1. **The chief center of Minoan Crete was**
   a. Athens  
   b. Sparta  
   c. Heracleion  
   d. Knossos  
   e. Mycenae

2. **Which of the following Dark Age Greece settlements is not correctly paired?**
   a. Dorians in the Peloponnesus  
   b. Aeloian Greeks in Lesbos  
   c. Ionian Greeks in Asia Minor  
   d. Mycenaeans in northern & central Greece

3. Homer argued in the *Iliad* and *The Odyssey* that excellence meant
   a. fate was unimportant and could be avoided.  
   b. only men were ever to pursue it  
   c. combat was often a route to glory and achievement.  
   d. warriors were frowned upon as having an excess of passion.

4. **Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the typical Greek polis?**
   a. It contained an agora and acropolis within its fortifications.  
   b. Each *polis* had a population between 90,000 and 100,000 citizens  
   c. Each *polis* was autonomous  
   d. The community focused on citizens with political rights.

5. **Between 750 and 550 BC, the Greeks set up colonies in which of the following?**
   a. Ionia  
   b. the Caspian Sea  
   c. Hellespont  
   d. Egypt

6. **The Spartans encouraged the exchange of ideas with outsiders.** (True/ False) Mark “A” for True/ “B” for False.

7. **The primary reformer and law giver of Sparta was**
   a. Pericles  
   b. Themistocles  
   c. Lycurgus  
   d. Sophocles

8. **The reforms which established democracy in Athens were largely the work of**
   a. Themistocles  
   b. Lycurgus  
   c. Pisistratus  
   d. Cleisthenes

9. **The Greek dramatist known for his portrayal of real life situations was**
   a. Aeschylus  
   b. Sophocles  
   c. Euripides  
   d. Aristophanes

10. **The construction of the Parthenon was**
    a. completed before the Persian wars in 480 BC.  
    b. based on the standards set by Polyclitus in *Doryphoros*.  
    c. directed by Ictinus and Callicrates  
    d. dedicated to the Greek god Poseidon.

11. **Public life in Athens was restricted so that_________ in/ of the population participated.**
    a. 85 %  
    b. 15 %  
    c. only 100,000 people  
    d. 35,000 of the people

12. **Demosthenes**
    a. called Philip the savior of the Greeks  
    b. convinced the Athenians to fight against Philip.  
    c. drove the Athenian Assembly to condemn Philip’s illegal marriage.  
    d. urged Athens to join Philip in a war of conquest against the Persians.
13. All of the following were results of the battle of Chaeronea except for  
a. the formation of the Corinthian League,  
b. the complete destruction of Athens for its leadership in the struggle against Macedonia.  
c. the establishment of Macedonian garrisons throughout Greece.  
d. Greek cooperation with Macedonia for a future war against Persia.

14. The Hellenistic era describes an age that saw  
a. the extension and imitation of Greek culture throughout the ancient Near East.  
b. the absence of autocratic power for nearly three centuries.  
c. the disappearance of a Greek culture legacy until Roman times.  
d. Alexander’s successors maintain a united empire until Roman times.

15. Celtic peoples led by Brennus  
a. sacked Rome in 390 BC  
b. were defeated in Macedonia in 278 BC  
c. defeated Attalus I of Pergamum  
d. attacked the mainland of Greece with a force of 30,000.

16. Which of the following statements best describes Hellenistic cities?  
a. small and governed by a military elite  
b. important centers of administration, most of which were dominated by Greeks & Greek culture  
c. urban centers, where the inhabitants spoke only their native tongue  
d. cities that had a population of 10,000 which were dominated by a trading class

17. A clear trend of Hellenistic cities was  
a. a decline in their importance as Hellenistic kings settled themselves in rural communities.  
b. the successful importation and establishment of the polis as a way of life.  
c. the close relationship between the Hellenistic rulers and the cities.  
d. the continued success of social revolutions driven by the lower classes.

18. Improvements in trade and commerce in the Hellenistic world were greatly aided by all of the following except  
a. improvements in harbors.  
b. revolutionary innovations in agriculture.  
c. a decline political borders  
d. the development of major trade routes.

19. The theatrical center of the Hellenistic world and home of new comedy was  
a. Athens.  
b. Alexandria.  
c. Rhodes.  
d. Sicily.

20. The surviving works of the Greek historian Polybius demonstrate  
a. his following of Thucydides in seeking rational motives for historical events.  
b. his focus on the growth of the Greek city-states from their origins to their collapse.  
c. the continued failure of ancient historians to find accurate, firsthand sources.  
d. his reliance on the models of Herodotus and willingness to ascribe historical change to the intervention of gods.

21. The most famous scientist of his era, Archimedes of Syracuse, was responsible for all of the following except  
a. uniting once more the disciplines of science and philosophy.  
b. designing military devices to thwart siege attackers.  
c. creating the science of hydrostatics.  
d. establishing the value of the mathematical constant pi.

22. The philosophical school that stressed happiness through freeing oneself from a political life was  
a. Hedonism.  
b. Stoicism.  
c. Platonism.  
d. Epicureanism.

23. With whom is the quote “I am shw whom women call goddess” associated?  
a. Arisnoe II  
b. Portico  
c. Isis  
d. Astarte
24. Which of the following statements is true of women during the Hellenistic era?
   a. New museums and cities were founded by women.
   b. Athenian women owned 40% of all the property in Athens.
   c. Arisnoe II helped expand the Egyptian navy.
   d. Upper class women were excluded still from education.

25. The Jewish holiday of Hanukkah springs from
   a. a revolt led by Antiochus against the Ptolemiac king Herod.
   b. large numbers of Jews living outside Judea who needed a reason to return home.
   c. a revolt led by Judas Maccabaeus when the Seleucid king seized the Temple in 164 BC
   d. the granting of the privilege to retain their own laws in Hellenistic cities