**CONTEST CODE: 13**

2018 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

**GREEK HISTORY TEST**

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

1. Heinrich Schliemann discovered, at the modern Turkish town of Hissarlick, the remains of

a) Mycenae b) Troy c) Atlantis d) Knossos

2. Homer's epics were most likely written during this period.

a) Geometric b) Orientalizing c) Archaic d) Classical

3. This major event occurred in 776 BC.

a) the first Olympic games b) the Trojan War c) the Messenian Revolt d) the eruption of Thera

4. What is the proper chronological order of the following periods of Greek History?

a) Archaic Age, Heroic Age, Early Bronze Age, Dark Age, Hellenistic Age, Classical Age

b) Dark Age, Early Bronze Age, Classical Age, Heroic Age, Archaic Age, Hellenistic Age

c) Heroic Age, Dark Age, Early Bronze Age, Archaic Age, Classical Age, Hellenistic Age

d) Early Bronze Age, Heroic Age, Dark Age, Archaic Age, Classical Age, Hellenistic Age

5. Sir Arthur Evans was the first to excavate the capitol of this civilzation.

a) Hittite b) Mycenaean c) Pelasgian d) Minoan

6. Who of the following was NOT part of Athens' “Golden Age”?

a) Aeschylus b) Pericles c) Solon d) Ictinus

7. Who led the Spartan forces at Thermopylae in 480 BC?

a) Agiselaus b) Demaratus c) Leonidas d) Pausanias

8. Who convinced the Athenians to invest a windfall from the silver mines at Laurium in a new navy, which became

the reason for their victory over the Persians and eventual domination of the Mediterranean Sea?

a) Themostocles b) Aristides c) Miltiades d) Pericles

9. Who was reputed to have given a particularly severe system of laws to the Athenians?

a) Lycurgus b) Draco c) Solon d) Cylon

10. This major event occurred around 1200 BC.

a) the first Olympic games b) the Trojan War c) the Messenian Revolt d) the eruption of Thera

11. Which civilization used the script known as Linear B?

a) Hittite b) Mycenaean c) Phoenician d) Minoan

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12. In what year was the trial and death of Socrates?

a) 377 BC b) 388 BC c) 399 BC d) 411 BC

13. Hipparchus was the first Athenian in history to

a) institute democracy b) oppose the Persians c) be ostracized d) speak at the Areopagus

14. In 499, Aristagoras instigated a revolt, which pitted \_\_\_\_\_ against \_\_\_\_\_.

a) the helots/the Spartans b) Athens/Sparta c) Greece/Persia d) Macedonia/Sparta

15. In 421, with whom did Nicias negotiate a peace treaty, which was meant to last 50 years but lasted only 7?

a) Persia b) Sparta c) Corcyra d) Miletus

16. Which of the following bodies was NOT part of the Spartan government?

a) gerousia b) ecclesia c) krypteia d) ephorate

17. What did the Battle of Aegospotami signal?

a) the end of Persian dominance in the Aegean b) the beginning of Macedonian dominance in Greece

c) the end of Athenian dominance in Greece d) the end of Spartan dominance in Greece

18. Ephialtes was responsible for

a) delivering the news to the Athenians of their victory over the Persians at Marathon

b) delivering the news to Themistocles of the Persian fleet's position at the Battle of Salamis

c) revealing to the Persians a secret footpath to outflank the Spartans at Thermopylae

d) advising the Persians on the various tendencies of the different Greek city-states

19. Brasidas was the victorious Spartan general, and was also killed, at this battle.

a) Potidaea b) Aegospotomai c) Cyzicus d) Amphipolis

20. Which general and friend of his father did Alexander kill in a fit of drunken rage?

a) Parmenio b) Cleitus the Black c) Harpalus d) Harmodius

21. What was Artemisia's claim to fame?

a) only female admiral in Xerxes' fleet b) heiress of the Bactrian empire

c) most intelligent woman in Athens d) model for Lysippus's statue of Aphrodite

22. Epaminondas was famous for

a) negotiating the surrender of Athens b) assassinating Phillip II

c) destroying the myth of Spartan invincibility d) stealing Alexander's dead body

23. The epitaph attributed to Simonides “Go tell the Spartans, stranger passing by, that here, obeying her laws, we

lie” refers to the Spartan dead at

a) Plataea b) Thermopylae c) Salamis d) Marathon

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24. What is the correct chronological order for the following naval battles?

a) Mycale, Lade, Salamis, Artemisium b) Salamis, Lade, Mycale, Artemisium

c) Lade, Artemisium, Salamis, Mycale d) Artemisium, Lade, Salamis, Mycale

25. Where did Alexander's army mutiny, forcing him to end his eastward expansion?

a) Nysa b) Hydaspes River c) Soghdian Rock d) Hyphasis River

26. Who was Themistocles's political arch rival in the period leading up to the Persian War?

a) Aristides b) Cimon c) Xanthippus d) Phrynicus

27. The Corinthian dictator who seized power from the aristocratic Bacchiads in 657 was

a) Cypselus b) Agesilaus c) Aratus d) Periander

28. At which battle did Alexander's horse die, for which he named a city, Bucephalia?

a) Nysa b) Gaugamela c) Hydaspes d) Persepolis

29. Who was the Athenian general credited with the victory at Marathon?

a) Themistocles b) Miltiades c) Aristides d) Agathocles

30. Which exiled Greek tyrant served as advisor to Persia and hoped to be reinstated after victory at Marathon?

a) Cleisthenes b) Hippias c) Isagoras d) Hipparchus

31. Where did Alexander the Great fight his first battle against the Persians that opened up Asia Minor for conquest?

a) Granicus River b) Hydaspes River c) Tigris River d) Hyphasis River

32. What nephew of Leonidas defeated the Persians in the final land battle of the Persian Wars at Plataea?

a) Lysander b) Agis c) Pausanias d) Dionikes

33. The Long Walls of Athens were built during the

a) Sacred Wars b) Ionian Revolt c) Peloponnesian War d) Persian Wars

34. As a sixteen year old boy, the future tragic playwright Sophocles led the procession to celebrate this victory.

a) Marathon b) Salamis c) Mycale d) Sphacteria

35. Who secured a peace treaty with Artaxerxes in 449, thus officially ending the Persian Wars?

a) Nicias b) Themistocles c) Critias d) Callias

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36. Artaphernes led the Persian forces at which battle?

a) Marathon b) Thermopylae c) Plataea d) Eion

37. Which of the following is true of Aristodemus of Sparta?

a) He was starved to death for conspiring with Alcibiades and the Persians.

b) He was eviscerated by a fox he was hiding in his cloak.

c) He was one of two survivors at the battle of Thermopylae.

d) He was scourged to death for stealing from the Delphic Oracle in the Sacred Wars.

38. Who was the Spartan leader who defeated the Athenians in the Sicilian Expedition?

a) Leonidas b) Gylippus c) Brasidas d) Agis

39. Which of the following is NOT true of the 'Sacred Band'?

a) It was composed of pairs of homosexual lovers. b) It was an elite and respected fighting unit.

c) It was destroyed by Phillip II at Chaeronea. d) It was modeled on the elite Persian 'Immortals'.

40. Alexander the Great's wife, Roxanna, was from

a) Macedonia b) Bactria c) Babylonia d) India

41. What caused the Spartans to arrive late and miss the Battle of Marathon?

a) the death of the king b) a festival to Apollo c) the plague d) a helot uprising

42. Who advised the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius on ruling properly?

a) Plato b) Pythagoras c) Archimides d) Aristotle

43. Which of the following is NOT true of Parmenion?

a) He was top general for both Phillip II and Alexander.

b) He was killed by his own son on Alexander's orders.

c) He was stationed at Ecbatana to guard the Royal Treasury.

d) He executed his relative who opposed Alexander's rule.

44. Which of the leaders of this Sicilian expedition later defected to the Spartans and actually helped them in their

struggles against Athens?

a) Alcibiades b) Nicias c) Aristides d) Lamachus

45. Mardonius led the Persian forces at which battle?

a) Marathon b) Salamis c) Plataea d) Sybota

46. Which city in Northern Greece was besieged by Athens (with Socrates himself in the ranks) before the outbreak of

the Second Peloponnesian war?

a) Epidamnus b) Corcyra c) Amphipolis d) Potidaea

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47. What was Alexander's first battle in Asia Minor against the Persian king?

a) Granicus River b) Gaugamela c) Issus River d) Tyre

48. Who murdered Darius and styled himself as the next king of Persia, to Alexander's great frustration?

a) Tisiphernes b) Spitamenes c) Oxyartes d) Bessus

49. In 377, the Second Maritime League was established to defend Greek cities primarily from

a) Persia b) Macedonia c) Egypt d) Sparta

50. Aristotle established his Lyceum in Athens the same year Alexander, his one-time pupil, succeeded to the throne

of Macedonia, which was

a) 349 b) 338 c) 335 d) 330

51. What future historian was exiled after failing to save his comrades at Amphipolis?

a) Thucydides b) Xenophon c) Herodotus d) Cleon

52. The First Sacred War was conducted by the Amphyctionic League against

a) Phocis b) Krissa c) Megara d) Boeotia

53. The plague of 430 was responsible for the death of this prominent Athenian.

a) Themistocles b) Plato c) Pericles d) Sophocles

54. Which Spartan general commanded the troops that built the Isthmian Wall to keep Persian forces out of the

Peloponnese and was also the father of Pausanias?

a) Cleombrotus b) Anaxandridas c) Leonidas d) Nicomedes

55. The Delian League was first established as a defense against

a) Sparta b) Macedonia c) Persia d) Sicily

56. Which defeat heralded the end of Sparta's myth of invincibility?

a) Chaeronea b) Leuctra c) Elatea d) Mantinea

57. Which island suffered the execution of all its men and the sale of its women and children into slavery in 416 for

refusing to join the Athenian alliance?

a) Mytilene b) Corcyra c) Melos d) Megara

58. Who withdrew from the Peloponnesian League to side with Athens, touching off the Peloponnesian War?

a) Corcyra b) Corinth c) Aegina d) Megara

59. At which battle did Alexander capture Darius's wife, mother, and children while the king escaped?

a) Granicus River b) Gaugamela c) Issus d) Hyphasis River

60. Who led an expedition of Ten Thousand to combat Artaxerxes II but lost, confirming his kingship?

a) Thrasyllus b) Xenophon c) Conon d) Thasybulus

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61. In 408, Alcibiades captured this city, the funds from which financed the completion of the Erechthium.

a) Cyzicus b) Ephesus c) Myteline d) Byzantium

62. In what year did Alexander the Great mysteriously die?

a) 356 b) 347 c) 332 d) 323

63. Who stole Alexander's dead body and had it interred at Memphis, Egypt?

a) Seleucus b) Antigonus c) Ptolemy d) Cassandros

64. What tyrant of Samos was advised by his ally, the king of Egypt, to throw his most prized possession, a ring, into

the sea, which he did, only to have it returned to him in the belly of a fish caught and presented to him as a gift?

a) Periander b) Polycrates c) Aristratus d) Thrasybulus

65. Who was responsible for forming the Athenians into ten tribes from the traditional four?

a) Solon b) Peisistratus c) Cleisthenes d) Hipparchus

66. Who is the founder of the Spartan military society?

a) Lycurgus b) Lysander c) Charilaus d) Peisander

67. Herodotus is famous for his account of the

a) Sacred Wars b) Persian Wars c) Peloponnesian Wars d) Macedonian Wars

68. In what year did the Peloponnesian War begin?

a) 519 b) 431 c) 412 d) 323

69. Who of the following was NOT one of the Seven Sages?

a) Thales b) Chilon c) Pittacus d) Cleon

70. 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

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**TIE-BREAKERS**

96. In 429, Phormio won a great naval victory at

a) Naupactus b) Patras c) Corcyra d) Megara

97. Who is credited with the creation of the Athenian Council of 400?

a) Critias b) Peisistratus c) Solon d) Thrasylus

98. Who is credited with predicting the solar eclipse of 585?

a) Cilon b) Anaxagoras c) Heraclitus d) Thales

99. Where would the inscription Gnothi seauton (“Know Thyself”) be found?

a) Delphi b) Athens c) Sparta d) Persepolis

100. Who enacted a law stating that crimes committed in a fir of drunkenness should be punished doubly?

a) Solon b) Pittacus c) Chilon d) Cleobulus

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