

**SACS AREA B CONVENTION 2005  
GREEK HISTORY TEST**

**Directions: Choose the best answer of the choices below. All dates are B.C.**

1. Which Aegean culture dominated the Aegean basin between 1600 and 1400?  
a) Phoenicians    b) Myceneans    c) Dorians    d) Minoans
2. About what year did the so-called "Dark Ages" of Greece begin?  
a) 700    b) 900    c) 1200    d) 1400
3. What archaeologist is credited with the discovery of Troy?  
a) Michael Chadwick    b) Arthur Evans    c) George Grote    d) Heinrich Schliemann
4. During the 7<sup>th</sup> century, in what territory were coins first minted?  
a) Mycenae    b) Lydia    c) Ephesus    d) Thrace
5. Who first established written laws in Athens?  
a) Draco    b) Cleisthenes    c) Solon    d) Pericles
6. The First Sacred War (595-586) occurred between Delphi and whom?  
a) Nemea    b) Boeotia    c) Crisa    d) Dodona
7. In what year were the Olympics established?  
a) 776    b) 605    c) 800    d) 393
8. Which lawgiver forbade a creditor's acceptance of a debtor's body as collateral?  
a) Draco    b) Cleisthenes    c) Solon    d) Pericles
9. Harmodius and Aristogeiton murdered which evil tyrant?  
a) Hippias    b) Pesistratus    c) Hipparchus    d) Psammetichus
10. In 447, which architect began building the Parthenon?  
a) Pheidias    b) Ictinus    c) Hippias    d) Lyssipus
11. What famous poet fought at the Battle of Salamis in 483?  
a) Euripides    b) Sophocles    c) Pindar    d) Aeschylus
12. Athens lost the Peloponessian War to whom?  
a) Sparta    b) Persia    c) Thrace    d) Rome
13. What fateful land battle occurred between the Greeks and Persians in 480?  
a) Thermopylae    b) Plataea    c) Marathon    d) Salamis
14. In 499, Athens ceased its alliance with Persia because of whose demands?  
a) Xerxes    b) Artaphernes    c) Mardonius    d) Darius
15. In 405, which Spartan commander defeated the Athenians at Aegospotami?  
a) Cleomenes    b) Lycurgus    c) Leonides    d) Lysander

16. In what century do many scholars believe that the Iliad was written down?  
a) 12<sup>th</sup>      b) 6<sup>th</sup>      c) 7<sup>th</sup>      d) 10<sup>th</sup>
17. Whose invasion marked the end of Mycenaean dominance and the beginning of the Dark Ages?  
a) Ionians      b) Thracians      c) Dorians      d) Celts
18. Which member of the Delian League revolted after the transfer of the treasury in 454?  
a) Miletus      b) Corinth      c) Thasos      d) Boeotia
19. In 421, which Greek general opposed the Peace of Nicias in favor of an alliance with Argos?  
a) Thucydides      b) Alcibiades      c) Pericles      d) Aristarchus
20. In 388, who founded the first European “university” in Athens?  
a) Aristotle      b) Pythagoras      c) Demosthenes      d) Plato
21. What was the name given to Sparta’s allies, which literally meant, “dweller’s around”?  
a) perioikoi      b) helots      c) eupatriadai      d) georgoi
22. Who was the great Spartan general who secured Sparta’s victory in the Corinthian War?  
a) Lysander      b) Agesilaus      c) Pausanias      d) Peisander
23. Where did Alexander the Great die?  
a) Judaea      b) Egypt      c) Babylon      d) Macedonia
24. Which young tyrant did Plato unsuccessfully try to cultivate into his ideal of the “philosopher-king”?  
a) Dionysius      b) Alcibiades      c) Thrasibulus      d) Epaminondas
25. For whom did Alexander name the city of Bucephalus?  
a) his son      b) his brother      c) his lover      d) his horse
26. In 464, what event precipitated a slave revolt in Sparta?  
a) famine      b) Athenian attack      c) earthquake      d) trade embargo
27. What was “Medism”?  
a) indecisiveness in battle      b) sympathy with Persia      c) drunken debauchery      d) political bribery
28. At which battle did Alexander finally defeat the Persian Empire, capturing the Royal Family?  
a) Issus      b) Hydaspes      c) Gaugamela      d) Granicus
29. What friend of Pericles was prosecuted for impiety, allegedly including a likeness of himself on the shield of the Athena Parthenos?  
a) Ictinus      b) Alcibiades      c) Lysippus      d) Pheidias
30. Aristotle was the tutor of which great commander?  
a) Pericles      b) Alexander      c) Leonides      d) Agesilaus
31. What is the traditional date for the destruction of Troy?  
a) 1310      b) 800      c) 1190      d) 1220

32. To which other city did the Long Walls connect Athens?  
a) Eleusis    b) Piraeus    c) Plataea    d) Salamis
33. By which Greek city-state was the Sicilian colony of Syracuse established?  
a) Thebes    b) Athens    c) Pylos    d) Corinth
34. In 490, the Persian navy was guided to Marathon by an exiled Greek who was the son of...  
a) Themistocles    b) Cleisthenes    c) Pisistratus    d) Pausanias
35. What is the correct chronological order for the following Athenian leaders?  
a) Cimon, Themistocles, Ephialtes, Pericles    b) Themistocles, Cimon, Pericles, Ephialtes  
c) Cimon, Ephialtes, Themistocles, Pericles    d) Cimon, Themistocles, Pericles, Ephialtes
36. Which lawgiver has been called the father of Athenian democracy?  
a) Cleisthenes    b) Draco    c) Solon    d) Pisistratus
37. What "companion" of Pericles was said to be at least as intelligent and eloquent as he?  
a) Roxanne    b) Xanthippa    c) Euricleia    d) Aspasia
38. Which Greek city-state was ruled by two kings at once?  
a) Sparta    b) Corinth    c) Thebes    d) Argos
39. Which of the following was NOT one of the terms of the Peace of Nicias?  
a) no war between Athens and Sparta for 50 years    b) freedom of access to all national shrines  
c) terms could be changed if Athens and Sparta agreed    d) a shared tribute of 1000 talents to Delphi
40. Which Athenian leader led the Greeks to victory at Marathon?  
a) Themistocles    b) Pausanias    c) Miltiades    d) Mardonius
41. Who ran 140 miles in a day to bring a request for help at Marathon to Sparta, only to be denied until the completion of an impending religious festival?  
a) Cleomines    b) Philippides    c) Myron    d) Demaratus
42. Which of the following was also known as "the Lacedaemonians and their allies"?  
a) Delian League    b) Boeotian League    c) Peloponnesian League    d) Corinthian League
43. With what was the Amphyctionic Council associated?  
a) Delphic Oracle    b) Hellespont    c) Eleusinian Mysteries    d) Olympic games
44. What Athenian orator issued a series of speeches deriding King Phillip of Macedon?  
a) Lysias    b) Isocrates    c) Gorgias    d) Demosthenes
45. In 546, the encroachment of Persia on Greece began with Cyrus's defeat of which Lydian king?  
a) Mithridates    b) Croesus    c) Polycrates    d) Pittacus
46. The Greek alphabet first appeared in which age?  
a) Dark Age    b) Periclean Age    c) Stone Age    d) Mycenaean Age
47. In 479, which Spartan commander led the Greeks to victory at Plataea?  
a) Thucydides    b) Xenophon    c) Herodotus    d) Pausanias

48. Who was the most vehement and outspoken leader of the Thirty Tyrants?  
a) Eratosthenes    b) Theramenes    c) Critias    d) Anytus
49. What was the capitol city of the Minoan civilization?  
a) Argos    b) Pylos    c) Knossos    d) Chios
50. The first ostracism in Athens is said to have been authored by whom?  
a) Pesistratus    b) Cleisthenes    c) Draco    d) Hipparchus
51. Which of the following did NOT occur at Athens in 411?  
a) Council of 400 deposed    b) Alcibiades made general    c) Rule of 5000 instituted    d) trial of Socrates
52. Who was Roxane's husband?  
a) Alexander    b) Phillip    c) Pericles    d) Darius
53. Led by a Greek traitor, who commanded the Persian force that followed a hidden mountain path and outflanked the Spartans at Thermopylae?  
a) Mardonius    b) Cyrus    c) Hydarnes    d) Darius
54. Who oversaw the completion of the building of the Long Walls?  
a) Cleon    b) Pericles    c) Ephialtes    d) Cimon
55. In what order did these Persian kings attack the Greek cities of Ionia?  
a) Cyrus I, Xerxes, Darius I    b) Darius I, Cyrus I, Xerxes  
c) Cyrus I, Darius I, Xerxes    d) Darius I, Xerxes, Cyrus I
56. What Athenian admiral ended his career in disgrace and was exiled, seeking asylum in Persia in 465?  
a) Alcibiades    b) Thucydides    c) Themistocles    d) Lysander
57. The Athenian Alliance was originally established as a defense against whom?  
a) Sparta    b) Thebes    c) Corinth    d) Persia
58. Which member of the Athenian Alliance seceded in 465, but was recaptured and subjugated as a warning to other members?  
a) Samos    b) Delos    c) Melos    d) Thasos
59. What Ionian city did the Persians destroy in 494, as an example to others, thus ending the Ionian Revolt?  
a) Halicarnassus    b) Mitylene    c) Miletus    d) Ephesus
60. Which tyrant exiled the poetess Sappho because she opposed him?  
a) Periander    b) Pittacus    c) Polycrates    d) Phrynichus
61. In 404, what Spartan puppet government was installed at Athens?  
a) The Sacred Band    b) the Council of 400    c) The Thirty Tyrants    d) The Bouleterion
62. Which Greek city-state refused to sign the treaty of the Peace of Callias in 371?  
a) Thebes    b) Corinth    c) Sparta    d) Argos
63. Which commander, though killed in the fighting, won the battle of Amphipolis in 422?  
a) Nicias    b) Cleon    c) Damocles    d) Brasidas

64. Which exiled Spartan king served as advisor to the Persians at the Battle of Thermopylae?  
a) Ageselaus    b) Lysander    c) Leonidas    d) Demaratus
65. Whom did the Greeks defeat at the battle of Himera in 480?  
a) Persians    b) Romans    c) Chalcydians    d) Carthaginians
66. Which naval commander of the Delian League captured Thasos and returned the bones of Theseus to Athens?  
a) Cimon    b) Aristides    c) Themistocles    d) Pausanias
67. Which Spartan king expelled the tyrant Hippias from Athens but later committed suicide after being exposed in a plot to depose his co-king?  
a) Anaxandridas    b) Ariston    c) Anaxander    d) Cleomines
68. Who was NOT one of the Seven Sages of Greece?  
a) Chilon    b) Aristomenes    c) Thales    d) Solon
69. After the ostracism of which man, did the Athenians see best to discontinue the practice?  
a) Xanthippus    b) Themistocles    c) Hyperbolus    d) Cimon
70. What legendary leader of the Greek army at Troy was Helen's brother-in-law?  
a) Odysseus    b) Agamemnon    c) Achilles    d) Menelaus

**TIE-BREAKERS** – Please note that the tie breaker numbers are DIFFERENT. On your answer sheet, use the corresponding numbers (96-100). These answers will only be scored in the event of a tie.

96. Who, disguised as courtesans, assassinated the Theban archons at a symposium in 379?  
a) Athenians    b) Thebans    c) Spartans    d) Messenians
97. Which philosopher successfully predicted a solar eclipse in the early 6<sup>th</sup> century?  
a) Anaxagoras    b) Xeno    c) Thales    d) Anaximander
98. Which Ionian tyrant was lured to Magnesia ad Meandram on the pretext of a plot against Darius I but then assassinated, most likely out of jealousy, by a Persian satrap?  
a) Polycrates    b) Pittacus    c) Croesus    d) Gyges
99. Where did the great poet Aeschylus die; legend has it that an eagle dropped a turtle (intending to smash it to get at its meat) on his bald head, mistaking it for a rock.  
a) Athens    b) Thebes    c) Ithaca    d) Sicily
100. How old was Alexander the Great when he became king of Macedonia?  
a) 16    b) 18    c) 20    d) 25