

## TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE GREEK HISTORY TEST — CONTEST CODE: 13

Note: All dates on this test are B.C./B.C.E.

- Those who inhabited Bronze Age Crete are known as the...
  - Minoans
  - Mycenaeans
  - Sea Peoples
  - Dorians
- The years c. 1100-800 are known as the...
  - Bronze Age
  - Archaic Period
  - Golden Age
  - Dark Ages
- What distinguishes a *trireme*?
  - Three banks of oars
  - Three rows of rowers
  - Three sails
  - Three battering rams
- Who first excavated the palace at Knossos?
  - Evans
  - Schliemann
  - Blegan
  - Ventris
- Who first excavated the citadel at Troy?
  - Kenyon
  - Jacobsen
  - Schliemann
  - Evans
- What Bronze Age language did Michael Ventris decipher?
  - Phaistos Disc Characters
  - Linear A
  - Linear B
  - Ultra-Phoenician
- In the 1960s AD, heavy rain at Thera had revealed traces of \_\_\_\_\_ which were very much like the ones at Knossos.
  - labyrinths
  - frescoes
  - painted tile
  - clay tablets
- Which group is traditionally thought to have migrated south into Greece, ending Mycenaean dominance and settling in the Peloponnesus?
  - Achaean
  - Minoans
  - Etruscans
  - Dorians
- Thera is an island famous for what event from the Bronze Age?
  - the volcanic eruption that helped ruin Minoan civilization
  - it was the home of the invasive Sea Peoples
  - the tsunami that buried Atlantis
  - it was where Greeks made a stand against the Dorians
- Which of these would one NOT find in the ruins of Mycenae?
  - Cyclopean masonry
  - Bull Leaping Fresco
  - The Lion Gate
  - The Treasury of Atreus
- Which of these would one NOT find in the ruins of Knossos?
  - Double Ax Motif
  - Red Columns
  - Large elaborate temples
  - Lustral Basin
- Which of the following is NOT a commonly cited reason for the fall of Mycenaean civilization?
  - Raids of the Sea People
  - Natural disasters
  - Collapse of the palace economies
  - Internal conflicts between Mycenaean chieftains
- In which century did the Greek city-states first begin to found colonies?
  - 10th
  - 8th
  - 7th
  - 6th
- What was the term for the leader of the colonists, who would use fire from the mother-city to start a fire in the new city's hearth?
  - oecist
  - wanax
  - achaeon
  - archon
- What was the first Greek colony in Italy?
  - Tarentum
  - Paestum
  - Cumae
  - Syracuse
- Syracuse in Sicily was a colony of what *polis*?
  - Sparta
  - Athens
  - Corinth
  - Euboea
- Sparta founded their only colony in 707 - at this place:
  - Taras (Tarentum)
  - Olynthus
  - Messenia
  - Sybaris
- Which of the following did not happen during the so-called Dark Age of Greece?
  - the expansion of the power of the Mycenaean kings
  - the mastery of working iron into tools and weapons
  - a dramatic decrease in population
  - settling of Dorian Greeks in the mainland
- The three (4) main ethnic branches of ancient Greek people were the Dorians, Ionians, Achaeans, and...
  - Arcadians
  - Aeolians
  - Corinthians
  - Boeotians
- Another name for Sparta was...
  - Lycurgum
  - Lakonia
  - Lacedaemonia
  - Turnus

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21. According to legend, who made the Spartan constitution?  
a. Draco                      b. Leonidas                      c. Cleomenes                      d. Lycurgus
22. This legendary Messenian hero sacrificed his daughter to save his city - yet Sparta subjugated the city anyway.  
a. Aristodemus                      b. Lelex                      c. Teleclus                      d. Callisthenes
23. This type of rule was common in Greek city-states - it was when a popular person overthrew the current leader and took over power, typically with violence.  
a. monarchy                      b. oligarchy                      c. tyranny                      d. democracy
24. Corinth was ruled after the fall of its monarchy by an aristocratic family called:  
a. the Bacchiads                      b. the Hestiads                      c. the Cryseids                      d. the Daphnaids
25. The tyrant who overthrew the ruling Bacchiad family of Corinth in 657 was  
a. Cylon                      b. Phalaris                      c. Cypselus                      d. Penthilus
26. What defeated people were forced into virtual serfdom by the Spartans?  
a. Plataeans                      b. Megarians                      c. Tegeans                      d. Messenians
27. In what region of Greece is Athens?    a. Achaea                      b. Attica                      c. Aetolia                      d. Boeotia
28. What is the term for the process of combining political entities into one?  
a. synoecism                      b. synergism                      c. synchronism                      d. Synapticism
29. Who attempted to establish tyranny at Athens in 632?  
a. Draco                      b. Cylon                      c. Cleisthenes                      d. Solon
30. Sparta never had a tyrant! But rather, the government had 2 kings and 5 of these...  
a. ephors                      b. archons                      c. strategoi                      d. elders
31. Sparta also had a council of 30 noblemen, all over the age of sixty. This group was called the...  
a. senate                      b. ekklesia                      c. apella                      d. Gerousia
32. What was the voting age for Spartan men?    a. 18                      b. 21                      c. 30                      d. 45
33. Women were given more rights in this city-state than in others (except that they still could not vote or hold office): a. Sparta                      b. Athens                      c. Corinth                      d. Thebes
34. The Sacred War of 590 was fought over this place. The nearby town of Crisa was trying to dominate this place by levying fees on its visitors.                      a. Cleonae                      b. Olympia                      c. Miletus                      d. Delphi
35. What was the name of the Greek League that helped the people of the aforementioned place?  
a. Amphictyonic                      b. Delian                      c. Isthmian                      d. Arcadian
36. Who was the first archon to codify Athenian laws and write them down?  
a. Pericles                      b. Cleisthenes                      c. Solon                      d. Draco
37. Athens became a timocracy where classes are determined by wealth instead of birth. Select the choice with the following reformed social classes in order from lowest to highest:  
a. pentakosiomedimnoi, hippeis, thetes, zeugitai                      c. zeugitai, hippeis, pentakosiomedimnoi, thetes  
b. thetes, zeugitai, hippeis, pentakosiomedimnoi                      d. hippeis, pentakosiomedimnoi, zeugitai, hippeis
38. In the 5th century, any male Athenian citizen over the age of \_\_\_ was entitled to speak at the Assembly.  
a. 15                      b. 18                      c. 21                      d. 30
39. Where did the Athenian assembly meet?    a. Areopagus                      b. Pnyx                      c. Acropolis                      d. Theater of Dionysus
40. This is the term for the council of 500 men who would be chosen at random to serve the needs of Athens.  
a. Boule                      b. Athenaen                      c. Ekklesia                      d. Stoics

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41. In reaction to the strict codes of Draco, Solon was empowered as archon to reform them. What did the seisachtheia do?
- a. canceled enslavement for debt                      c. ease birth qualifications for members of the Areopagus  
b. changed Athenian currency                      d. dissolved all political parties and factions
42. Who was Athens's first tyrant?    a. Cylon                      b. Hipparchus                      c. Peisistratus                      d. Solon
43. This aforementioned tyrant paved the way for the labor class to earn land ownership. This is the term for the labor class:                      a. Hektemoroi                      b. Eupatrids                      c. Metics                      d. Thetes
44. What was the name of the political party founded by Peisistatus?
- a. Plains                      b. Hill                      c. Coast                      d. Sliffs
45. How many strategoi were regularly elected in Athens?                      a. 2                      b. 10                      c. 7                      d. 15
46. The Olympic games were held every four years starting in                      a. 434                      b. 652                      c. 509                      d. 776
47. For almost 300 years the mines of Laurion provided ancient Athens with what mineral?
- a. gold                      b. tin                      c. silver                      d. platinum
48. Which of the following is NOT true about the practice of ostracism?
- a. ostracized person was exiled for 10 years                      c. the ostracized person's family accompanied him in exile  
b. the ostracized person retained his property                      d. the process required a minimum of 6,000 votes
49. Who did the Ionian Greeks revolt against in 499?    a. Athens                      b. Lydia                      c. Phoenicia                      d. Persians
50. The Battle of Marathon was fought against what enemy?
- a. Sparta                      b. Persia                      c. Miletus                      d. Carthage
51. When the Persian army invaded Athen in 480, where did the Athenians go for refuge?
- a. Acropolis                      b. Eleusis                      c. Piraeus                      d. Nearby Islands
52. What type of warship did triremes replace?
- a. penteconters                      b. quinqueremes                      c. bireme                      d. Merchant ships
53. Where was the Greek navy during the Battle of Thermopylae?
- a. Laurion                      b. At the cliffs near Thermopylae                      c. Artemisium                      d. Salamis
54. Name this Spartan commander whose 300 soldiers held off the Persian army at Thermopylae for several days until they were massacred:
- a. Cleomenes                      b. Leonidas                      c. Hippeis                      d. Lysander
55. Who was most responsible for the growth of the Athenian Navy during the Persian Wars?
- a. Aristides                      b. Xanthippus                      c. Megacles                      d. Themistocles
56. What was the final sea battle of the Greek's defense against the Persians?
- a. Salamis                      b. Lemnos                      c. Cumae                      d. Syracuse
57. This event led to a massive revolt of the Spartan Helots in 465.
- a. earthquake                      b. famine                      c. volcanic eruption                      d. solar eclipse
58. The cause at the forefront of the Peloponnesian War was the Spartan demand that Athens must stop doing what?
- a. Maintaining oppressive control of the Delian League                      c. Interfering in affairs of Corinth's colonies  
b. Rebuilding the long walls between Athens and Piraeus                      d. Spending resources on rebuilding Athens
59. Thucydides' *Histories* deals with the events of which war?
- a. Persian                      b. Mycenaean                      c. Peloponnesian                      d. Trojan

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60. Which member was the first to rebel against the Delian League?  
a. Naxos                      b. Sparta                      c. Delos                      d. Paros
61. Where did the Spartans install a garrison in 413 in order to raid the Athenian countryside year round?  
a. Euboea                      b. Attica                      c. Thessaly                      d. Tanagra
62. What Delian League tribute revolted against the continuation of payments and Athenian domination in 441?  
a. Cyprus                      b. Delos                      c. Samos                      d. Lesbos
63. The inhabitants of this island refused to join the Delian League and so in 416 the Athenians killed its adult males and enslaved its women and children.  
a. Thasos                      b. Crete                      c. Melos                      d. Argos
64. The deaths of what Athenian and Spartan leaders in battle in 422 lead to the Peace of Nicias in 421?  
a. Lamachus/Alcibiades      b. Gylippus/Nicias      c. Brasidas/Cleon      d. Pericles/Archidamus
65. What young Athenian politician sabotaged the Peace of Nicias by encouraging an alliance between Athens, Argos, and other city-states hostile towards Sparta?  
a. Thucydides                      b. Alcibiades                      c. Socrates                      d. Critas
66. In 399 Socrates was tried for the corruption of the youth and\_\_\_.  
a. treason                      b. impiety                      c. refusal to vote                      d. extortion
67. Who is the teacher of Alexander the Great?  
a. Plato                      b. Socrates                      c. Aristotle                      d. Zeno
68. Alexander's first victory in his campaign to conquer Persia was at this battle:  
a. Chaeronea                      b. Gordion                      c. Cynoscephalae                      d. Granicus
69. Name this statesman and orator who vocally opposed Phillip of Macedon.  
a. Georgias                      b. Isocrates                      c. Aristotle                      d. Demosthenes
70. Alexander's last battle against the Persian king Darius was fought in 331 at  
a. Gaugamela                      b. Persepolis                      c. Susa                      d. Ecbatana

**TIE BREAKERS** *Please mark your answers on numbers 96-100 on your scantron*

96. Alexander married this Bactrian princess in 327  
a. Berenice                      b. Olympias                      c. Hypatia                      d. Roxane
97. This queen gave the Persian army naval advice to help them defeat the Greeks.  
a. Mycala                      b. Artemisia                      c. Andromeda                      d. Timarete
98. The most famous female religious role was this oracle at Delphi, who would sit on a holy tripod:  
a. Pythia                      b. Polia                      c. Kore                      d. Sibyll
99. Name this festival which celebrated fertility and was only attended by married women  
a. Pyanepsion                      b. Eleusis                      c. Thesmophoria                      d. Sporetos
100. This building on the Athenian Acropolis is where young girls would make the *peplos* for the Panathenaia  
a. Erechtheum                      b. Peplotheum                      c. Pinakotheke                      d. Arrephoroi