

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. In 490 the Athenians defeated the Persians at
a. Cynoscephalae. b. Plataea. c. Salamis. d. Marathon.
2. The Athenian law-giver who abolished the enslavement of Athenian citizens because of debt:
a. Solon b. Draco c. Megacles d. Cylon
3. The fabulously wealthy king of Lydia who was defeated by the Persians in 546:
a. Croesus b. Polycrates c. Tissaphernes d. Mausolus
4. Who was responsible for building up the Athenian fleet in the 480s?
a. Megacles b. Miltiades c. Themistocles d. Cleisthenes
5. A Spartan was taken from his mother to begin his training at the age of
a. 7. b. 10. c. 12. d. 16.
6. Which future king of Macedon spent several years as a hostage in Thebes?
a. Alexander II b. Philip II c. Amyntas IV d. Perdiccas I
7. The lawgiver generally credited with the reorganization of Spartan society after the Messenian Wars:
a. Chilon b. Agis c. Lycurgus d. Cleombrotus
8. The Persian prince who attempted to overthrow his brother with the help of a Greek mercenary army:
a. Cyrus the Younger b. Darius the Great c. Artaxerxes d. Cambyses
9. Where did the Macedonians defeat the Greek in 338?
a. Artemisium b. Mycale c. Mytilene d. Chaeronea
10. The archon eponymos
a. gave his name to the year.
b. presided over the boule.
c. was the chief of the prytaneis.
d. served as president of the ecclesia.
11. The Bactrian princess who married Alexander:
a. Barsine b. Statira c. Roxana d. Eurydice
12. In June of 323 Alexander the Great died in
a. Persepolis. b. Babylon. c. Alexandria. d. Boucephala.

13. The great war between the Persians and the Greeks began in 499 when the Athenians supported the revolting cities of
a. Achaea. b. the Chersonese. c. Euboea. d. Ionia.
14. The Athenian defector on whose advice the Spartans seized Decelea:
a. Theramenes b. Aristophon c. Alcibiades d. Thrasybulus
15. Son of Peisistratus who was assassinated in 514:
a. Hippias b. Harmodius c. Aristogeiton d. Hipparchus
16. Which area was NOT heavily colonized by the Greeks?
a. southern shores of the Black Sea
b. eastern shore of Spain
c. eastern shores of the Aegean Sea
d. southern shores of Italy
17. Term for resident aliens in Athens:
a. metics b. perioeci c. ephetai d. theoroi
18. The Athenian citizen class for which the highest offices were reserved:
a. Hippeis b. Thetes c. Zeugitae d. Pentacosiomedimni
19. Which of the following lists the battles of the Persian Wars in correct chronological order?
a. Artemisium, Marathon, Thermopylae, Plataea, Salamis
b. Thermopylae, Artemisium, Salamis, Thermopylae, Plataea
c. Marathon, Artemisium, Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea
d. Marathon, Thermopylae, Plataea, Artemisium, Salamis
20. This battle is ranked as one of the most decisive in Greek history, for it marked the end of Spartan hegemony:
a. Thermopylae b. Mantinea c. Amphipolis d. Leuctra
21. Where did Alexander defeat Darius III for the first time?
a. Issus b. Granicus c. Gaugamela d. Miletus
22. Which city-state sent a contingent of ships to help the Athenians at Salamis in 480 but remained neutral thereafter until it was brutally enslaved by Athens in 416?
a. Mytilene b. Samos c. Naxos d. Melos
23. Which Athenian, although ridiculed by Aristophanes and Thucydides, nevertheless brought about a victory over the Spartans at Sphacteria?
a. Cleon b. Nicias c. Alcibiades d. Hyperbolus
24. Which member of the Alcmaeonidae bribed the oracle at Delphi to recommend to all Spartans consulting it the overthrow of the tyranny in Athens?
a. Megacles b. Cleisthenes c. Cylon d. Xanthippus

25. Who saved Alexander's life during his first battle with the Persians?
 a. Cleitus b. Parmenio c. Ptolemy d. Antipater
26. All of the following statements about ephors are true EXCEPT
 a. Two of them always accompanied the king on campaigns.
 b. Seven were elected annually.
 c. They had the power to declare war.
 d. They could prosecute other magistrates, including the kings.
27. The "Peace of Callias"
 a. ended Athenian action against Persian subject states in 449.
 b. brought an end to the Peloponnesian War in 421.
 c. ransomed the Athenian prisoners taken at Syracuse.
 d. was also known as "The King's Peace."
28. The satrap who tried to usurp the Persian throne after having Darius III murdered:
 a. Spitamenes b. Artabazus c. Ariobarzanes d. Bessus
29. Who overthrew the pro-Spartan oligarchy in Thebes and in 364 defeated Alexander of Pherae at Cynoscephalae?
 a. Epaminondas b. Lycophron c. Ismenias d. Pelopidas
30. What do Cleitus, Philotas, and Callisthenes all have in common?
 a. They all were related to Alexander.
 b. They all served as generals under Alexander.
 c. They all were killed by Alexander.
 d. They all conspired against Alexander.
31. Which of the following was NOT one of the Athenian generals at the siege of Syracuse?
 a. Nicias b. Alcibiades c. Lamachus d. Demosthenes
32. The Peace of Philocrates was signed in 346 by
 a. Athens and Macedonia. b. Sparta and Athens.
 c. Phocis and Macedonia. d. Thebes and Sparta.
33. In an attempt to destroy his reputation by attacking his friends, the enemies of Pericles denounced all of the following EXCEPT
 a. Aspasia. b. Sophocles. c. Anaxagoras. d. Phidias.
34. The guardian of Alcibiades in whose house he was raised:
 a. Socrates b. Pericles c. Nicias d. Critias
35. What city was founded by Epaminondas?
 a. Megalopolis b. Amphipolis c. Mantinea d. Aonia

36. Pericles did all of the following **EXCEPT**
- initiate the building of the Long Walls.
 - successfully besiege Samos.
 - author the Megarian Decree which laid an embargo on that city's trade.
 - support the expedition of Tolmides which ended at Coronea.
37. Which of the following statements about the helots is **NOT** true?
- Freed helots were called neodamodes.
 - Helots could be freed by their individual owners.
 - Ephors annually declared war on the helots.
 - A fixed amount of produce was owed to their masters.
38. All of the following statements are true about Cimon **EXCEPT**
- he brought back to Athens "the bones of Theseus."
 - he was the commander for nearly all the military operations of the Delian League from 476 to 463.
 - his losses in Egypt brought about his downfall.
 - he was ostracized through the influence of Ephialtes and Pericles.
39. Who was Gylippus?
- the Spartan commander sent to help Syracuse.
 - the tyrant of Megara who supported the Peisistratids in their unsuccessful bid to return to power.
 - the admiral in charge of Alexander's fleet
 - the Greek mercenary who served the Great King and opposed the van of the Macedonian invasion.
40. All of the following statements are true about the Athenian admiral Conon **EXCEPT**
- he worked to rebuild the Persian navy in the Aegean.
 - he was in command of the fleet that destroyed the Spartan fleet at Cnidos in 394.
 - he completed the rebuilding of the Long Walls at Athens.
 - he was killed in 392 through the machinations of Lysander.
41. Which of the following lists the battles in correct chronological order?
- Arginusae, Aegospotami, Munychia, Cyzicus
 - Cyzicus, Arginusae, Aegospotami, Munychia
 - Munychia, Cyzicus, Arginusae, Aegospotami
 - Aegospotami, Cyzicus, Munychia, Arginusae
42. Who first established the Four Hundred, then was active in overthrowing them and establishing the Five Thousand?
- Theramenes
 - Alcibiades
 - Thrasybulus
 - Antiphon

43. How many consecutive years was Pericles elected strategos?
a. 5 b. 10 c. 15 d. 20
44. Where did the Athenian assembly meet?
a. Agora b. Areopagus c. Pnyx d. Munychia
45. Which island refused to join Lysander after the battle of Aegospotami and was rewarded by Athens for its loyalty with Athenian citizenship for all its inhabitants?
a. Lesbos b. Chios c. Naxos d. Samos
46. At the height of the Athenian Empire, the annual tribute amounted to about
a. 2000 minae. b. 400 talents. c. 1400 talents.
d. 12,000 talents
47. The supreme commander of the Greek mercenaries at the battle of Cunaxa:
a. Memnon b. Proxenos c. Clearchus d. Xenophon
48. Gelon: Carthaginians ::
a. Hieron : Etruscans b. Leonidas : Persians
c. Philip II : Macedonians d. Dionysius I : Romans
49. Which general was NOT one of the three who shared the command at Embata in 356?
a. Iphicrates b. Chabrias c. Timotheus d. Chares
50. The law which was passed in 451/50 and limited citizenship to those whose parents were both citizens and also legitimately wed would have excluded all of the following EXCEPT
a. Cimon. b. Themistocles. c. Peisistratus.
d. Cleisthenes.