

**GREEK HISTORY: 13**

**2006 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY**  
**TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS**  
**GREEK HISTORY TEST**

1. Who is credited with having instituted in Athens the dramatic festivals and public recitations of the Homeric poems in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC?  
a) Cleisthenes                      b) Solon                      c) Pisistratus                      d) Hippias
2. What is the correct chronological order of rule for the following Persian kings?  
a) Cyrus, Xerxes, Darius, Artaxerxes                      b) Darius, Artaxerxes, Xerxes, Cyrus  
c) Cyrus, Xerxes, Artaxerxes, Darius                      d) Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, Artaxerxes
3. The Cretan civilization that dominated the Aegean Basin from around 1600 to 1400 BC is so named for which mythic king?  
a) Minos                      b) Perseus                      c) Midas                      d) Menelaus
4. Which Greek island was simultaneously a sacred shrine of Apollo and a major slave trading post?  
a) Naxos                      b) Zakynthos                      c) Delos                      d) Samos
5. Which of the Greek dramatists took part in the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC?  
a) Aristophanes                      b) Sophocles                      c) Euripides                      d) Aeschylus
6. What is the traditional date for the Fall of Troy?  
a) 1200 BC                      b) 900 BC                      c) 1220 BC                      d) 1190 BC
7. Which Athenian exile guided the Persians to the plain of Marathon, hoping to be reinstated as tyrant upon a Persian victory?  
a) Cleisthenes                      b) Hippias                      c) Demaratus                      d) Aristagoras
8. Which city did the Persians sack, selling all its inhabitants into slavery, in retribution for its involvement in the Ionian Revolt?  
a) Miletus                      b) Halicarnassus                      c) Mytilene                      d) Ephesus
9. The first Greek victory in the Ionian Revolt was the attack of which city in which year?  
a) Ephesus in 498BC                      b) Smyrna in 494 BC                      c) Sardis in 498 BC                      d) Miletus in 494 BC
10. The 1<sup>st</sup> Peloponnesian War was ended by which event?  
a) Battle of Aegespotami                      b) Peace of Nicias                      c) Battle of Mantinea                      d) Sicilian Expedition
11. Why did the Spartans not send troops to help the Athenians at the Battle of Marathon?  
a) The Spartans held a grudge against the Athenians                      b) The Spartans were at war with Corinth  
c) The Spartans were completing a religious festival                      d) The Spartans were dealing with a slave revolt
12. In the early 6<sup>th</sup> century, Solon made the following reforms in Athens EXCEPT...  
a) abolished pledging one's own body as security for a loan  
b) made personal wealth, not family, the basis of eligibility for political office  
c) divided Athenians into classes according to how much property they owned  
d) Solon made all of the previous reforms

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13. Whom did Aristotle declare as the author of the first ostracism of an Athenian citizen?  
a) Hippias                      b) Cleisthenes                      c) Pisistratus                      d) Draco
14. Which famous sculptor was prosecuted for impiety for allegedly putting his and Pericles' likeness on the shield of the statue of Athena Parthenos?  
a) Phidias                      b) Praxiteles                      c) Ictinus                      d) Polycrates
15. On June 10, 323 BC, Alexander the Great...  
a) founded the city of Bucephala                      b) defeated Darius III at Gaugemala  
c) died of fever in Babylon                      d) defeated the Indian king Porus at the Hydaspes River
16. The so-called "Long Walls" connected which two places?  
a) Byzantium and the Bosphorus    b) Salamis and Platea    c) Athens and Piraeus    d) Eleusis and Delphi
17. Which famous Spartan general was massacred along with his troops at the Battle of Thermopylae?  
a) Cleomenes                      b) Leonidas                      c) Pausanias                      d) Cleombrotus
18. In 483 BC, what did the Athenians discover at Laurium?  
a) silver                      b) gold                      c) A shrine of Herakles                      d) marble quarry
19. In 546 BC, who conquered the cities of Ionia?  
a) Gyges                      b) Xerxes                      c) Darius                      d) Cyrus
20. The Gerousia was a political body peculiar to which city-state?  
a) Athens                      b) Corinth                      c) Sparta                      d) Thebes
21. What was the practice of taking sides with the Persians called?  
a) ostracism                      b) paedia                      c) nepotism                      d) medism
22. Originally, the Delian League was an alliance for protection from whom?  
a) Persia                      b) Sparta                      c) Macedonia                      d) Rome
23. Who was the Greek traitor that led the Persians through a mountain pass to outflank the Spartans at Thermopylae?  
a) Pheidippides                      b) Ephialtes                      c) Demaratus                      d) Miltiades
24. Demosthenes' cause, expressed in his "Philippics", was lost in 338 BC at which battle?  
a) Aegospotami                      b) Issus                      c) Chaeronea                      d) Hydaspes
25. Lysander led the Spartans to victory and ended the Second Peloponnesian War at which battle?  
a) Arginusae                      b) Aegospotami                      c) Potidea                      d) Thebes
26. Which of the following statements is NOT true of 5<sup>th</sup> century Sparta?  
a) they produced some of the finest pottery  
b) women owned property  
c) Spartan males lived in military barracks from the age of 12  
d) All domestic obligations were performed by slaves
27. In what year were the Olympic games established?  
a) 753 BC                      b) 625 BC                      c) 776 BC                      d) 650 BC

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28. What Greek admiral was accused of blasphemy for participating in the Thesmophoria disguised as a woman?  
a) Cimon                      b) Philoctites                      c) Alcibiades                      d) Agiselaus
29. Whom did the Delphic oracle tell that, should he wage war with the Persian king, he would destroy a great empire, though he didn't realize that his own empire was the one prophesied?  
a) Gyges                      b) Croesus                      c) Cambyses                      d) Polycrates
30. Who was Alexander's general, who led the attack on Thebes in 335 BC, killing the entire population as an example to other Greeks who might want to challenge Macedonia?  
a) Perdicas                      b) Seleucis                      c) Ptolemy                      d) Diodorus
31. At which battle did Alexander's horse die, striking him with such grief that he named a city after it?  
a) Issus                      b) Gaugemala                      c) Hydaspes River                      d) Chalcedon
32. Plato founded the Academy in which year?  
a) 341 BC                      b) 296 BC                      c) 405 BC                      d) 388 BC
33. The Council of 400 was a group of Athenians who...  
a) attempted to side with the Persians                      b) led an ill-starred expedition to Melos  
c) ruled Athens as an oligarchy                      d) was elected to decide a course of action against Philip
34. What was the role of a strategos?  
a) high priest                      b) treasurer                      c) juror                      d) general
35. In 425 BC, the Athenians beat Sparta at Spacteria with the aid of this Athenian admiral.  
a) Thucydides                      b) Alcibiades                      c) Conon                      d) Cleon
36. Which Spartan leader effectively ended the Peloponnesian War at which site in 405 BC?  
a) Callicrates; Abydos    b) Lysander; Aegospotami    c) Alcibiades; Notium    d) Conon; Mytilene
37. Which Greek colony introduced Greek coinage in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC?  
a) Lydia                      b) Thrace                      c) Phrygia                      d) Mysia
38. What became of Alexander's empire upon his death?  
a) it passed to his wife and son                      b) it was abandoned to the regional tyrants  
c) it was taken over by the Italians                      d) it was divided amongst his top generals
39. Harmodius and Aristogeiton achieved legendary status as...  
a) champions of freedom    b) Homeric warriors                      c) philosophers    d) Persian traitors
40. What was the Areopagus?  
a) a temple of Poseidon    b) Athenian high court    c) Athenian prison    d) Athenian democratic assembly
41. The philosopher Aristotle tutored this warrior king.  
a) Alexander                      b) Agamemnon                      c) Dionysius                      d) Artaxerxes
42. In 479 BC, Pausanias defeated which Persian commander at Plataea?  
a) Artabazus                      b) Cambyses                      c) Mardonius                      d) Adrastes

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43. Which of the following is NOT true about Socrates?  
a) he was a distinguished warrior against the Persians    b) he was found guilty of blasphemy  
c) he was offered the opportunity of exile for his crimes    d) he was a renowned writer
44. The “Mutilation of the Herms” occurred just before which of the following?  
a) Battle of Aegespotami    b) the Sicilian Expedition    c) the Trial of Thucydides    d) Battle of Salamis
45. Who was the bloodthirsty leader of the Thirty Tyrants?  
a) Colophon    b) Megacles    c) Critias    d) Euripides
46. Where was Magna Graecia?  
a) coast of Asia Minor    b) Northern Greece    c) Crete    d) southern Italy
47. What was the first Greek colony to be established in Italy?  
a) Tarentum    b) Cumae    c) Neapolis    d) Brundisium
48. In 401 BC, who was elected to lead 10,000 Greek troops home through hostile Persian territory after defeating Artaxerxes II at the Battle of Cunaxa?  
a) Xenophon    b) Miltiades    c) Ageselaus    d) Diodorus
49. Who of the following was NOT one of the Seven Sages?  
a) Pittacus    b) Thales    c) Epaminondas    d) Bias
50. Which of the following did NOT occur during the period of the Dorian Invasions?  
a) cremation of the dead replaced burial    b) iron replaced bronze as the primary metal  
c) Linear B became the dominant writing system    d) geometric figures appeared on pottery
51. In 404 BC, Sparta installed the Thirty Tyrants at Athens who were overthrown the following year by whom?  
a) Alcibiades    b) Thrasybulus    c) Critias    d) Cimon
52. What was the reason for which the Corinthian War was fought between 395 and 387 BC?  
a) the brutality of Spartan dominance after the Peloponnesian War  
b) Phoenician piracy in the Aegean Sea  
c) the brutality of Corinthian colonialism in Italy  
d) control of the silver mines in the Isthmus of Corinth
53. The Peace of Antalcidas or The King’s Peace ended which wars?  
a) Peloponnesian    b) Persian    c) Sacred    d) Corinthian
54. Which of the following did NOT occur during the reign of Pericles?  
a) the Delian Treasury was moved to Athens    b) Cimon was ostracized  
c) the Parthenon was built    d) the Amphictyonic League was established
55. Sappho lived closest to which city?  
a) Ephesus    b) Halicarnassus    c) Smyrna    d) Mytilene
56. The Sacred Wars were concerned with what?  
a) The Oracle of Delphi    b) The Temple of Demeter at Eleusis    c) The Treasury of Delos    d) A&B

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57. In 464 BC, the helots of Sparta revolted as a result of what?  
a) famine                      b) Spartan raids                      c) earthquake                      d) Athenian invasion
58. Plato tried to enact his ideal of the philosopher-king by training this young ruler.  
a) Dionysius                      b) Darius                      c) Alexander                      d) Phillip V
59. Which of the following is attributed to Periander?  
a) the "Long Walls"  
b) dragway for ships across the Isthmus of Corinth  
c) the bridge of ships across the Hellespont for Darius  
d) dedication of the first Pythian games
60. The Sacred Band refers to a group of elite warriors from where?  
a) Thebes                      b) Persia                      c) Sparta                      d) Scythia
61. Which tyrant ruled Miletus at the height of its power in 610 BC?  
a) Cypselus                      b) Thrasybulus                      c) Pittacus                      d) Polycrates
62. For what purpose was the Amphyctionic League established?  
a) protecting Attica from Sparta  
b) organizing and supporting overseas colonization  
c) governing and protecting the Delphic Oracle  
d) protecting Egyptian and Phoenician trade routes
63. What was the result of the Battle of Leuctra in 371 BC?  
a) Sparta was dethroned as dominant Greek power                      b) Egypt ruled by Macedonia  
c) Sparta became the dominant Greek power                      d) Phillip II was killed
64. In 334 BC, Alexander won his first battle against the Persians where?  
a) Issus                      b) Granicus River                      c) Tyre                      d) Hydaspes River
65. The Romans coined the name "Greece", but the Greeks themselves called their land...  
a) Mykenae                      b) Danae                      c) Achaea                      d) Hellas
66. The legend of Theseus and the Minotaur can be considered a metaphor for which historical event?  
a) the Dorian Invasion                      b) the Ionian Diaspora                      c) Mycenaean dominance over Minoa  
d) the Dark Ages
67. In 444 BC, Pericles and this general were voted on to see who would be ostracized.  
a) Thucydides                      b) Themistocles                      c) Alcibiades                      d) Aristides
68. Aspasia was the lover of which famous Greek?  
a) Pericles                      b) Socrates                      c) Alexander                      d) Phillip II
69. Which Persian commander destroyed the Spartan fleet off Cnidus?  
a) Conon                      b) Agesilaus                      c) Artabazus                      d) Mardonius
70. Which city unsuccessfully tried to secede from the Delian League in 469 BC?  
a) Delos                      b) Megara                      c) Naxos                      d) Mycale

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### TIE-BREAKERS

Please notice the change in numbering. Be sure to answer the tiebreakers as numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet. These questions will only be counted in the case of a tie.

96. Which of the following was not a contemporary of the others?

- a) Aspasia                      b) Alcibiades                      c) Critias                      d) Cleisthenes

97. Which former Spartan colony was annihilated by Athens for its refusal to become an Athenian ally in the Peloponnesian War?

- a) Megara                      b) Melos                      c) Pylos                      d) Pharos

98. Who of the following was NOT present at the Battle of Mantinea?

- a) Alcibiades                      b) Nicostratos                      c) Agis                      d) Perdiccas

99. How many Sacred Wars were there?

- a) 2                      b) 3                      c) 4                      d) 5

100. Who was the mythic first king of Athens?

- a) Hephaestos                      b) Erichthonius                      c) Aegeus                      d) Amphytrion