

2000 NJCL GREEK HISTORY TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

All dates on this test are B.C.

1. Bull-leaping by young men and women was practiced by the Minoans on the island of
(A) Cythera (B) Crete (C) Thera (D)) Chios
2. Who of the following was not a student of the teacher and philosopher Socrates?
(A) Alcibiades (B) Critias (C) Xenophon (D)) Anytus
3. The Persian king who subjugated the Ionian Greeks in the mid sixth century was
(A) Croesus (B) Darius (C) Cambyses (D)) Cyrus
4. Who of the following was not ostracized by the Athenian Assembly?
(A) Hipparchus (B) Xanthippus (C) Cleon (D)) Aristides
5. The Greek-speaking people who overran mainland Greece c. 1100-1000 were the
(A) Ionians (B) Lydians (C) Phrygians (D)) Dorians
6. The Greeks began to make weapons and tools out of iron instead of bronze c.
(A) 2000 (B) 1600 (C) 1100 (D)) 700
7. In the King's Peace of 386 Sparta
(A) agreed to allow Athens to return to democratic government (B) forced Athens and her allies to pay a heavy annual tribute (C) turned over the Greek cities of Asia Minor to the Persians (D)) promised to defend all of Greece from any foreign aggression
8. The philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras fled from his home island Samos c. 531 to escape the rule of the tyrant (A) Cypselus (B) Polycrates (C) Theron (D)) Cleisthenes
9. The Athenian commander who won a huge victory over the Persians at Eurymedon in 462, but was ostracized the next year because of his pro-Spartan policies was
(A) Cimon (B) Aristides (C) Themistocles (D)) Cleon

2000 NJCL GREEK HISTORY TEST

34. The main source of Pericles' political power was
(A) the common people (B) conservative aristocrats (C) merchants and trading interests
(D) the military
35. The Delian League was an alliance of certain Greek states formed c. 478-7
(A) to over see the running of the Panhellenic Games
(B) as a mutual defense pact against the Persian
(C) as a protection against the aggressions of the Macedonians
(D) to protect the sanctuary of Apollo on Delos
36. The military formation known as the phalanx with its less-heavily armored soldiers who were equipped with 13 to 14 foot long pikes was the innovation of (A) Alexander the Great (B) Epaminondas (C) Pericles (D) Philip II of Macedonia
37. The Athenian who often spoke in the Assembly trying to convince his fellow citizens to oppose Philip II and Macedonian expansionism was (A) Aristotle (B) Isocrates (C) Demosthenes (D) Aeschines
38. The legislator who was appointed c. 621 to codify and rectify existing Athenian law was (A) Medon (B) Cleomenes (C) Draco (D) Croesus
39. The Athenian who became the most prominent and influential leader after his victory over the Spartans in 425 at Sphacteria was (A) Nicias (B) Cleon (C) Alcibiades (D) Thucydides
40. The area of Greece that was not invaded and settled by the Dorians was (A) the Peloponnese (B) the isthmus (C) Attica (D) Crete
41. Minoan civilization influenced Mycenaean in all of the following except
(A) the building of palaces (B) the building of walled citadels (C) the development of an administrative bureaucracy (D) the development of language for record keeping
42. In 326 Alexander the Great died as a result of a serious fever and a drinking bout in (A) Alexandria (Egypt) (B) Persepolis (C) Babylon (D) Damascus
43. The Persian king who had a build a bridge of boats across the Hellespont so that he could invade Greece was (A) Xerxes (B) Darius (C) Cyrus (D) Croesus
44. Who, having foreseen that the defense of Greece would depend upon naval power, convinced the Athenian assembly to build 100 warships with the profits from new silver mines? (A) Xanthippus (B) Aristides (C) Miltiades (D) Themistocles

45. The lawgiver who was credited with the framing of the Spartan constitution was (A) Terpander (B) Lycurgus (C) Tyrtaeus (D) Aristomenes
46. The Athenian commander and politician who was instrumental in arranging Athens' surrender to Sparta to end the Peloponnesian War was (A) Cleophon (B) Alcibiades (C) Theramenes (D) Critias
47. In 338 at the Battle of Chaeronea the coalition of Greek states led by Athens and Thebes was defeated by (A) Jason of Pherae (B) Dionysius II of Syracuse (C) Pyrrhus of Epirus (D) Philip II of Macedonia
48. The noble who was given a special commission in 594 to make whatever reforms he thought necessary in the Athenian constitution was (A) Solon (B) Lycurgus (C) Georgias (D) Pericles
49. The Spartan general whose conquest of Amphipolis in 424 took away Athens' access to her gold and silver mines and the timber for her warships was (A) Brasidas (B) Leonidas (C) Pausanias (D) Lysander
50. The leader of the Ionian revolt against the Persians was (A) Alcaeus of Lesbos (B) Heraclitus of Ephesus (C) Melissus of Samos (D) Aristogoras of Miletus
51. Pericles' strategy for winning the Peloponnesian War was (A) to win over all of Sparta's allies with favorable trade agreements (B) to induce the helots to revolt against the Spartans with promises of freedom and ownership of the land they worked (C) to avoid pitched battles and use guerilla warfare until the Spartans found the war too costly to continue (D) to rely on Athens' fortifications for defense and to attack from the sea
52. The future historian who was exiled after he failed to prevent the capture of the Athenian colony of Amphipolis by the Spartans in 424 was (A) Herodotus (B) Xenophon (C) Timaeus (D) Thucydides
53. In the 6th century B.C. the Greeks began minting coins after learning the technology from the (A) Egyptians (B) Phoenicians (C) Lydians (D) Hittites
54. After the battle of Salamis, who was left in charge of the Persian army in Greece and burned what was left of the city of Athens? (A) Hippias (B) Mardonius (C) Artaphernes (D) Datis

55. The Greek city state which devoted itself to the cultivation of the art of war was (A) Sparta (B) Athens (C) Corinth (D)) Mycenae
56. The Athenian politician who led the opposition to Pericles and was ostracized in c. 443 was (A) Callicrates (B) Thucydides (C) Phidias (D)) Ictinus
57. The Greek city destroyed by Alexander in 335 as punishment for its rebellion after his father's death was (A) Thebes (B) Corinth (C) Sparta (D)) Argos
58. Solon's legislation included all of the following except
(A) the establishment of a people's court and the right of appeal
(B) the abolishment of capital punishment
(C) the establishment of four classes of citizenship based on wealth
(D)) the cancellation of all debts and the freeing of those enslaved for debt
59. The Athenian leader who defected to Sparta after he was ordered to leave the Sicilian expedition in order to return home to be tried for sacrilege was (A) Nicias (B) Cleon (C) Demosthenes (D)) Alcibiades
60. The Athenian who began publishing pamphlets c. 380 urging the Greeks to unite and liberate Ionia by invading the Persian empire was (A) Callias (B) Isocrates (C) Evagoras (D)) Georgias
61. The so-called Treasury of Atreus was actually (A) a tholos tomb at Mycenae (B) a shaft grave at Pylos (C) a small temple at Olympia (D)) a treasure house on the Acropolis
62. In 510 the Spartans under the leadership of King Cleomenes helped the Athenians send into exile the tyrant (A) Pisistratus (B) Hippias (C) Hipparchus (D)) Pittacus
63. In 462 Ephialtes and his protégé Pericles reformed the Athenian judicial system by establishing (A) the court of the Areopagus (B) separate courts for civil and criminal trials (C) qualifications for judges and prosecutors (D)) courts manned by juries of male citizens chosen by lot
64. Where in 479 did an amphibious Greek force under the command of the Spartan king Leotychides defeat a Persian army and destroy what was left of the Persian fleet? (A) Mycale (B) Cyprus (C) Artemisium (D)) Lindos
65. The traditional date of the first Olympiad was (A) 1096 (B) 675 (C) 842 (D)) 776

66. The statesman and general who foresaw that Sparta would be Athens' next enemy after the Persians was (A) Miltiades (B) Callimachus (C) Xanthippus (D) Themistocles
67. The first battle of Alexander's quest to conquer Persia was fought at (A) the Hellespont (B) the Granicus River (C) the Syrian Gates (D) the Scamander River
68. The first tyrant of Athens, who ruled for 19 years improving the economy, culture, art, and architecture of the city, was (A) Cylon (B) Megacles (C) Pisistratus (D) Theagenes
69. The Spartan commander who destroyed the Athenian fleet at the battle of Aegospotami in 405 and then blockaded Athens in 404 was (A) Brasidas (B) Leonidas (C) Pausanias (D) Lysander
70. The semi-legendary early Spartan lawgiver who organized the government and social organization of classical Sparta was (A) Lycurgus (B) Alcman (C) Spartacus (D) Terpander
71. Which of the following is not true of the Dark Ages:
(A) a serious decline in the population in most areas
(B) the loss of the method of decorating and glazing pottery in a kiln
(C) the cessation of large building projects such as fortified palaces
(D) a lapse in the development and use of writing
72. After the Peloponnesian War, the king who steered Sparta on a short-sighted course of military domination in Greece was (A) Agesilaus (B) Lysander (C) Brasidas (D) Cleomenes
73. The Athenian known for his fairness who set the original level of dues for the Delian League was (A) Themistocles (B) Cleisthenes (C) Aristides (D) Cimon
74. The Second Athenian League arose in 378 in response to (A) a new threat of invasion by Persia (B) Macedonian aggression (C) the emergence of Thebes as a military power (D) the heavy-handed attempts of Sparta to dominate Greece
75. The two powers which vied for control of the sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia were (A) Athens & Sparta (B) Mycenae & Pylos (C) Pisa & Elis (D) Argos & Orchomenus
76. The only major city to submit to the Persians and contribute soldiers and a base of operations for their war effort was (A) Megara (B) Orchomenus (C) Thebes (D) Eretria

77. At the Battle of Issus in 333, Alexander defeated the Persian king
(A) Cyrus IV (B) Artaxerxes II (C) Darius III (D)) Xerxes I
78. Harmodius and Aristogiton were known as tyrant-slayers for the assassination of
(A) Pisistratus (B) Hippias (C) Thessalus (D)) Hipparchus
79. Immediately after the its defeat in the Peloponnesian War, Athens was ruled by
(A) the Thirty Tyrants (B) a Spartan appointed governor (C) Alcibiades (D)) Lysander
80. The king who made the Macedonian army the best in the Greek world was
(A) Perdiccas (B) Philip II (C) Alexander the Great (D)) Archelaus I
81. Historians attribute the fall of Mycenaean civilization to all of the following except
(A) the invasion of the Dorians (B) infighting among the Mycenaeans
(C) the raids and invasions of the Sea People (D)) economic problems resulting from the loss of trade
82. The orator who masterminded the abortive right-wing coup of the Four Hundred in 411 in Athens was (A) Alcibiades (B) Lysias (C) Antiphon (D)) Critias
83. Which of the following was not one of the accomplishments of the Athenian statesman Pericles? (A) the construction of the Parthenon on the Acropolis (B) a widening of the qualifications for Athenian citizenship (C) establishing an official peace with Persia (D)) the completion of the Long Walls from Athens to Piraeus
84. The Panathenaea, the festival honoring of the Athena, the patron goddess of the city, was instituted by (A) Pericles (B) Theseus (C) Pisistratus (D)) Solon
85. Corinth reached its zenith of prosperity and power at the beginning of the sixth century under the rule of the tyrant (A) Thrasybulus (B) Periander (C) Procles (D)) Pittacus
86. The only colony founded by Sparta was established on the “instep” of the southern coast of Italy and named (A) Taras (B) Sybaris (C) Neapolis (D)) Cumae
87. The first recorded use of siege towers and catapults in the Greek world was in 397 by (A) Dionysius I of Syracuse (B) Jason of Pherae (C) Philip II of Macedonia (D)) Alexander of Macedonia
88. In 479 the Greek infantry under the Spartan commander Pausanias defeated the Persian infantry at (A) Himera (B) Eretria (C) Mycale (D)) Plataea
89. Socrates was executed in 399 after being tried and convicted of the charges of corrupting youth and (A) treason (B) impiety (C) profanity (D)) bigotry

90. At the Battle of Marathon the Persians lost 6,400 soldiers while the victorious Greeks lost (A) 0 (B) 2,013 (C) 192 (D) 816
91. Sparta was founded c. 950 by the descendants of the (A) Aeolians (B) Mycenaeans (C) Dorians (D) Ionians
92. Who of the following was not one of the *Diadochi* or successors who seized part of Alexander's empire after his death? (A) Ptolemy (B) Pyrrhus (C) Seleucus (D) Antigonus
93. The runner sent to Sparta to ask for help against the invading Persians in 490 was (A) Philippides (B) Callimachus (C) Pythagoras (D) Creon
94. The political opponent of the radical democrat Cleon was the conservative (A) Cimon (B) Antiphon (C) Theramenes (D) Nicias
95. The First Sacred War was fought in 590-89 for control of (A) Delphi (B) Eleusis (C) Delos (D) Olympia
96. The tyrant of Syracuse who defeated the Carthaginians invading Sicily at the Battle of Himera in 480 when the Greeks on the mainland were defeating the Persians was (A) Gelon (B) Thales (C) Cleobulus (D) Myron
97. The battle in 331 after which Alexander declared himself king of Asia was (A) Tyre (B) Gaugamela (C) Susa (D) Carrhae
98. The reformer who transformed Athens into a representative democracy by devising a Council of Five Hundred based on ten new territorial tribes was (A) Pericles (B) Cleisthenes (C) Isagoras (D) Hippias
99. In the Corinthian War, which lasted from 395 to 386, Athens and other Greek city-states were allied with Persia in order to (A) prevent domination by Sparta (B) defend against Macedonian invasions (C) limit Corinthian aggression (D) protect their oversea colonies
100. The southeastern area of the Peloponnese which the Spartans conquered and whose people were enslaved as *helots* was (A) Messenia (B) Aetolia (C) Elis (D) Achaea

