1. The most famous international cult at Athens, dedicated to Demeter and Kore, was located at 
A. Sounion  
B. Eleusis  
C. Brauron  
D. Rhamnous

2. Theognis of Megara wrote poetry that praised and elevated 
A. Victors at Olympic Games  
B. Love  
C. Military conquest  
D. The established aristocracy

3. What was one criminal charge in the case against Socrates that resulted in his death? 
A. Cowardice in military action  
B. Corrupting Athenian youths  
C. Aiding Sparta  
D. Murder

4. A "metropolis" was a polis that 
A. Was a regional power  
B. Sent out colonies  
C. Had been conquered  
D. Was landlocked

5. In which period do we have evidence for Greece’s earliest prose literature? 
A. Archaic Period  
B. Hellenistic Age  
C. Bronze Age  
D. Classical Period

6. Who does Medea kill in Euripides’ tragedy Medea? 
A. Jason  
B. Herself  
C. Her children  
D. The entire population of Thebes

7. The Persian Wars ended in 
A. 511  
B. 432  
C. 479  
D. 389

8. Isocrates sought to elevate the importance of what thing as a practical skill for political participation? 
A. Fighting ability  
B. Rhetoric  
C. Philosophical understanding  
D. Musical ability

9. Which of these roles in the Athenian democracy was an elected position? 
A. Archon  
B. Prytanis  
C. Member of the boulê (Council)  
D. Stratēgos (General)

10. Who of these was not included in the canonical list of the Ten Attic Orators at Alexandria? 
A. Gorgias  
B. Demosthenes  
C. Antiphon  
D. Lysias

11. Callimachus is most famous for his works as a(n) 
A. Librarian  
B. Poet  
C. Athlete  
D. Historian

12. The naval battle at Mycale in 479 BCE is said to have occurred at the same time as the 
A. Battle of Plataea  
B. Battle of Thermopylae  
C. Battle of Arginusae  
D. Battle of Salamis

13. The philosophy of Epicurus argued that all matter was composed of what? 
A. Water  
B. The four elements  
C. Atoms and Void  
D. Earth

14. In the classical period, the agora was predominately 
A. Used as a site for religious buildings  
B. A fortress  
C. A center of civic life  
D. A cemetery

15. Philip II was the ruler of 
A. Egypt  
B. Macedonia  
C. Sparta  
D. Corinth

16. Unlike the militaries of the Classical Period, the militaries Hellenistic Kingdoms were largely composed of 
A. Slaves  
B. Mercenaries  
C. Peasants and farmers  
D. Wealthy citizens

17. In the Eumenides, Athena’s efforts on behalf of Orestes result in establishment of 
A. A law court to secure justice in society  
B. A shrine to Athena at Argos  
C. A new cult of Apollo at Athens for his defense of Orestes  
D. The democratic system in Athens

18. Which term describes the ruthlessly enslaved population that provided for Sparta’s agricultural needs? 
A. Perioikoi  
B. Helots  
C. Metics  
D. Spartioi

19. The Lysistrata by Aristophanes is noteworthy for its 
A. Depiction of strong female characters  
B. Sacrilegious description of Apollo  
C. Display of scientific knowledge  
D. Jokes at the expense of Pericles

20. Spartan military dominance in Greece was thrown into question in 371 BCE because of which event? 
A. Battle of Leuctra  
B. Death of Epaminondas  
C. Battle of Chaeronea  
D. The King's Peace

21. Which famous Athenian died of the plague during the Peloponnesian War? 
A. Nicias  
B. Themistocles  
C. Cleisthenes  
D. Pericles

22. Traditionally, when are the Olympic Games thought to have begun? 
A. 776 BCE  
B. 642 BCE  
C. 581 BCE  
D. 573 BCE

23. Which of the following sanctuaries was most famous for its oracular temple? 
A. Epidaurus  
B. Dodona  
C. Poseidonia  
D. Olympia
24. Cleon won a major victory during the Peloponnesian War and captured many Spartan citizens at
   A. Thera    B. Syracuse   C. Mytilene    D. Sphacteria
25. All of the following are Hellenistic Kingdoms except
   A. Ptolemaic Kingdom    B. Seleucid Kingdom    C. Appoloniak Kingdom    D. Antigonid Kingdom
26. Asclepieions, sanctuaries dedicated to the god Asclepius, were generally visited by those looking for
   A. An oracle   B. Healing of physical maladies   C. Political asylum   D. Military success
27. The language that we associate with Minoan culture is generally referred to as
   A. Linear A   B. Linear B   C. Oscan   D. Proto-Greek
28. The patron of god of the theater in Athens was
   A. Apollo   B. Orpheus   C. Hermes   D. Dionysus
29. Works of New Comedy, like those of Menander, differ from Old Comedy because of their
   A. Use of tragic elements   B. Profanity   C. Focus on politics   D. Depiction of commonplace concerns
30. Apollonius of Rhodes wrote
   A. The Argonautica   B. The Cypria   C. The Thebais   D. The Aethiopis
31. Which architectural feature of the Corinthian order differs from the Ionic order?
   A. The entablature   B. The column   C. The capital   D. The pediment
32. The first coinage in Greece was made using what metal alloy?
   A. Corinthian bronze   B. Bronze   C. Electrum   D. Brass
33. One of the greatest forms of sacrifice, the hecatomb, involved the slaughter of 100
   A. Oxen   B. Rams   C. Goats   D. Horses
34. Where did the Athenian assembly take place?
   A. Agora   B. Acropolis   C. Pnyx   D. Peiraus
35. Which lyric poet writes our early examples of parthenaia (poems written to be sung by young maidens)?
   A. Archilochus   B. Sappho   C. Pindar   D. Alkman
36. Which of Plato’s works includes the “Myth of Er”, which explains the rewards for living a virtuous life?
   A. Crito   B. Republic   C. Theaetetus   D. Symposium
37. What association of poleis was founded to defend Greek city-states from the Persians?
   A. Peloponnesian League   B. Corinthian League   C. Achaian League   D. Delian League
38. Phidias and Praxiteles are examples of famous Greek
   A. Philosophers   B. Sculptors   C. Orators   D. Painters
39. Rulers of Persian territories were called
   A. Satraps   B. Magi   C. Tyrants   D. Princes
40. Who was accused of defaming sacred objects and rites and abandoned Athens to avoid prosecution?
   A. Cylon   B. Hippias   C. Hipparchus   D. Alcibiades
41. Bucolic poetry is concerned with
   A. Country life   B. Political issues   C. Warfare   D. Educating young aristocrats
42. In what year would you likely see a Red-Figure vase in Athens?
   A. 810 BCE   B. 720 BCE   C. 600 BCE   D. 480 BCE
43. Tholos tombs are a distinctive burial type found predominantly among which Greek society?
   A. Mycenaeans   B. Sicilian   C. Dorian   D. Macedonian
44. The council of elderly male citizens that controlled the legislative agenda at Sparta was called
   A. The gerousia   B. The ephors   C. The helaios   D. The boulê
45. Who of the following was a lyric poet
   A. Hecataeus   B. Lysias   C. Archilochus   D. Xenophon
46. A trireme and a pentekonter are examples of what?
   A. Weapons   B. Musical instruments   C. Ships   D. Tools for weaving
47. What author is often referred to as the “father of history”
   A. Herodotus   B. Xenophon   C. Polybius   D. Homer
48. Which Olympic victor attempted to seize control of Athens and install himself at tyrant but failed?
   A. Peistrasos   B. Hippias   C. Hipparchus   D. Cylon
49. Who did the Nemean Games claim as their mythological founder?
   A. Dionysos   B. Perseus   C. Heraldes   D. Theseus
50. Where did Alexander the Great die?
   A. Babylon   B. Sparta   C. Alexandria   D. Vergina
Greek Culture and History 2016 Key

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. A
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13. C
14. C
15. B
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. C
21. D
22. A
23. B
24. D
25. C
26. B
27. A
28. D
29. D
30. A
31. C
32. C
33. A
34. C
35. D
36. B
37. D
38. B
39. A
40. D
41. A
42. D
43. A
44. A
45. C
46. C
47. A
48. D
49. C
50. A