

All dates are B.C.

1. The Peloponnesian War was primarily a conflict between Athens and:
A. Corinth B. Persia C. Rome D. Sparta
2. This major war lasted approximately:
A. 19 years B. 23 years C. 27 years D. 31 years
3. The most militaristic and socially regimented polis of ancient Greece was:
A. Athens B. Sparta C. Megara D. Corinth
4. The Athenians held that Attica had been politically unified by:
A. Theseus B. Heracles C. Solon D. Plato
5. What son of the Persian king Darius led the second Persian invasion of Greece?
A. Xerxes B. Darius II C. Cyrus D. Mardonius
6. Who was the leading Athenian politician from 461 to 429 and the "guiding spirit of Athenian imperialism"?
A. Pericles B. Cimon C. Ephialtes D. Cleisthenes
7. The "Thirty Years' Peace" which began in 445 was between Athens and:
A. Persia B. Sparta C. Ionia D. Corinth
8. What famous Greek orator tried to raise Athenian resistance to the growing power of Philip the II in a series of speeches known as the "Phillippics"?
A. Cicero B. Eubulus C. Demosthenes D. Philocrates
9. What Spartan leader led the Greek army to victory at Plataea in 479?
A. Mardonius B. Demaratus C. Cleomenes D. Pausanias
10. Syracuse was the colony of :
A. Corinth B. Sparta C. Miletus D. Thera
11. After what defeat of Darius the III did the Great King's family become the prisoners of Alexander?
A. Issus B. Gaugamela C. Granicus D. Hydaspes
12. The burning of what western capital of the Persian empire during the Ionian rebellion in the 490s gave Darius added cause to invade Greece?
A. Magnesia B. Miletus C. Sardis D. Ephesus
13. The Greek battle most often compared to the defense of the Alamo was:
A. Marathon B. Thermopylae C. Salamis D. Plataea
14. Which friend of Pericles created the statues of Athena in and near the Parthenon and the gold and ivory statue of Zeus at Olympia, one of wonders of the ancient world?
A. Phidias B. Herodotus C. Sophocles D. Aspasia
15. Which of the Greek playwrights took part in the battle of Marathon?
A. Aeschylus B. Sophocles C. Euripides D. Aristophanes
16. Which military victory of Alexander was his last pitched battle?
A. Issus B. Gaugamela C. Granicus D. Hydaspes

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17. What Athenian messenger was said to have run 140 miles in a day to seek Spartan help against the Persians in 490?
A. Parmenides B. Aristagoras C. Pheidippides D. Callimachus
18. The "George Washington" of classical Athens who abolished debt slavery in his laws was:
A. Draco B. Solon C. Cyclon D. Pericles
19. Greek resistance to Philip II was ended at the decisive battle of _____ in 338.
A. Charonea B. Phocis C. Leuctra D. Granicus
20. The house and family of the poet Pindar were all that Alexander spared in his complete destruction of what Greek polis?
A. Corinth B. Sparta C. Thebes D. Argos
21. Following the battle of Gaugamela in 331, which of the western capitals of the Persian Empire was torched in retaliation for the Persian destruction of Athenian temples during the Persian wars?
A. Babylon B. Persepolis C. Susa D. all three
22. What Greek city-state was given high command both on land and sea during the 2nd Persian invasion?
A. Athens B. Sparta C. Aegina D. Argos
23. What major crisis at the Hyphasis river caused Alexander to end his campaign and ultimately return to Babylon?
A. a rebellion in Anatolia B. a cut off of his supplies from the west
C. Alexander's illness D. a mutiny by Alexander's soldiers
24. Following the death of Cyrus at Cunaxa in 401, what Athenian led Cyrus' Greek mercenaries through Persia back home to Greece and later wrote about this march?
A. Xenophon B. Plato C. Aristotle D. Socrates
25. What caused the Spartans to arrive late at Marathon and in fact miss the battle?
A. a slave rebellion
B. an outbreak of plague
C. a festival to Apollo
D. the death of their king
26. Philip II was king of:
A. Macedon B. Persia C. Thrace D. Thessaly
27. The terms of the "Peace of Nicias" included:
A. Athens was to keep its pre-war empire.
B. Sparta was to return Amphipolis.
C. Sparta was to receive back its prisoners of war.
D. All of the above.
28. Whom did Spartan tradition credit with creating the Spartan way of life?
A. Lysander B. Lycurgus C. Cleomenes D. Demaratus

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29. Harmodius and Aristogiton were responsible for the political murder of the tyrant:
A. Hipparchus B. Hippias C. Peisistratus D. Megacles
30. In 454 the treasury of the Delian League was moved from Delos to:
A. Megara B. Athens C. Thebes D. Corinth
31. The Spartan declaration of war against Athens in 432 was finally brought about by Athenian sanctions against:
A. Sparta B. Corinth C. Megara D. Macedonia
32. The commander of Alexander's Companion Cavalry and son of his general Parmenion executed for failing to reveal a plot against Alexander's life was:
A. Philotas B. Philip C. Antipater D. Callisthenes
33. The "Thirty Tyrants" were overcome and Athens retaken by Athenian exiles under the leadership of:
A. Meletus B. Anytus C. Lycon D. Thrasybulus
34. Which of the Athenian strategoi took charge of the Greek strategy at Marathon in 490 and saved Greece by pressing the Athenians to attack and not wait for the Spartan arrival?
A. Callimachus B. Miltiades C. Aristides D. Themistocles
35. What polis ultimately invaded Laconia, liberated Messenia, made the helots citizens, and broke the military power and prestige of Sparta?
A. Athens B. Corinth C. Thebes D. Megara
36. What prominent rival of Themistocles was ostracized in 482?
A. Megacles B. Xanthippus C. Aristides D. Hipparchus
37. Plato: Aristotle:: Aristotle: _____
A. Socrates B. Philip II C. Dionysius D. Alexander
38. The Spartan king killed at Thermopylae was
A. Agesilaus B. Lysander C. Agis D. Leonidas
39. What Athenian victory of 425 resulted in the capture of a significant number of Spartan hoplites and increased the Spartan desire to make peace?
A. Amphilocheia B. Pylos C. Lesbos D. Naupactus
40. Queen Artemisia of Halicarnassus urged what Persian commander to delay attack at Salamis and let the Greek resistance fall apart on its own?
A. Xerxes B. Darius C. Hydarnes D. Mardonius
41. Socrates was executed by:
A. being strangled B. being stoned C. drinking poison D. being starved
42. The "Long Walls" linked Athens to:
A. Piraeus B. Marathon C. Salamis D. Aegina
43. Philip II: Pausanias:: Darius III: _____
A. Bessus B. Batis C. Mazaces D. Cyaxares
44. The Athenians were so upset by the ostracism of what man that they never held another one?
A. Alcibiades B. Pericles C. Hyperbolus D. Nicias

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45. Arthur Evans: Knossos:: Henrich Schliemann: _____
A. Eleusis B. Tiryns C. Argos D. Mycenae
46. What Greek naval victory is said to have taken place almost the same day as the land victory at Plataea?
A. Salamis B. Mycale C. Artemisium D. Marathon
47. The most powerful volcanic eruption of all time is that thought to have destroyed what island about 1650, at the height of the Minoan civilization?
A. Thera B. Delos C. Melos D. Naxos
48. The successful Spartan general killed along with the Athenian leader at Amphipolis in 422 was:
A. Brasidas B. Cleon C. Thucydides D. Perdiccas
49. The Spartans always feared a slave uprising by:
A. perioikoi B. homoioi C. thetes D. helots
50. What losing Athenian general escaped after Aegospotamia in 405 and did not return to Athens until his later victory over the Spartans at Cnidus in 394?
A. Philocles B. Clephon C. Conon D. Theramenes
51. The Athenian demands on its ally Potidaea to replace its officials, destroy its seaward defenses, and give hostages brought Athens into increased conflict with:
A. Sparta B. Corinth C. Megara D. Macedonia
52. The Iranian wife of Alexander and the mother of his heir was:
A. Aspasia B. Roxane C. Olympias D. Cleopatra
53. Which of the following was NOT a student of Socrates:
A. Critias B. Alcibiades C. Plato D. Pericles
54. How did the Athenians largely finance their fleet of triremes for the war against Persia?
A. a rich find of silver at Laurium
B. ostracism
C. taxation on luxury items
D. piracy
55. What Athenian general and politician was suspected in the sacrilegious destruction of the herms before the Athenian expedition to Sicily in 415?
A. Nicias B. Lamachus C. Alcibiades D. Demosthenes
56. The Greek organization of city-states bound together in defense against Persia and formed in 477 later became known as:
A. The Delian League B. The Hellenic League
C. The Peloponnesian League D. The Athenian League
57. The "Long Walls," destroyed to flute music in 404, were rebuilt in 393 by:
A. Iphicrates B. Conon C. Philocles D. Demosthenes

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58. What relative of Solon seized control of the Acropolis and with it the Athenian government around 560?
A. Megacles B. Lygdamis C. Polycrates D. Peisistratus
59. Philip II's intervention in the "Third Sacred War" forced Phocis to surrender and pay back the sacred treasure taken from:
A. Thebes B. Olympia C. Delphi D. Athens
60. Which of the following was NOT true of Athens and its allies at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War?
A. Athens and its allies had more money than its enemies.
B. Athens and its allies had a larger and better trained infantry.
C. Athens and its allies had a larger and better navy.
D. Athens was fighting a defensive war and needed only a stalemate for victory.
61. What Spartan admiral was responsible for the Spartan victory at Aegospotami in 405?
A. Lysander B. Cyrus C. Callicratidas D. Agis
62. The Athenian general who brought the bones of Theseus back to Athens as had been commanded by the Delphic oracle was:
A. Cimon B. Themistocles C. Miltiades D. Aristides
63. Which of the following was NOT an ally of the others in the Corinthian War of 395?
A. Athens B. Sparta C. Corinth D. Argos
64. Following the assassination of Ephialtes the leadership in the democratic, anti-Spartan party at Athens passed to his associate:
A. Cimon B. Pericles C. Themistocles D. Aristides
65. On which charge was Socrates not prosecuted?
A. corruption of youth B. teaching new gods
C. treason D. not believing in Athenian state gods
66. The Greek historian exiled by the Athenians for favoring Sparta in the war between Sparta and Athens was:
A. Plutarch B. Xenophon C. Herodotus D. Thucydides
67. Epaminondas was a charismatic leader of:
A. Athens B. Sparta C. Thebes D. Corinth
68. Pericles died:
A. of plague B. in exile C. in battle D. by suicide
69. What prevented the planned invasion of Persia by Philip II?
A. failure of his general Parmenion to penetrate Anatolia
B. Athenian rejection of the League of Corinth
C. bribes by Darius III
D. Philip's assassination
70. The most prominent and bloodthirsty among the "Thirty Tyrants" was:
A. Celophon B. Critias C. Plato D. Theramenes

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TIE BREAKERS

Please notice the change in numbering. Be sure to answer the tie breakers as numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet. They will be counted only in the event of a tie score.

96. What Lydian king was told by the Delphic oracle that "if he made war on the Persians he would destroy a mighty empire" and later found out that the oracle meant his own empire?
A. Cambyses B. Croesus C. Aristagoras D. Cyaxares
97. Peisistratus: Athens:: Cypselus: _____
A. Sparta B. Argos C. Corinth D. Thebes
98. One of the sparks which led to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War was between Corcyra and its mother city:
A. Athens B. Sparta C. Argos D. Corinth
99. The earliest known scientists lived in Miletus. Who was the earliest of the great Milesian scientists able to predict a solar eclipse and the solstices?
A. Pythagoras B. Thales C. Xenophanes D. Heraclitus
100. What Athenian general defected to Sparta rather than return to Athens and face charges of sacrilege?
A. Themistocles B. Cimon C. Alcibiades D. Xanthippus