

Name _____

Honor Code Signature, indicating that you did not use study materials in answering questions

Comprehensive Test on *The Story of the Greeks*

I. MATCHING

1. ___ Pelasgians
2. ___ Inachus
3. ___ Cecrops
4. ___ Cadmus
5. ___ Deucalion
6. ___ Hellen
7. ___ Heraclidae
8. ___ Codrus
9. ___ Lycurgus
10. ___ Solon

- (A) had two sons Amphictyon and Hellen. Amphictyon settled Thessaly and ruled over the Thracians, and Hellen settled in south of Greece
- (B) asked the Dorians—ancestors of Hellen—to help them take over the principal towns of the Peloponnesus. They therefore ruled over Sparta, Argos and Mycenae
- (C) set up laws that made the Spartans what they were—a people who lived very strict and disciplined lives
- (D) a descendant of the noble Codrus who changed the laws of Draco.
- (E) a primitive indigenous people of Greece, taught by the Egyptians and Phoenicians
- (F) the son of Deucalion, who had three sons: Dorus, Aeolis and Xuthus
- (G) an Egyptian prince who settled in Greece after the flood and taught the Pelasgians how to plant wheat, harness oxen, spin and weave wool. He founded Athens.
- (H) an Athenian king who fought against the Spartan Heraclidae on behalf of the Ionians who had been driven out. His son became an archon, ruler for life.
- (I) the first alleged Egyptian who settled in Greece; taught the Pelasgians how to make fire and build comfortable homes; built a city named Argos
- (J) a Phoenician who settled Boeotia and founded Thebes. He brought knowledge of navigation, trade and the alphabet.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. Which of the following was *not* a Greek historian from which we get our information about the Ancient Greeks?
 - a) Thucydides
 - b) Herodotus
 - c) Pausanias
 - d) Thegenes
 - e) Plutarch

12. Which of the following was not a Phoenician city?
 - a) Sidon
 - b) Tyre
 - c) Berot
 - d) Thessaly
 - e) Byblos

13. Who founded Carthage?
 - a) the Heraclidae
 - b) the Spartans
 - c) The Egyptians
 - d) the Phoenicians
 - e) the Pelasgians

14. What do many scholars think that the original Spartans living in Laconia were before the conquest of the Dorians?
 - a) the Heraclidae
 - b) the Krypteia
 - c) the original ephors of Sparta
 - d) those who became the helots
 - e) the Messenians

15. What was the apparent cause of the war between Sparta and Messenia, which eventually resulted in the conquest of Messenia?
 - a) a boundary dispute
 - b) a weightlifting contest
 - c) the making of the triremes
 - d) the death of Lelex
 - e) the kidnapping of women

16. What is the name of the architect of the Parthenon who died in prison?
 - a) Alcibiades

- b) Pericles
- c) Phidias
- d) Cimon
- e) Milo

17. Who was Megacles?

- a) a Spartan ephor
- b) a helot
- c) a lawgiver around the time the Pelasgians
- d) an Athenian archon
- e) a friend of Cylon

18. What is an ostrakon?

- a) a shard of clay used as a political tool to exile an apparently bad politician
- b) a weapon used by the helots
- c) a ruler in Sparta
- d) one of the rebels in Athens
- e) a wall that King Darius built

19. Who was responsible for building Athens' naval might?

- a) Megacles
- b) Polycrates
- c) Cyrus
- d) Themistocles
- e) Ephialtes

20. Who was the Athenian leader who wanted to send help to the Spartans because of the earthquake and the helot rebellion?

- a) Pericles
- b) Cimon
- c) Themistocles
- d) Megacles
- e) Aristides

21. Who was called "the Just"?

- a) Aristides
- b) Themistocles
- c) Pausanias
- d) Miltiades
- e) Hippias

22. Which of the following battles of the Persian War is considered the first great naval battle fought in history?
- a) Battle of Marathon
 - b) The Battle of Thermopylae
 - c) Battle of Plataea
 - d) Battle of Salamis
23. In which of the following battles of the Greco-Persian War did three hundred Spartans die defending a pass?
- a) Battle of Marathon
 - b) The Battle of Thermopylae
 - c) Battle of Plataea
 - d) Battle of Salamis
24. Name the brave Spartan general who led his troops at Thermopylae against the Persians?
- a) Leonidas
 - b) Cimon
 - c) Pausanias
 - d) Pericles
 - e) Ephialtes
25. Which of the following does *not* describe Cimon?
- a) the grandson of Miltiades
 - b) an orphan as a youth
 - c) an orphan as a youth
 - d) an immoral young man
 - e) a generous man
26. Which of the following was not a student of Socrates?
- a) Plato
 - b) Xenophon
 - c) Alcibiades
 - d) Philopoemen
27. Who governed Athens after their defeat in the Peloponnesian War?
- a) thirty tyrants
 - b) Socrates
 - c) Alcibiades
 - d) the oracle
 - e) the Persians

28. Name the two sons of the Persian King Darius II who argued over who should rule.
- a) Darius III and Cyrus
 - b) Artaxerxes and Xerxes II
 - c) Darius and Xenophon
 - d) Xerxes II and Cyrus II
 - e) Artaxerxes and Cyrus
29. Who led the Greek army of mercenary soldiers through enemy territory to the Black Sea and wrote a book about it?
- a) Darius II
 - b) Xenophon
 - c) Cyrus
 - d) Alcibiades
 - e) Clearchus
30. Who was Pelopidas?
- a) a Theban exile who freed his homeland by dressing up as a woman
 - b) a Spartan soldier
 - c) a renegade Persian
 - d) a general of Alexander the Great
 - e) a Theban playwright
31. Who were Damon and Pythias?
- a) sons of Philxenus
 - b) co-rulers of Thebes
 - c) inseparable friends and residents of Syracuse
 - d) brothers of Dionysius
 - e) father and son
32. Who was the famous orator who warned his Athenian countrymen of Philip's threat?
- a) Alcibiades
 - b) Sophocles
 - c) Demosthenes
 - d) Solon
 - e) Dionysius the Younger
33. Name one of the first places that Philip went to battle when he raised an army.
- a) Persia
 - b) Macedon
 - c) Sparta
 - d) Athens

- e) Thrace
34. Who saved Alexander at the Battle of Granicus?
- a) a man whom he later put to death in his drunkenness
 - b) Alexander's father, Philip
 - c) the Persian king, Darius III
 - d) the Queen of Cardia
 - e) Sisygambis
35. Who was Roxana?
- a) Alexander's mother
 - b) the mother of Hephaestus
 - c) one of Alexander's generals
 - d) Alexander's Persian wife
 - e) Antipater's wife
36. How is Alexander pictured in the vision narrated in the Book of Daniel
- a) as a ram
 - b) as a goat
 - c) as a statue
 - d) as a sheaf of wheat
 - e) as skinny cow
37. Who was Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, descended from?
- a) Clearchus
 - b) Alexander
 - c) Cassander
 - d) Ptolemy
 - e) Lysimachus
38. Which of the following generals ruled Persia after Alexander's death?
- a) Ptolemy
 - b) Cassander
 - c) Lysimachus
 - d) Demetrius
 - e) Seleucus
39. Name the league that Sparta joined in the days of the rule of Alexander's generals.
- a) Aetolian League
 - b) the League of Women Voters
 - c) the League of Nations

- d) the Achaean League
- e) Sparta was not a member of any league.

40. Who is called the “Last of the Greeks” because he fought for freedom but died at the hands of the Messenians because they were stirred up by the Romans?

- a) Philpoemen
- b) Phidias
- c) Alexander
- d) Brennus
- e) Lycurgus

III. BATTLES AND WARS

- 41. ___ The First and Second Messenian War
- 42. ___ Battle of Ipsus
- 43. ___ Battle of Granicus
- 44. ___ Battle of Cunaxa
- 45. ___ Battle of Thermopylae
- 46. ___ Battle of Salamis
- 47. ___ Peloponnesian War
- 48. ___ Battle of Marathon
- 49. ___ the Persian Wars
- 50. ___ the Sacred War

- (A) Spartan women were kidnapped, and in retaliation, the Spartans went to war against their neighbors.
- (B) the battle that determined who would rule what part of the world after Alexander’s death
- (C) a great naval victory for Athens against Xerxes when Pausanias was the Spartan king and Themistocles governed Athens
- (D) the first and last battle in the Civil War between two Persian kings in which Xenophon and his Greek mercenaries participated
- (E) led by Miltiades, the Athenians defeat the Persians. The Spartans offered their aid, but only after the battle was over.
- (F) the subject of Herodotus’s most famous work
- (G) the battle along a river, won by Alexander against the Persian army
- (H) where the brave three hundred, led by Leonidas, withstood a formidable Persian force
- (I) with its defeat in this, Athens submitted to Spartan rule
- (J) fought because the Phocians defied the Amphictyonic Council; Philip aided the council