NOTE: All dates on this examination are BC

1. In what Greek city-state were youths inducted into the army at seven years old?
   A. Athens    B. Sparta    C. Argos    D. Thebes

2. What great Greek games were held every four years in honor of Zeus?
   A. Pythian    B. Isthmian    C. Olympian    D. Theban

3. Who was credited with the composition of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*?
   A. Hesiod    B. Homer    C. Herodotus    D. Hippocrates

4. What Greek alliance was originally formed for mutual protection against the Persians?
   A. Achaean League    B. Aetolian League
   C. Delian League    D. Euboean Confederacy

5. Who commissioned the building of the Parthenon in Athens?
   A. Pericles    B. Hyperbolus    C. Cimon    D. Ephialtes

6. What sentence of ten year banishment was established by Cleisthenes as a check on the power of Athenian politicians?
   A. Ostracism    B. Liturgy    C. Boule    D. Dionysia

7. The Greek “Dark Age” was ushered in by the invasion of what group?
   A. Macedonians    B. Romans    C. Huns    D. Dorians

8. Who correctly interpreted an oracular order to “put faith in wooden walls”?
   A. Miltiades    B. Xanthippus    C. Leonidas    D. Themistocles

9. Seismic activity on what island was once thought to have been the cause of the downfall of the Minoans?
   A. Delos    B. Melos    C. Thera    D. Sicily

10. What was the term for the mother-city of a Greek colony?
    A. *oikos*    B. *metropolis*    C. *megalopolis*    D. *amphora*

11. What Persian king was defeated and dethroned by Alexander the Great?
    A. Darius I    B. Darius III    C. Xerxes    D. Cyrus

12. What modern archaeologist excavated Knossos?
    A. Ventriss    B. Evans    C. Blegen    D. Schliemann

13. Which was a famous Athenian actor?
    A. Thespis    B. Harmodias    C. Hippias    D. Hippparchus

14. Who was the famous son of Phillip II of Macedon?
    A. Pyrrhus    B. Philip V    C. Alexander    D. Perseus

15. What was the Athenian murder court?
    A. Areopagus    B. Heliaea    C. Liturgy    D. *Thesmothetiae*
16. What group has been credited with the re-introduction of writing into Greece after the Dark Age?
   A. Egyptians  B. Romans  C. Phoenicians  D. Persians

17. What victory of Lysander effectively assured Spartan victory in the Peloponnesian war?
   A. Notium  B. Arginusae  C. Cyzicus  D. Aegospotami

18. Which city was razed by Persian forces in 480?
   A. Corinth  B. Sparta  C. Athens  D. Elis

19. Who excavated Mycenae, claiming to have found Agamemnon?
   A. Ventriss  B. Evans  C. Blegen  D. Schliemann

20. What was the first permanent Greek colony in Italy?
   A. Croton  B. Sybaris  C. Cumae  D. Syracuse

21. Which was a famous Spartan lawgiver?
   A. Pausanias  B. Lysander  C. Leonidas  D. Lycurgus

22. Who was the mother of Alexander the Great?
   A. Roxanne  B. Barsine  C. Helena  D. Olympias

23. What was the Spartan council of elders?
   A. Gerousia  B. Apella  C. Ephors  D. Crypteia

24. What Athenian fugitive came to the aid of Sparta in the Peloponnesian War?
   A. Nicias  B. Brasidas  C. Alcibiades  D. Phormio

25. What dynasty did not originate from Alexander the Great's Empire?
   A. Seleucids  B. Ptolemaic  C. Achaemenids  D. Antigonids

26. Macedon asserted its authority over mainland Greece with this 338 victory?
   A. Neon  B. Thermopylae  C. Cynocephalae  D. Chaeronea

27. What battle in Sicily was reportedly fought on the same day as the battle of Salamis?
   A. Syracuse  B. Messana  C. Himera  D. Agrigentum

28. Which was not a normal use of funds raised by the Athenian Liturgia?
   A. Feed and clothe the poor  B. hire rowers for warships  C. Hire the chorus for plays  D. All were uses

29. After his brother was killed by the “tyrannicides,” he fled to the aid of Persia.
   A. Harmodias  B. Pisistratus  C. Hipparchus  D. Hippias

30. What Athenian general was killed in a failed night flight from Syracuse?
   A. Brasidas  B. Nicias  C. Alcibiades  D. Leander

**Questions 31 – 40 - Identify the year in which the given event occurred**

31. Death of Pericles
   A. 476  B. 474  C. 429  D. 399

32. Traditional date for the founding of the Olympic games
   A. 1287  B. 900  C. 753  D. 776

33. Battle of the Granicus River in Persia
   A. 334  B. 299  C. 275  D. 44
34. Trial and suicide of Socrates  
   A. 555  
   B. 446  
   C. 411  
   D. 399

35. Battle of Thermopylae  
   A. 597  
   B. 490  
   C. 480  
   D. 333

36. Lycurgus reforms the Spartan government  
   A. 800  
   B. 700  
   C. 600  
   D. 500

37. Age of colonization  
   A. 9th century  
   B. 8th century  
   C. 7th century  
   D. 6th century

38. Reforms of Cleisthenes in Athens  
   A. 620  
   B. 508  
   C. 594  
   D. 471

39. March of the 10,000  
   A. 525  
   B. 506  
   C. 401  
   D. 378

40. Death of Phillip II of Macedon.  
   A. 386  
   B. 345  
   C. 336  
   D. 334

Questions 41 – 50 - For each notable historical figure, identify the location with which he is most closely associated

41. Solon  
   A. Thebes  
   B. Elis  
   C. Athens  
   D. Sardis

42. Hesiod  
   A. Delphi  
   B. Pisa  
   C. Sparta  
   D. Thebes

43. Pericles  
   A. Athens  
   B. Troy  
   C. Mycenae  
   D. Argos

44. Cleisthenes  
   A. Eleusis  
   B. Thebes  
   C. Sicyon  
   D. Pylos

45. Mardonius  
   A. Italia  
   B. Isle of Man  
   C. Trachis  
   D. Persia

46. Brasidas  
   A. Athens  
   B. Sparta  
   C. Miletus  
   D. Samos

47. Cypselus  
   A. Knossos  
   B. Corinth  
   C. Sicyon  
   D. Croton

48. Croesus  
   A. Mantinea  
   B. Euboea  
   C. Sardis  
   D. Gallipoli

49. Pheidon  
   A. Argos  
   B. Thences  
   C. Athens  
   D. Trachis

50. Hiero  
   A. Naples  
   B. Corsica  
   C. Ionia  
   D. Syracuse
Questions 51 - 55 Identify the historical figure who would have been most likely to have uttered the given phrase

51. “You think I tore WHAT off the statues of Hermes?”
   A. Sophocles  B. Alcibiades  C. Hesiod  D. Pindar

52. “We’ll be fine, keep on sailing, it’s just a little rain shower…”
   A. Mardonius  B. Pericles  C. Perseus  D. Nicias

53. “I won’t be long just going to run over to Sparta for a minute.”
   A. Miltiades  B. Pheidippides  C. Pausanias  D. Lysander

54. “All I am saying is that I think the Delian League treasury might be …. Ummm … safer here in Athens…”
   A. Solon  B. Cleisthenes  C. Pericles  D. Cimon

55. “A few hundred Spartans against thousands of Persian warriors? Doesn’t sound like a fair fight to me. Maybe we Spartans should only use one hand to balance it out.”
   A. Demosthenes  B. Leonidas  C. Jason  D. Gelon

Questions 55 - 62 Identify the loser(s) in the given battle

56. Mycale
   A. Sparta  B. Persia  C. Athens  D. Samos

57. Gaugamela
   A. Darius  B. Alexander  C. Xerxes  D. Cyrus

58. Marathon
   A. Cyrus  B. Cleitus  C. Xerxes  D. Datis

59. Lade
   A. Persians  B. Ionians  C. Egyptians  D. Italians

60. Sphacteria
   A. Athens  B. Persians  C. Spartans  D. Sicilians

61. Mantinea
   A. Agis  B. Nicostratus  C. Brasidas  D. Psychopompus

62. Arginusae
   A. Leonidas  B. Leotychides  C. Hipparchus  D. Callicratidas

Questions 63 – 70 Identify the winner(s) in the given battle

63. Chaeronea
   A. Miltiades  B. Philip II  C. Cimon  D. Darius

64. Eurymedon River
   A. Cimon  B. Aristides  C. Leotychides  D. Carystus

65. Leuctra
   A. Democrats  B. Epominandas  C. Demosthenes  D. Ephialtes
66. Plataea  
   A. Gelon  B. Epominandas  C. Pausanias  D. Pericles  
67. Himera  
   A. Hamilcar  B. Gelon  C. Hiero  D. Hiero II  
68. Salamis  
   A. Themistocles  B. Miltiades  C. Cimon  D. Pisistratus  
69. Issus  
   A. Phillip  B. Xerxes  C. Darius  D. Alexander  

Questions 70 – 100 Select the best answer  
70. The ancient Greek referred to their homeland as ..  
   A. Graecia  B. Hellas  C. Balkania  D. None of these  
71. What was the term for expression submissiveness to the Persian monarch by sending  
   him gifts of earth and water?  
   A. Megaron  B. Ostracism  C. Medizing  D. Heliae  
72. What was the term for a heavily armed member of the Greek infantry.  
   A. Miles  B. Hoplite  C. Nemo  D. Peltast  
73. Term for one of nine annually elected Athenian officials  
   A. Boule  B. Archon  C. Strategoi  D. Areopagus  
74. Who was the rhetorical opponent of Demosthenes?  
   A. Isocrates  B. Ephialtes  C. Herostratus  D. Aristides  
75. The aristocrat, a former Olympic champion, who attempted to make himself tyrant in  
   Athens in 632 was  
   A. Cylon  B. Orthagoras  C. Theagenes  D. Pheidon  
76. What Greek city was destroyed in 335 by Alexander the Great for revolting against  
   Macedonian rule?  
   A. Corinth  B. Thebes  C. Sparta  D. Argos  
77. Who betrayed the path around Thermopylae to the Persians, condemning his fellow  
   Greeks to certain death?  
   A. Brasidas  B. Harmodius  C. Gelon  D. Ephialtes  
78. What Macedonian was killed for attempting to overthrow Alexander the Great?  
   A. Phillip III  B. Demosthenes  C. Perseus  D. Philotas  
79. How old was Alexander the Great when he died?  
   A. 25  B. 32  C. 48  D. 59  
80. The most liberated women in Greece were found in:  
   A. Thebes  B. Pylos  C. Sparta  D. Athens  
81. The poet-statesman who was chosen in 594 to give Athens the "situation of being well-  
   lawed" was:  
   A. Aristotle  B. Sosias  C. Xanthias  D. Solon  
82. Pericles' official position in Athens was:  
   A. tyrannos  B. archon  C. boulos  D. strategos
83. Athenian citizenship was limited to males whose parents were both of Athenian descent in:
   A. 462       B. 451       C. 479       D. 411
84. The "Peace of Callias" in 448 was between Athens and _________
   A. Sparta       B. Mycenae       C. Persia       D. Thebes
85. An Athenian youth became a citizen:
   A. when he was 25 years old
   B. only after he had taken part in a battle against the enemy
   C. at age 18 after examination by the officials of his deme
   D. by vote of the Ecclesia after it was proved that both parents were Athenian
86. Which of the following was the founding city of Syracuse?
   A. Phocaea       B. Sparta       C. Corinth       D. Chalcis
87. How many "tyrants" ruled Athens in 404:
   A. 10       B. 20       C. 30       D. 40
88. The six year peace (421-415) in the middle of the Peloponnesian War was named after which of the following:
   A. Nicias       B. Demosthenes       C. Callias       D. Cleon
89. The famous fourth-century sanctuary built at Epidauros was in honor of an obscure local divinity of healing, named:
   A. Pytho       B. Asclepius       C. Hermes       D. Pan
90. The cause of Pericles' death in 429 was:
   A. battle wound       B. famine       C. the plague       D. assassination
91. After Darius' death, who was his son who organized a Greek mercenary force to win the Persian throne?
   A. Darius II       B. Hydaspes       C. Cyrus       D. Artaxerxes
92. Which of these titles was NOT bestowed on Alexander the Great?
   A. Pharaoh of Egypt       C. King of Sumer and Akkad
   B. Ruler of Palestine       D. Great King of Persia
93. Which one of these men was never ostracized?
   A. Aristides       B. Themistocles       C. Pericles       D. Cimon
94. Which of the following is NOT true? Alexandria________
   A. was a great seaport       C. had a very fine library
   B. was founded by Alexander       D. was destroyed in antiquity
95. Magna Graecia means the Greek cities in:
   A. Asia Minor       C. in southern Italy and Sicily
   B. on the Black Sea       D. along the coast of France
96. Where does archaeological evidence NOT point out an early Greek settlement?
   A. Naples  B. Marseilles  C. Rome  D. Constantinople

97. Delphi was a center of worship of ________
   A. Apollo  B. Zeus  C. Athena  D. Poseidon

98. Which of the following regions was not located in ancient Greece?
   A. Achaea  B. Boeotia  C. Thessaly  D. Thrace

99. All of the following cities, except ________, were located in the part of Greece called
    the Peloponnesus.
   A. Argos  B. Corinth  C. Olympia  D. Mycenae

100. In 546 the long-delayed revolution finally occurred in Athens at the instigation of____.
    A. Cleisthenes  B. Draco  C. Pisistratus  D. Solon

That's All Folks!  GOOD LUCK!