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

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?  

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.  

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?  

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.  
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  
   b. changed Athenian currency  
   c. ease birth qualifications for members of the Areopagus  
   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  
   b. the ostracized person retained his property  
   c. the ostracized person’s family accompanied him in exile  
   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 Athens 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  
   b. Rebuilding the long walls between Athens and Piraeus  
   c. Interfering in affairs of Corinth’s colonies  
   d. Spending resources on rebuilding Athens

59. Thucydides’ *Histories* deals with the events of which war?  
   a. Persian  
   b. Mycenaean  
   c. Peloponnesian  
   d. Trojan
TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE GREEK HISTORY TEST — CONTEST CODE: 13

60. Which member was the first to rebel against the Delian League?

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.

64. The deaths of what Athenian and Spartan leaders in battle in 422 lead to the Peace of Nicias in 421?

65. What young Athenian politician sabotaged the Peace of Nicias by encouraging an alliance between Athens, Argos, and other city-states hostile towards Sparta?

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?

68. Alexander’s first victory in his campaign to conquer Persia was at this battle:

69. Name this statesman and orator who vocally opposed Phillip of Macedon.

70. Alexander’s last battle against the Persian king Darius was fought in 331 at

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

96. Alexander married this Bactrian princess in 327

97. This queen gave the Persian army naval advice to help them defeat the Greeks.

98. The most famous female religious role was this oracle at Delphi, who would sit on a holy tripod:

99. Name this festival which celebrated fertility and was only attended by married women

100. This building on the Athenian Acropolis is where young girls would make the peplos for the Panathenaia