

Greek History Test
2000 SACS/Area B

Directions: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

1. What civilization from Crete dominated the Aegean from about 1600 to 1400 BC?
a. Dorian b. Mycenaean c. Minoan d. Ionian
2. What was the most important city of the Minoan civilization?
a. Knossus b. Mycenae c. Corinth d. Argos
3. What is the traditional cause of the Trojan War?
a. control of the Hellespont b. the abduction of Helen c. the assassination of Menelaus
4. Which civilization first used bronze for weapons?
a. Ionian b. Dorian c. Mycenaean d. Minoan
5. Whose invasion caused the end of the Mycenaean civilization?
a. Ionians b. Spartans c. Minoans d. Dorians
6. Which civilization first used Iron for weapons?
a. Ionian b. Dorian c. Mycenaean d. Minoan
7. The Dorian invasion caused a massive migration in which direction?
a. North b. East c. South d. West
8. What was the Spartan name for a heavily armed soldier?
a. hoplite b. apella c. perioeci d. helot
9. Who originated the Spartan way of life?
a. Agamemnon b. Lycurgus c. Pisistratus d. Cyrus
10. Which games were held in honor of Apollo?
a. Olypian b. Isthmian c. Pythian d. Nemean
11. Which games gave a wreath of wild celery to the winners?
a. Olypian b. Isthmian c. Pythian d. Nemean
12. Which city-state was ruled by two kings at a time?
a. Sparta b. Argos c. Athens d. Thebes
13. Argos reached its height under which ruler?
a. Lycurgus b. Lydia c. Pheidon d. Pittacus
14. Who ruled Lesbos while Sappho was writing love poetry?
a. Thrasybulus b. Cypselus c. Pittacus d. Cleisthenes
15. Who ruled Miletus while Pythagoras was discovering the Pythagorean theorem?
a. Thrasybulus b. Cypselus c. Pittacus d. Cleisthenes

16. Who was the last king of Athens?
 a. Draco b. Codrus c. Cylon d. Hippias
17. In 683 BC, a council was set up to rule over the Aeropagus. How many men made up this council?
 a. 5 b. 7 c. 9 d. 11
18. Which of the following was not included in Solon's revision of Draco's laws?
 a. division of citizens into four classes b. banning export of most products
 c. appointment of a general assembly d. cancellation of all debts
19. Who set up a democracy in Athens?
 a. Cleisthenes b. Cylon c. Aeschylus d. Solon
20. Who wrote tragedies in 530 BC?
 a. Aeschylus b. Thespis c. Sappho d. Homer
21. Which of the following men was not one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece?
 a. Chilon of Sparta b. Cleobolus of Rhodes c. Draco of Athens d. Periander of Corinth
22. Which of the following was not one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?
 a. Great Pyramid b. Hanging Gardens of Babylon
 c. Lighthouse at Pharos d. Parthenon at Athens
23. When did the Battle of Marathon take place?
 a. 478 BC b. 480 BC c. 485 BC d. 490 BC
24. Who was the Persian leader at the Battle of Thermopylae?
 a. Leonidas b. Xerxes c. Themistocles d. Darius
25. Who was the traitor that caused the Spartans to lose the Battle of Thermopylae?
 a. Ephialtes b. Miltiades c. Callimachus d. Philippides
26. Who was the runner that ran from Marathon to Athens to tell of the victory?
 a. Miltiades b. Philippides c. Ephialtes d. Callimachus
27. In the Battle of Salamis, an oracle predicted that Athens would be saved by _____.
 a. walls of wood b. a river of water c. a desert of sand d. none of the above
28. Which battle was the turning point of the Persian War?
 a. Himera b. Salamis c. Mycale d. Plataea
29. Which battle did the Greeks fight with the Etruscans?
 a. Marathon b. Plataea c. Cyme d. Himera
30. What happened in Sparta, in 464 BC, to initiate a slave revolt?
 a. earthquake b. flood c. drought d. fire
31. Where was the treasury of the Delian League located?
 a. Sparta b. Naxos c. Thebes d. Delos
32. Which city-state withdrew from the Delian League when the threat from Persia was over?
 a. Thebes b. Naxos c. Corinth d. Delos

33. Which of the following was not something that Pericles accomplished while in power?
 a. He expanded democracy b. He expanded Athens
 c. He set up new law codes d. He established a cultural Athens
34. Who completed walls around the city of Athens and its port?
 a. Demosthenes b. Draco c. Pericles d. Solon
35. When did a plague break out in Athens?
 a. 431 BC b. 434 BC c. 439 BC d. 448 BC
36. How did Pericles die?
 a. poisoned b. the plague c. in battle d. stabbed
37. Who fought with Nicias for control of Athens after the death of Pericles?
 a. Brasidas b. Thucydides c. Hyperbolus d. Cleon
38. What caused the Athenians to win the Battle of Sphacteria?
 a. fire b. good military tactics c. good generals d. flood
39. Who was the leader of the Spartan forces at Amphipolis?
 a. Cleon b. Hyperbolus c. Brasidas d. Alcibiades
40. Who won the battle of the Amphipolis?
 a. Spartans b. Athenians c. Thebans d. Corinthians
41. Which of the following was not a battle of the Peloponnesian War?
 a. Sphacteria b. Salamis c. Aegospotami d. Amphipolis
42. Who was the last person to be ostracized?
 a. Hyperbolus b. Nicias c. Alcibiades d. Lysander
43. Which Persian son was sent to learn from the Spartans?
 a. Xerxes b. Darius II c. Darius III d. Cyrus
44. Which battle took place in 405 BC?
 a. Sphacteria b. Salamis c. Aegospotami d. Amphipolis
44. When was the peace on Nicias negotiated?
 a. 430 BC b. 427 BC c. 440 BC d. 421 BC
45. Who was the admiral of the Athenian fleet during the battle of Aegospotami?
 a. Alcibiades b. Conon c. Lysander d. Nicias
47. Who won the Peloponnesian War?
 a. Spartans b. Athenians c. Thebans d. Corinthians
48. What was the Spartan oligarchy, established after the Peloponnesian War, called?
 a. Twenty Tyrants b. Thirty Tyrants c. Forty Tyrants d. Fifty Tyrants
49. Of what was Socrates found guilty?
 a. corrupting religion b. treachery c. murder d. corrupting the youth
50. Who was the most famous student of Socrates?
 a. Aristotle b. Philip II c. Plato d. Xenophon

51. When did Darius II die?
a. 410 BC b. 440 BC c. 404 BC d. 428 BC
52. How many ranks were in a *phalanx*?
a. 20 b. 30 c. 40 d. 50
53. Who dressed as women and killed all the Spartan commanders, in 378 BC?
a. Athenians b. Corinthians c. Persians d. Thebans
54. Which city-state established Syracuse?
a. Sparta b. Corinth c. Thebes d. Athens
55. When did Philip the II become king of Macedonia?
a. 350 BC b. 354 BC c. 356 BC d. 360 BC
56. How much of Greece did Philip control?
a. all but Sparta b. all but Athens c. all of it d. none of it
57. When did all the city-states meet and declare war on Persia with Philip as their leader?
a. 337 BC b. 348 BC c. 371 BC d. 354 BC
58. Which orator gave a series of orations against Philip?
a. Isocrates b. Demosthenes c. Aeschines d. Socrates
59. Who is believed to have assassinated Philip?
a. Pausanias b. Olympias c. Alexander d. all of the above
60. How old was Alexander when he became the ruler of Macedonia and Greece?
a. 16 b. 18 c. 20 d. 22
61. Who was Alexander the Great's tutor?
a. Socrates b. Plato c. Aristotle d. none of the above
62. Who was the leader of the Persia during Alexander's war with Persia?
a. Xerxes b. Darius I c. Cyrus d. Darius III
63. When did Egypt voluntarily give up to Alexander?
a. 325 BC b. 330 BC c. 331 BC d. 334 BC
64. Which battle ended the Persian empire in 331 BC?
a. Gaugemala b. Issus c. Hydaspes d. Parmenio
65. Who was Roxanna?
a. Alexander's daughter b. Alexander's wife c. Alexander's mother d. Alexander's nurse
66. After whom did Alexander name the city Bucephalus?
a. his best friend b. his dog c. his best general d. his horse
67. Where was Alexander forced to end his campaign eastward?
a. China b. Turkey c. India d. Russia
68. How old was Alexander upon his death?
a. 33 b. 35 c. 39 d. 43

69. How did Alexander attempt to unite the western and eastern parts of his empire?
a. He encouraged western people to move east. b. He married 10,000 soldiers to Asian women.
b. He put western rulers in control of eastern cities. d. all of the above

70. After Alexander's death, the empire was divided into three parts. Which part did Antigonos rule?
a. Egypt b. Asia Minor c. Babylon d. Greece

Tie-Breakers:

96. Who was the leader of the Mycenaean forces in the Trojan War?

a. Agamemnon b. Menelaus c. Minos d. Pelops

97. What was the first city that Philip II named after himself?

a. Philipopolis b. Philip c. Philippi d. Phil

98. Who was the Oracle at the Temple of Apollo in Delphi?

a. Olympias b. Pythia c. Diana d. Roxanna

99. In what year did the Isthmian Games begin?

a. 776 BC b. 582 BC c. 750 BC d. 572 BC

100. The Sacred Band pledged to _____.

a. fight to the death b. worship Poseidon c. rule Athens d. kill Epaminondas