

N.B. All dates are B.C.E.

1. The most prominent feature of Athena worship at Athens was an annual summer festival, which was held with even greater pomp every four years. It was called:
a. Olympics b. Lenea c. Panathenaea d. Dionysia
2. Lacedaemonia is more commonly known as:
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Thebes d. Macedonia
3. In 621, who was commissioned and given power to codify a criminal law code which bore his name?
a. Draco b. Cylon c. Solon d. Peisistratus
4. The origin of the city-state was a loosely organized community based on kinship, dialect and customs, known as:
a. phratry b. canton c. ethnos d. polis
5. *Helots* were:
a. Athenian citizens involved in the oil trade b. Greek colonists from Sicily
c. Spartan slaves d. members of the Spartan *gerousia*
6. What Spartan king led the Greek force at Thermopylae in 480?
a. Leonidas b. Lycurgus c. Gelon d. Agesilaus
7. Alexander the Great was told by an Oracle that he was the son of:
a. Poseidon b. Apollo c. Zeus d. Heracles
8. As a boy Alexander the Great was instructed by what philosopher?
a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. Chilon
9. In 416, the Athenians captured a Spartan colony island, and in an act of unusual cruelty put all the adult men to death and sold the women and children into slavery. This incident eventually led to an alliance against Athens. What was the island?
a. Naxos b. Melos c. Thera d. Cythera
10. At what battle in 338, did Philip of Macedon rout a Greek force and establish Macedonian domination over all Greece?
a. Phocis b. Mantinea c. Charonea d. Olynthia
11. Which of Alexander the Great's generals came to rule Egypt?
a. Antigonus b. Lysimachus c. Seleucus d. Ptolemy
12. At what battle in 490 did the Greeks win a "miracle victory" over a much larger Persian force?
a. Thermopylae b. Marathon c. Salamis d. Plataea

13. In what city did Alexander the Great die upon his return from India?
a. Alexandria b. Susa c. Babylon d. Persepolis
14. At this naval battle in 480, the Greek fleet inflicted a catastrophic defeat on the fleet of king Xerxes, forcing him to retreat to Asia.
a. Actium b. Syracuse c. Cyrenaica d. Salamis
15. Name the 362 battle in which the great Theban ruler Epaminandos was killed, and his hopes of establishing Thebes as the head of Greece ended.
a. Aegospotami b. Arginusae c. Mantinea d. Charonea
16. The *ecclesia* was:
a. the principal law court of Argos b. the Athenian popular assembly
c. college of priests who served Zeus d. general staff of the Spartan army
17. What 5th century Athenian statesman favored a more democratic constitution and consistently opposed Sparta, but he was ostracized in 472?
a. Pericles b. Cimon c. Pausanius d. Themistocles
18. This Athenian tyrant's rule was so harsh that, according to legend, whenever Spartan leaders consulted the Delphic oracle, its answer was always "Athens must be set free."
a. Hippias b. Peisistratus c. Hipparchus d. Isagoras
19. In 535, a Carthaginian-Etruscan fleet crushed a Greek colonial fleet forcing the Greeks to abandon the island colony of:
a. Sicily b. Sardinia c. Corsica d. Malta
20. At what age did a Spartan man achieve maturity, qualifying to attend the assembly and contend for political office?
a. 18 b. 21 c. 25 d. 30
21. The first Greek city state to fall victim to Spartan expansionism (600-550) was:
a. Arcadia b. Argolis c. Elis d. Corinth
22. From 753-650, the government of Athens was:
a. monarchy b. tyranny c. aristocracy d. democracy
23. In early Athens the *eupatrids* were a privileged military class who owned large tracts of land and equipped themselves with heavy armor. What does *eupatrid* mean?
a. men of power and wealth b. those who father many sons
c. those who defend d. sons of noble fathers
24. The *crypteia* was (were):
a. elite military class of Athens b. priests who buried war dead
c. Spartan secret police d. officials who supervised mines at Laurium

25. To show that he was in charge after his father's death, and to show he would tolerate no rebellion, Alexander destroyed what city and sold its inhabitants into slavery?
a. Thebes b. Athens c. Sparta d. Corinth
26. After crossing into Asia in 334, Alexander defeated the Persian army at the battle of:
a. Issus b. Granicus River c. Arbela d. Gaugamela
27. What was the first colony established by Alexander after his invasion of the Persian empire?
a. Alexandria b. Persepolis c. Tyre d. Gaza
28. At a banquet, in a drunken rage, Alexander killed a Macedonian who had praised Philip even though the young man had saved Alexander's life in a battle. Who did Alexander kill?
a. Parmenion b. Philotas c. Callisthenes d. Cleitus
29. What Athenian orator and statesman led an unsuccessful revolt of Greek states after Alexander's death?
a. Demosthenes b. Hyperides c. Leoshenes d. Harpalus
30. In ancient Athens, it was a capital crime (ie punishable by death) to sell or trade what commodity outside of Attica?
a. wine b. olive oil c. iron d. grain
31. This brilliant and unscrupulous man rose to leadership in Sparta around 404. He organized oligarchies around the Aegean and in some sacrifices were made to him as if he was a god. He was:
a. Leonidas b. Lycurgus c. Lysander d. Epaminondas
32. What 480 battle is known as "Hellas against Caanan" because Gelon of Syracuse and Theron of Acragas fought against Hamilcar of Carthage. After Hamilcar was routed he burned himself alive as a sacrifice to the gods.
a. Salamis b. Plataea c. Himera d. Actium
33. This Athenian was a masterful politician and military leader. The assembly voted him a personal guard with which he seized the Acropolis and made himself tyrant in 560. He was:
a. Solon b. Hippias c. Hipparchus d. Peisistratus
34. This man was a member of the Athenian industrial class who rose to power and advocated conquest of Sicily. He was ostracized in 417. He was:
a. Alcibiades b. Cleon c. Nicias d. Hyperbolus
35. At what site did Alexander capture Darius' chariot, shield and bow while Darius himself eluded capture?
a. Issus b. Arbela c. Granicus River d. Miletus

36. As a young man, Alexander drew inspiration from the Iliad. His ideal character was much like himself- with tempestuous passion, a brave, indomitable warrior. Who was Alexander's hero?
 a. Achilles b. Odysseus c. Ajax d. Agamemnon
37. After the Peloponnesian War what Greek city-state witnessed a feminist revolt which contemporary writers described as "lawless and intemperate?" Women of this city indulged themselves in every kind of luxury and even reared horses for the chariot events at Olympia!
 a. Athens b. Thebes c. Sparta d. Corinth
38. This 405 naval battle ended the Peloponnesian War- Athens lost 172 of its 180 to the Peloponnesians.
 a. Salamis b. Arginusae c. Notium d. Aegospotami
39. One of the major economic causes of the Peloponnesian War was an attempt by Athens to force an ally of Sparta into its commercial empire because Athens wanted its excellent port on the Gulf of Corinth. What was this state?
 a. Corinth b. Megara c. Boeotia d. Euboea
40. This general, later known as "the Liberator" seized power in Syracuse in 405, fought with Carthage and made conquests in Sicily and Italy. He was:
 a. Lysander b. Dionysius c. Alcibiades d. Pelopidas
41. In 734, a Corinthian noble, Archias, founded a colony on Sicily which became one of the greatest trading centers of the Mediterranean. What was it called?
 a. Messina b. Acragos c. Syracuse d. Massalia
42. In 378, after Sparta had conquered this state, a few patriots who had fled, returned and overthrew the Spartan oligarchy and chased out the Spartan garrison. What state was this?
 a. Elis b. Thessalia c. Thebes d. Chalcidice
43. Under this great Athenian statesman, Athens became an empire, the Parthenon was constructed and the Peloponnesian War began.
 a. Themistocles b. Pausanius c. Pericles d. Cimon
44. *Magna Graecia* was a term used to describe:
 a. Athenian empire after the 5th century b. Greece after its defeat of the Persians
 c. Greek settlements in Italy d. Greece after the defeat of Troy
45. In 430, at the start of the Peloponnesian War, Athens was hit by a natural disaster which claimed more than a third of its population, including Pericles. What was it?
 a. an earthquake b. a volcanic eruption c. a plague d. a great fire
46. Athens in its Golden Age was an outstanding example of a (an):
 a. monarchy b. oligarchy c. aristocracy d. democracy

47. Between 492 and 479, Greece was invaded several times by what Asiatic Empire?
a. Babylon b. Egypt c. Parthia d. Persia
48. What war pitted Athens and her allies against Sparta and her allies?
a. Attic War b. Trojan War c. Peloponnesian War
d. Persian War
49. Every four years the Greeks stopped fighting to participate in a series of athletic contests in honor of Zeus. Where were these games held?
a. Mount Olympus b. Athens c. Olympia d. Delphi
50. What was the name of the Spartan infantry formation that eventually became common in all Greek armies?
a. legion b. *gerousia* c. *phalanx* d. *stratego*

