) Cleombrotus
64. To whom did the Delphic Oracle pronounce the fateful words, "If you attack the Medes, you will destroy a mighty empire"?  
 a) Lycurgus                      b) Solon                      c) Darius                      d) Croesus
65. 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
66. 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) Aristodamus
67. 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
68. In a drunken fit, Alexander ran this trusted old comrade through with a spear for insinuating that his currently successful army was largely due to his father Phillip's efforts.  
 a) Cleitus                      b) Perdicas                      c) Antipater                      d) Parmenion

69. Aspasia was rumored to be the woman behind the successful policies of whom?  
a) Socrates                      b) Alexander                      c) Pericles                      d) Peisistratus
70. Who was Alexander the Great's official biographer whom he eventually executed for treason?  
a) Callisthenes                      b) Coenus                      c) Craterus                      d) Calas

## TIE-BREAKERS

96. 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
97. At which battle was Mardonius the losing general?  
a) Plataea                      b) Sphacteria                      c) Cyzicus                      d) Chaeronea
98. Who was the first Athenian in history to be ostracized?  
a) Xanthippus                      b) Hipparchus                      c) Megacles                      d) Aristides
99. Which philosopher successfully predicted a total solar eclipse in 585?  
a) Zeno                      b) Anaximander                      c) Anaximenes                      d) Thales
100. 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