2022 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

GREEK HISTORY TEST

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

1. The Corinthian ruler who began his reign in 620 and saw Corinth reach the peak of its prosperity and power was

 a) Periander b) Pheidon c) Cleisthenes d) Cypselus

1. The famous Greek runner who informed the Athenians of the Greek victory against the Persians at the battle of Marathon in 490 was

a) Mardones b) Miltiades c) Philippides d) Callimachus

1. During the latter stages of the Third Sacred War, which orator became outspoken in favor of uniting Greece under Macedonia’s increasing power?

a) Lysias b) Isocrates c) Antiphon d) Demosthenes

1. At the age of 33, Alexander became ill and died in

 a) Babylon b) Persepolis c) Tyre d) Thebes

1. The Delian League was founded and led in 477 by

 a) Sparta b) Athens c) Boeotia d) Phocis

1. Hipparchus, the Athenian politician and rival to Cleisthenes, was famous for

 a) being the first to be exiled by ostracism b) developing and introducing the trireme warship

c) overthrowing the oligarchy of Aegina d) introducing the Athenians to horseback archery techniques

1. During Sparta’s war against the Tegeans it is said that the Spartans learned from the Delphic oracle that the bones of which Greek hero were buried in Tegea?

 a) Theseus b) Orestes c) Menelaus d) Ajax

1. The Pythian games at Delphi were established to honor which deity?

 a) Dionysus b) Ares c) Apollo d) Poseidon

1. The Bacchiads ruled which Dorian city after the fall of its monarchy?

 a) Cumae b) Syracuse c) Tarentum d) Corinth

1. Which philosopher was sentenced to death by poison for atheism and corrupting the youth?

a) Epicurus b) Aristotle c) Plato d) Socrates

1. Which Athenian archon established a wide variety of financial reforms with the first being the cancelation of enslavement for debt?

a) Pisistratus b) Solon c) Miltiades d) Damasias

1. Which Attic *genos* is considered to be the Greek equivalent of the Julian *gens* of Rome in social significance?

a) Eumolpidai b) Peisistratids c) Demotionids d) Alcmaeonids

1. According to Messenian legend, the hero Aristodemus saves the city during the First Messenian War against the Spartans by

a) offering his daughter as a sacrifice b) single-handedly taking down a Spartan phalanx

c) giving himself over to be enslaved d) deceiving the Spartan king with a forged treaty

1. The Greek Dark Age is so named due to the lack of

a) oil lamps found by archeologists b) military successes by city-states against enemies

c) textual sources to support archeological finds d) technological advancements because of religious fanaticism

1. Which Greek author fought in the Greco-Persian Wars at both the battles of Marathon and Salamis

a) Aeschylus b) Aristophanes c) Sophocles d) Hesiod

1. Which Greek philosopher saved the life of Alcibiades during the battle of Delium

 a) Anaxagoras b) Xenophon c) Socrates d) Parmenides

1. Alexander’s success in war and desire for the Greeks to acknowledge him as a god of his own right almost certainly led him to believe that he was the son of

a) Dionysus b) Zeus c) Ares d) Apollo

1. The March of the Ten Thousand, in which 10,000 Greek mercenaries hired by Cyrus the Younger attempted to escape Persia after his death, was led by

a) Conon b) Lysander c) Xenophon d) Callistratus

1. The Peloponnesian War was fought between which two Greek city states?

a) Corinth & Corcyra b) Aegina & Rhodes

c) Athens & Sparta d) Syracuse & Thebes

1. The term ‘Archaic Age’, used to refer to the period between 750 and 500, stems from the observations of scholars concerning Greek

a) sociological developments b)art history

c) military advancement d) political structures

1. After having an alternate route to their location revealed by a local Greek man, the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 resulted in a resounding defeat for the

a) Spartans b) Athenians c) Persians d) Carthaginians

1. The Arcadian League first united in 370 as part of an effort to further subdue the waning power of

a) Thebes b) Persia c) Athens d) Sparta

1. Who was the one and only enemy to defeat Philip II?

a) Cyrus b) Onomarchus c) Darius III d) Epaminondas

1. The northern Greek city-states, including Thebes, immediately surrendered due to the size of the Persian forces during an invasion led by

a) Darius the Great b) Datis c) Xerxes d) Ephialtes

1. Athens became the greatest sea-power in Greece after the development of which military technology?

a) embolon b) trireme c) bireme d) pentaconter

1. The finances of the Delian League were kept by which Athenian, known as “The Just”?

a) Aristides b) Cimon c) Themistocles d) Pericles

1. The battle of Cyzicus in 410 led to re-establishment of which form of government in Athens?

a) democracy b) oligarcy c) tyranny d) aristocracy

1. The March of the Ten Thousand in 401 was later recorded by a surviving soldier in a literary work called

a) *Anabasis*  b) *Historiae* c) *Iliad* d) *History of the Peloponnesian War*

1. Athens’ exhausted treasury led to the establishment of the Peace of Philocrates between Athens and

a) Phocis b) Thebes c) Macedonia d) Sparta

1. After an Athenian defeat at the hands of Sparta in 404, Sparta established an oligarchy referred to as the

a) Long Walls b) Thirty Tyrants c) Boule d) Seven Against Thebes

1. The Spartan political body composed of 30 noblemen and kings over the age of 60 was called the

a) Ecclesia b) Gerousia c) Ephor d) Apella

1. Hellenic history is said to begin in 776 coinciding with the

a) establishment of Athenian democracy b) birth of Alexander the Great

c) development of the hoplite phalanx d) celebration of the first Olympics

1. The Greek political leader from whose name we derived a term used to describe excessively harsh or severe application of the law was

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

1. Which Persian leader died at the hands of his general, Bessus, leaving Alexander as king of Persia?

a) Xerxes b) Cambyses II c) Cyrus d) Darius III

1. Around the 700s, the Greek colony of Lydia revolutionized commerce by being the first to invent

a) coinage b) a barter economy c) sales taxation d) weight-based currency exchange

1. After battling the Sicilian city-states for control of the island, the Carthaginians were finally defeated in 480 at the hands of

 a) Gela b) Syracuse c) Messene d) Naxos

1. The Peace of Nicias in 421 serves to end the first ten years of which Greek war?

a) First Messenian b) First Sacred c) Samian d) Peloponnesian

1. The founding of Megalopolis occurred through *synoikismos* which is a process best characterized by

a) merging villages into a single city-state b) splitting larger cities into smaller ones

c) written constitution and public vote d) adoption of a single currency

1. Alexander’s attempt to reach the “end of the world” was nearly achieved to his mind at Hyphasis because he had incorrectly assumed that

a) the Ganges River led to an eastern ocean boundary b) Libya was the southernmost point of the globe

c) India led back around directly to western Europe d) the earth was flat with the dropoff just past India

1. Greek cities who were said to be “medizing” during the Persian wars were characterized by

a) attempting diplomatic relations with the Persians b) paying larger city-states to fight on their behalf

c) sympathizing with the Persian invaders d) manufacturing weapons for both Greeks & Persians

1. Aristagoras, leader of Miletus and son-in-law to Histiaeus, earned historical fame during the Persian Wars of the 490s by

a) betraying Ionian cities in exchange for lower tributes b) leading the Ionians in a revolt against the Persians

c) disguising himself as a Persian general in battle d) choosing to die rather than live under Persian rule

1. The Spartan discipline and devotion to the ways of war is said to have taken root due to fears of

a) inadequacy in war compared with Athens b) revolts by the larger Messenian helot population

c) men becoming lazy and weak over time d) annual raids from the Persian forces

1. During the Thirty Years’ peace, Pericles was elected to the office of

 a) strategos b) archon c) tyrannos d) oecist

1. Greek colonies were traditionally founded by splitting off from a *metropolis* after

a) a vote by citizens in favor of independence b) a favorable reading of sacrificial omens

c) a separatist leader attacks the *metropolis* leader d) taking fire from the hearth of the *metropolis*

1. The name of the Greek child who, according to legend, hid in a chest in order to escape the Bacchiads because he was prophesied to eventually overthrow them was

 a) Periander b) Pheidon c) Cypselus d) Orthagoras

1. Under the system of timocracy, Athens began to determine social classes on the basis of

 a) genetic lineage b) cultic affiliation c) accumulated wealth d) political engagement

1. The Athenian archons and the Areopagus were essentially rid of their power in 501 following reforms that increased the number of

 a) archons b) tribes c) polemarchs d) strategoi

1. Athens had been convinced to increase the size of their navy in 483 following a discovery in Laurion of

 a) Persian shipmakers b) decayed ships c) Spartan treachery d) a large silver vein

1. After an attack on Byzantium in 477 of his own doing, which Spartan king was driven out by Cimon of Athens and starved to death by his own people?

a) Pausanias b) Tyndareus c) Menelaus d) Cleomenes I

1. Which city led a revolt against the Athenians in 428, with all of their men sentenced to death and both women and children sentenced to be enslaved after the revolt was defeated?

a) Eretria b) Mytilene c) Ephesus d) Phocaea

1. The earliest of the Greek leagues was the

a) Delian b) Peloponnesian c) Arcadian d) Amphictyonic

1. Under Alcibiades’ term as strategos, the Athenians almost immediately enter an alliance with the Argos, Elis, and Mantinea to undertake an expedition against

a) Tarentum b) Epidaurus c) Rhodes d) Samos

1. The Athenian leader who first instituted the custom of pay for jury service in 462 was

a) Cimon b) Cleisthenes c) Pericles d) Solon

1. Themistocles decided to place the Athenian hope for victory during the Persian Wars in the navy after interpreting an oracular prophecy which said to trust in the

a) wooden wall b) narrow waters c) strength of arms d) flight of seagulls

1. All of Thrace and Macedonia was conquered in 492 by

a) Callimachus b) Militiades c) Mardonius d) Datis

1. The Athenian tyrant whose policy of giving land to the hektemoroi class paved the way for its end was

a) Damasias b) Solon c) Cleisthenes d) Pisistratus

1. Cylon’s attempt to establish tyranny in Athens came to an end on the Acropolis when he was killed by

a) Megacles b) Draco c) Harmodius d) Aristogiton

1. The Archidamian War refers to the first ten year period of the longer

a) Syrian Wars b) Greco-Punic Wars c) Persian Wars d) Peloponnesian War

1. The finances of the Second Athenian Confederacy were organized by

a) Callistratus b) Lysander c) Agesilaus d) Conon

1. Philip II learned infantry tactics from Epaminondas as a 15-year-old hostage in

a) Corinth b) Thebes c) Patmos d) Mantinea

1. Athens was said to have been made a true democracy under the rule of

a) Draco b) Cleisthenes c) Hippias d) Cylon

1. The harsh speeches of Demosthenes against Philip II’s rising power contributed greatly to Philip’s mistrust of

a) Athens b) Boeotia c) Thebes d) Thessaly

1. Which Greek city-state gave more rights to women over any of the others, allowing women to participate in athletics, hold property, and testify in court?

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

1. The Athenian Boule consisted of how many members?

a) two hundred b) thirty c) five hundred d) ten

1. The king of Argos who later used his royal powers to become tyrant and introduced a system of weights and measures throughout the Peloponnesus was

a) Ceisos b) Eratos c) Anaxagoras d) Pheidon

1. Aeschylus’ *Persians* commemorates the Greek victory at which battle?

a) Salamis b) Artemesium c) Marathon d) Sardis

1. In the ancient Greek sense of the word, a city-state under the system of ‘tyranny’ features

a) enslavement of citizens as payment for debts b) legislative representation proportional to population

c) rule without democratic representation d) violent overthrow of the previous ruling system

1. Pericles, sensing a coming war, took action against Megara declaring that they were not allowed to

a) engage in any trade with the Spartans b) elect leaders without being vetted by him personally

c) access or use any Athenian markets or ports d) keep an infantry greater than 50,000 men

1. The name of the satrap who attempted to bribe leading statesmen of the chief Peloponnesian cities with 50 talents to join the Persians against Sparta was

a) Tithraustes b) Orontes c) Themistocles d) Datames

1. Alexander’s primary tutor, chosen by Philip II probably because of his father’s role as physician of the Macedonian court, was

a) Aristotle b) Isocrates c) Demosthenes d) Plato

**Tie Breakers**

1. It is said that in 480, some troops of Xerxes broke off after their march through Boeotia in Phocis in order to

a) defect to the Greeks in hope of rewards b) seek advice from the Delphic oracle

c) seek asylum and go into hiding d) plunder the shrine of a god in Pytho

1. The name of the despot who gained power at Pherae in 471 with a force of 6000 mercenaries was

a) Callias b) Alcetas c) Jason d) Cleombrotus

1. Which non-Greek people, when asked by Alexander what they feared most, responded, “We fear nothing, if it be not lest the sky fall”?

a) Celts b) Punjabis c) Carthaginians d) Persians

1. The sacred grove of Olympia and the conduct of religious festivals and games there, previously under the care of Pisa, were usurped in 572 by the superior strength of

a) Delphi b) Elis c) Dodona d) Messenia

1. Which Greek historian was eyewitness to the murder to Artaxerxes at the hands of Cyrus and recorded the details in a now lost historiographical work?

a) Xenophon b) Ctesias c) Herodotus d) Polybius