2009 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

GREEK HISTORY TEST

Answer all questions on the Scantron. Sheet . Leave no question unanswered.

1. Name the Athenian politician who held the position of strategos at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War and made the famous speech in honor of the Athenian dead in Book II of Thucydides’ History..
2. Themistocles b) Pericles c) Ephialtes d) Cimon.
3. After what legendary king was the Palace civilization on the island of Crete named?
4. Mycenos b) Agamemnon c) Nestor d) Minos
5. Name the great fortress and palace where Agamemnon was said to be king.
6. Mycenae b) Cnossus c) Pylos d) Argos.
7. On what Mycenaean site was the first major finding of Linear B tablets made?
8. Mycenae b) Troy c) Pylos d) Argos.
9. Who was said to be the king of this palace in Homer’s Iliad?
10. Agamemnon b) Nestor c) Achilles d) Odysseus.
11. Who deciphered Linear B?
12. Evans b) Schliemannn c) Blegen d) Chadwick
13. In what country is the site of Troy to be found?
14. Greece b) Turkey c) Cyprus d) Syria
15. What name was given to the unit of elite Theban soldiers who made a major contribution to the defeat of the Spartans?
16. The Sacred Band b) The Equals c) The Immortals d) The Chosen Band.
17. What was the metal mined at Mount Laureum which provide a key financial resource for the Athenian economy?
18. gold b) iron c) silver d) tin.
19. Name the Athenian leader on whose advice the Athenian fleet was increased in size so as to become the most powerful in the Aegean Sea.
20. Cimon b) Themistocles c) Pericles d) Solon.
21. Why was the Persian army unable to outflank the Spartan led force at Thermopylae?
22. there were no suitable landing places
23. there were not enough ships
24. their commanders were too inexperienced
25. the Athenian fleet blocked their approach
26. The beehive shaped tombs adopted by the Mycenaeans at a certain point in their culture were known as
27. pyramids b) tholoi c) chamber tombs d) shaft graves
28. The destruction or demise of the Minoan culture is sometimes described as the result of a volcanic eruption on

a) Thasos b) Crete c) Lesbos d) Thera.

1. We can infer from the Linear B Tablets that the supreme authority in Mycenaean society was called a) the wanax b) the hequetas c) the korete d) the lawagetas.
2. Syracuse was originally a Greek colony founded by the city of
3. Athens b) Sparta c) Corinth d) Argos
4. The Greek phalanx was made up of
5. Archers b) hoplites c) hippies d) ephesteis
6. The rule of a few men was known as
7. an hegemony b) an oligarchy c) synoeke d) a tyranny.
8. The tyrant who ruled Corinth was
9. Cypselus b) Polycrates c) Cylon d) Pheidon.
10. The Spartan helots lived mainly in
11. Argos b) Arcadia c) Messenia d) Boeotia.
12. The main features of Spartan society were said to be the work of
13. Leonidas b) Solon c) Lycurgus d) Draco
14. A Spartan could only become a member of the gerousia if he was over the age of:
15. 30 b) 60 c) 45 d) 70
16. The officials who monitored the behavior of the kings at Sparta were known as
17. gerontes b) hippies c) archons d) ephors
18. The powerful Athenian family to which Pericles and Megacles belonged were
19. the Alcmaeonids b) the Megarians c) the Eupatrids d) The Peisistratids
20. Whose laws were so severe that the Athenian Demades described them as being written not in ink but in blood ?
21. Lycurgus b) Solon c) Draco d) Cylon.
22. Whose reforms were described as “ the shaking off of the burdens”?
23. Lycurgus b) Solon c) Draco d) Peisistratus
24. Under these reforms, the lowest of the four classes were
25. the pentekosioimedimnoi b) hippies c) zeugitae d) thetes.
26. Which of the following were not a faction in sixth century Athens?
27. the men of the plain b) the men of the hills c) the men of the coast d) the men of the sea.
28. To improve the Athenian economy, Peisistratus

a) lowered taxes

b) encouraged the cultivation of the olive

c) established a strong navy

d) encouraged the production of good wine

1. Cleisthenes was responsible for the creation of a new legislative body known as

a) the Council of the 500 b) the council of the Thirty c) the Council of 400 d) The Athenian Ecclesia

1. The leader who played the key role in formenting the Revolt of the Ionians against Persia was
2. Thucydides b) Cleomenes c) Artaphernes d) Aristagoras
3. After the battle of Lede in 494 BCE which polis was severely punished by the Persians?
4. Ephesus b) Samos c) Miletus d) Rhodes.
5. The leader of the Greek contingent at Marathon was
6. Leonidas b) Themistocles c) Callimachus d) Miltiades.
7. Name the Spartan king who went over to the Persians or medized in 490 BCE.
8. Demaratus b) Cleomenes c) Leonidas d) Agis.
9. In 484 BCE the Great King who decided to invade Greece was
10. Darius b) Xerxes c) Cyrus d) Mardonius
11. Which of the following poleis was not one that made the “ Last Stand” at Thermopylae?
12. Athens b) Sparta c) Thebes d) Thespia
13. Themistocles and the Athenian navy inflicted a major defeat on the Persian navy at
14. Aegina b) Plataea c) Thermopylae d) Salamis.
15. In 479 BCE, the Persian general , Mardonius, was defeated by a Greek army led by
16. Themistocles b) Pausanias c) Megacles d) Agis
17. Name the Athenian naval leader who finally expelled the Persians from Europe?
18. Miltiades b) Cimon c) Themistocles d) Megacles
19. Cimon boasted that he had found the remains of

a)Theseus b) Solon c) Lycurgus d) Achilles.

1. The polis that was ruthlessly punished for trying to leave the Delian League was
2. Scyros b) Corcyra c) Lesbos d) Naxos.
3. Ephialtes’s reforms aimed at weakening the power of
4. the Boule b) the heliaia c) the Council of the Areopagus d) the Ecclesia.
5. The Long walls of Athens were built
6. to keep the treasury of the Delian league safe
7. during the Persian invasion
8. after the attack of Corinth and Aegina on Athens
9. during the helot revolt on Mt Ithome.
10. In 445 BCE , the peace made between Athens and Sparta was known as
11. the Thirty Years Peace
12. the Twenty Five Years Peace
13. the Delian Peace
14. the Archidamian Peace
15. The size of the quorum in the Athenian Assembly was
16. 5,000 b) 10,000 c) 6,000 d) 500
17. The politician who introduced pay for jurors at Athens was
18. Ephialtes b) Cleon c) Pericles d) Cimon.
19. The Athenian general who wrote the History of the Peloponnesian war was
20. Pericles b) Thucydides c) Demosthenes d) Herodotus
21. The revolt in 440 BCE that alarmed the Athenians and led them to suppress it ruthlessly was at
22. Samos b) Lesbos c) Chios d) Byzantium
23. The colony and city that Athens founded on the river Styron and dominated the Chersonese was
24. Hagnon b) Thirsia c) Odryssia d) Amphipolis
25. The polis that the Corinthians attacked in 433 BCE was
26. Megara b) Amphipolis c) Corcyra d) Argos
27. In 433 BCE, what city did the Athenians order to dismiss their Corinthian magistrates, reject any false officials from Corinth and tear down their walls was
28. Corcyra b) Potidaea c) Decelea d) Calchis’
29. Cleon and Hyperbolus were identified with a grouping known in Athenian politics as
30. Demagogues b) oligarchs c) radicals d) reds.
31. What polis was saved from having its men executed and its women and children enslaved by a speech made by Diadotus in the Athenian Ecclesia?
32. Melos b) Corcyra c) Megara d) Mytilene.
33. The Spartan defeat at the hands of Demosthenes and Cleon was on the island of
34. Sphacteria b) Samos c) Corcyra d) Sicily
35. The energetic Spartan leader who captured Amphipolis was
36. Leonidas b) Lysander c) Brasidas d) Pausanias.
37. Name the Athenian leader, educated by Socrates , passionate about the breeding and training of horses and a winner at the Olympic games.
38. Alcibiades b) Demosthenes c) Pericles d) Nicias
39. The Athenian philosopher who was sentenced to death on the charges of corrupting the youth and preaching atheism was
40. Plato b) Pythagoras c) Gorgias d) Socrates
41. Which of the following was not a Spartan general?
42. Gylippus b) Conon c) Lysander d) Brasidas
43. Which of the following was not an Athenian general on the Sicilian Expedition?
44. Lamachus b) Nicias c) Alcibiades d) Gylippus.
45. The Spartans were able to ravage the Attican countryside all year
46. because they had exceptionally good weather
47. their allies gave them more support
48. they had established a fortress at Decelea
49. they were able to pay mercenaries to help.
50. The Athenian general who led the fleet at Samos against the oligarchy of the Four Hundred was
51. Thrasymbulus b) Conon c) Lysander d) Cleophon.
52. The government set up at Athens by the Spartans and led by Critias and Theramenes was called the Council of the
53. 30 b) 40 c) 300 d) 3,000.
54. The battle of Leuctra was won by the Thebans led by and Pelopidas
55. Cleombrotus b) Epaminondas c) Chabris d) Iphicrates
56. The new government set up by the Thebans and their allies in Messenia consisted of
57. Spartans b) helots c) tamiasts d) metics.
58. The leading Athenian politician who tried to form a Pan-Hellenic alliance against Philip II of Macedon was
59. Lysias b) Isocrates c) Demosthenes d) Alexander.
60. Which of the following was not a victory of Alexander the Great?
61. the river Granicus b) Issus c) Gaugamela d) the river Hyphasis

 66) Alexander the Great died in

a) Babylon b) Alexandria c) Jerusalem d) Baghdad

 67) While he was in Egypt, Alexander visited the temple of

a) Hercules b) Artemis c) Zeus Ammon d) Zeus Olympias

 68) At the time of the Athenian Sicilian Expedition , Syracuse was

a) a tyranny b) a democracy c) oligarchy d) an aristocracy

 69) Alexander left India because

a) he did not want to advance further

b) the Indians had defeated him at the river Hydaspes

c) his army mutinied

d) he was sick

 70) Name the famous Athenian playwright who fought at both the battles of Marathon and Salamis.

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

 **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)A syssitton in Spartan society was

1. a small mess (dining hall) b) a drunken party c) a coming of age ceremony

d)the killing of helots by the youth of Sparta

1. Which of the following was not a motive for the formation of the Delian League?
2. the strengthening of Athens
3. the containment of Persia
4. obtaining of compensation from Persians
5. revenge against Persia
6. Where did the Greek states meet in 481 BCE to plan the defense of Greece against the Persians?
7. Delos b) Aegina c) Corinth d) Troezen

1. The kypteia was a) the council of old men b) the Spartan assembly c) the secret police d) a drinking party
2. Name the third demand that the Spartans gave to the Athenians before the outbreak of the Pelopponesian war , besides the freeing of the Greeks and the rescinding the Megarian decree.
3. decreasing the size of the navy
4. the pulling down of the Long Walls
5. the giving of hostages
6. the expulsion of any cursed Alcmaeonids from the city.