

Hellenic History & Greek Literature

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

1. The **agora** was a place for assembly for governmental affairs but also served as:
 - a. temple complex
 - b. theater district
 - c. docks
 - d. marketplace
2. At the end of the Persian Wars which city had a democracy?
 - a. Athens
 - b. Sparta
 - c. Corinth
 - d. Thebes
3. The comedy **The Birds** was written by:
 - a. Menander
 - b. Euripides
 - c. Aristophanes
 - d. Cratinus
4. The two wars that "framed" the fifth century were (in chronological order):
 - a. Peloponnesian & Persian
 - b. Persian & Punic
 - c. Persian & Peloponnesian
 - d. Punic & Persian
5. The practice of coining money in Greece was adopted from:
 - a. Persia
 - b. Egypt
 - c. Lydia
 - d. Crete
6. Which of these statements about the first Athenian law code is **false**?
 - a. formed in 621
 - b. very harsh
 - c. made by Draco
 - d. its most common penalty was a fine
7. The main cause of the Peloponnesian War was :
 - a. sinking of a Spartan ship near Athens
 - b. Athenian desire to seize mines in Syracuse
 - c. earthquake in Sparta , an omen from the gods
 - d. Spartan fear of a growing Athenian power
8. Who wrote tragedy?
 - a. Sophocles
 - b. Homer
 - c. Sappho
 - d. Socrates
9. Who is considered the father of history?
 - a. Xenophon
 - b. Herodotus
 - c. Thucydides
 - d. Pericles
10. The Battle of Marathon was fought in:
 - a. 500
 - b. 490
 - c. 480
 - d. 470
11. The politician most responsible for the building of the Parthenon was:
 - a. Demosthenes
 - b. Cimon
 - c. Miltiades
 - d. Pericles
12. With which art would Thespiis be most closely associated?
 - a. epic poetry
 - b. lyric poetry
 - c. theater
 - d. architecture
13. Who is credited as being the first scientist?
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Pythagorus
 - c. Archimedes
 - d. Thales

14. Which Lydian king completed the conquest of Ionian Greece?
a. Gyges b. Croesus c. Cyrus d. Cambyses
15. With which kings are the Persian Wars associated?
a. Darius I & Xerxes b. Cyrus & Darius I c. Darius I & Darius II
d. Xerxes & Artaxerxes
16. Who ordered the charge on the run that won Marathon?
a. Miltiades b. Cimon c. Aeschylus d. Themistocles
17. What city emerged as leader of the Delian League?
a. Delos b. Sparta c. Corinth d. Athens
18. With what battle site is the following quotation associated?
"Stranger, report this word, we pray, to Spartans, that lying here in this spot
we remain, faithfully keeping their laws."
a. Artemisium b. Thermopylae c. Aegospotamai d. Cynoscephalae
19. Who urged Athenians to adopt a decree which funded building of 100 triremes
then another 47?
a. Alcibiades b. Miltiades c. Xanthippus d. Themistocles
20. The Messenian Wars were essentially:
a. helot revolts against Sparta b. wars between Messina & Athens
c. rebellions of Messina against Athenian imperialism d. commercial rivalries
between Messina and Syracuse
21. Who is known most for poems in honor of athletic victors?
a. Aeschylus b. Tyrtaeus c. Thaletas d. Pindar
22. Who uttered the famous **Funeral Oration** as given by Thucydides?
a. Pericles b. Demosthenes c. Solon d. Alcibiades
23. Which was preceded by the Mutilation of the Hermae?
a. plague at Athens b. defeat of the Spartans at Plataea
c. Sicilian expedition d. victory of Greeks over the Persians at Salamis
24. Who authored a **Medea, Trojan Women and the Bacchae**?
a. Sophocles b. Terpanter c. Aeschylus d. Euripides
25. Itinerant teachers of rhetoric were called:
a. sophists b. rhapsodes c. zeugitae d. empiricists
26. Which philosopher advocated asking questions?
a. Anaxamander b. Socrates c. Plato d. Zeno
27. Who was the famous son of Olympias?
a. Alexander b. Pericles c. Gelon d. Arrhidaeus

28. Which was site of the first Greek settlement in the west?
 a. Ischia(Pithecusae) b. Corcyra c. Epidamnus d. Abdera
29. The Lelantine Wars were between:
 a. Corinth & Thebes b. Pylos & Mycenae c. Chalcis & Eretria
 d. Boeotia & Eleusis
30. In Sparta , what name was given to communities given special treatment and recognized as having some independence in their own domestic affairs?
 a. helots b. crypteia c. phratries d. perioeci
31. Aristogeiton and _____ were responsible for the assassination of the tyrant Hipparchus in 514.
 a. Cleisthenes b. Harmodius c. Pisistratus d. Sicyon
32. Demosthenes' famous speeches against Alexander's father were called:
 a. **On Liberty** b. **On Peace** c. **Against Timocrates** d. **Philippics**
33. What were the prizes given at the Panathenea?
 a. laurel wreathes b. engraves silver cylix c. olive oil in amphorae
 honoring the deity d. free meals for a year
34. Which is not part of the **Orestia**?
 a. Agamemnon b. Libation Bearers c. Thesmophoriazusae
 d. Eumenides
35. Which of the following did **not** contribute to the colonization movement of the Archaic period?
 a. discovery of silver on the Pontus b. increases in population
 c. unproductive soil in Greece & need for more food d. need for new markets and raw materials
36. Which term refers to a method of controlling potentially dangerous people and a ten year exile?
 a. hubris b. xenophobia c. arete d. ostracism
37. To whom can this quote be attributed? " I restored many men , who had been sold....others...I set free. This I did by my power, uniting force and justice."
 a. Dracob. Cleisthenes c. Peisistratus d. Solon
38. Alexander the Great was heir to :
 a. Attica b. Macedonia c. Thessalia d. Thrace
39. Which dynasty ruled Egypt after the death of Alexander the Great?
 a. Antigonids b. Seleucids c. Ptolemies d. Alcmeonidae
40. The term **medize** referred to siding with this power:
 a. Persia b. Sparta c. Carthage d. Athens

- 41. Which philosophy is Hellenic?
 a. Stoicism b. Epicurianism c. Pythagorean d. Cynicism
- 42. The earliest Greek literature(8th century) which was not written down, was composed by journeying composers called:
 a. korai b. maenads c. silenoi d. rhapsodes
- 43. The final destination of the procession for the Greater Panathenaea was the Acropolis and presentation of:
 a. first olive oil from the sacred groves b. a play in honor of the goddess
 c. a new peplos for the goddess d. Phidias' new chrselephantine statue
- 44. Orphism emphasized the idea of transmigration of souls and centered around the god Zagreus, also known as:
 a. Orpheus b. Dionysus c. Apollo d. Pythagorus
- 45. The shrine of the Telesterion was the site for worshippers of:
 a. Demeter & Persephone b. Zeus c. Athena d. Apollo
- 46. Who was Alexander the Great's best general?
 a. Philotas b. Antigonus c. Parmenion d. Ptolemy
- 47. Which festival site is **incorrectly** paired with its honoree?
 a. Delphi/ Apollo b. Corinth/Poseidon c. Nemea/Hercules
 d. Olympia/ Zeus
- 48. Who was the defeated commander at Plataea?
 a. Mardonius b. Pausanias c. Themistocles d. the Great King
- 49. Circa 501-500, Athenians began election of officials ,who were commanders of the military and also political leaders, called:
 a. strategoi b. metics c. thetes d. decarchies
- 50. Who reputedly saved Alexander's life in a battle and was later killed by Alexander in a drunken quarrel?
 a. Seleucus b. Bucephalus c. Nearchus d. Cleitus