

# 2001 NJCL HELLENIC HISTORY TEST

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

All dates on this test are B.C. or B.C. E.

1. The statesman and orator who tried to convince the Athenian assembly of the necessity of opposing Philip II of Macedonia was  
(A) Georgias (B) Demosthenes (C) Socrates (D) Aristotle (E) Isocrates
2. In 446-445 Pericles tried to freeze the balance of power between Athens and Sparta  
(A) with the conquest of Corinth (B) by signing a mutual defense pact with Persia  
(C) by persuading Sparta to join the Delian League (D) with an alliance with the Carthaginians (E) by negotiating a thirty year peace treaty
3. Which of the following was not one of the reforms included in the laws of Solon?  
(A) the eligibility of all male citizens to run for any public office  
(B) the abolishment of the practice of debt-slavery  
(C) the division of all male citizens into four classes  
(D) the creation of the *boule* or council of four hundred  
(E) the right of appeal to the assembly
4. What Persian prince in 401 hired c. 10,000 Greek mercenaries to try to take the throne from his brother Artaxerxes II?  
(A) Darius (B) Xerxes (C) Cambyses (D) Narses (E) Cyrus
5. After their defeat at Cunaxa near Babylon, whom did the Greek mercenaries elect to lead them home through 1,500 miles of hostile territory?  
(A) Plato (B) Diodorus (C) Parmenides (D) Crito (E) Xenophon
6. After what 425 battle resulting in the surrender of 120 Spartan warriors, did the Spartans offer favorable peace terms only to have them rejected by the Athenians?  
(A) Ambracia (B) Sphacteria (C) Aegospotami (D) Lampsacus (E) Naupactus
7. Who was first chosen to set the dues owed by each member state of the Delian League?  
(A) Cimon (B) Pericles (C) Aristides (D) Nicias (E) Themistocles
8. Alexander's first victory in his campaign to conquer Persia was the battle at  
(A) Gordion (B) Issus (C) Gaugamela (D) Granicus River (E) Tyre
9. The banished tyrant who accompanied the Persian troops invading Greece in 490 in an effort to be restored to power in Athens was  
(A) Hippias (B) Miltiades (C) Hipparchus (D) Cleisthenes (E) Pisistratus

2001 NJCL HELLENIC HISTORY TEST

Page 2

10. Where did the Spartans install a garrison in 413 which allowed them to raid the Athenian countryside year round?  
(A) Decelea (B) Marathon (C) Eleusis (D) Sounion (E) Phyla
11. Minoan civilization flourished on the large island of  
(A) Cyprus (B) Lesbos (C) Euboea (D) Chios (E) Crete
12. The political rival of Pericles whom he managed to have ostracized in 443 was  
(A) Thucydides (B) Cimon (C) Ephialtes (D) Alcibiades (E) Cleon
13. Who became tyrant of Athens in 546 by championing the interests of the poor?  
(A) Cleisthenes (B) Pisistratus (C) Megacles (D) Xanthippus (E) Solon
14. In the Corinthian War of 395-386, Athens, Corinth, Boeotia, Argos, and Euboea formed an alliance with Persia to prevent  
(A) Spartan dominance (B) Egyptian control of the eastern Mediterranean  
(C) Macedonian expansion (D) piracy in the Aegean (E) Thracian control of the Hellespont
15. The Olympic Games were held every four years beginning in the year  
(A) 1248 (B) 776 (C) 592 (D) 804 (E) 434
16. Who became the foremost politician in Athens in the seven years immediately after the death of Pericles?  
(A) Alcibiades (B) Nicias (C) Cleon (D) Critias (E) Demosthenes
17. The original strategic goal of the Delian League was  
(A) to drive the Persians from the Aegean Sea  
(B) to neutralize the growing power of the Spartans  
(C) to punish the Persians for the invasion of Greece  
(D) to contain the growing power of the Spartans  
(E) to establish the Greek alliance as the dominate power in the Mediterranean
18. At what battle in 333 did the Persian king Darius flee abandoning his wife and daughters to capture by Alexander?  
(A) Grancius River (B) Tyre (C) Gaugamela (D) Hydaspes River (E) Issus
19. Which Greek city state did not join the military coalition formed to fight against the Persians in 480?  
(A) Athens (B) Sparta (C) Megara (D) Thebes (E) Corinth

2001 NJCL HELLENIC HISTORY TEST

Page 3

20. The island which led the revolt of Ionian allies against the Delian League and Athens after the disastrous Sicilian Expedition was  
(A) Aegina (B) Lesbos (C) Naxos (D) Delos (E) Chios
21. The centers of Mycenaean civilization were destroyed in the period  
(A) 1200 - 1000 (B) 800 - 600 (C) 2000 - 1800 (D) 1000 - 800  
(E) 2400 - 2200
22. The Athenian politician and general who died in 450 while leading a naval force against the Persians on the island of Cyprus was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Aristides (C) Pericles (D) Cimon (E) Miltiades
23. The tyrant of Athens who was expelled by a Spartan army led by Cleomenes in 510 was  
(A) Draco (B) Hipparchus (C) Callimachus (D) Critias (E) Hippias
24. Sparta's attempts to dominate the mainland Greeks ended in 371 with their defeat by the Thebans at the battle of  
(A) Olynthos (B) Tegea (C) Heraclea (D) Leuctra (E) Mantinea
25. In the mid 8<sup>th</sup> century, the Greeks began to emigrate from the mainland for all of the following reasons except: (A) the scarcity of arable land (B) the explosion in population (C) zeal to spread the worship of their patron deities (D) the desire to establish commercial trade interests (E) the easing of political tensions
26. The Spartan general who in 424 conquered the important Athenian colony of Amphipolis was  
(A) Cleomenes (B) Pausanias (C) Gylippus (D) Brasidas (E) Lysander
27. What happened c. 465 which led to a massive revolt of the Spartan helots?  
(A) famine (B) earthquake (C) solar eclipse (D) plague (E) eruption of a volcano
28. What heavily fortified city did Alexander take in 332 by using the assault machines and catapults developed by his father to breach its walls?  
(A) Tyre (B) Susa (C) Babylon (D) Tarsus (E) Bactra
29. The Spartan commander whose 300 soldiers held off the huge Persian army at Thermopylae for several days until they were betrayed and massacred was  
(A) Pausanias (B) Cleomenes (C) Brasidas (D) Lysander (E) Leonidas
30. What group briefly seized power from the Athenian assembly in 411?  
(A) the pro-Spartan faction (B) the oligarchs (C) the military generals (D) the metics  
(E) the peace faction

2001 NJCL HELLENIC HISTORY TEST

31. By what older civilization were the early Greeks greatly influenced?  
(A) Indian (B) Sarmatian (C) Egyptian (D) Iberian (E) Parthian
32. What Delian League state revolted against the continuation of tribute payments and Athenian domination in the short war of 441-439?  
(A) Melos (B) Samos (C) Chios (D) Aegina (E) Lesbos
33. Whose reorganization of Athenians into ten tribes, each made up from *demes* from all over Attica, transformed Athens from a limited to a full democracy for its male citizens?  
(A) Pericles' (B) Solon's (C) Cleisthenes' (D) Themistocles' (E) Alcibiades'
34. The Theban quest to dominate Greece came to an end at the battle of Mantinea in 362 with the death of its great leader and general  
(A) Polymnis (B) Epaminondas (C) Iphicrates (D) Pelopidas (E) Cadmus
35. According to Spartan tradition, the lawgiver who established their government and social organizations was (A) Lycurgus (B) Lysander (C) Lysias (D) Lysimachus (E) Lycos
36. The deaths of what Athenian and what Spartan leader in battle near Amphipolis in 422 led to the so-called Peace of Nicias in 421?  
(A) Lamachus & Gylippus (B) Alcibiades & Lysander (C) Demosthenes & Pausanias (D) Nicias & Cleombrotus (E) Cleon & Brasidas
37. The Athenian leader who convinced a reluctant assembly to send hoplites to help the Spartans against their revolting helots in 462 was  
(A) Aristides (B) Themistocles (C) Pericles (D) Ephialtes (E) Cimon
38. Where did Alexander the Great found a new city in 331 named after himself?  
(A) Syria (B) Egypt (C) Phrygia (D) Babylonia (E) Thrace
39. When the Persian army invaded Attica in 480, the Athenians  
(A) withdrew to the Acropolis and waited for rescue  
(B) were massacred and the survivors sold into slavery  
(C) evacuated their city and left it to be sacked  
(D) surrendered and paid a huge indemnity in silver ingots  
(E) defended their city walls until the population could be evacuated by sea
40. The Spartan commander who used Persian money to rebuild the Spartan fleet in the waning years of the Peloponnesian War was  
(A) Agis (B) Cleomenes (C) Pausanias (D) Lysander (E) Agesilaus
41. The great architectural complexes known as "palaces" began to appear in Minoan settlements about (A) 1000 (B) 4500 (C) 1800 (D) 2200 (E) 3100

42. The immediate cause of the Peloponnesian War was the Spartan demand that the Athenians stop  
(A) forcing members states to remain in the Delian League  
(B) rebuilding the long walls between Athena and Piraeus  
(C) interfering in the affairs of the Corinthian colonies of Corcyra and Potidaea  
(D) spending the resources of the Delian League on rebuilding Athens  
(E) recruiting new members to the Delian League
43. Against whose rule did the Ionian Greeks revolt in 499?  
(A) Lydians (B) Macedonians (C) Spartans (D) Phoenicians (E) Persians
44. The tyrant of Syracuse who was advised on how to rule by the philosopher Plato was  
(A) Gelon (B) Hieron I (C) Dionysius II (D) Agathocles (E) Hieron II
45. By whom were the Messenians conquered and enslaved on their former land in the 7<sup>th</sup> century? (A) Persians (B) Thebans (C) Minoans (D) Spartans (E) Corinthians
46. What young Athenian politician helped to sabotage the Peace of Nicias by urging an alliance between Athens, Argos, and other Peloponnesian city-states hostile to Sparta?  
(A) Thucydides (B) Alcibiades (C) Critias (D) Cleon (E) Xenophon
47. The democratic reformer who diminished the power of the Areopagus and established a system of courts manned by juries of male citizens chosen by lot was  
(A) Cimon (B) Themistocles (C) Aristides (D) Ephialtes (E) Cleisthenes
48. What battle in 331 completed Alexander's quest to conquer Persia?  
(A) Issus (B) Hydaspes River (C) Gaugamela (D) Persepolis (E) Granicus River
49. The Athenian commander who convinced his Greek allies to face the Persian navy in a sea battle in the narrow channel off the island of Salamis was  
(A) Miltiades (B) Themistocles (C) Cimon (D) Aristides (E) Pericles
50. The Spartan commander who destroyed the Athenian fleet in 405 and blockaded Athens until it surrendered in 404 was  
(A) Pausanias (B) Agasilaus (C) Lysander (D) Cleombrotus (E) Agis
51. Mycenaean civilization flourished in the \_\_\_\_\_ Age.  
(A) Neolithic (B) Mesolithic (C) Bronze (D) Paleolithic (E) Iron
52. The building of the Long Walls, which protected a corridor from Athens to its port Piraeus, was initiated by \_\_\_\_\_ and finished by Pericles.  
(A) Cimon (B) Themistocles (C) Ephialtes (D) Miltiades (E) Aristides

53. What Athenian tried to stop democratic reforms by inviting the intervention of a Spartan king and his army?  
(A) Cleon (B) Alcibiades (C) Cimon (D) Isagoras (E) Critias
54. The Athenian who in 346 called upon Philip II of Macedon to lead a Panhellenic crusade against Persia was  
(A) Isocrates (B) Demosthenes (C) Georgias (D) Androtion (E) Aristotle
55. Who became the popular tyrant of Corinth in the mid-600s by seizing power from the Bacchiad family?  
(A) Euphorion (B) Hippodamus (C) Menander (D) Philemon (E) Cypselus
56. Because the inhabitants of the island of \_\_\_\_\_ refused to join the Delian League, in 416 the Athenians killed its adult males and sold its women and children into slavery.  
(A) Melos (B) Naxos (C) Delos (D) Chios (E) Samos
57. Who was ostracized from Athens in 482 and recalled in 480 to fight the Persians?  
(A) Themistocles (B) Aristides (C) Miltiades (D) Pericles (E) Alcibiades
58. In 327 Alexander married the Bactrian princess  
(A) Aspasia (B) Olympias (C) Roxane (D) Berenice (E) Arsinoë
59. The female commander who was praised by Xerxes for her energetic leadership in comparison to her male counterparts at the battle of Salamis was  
(A) Phaedra (B) Artemisia (C) Pythia (D) Aspasia (E) Agariste
60. Who, having been instituted by the Spartans as the rulers of Athens in 404, embarked on an eight month reign of terror?  
(A) the Council of Four Hundred (B) Alcibiades (C) Antiphon  
(D) Pisander (E) the Thirty Tyrants
61. What Corinthian tyrant's public building program stimulated the development of the form of architecture known as the Doric order?  
(A) Hipparchus (B) Periander (C) Theron (D) Hieron (E) Polycrates
62. Thucydides was exiled from Athens for twenty years as a punishment for losing the northern outpost of  
(A) Corcyra (B) Amphipolis (C) Decelea (D) Cyzicus (E) Potidaea
63. Besides the city state of Eretria on the island of Euboea, who sent aid military aid to the revolting Ionian Greeks?  
(A) Athens (B) Sparta (C) Corinth (D) Thebes (E) Megara

64. The first population in Greece which spoke Greek was the  
(A) Minoans (B) Mycenaeans (C) Dorians (D) Ionians (E) Anatolians
65. The poet Alcaeus was exiled from his homeland Mytilene by the tyrant  
(A) Pittacus (B) Cypselus (C) Hippias (D) Cylon (E) Periander
66. Who in 415 convinced the Athenian assembly to launch a massive naval attack on Syracuse, a Spartan ally on the island of Sicily?  
(A) Nicias (B) Lamachus (C) Alcibiades (D) Eurymedon (E) Demosthenes
67. The Athenian statesman who successfully proposed that those chosen by lot to serve on juries or other public offices be paid a stipend so that poorer citizens could serve was  
(A) Cimon (B) Aristides (C) Alcibiades (D) Themistocles (E) Pericles
68. What in 326 forced Alexander to halt his march east in search of the edge of the Asian continent?  
(A) the discovery of a treasonous plot among some of his officers  
(B) news of a plot to seize the throne of Macedonia  
(C) a rebellion of his Greek allies led by Sparta  
(D) the necessity of finding replacement mounts for his cavalry  
(E) the mutiny of his army who wanted to go home
69. The Persian general who sacked Athens in 480 after its assembly rejected the Persian terms for peace was  
(A) Mardonius (B) Datis (C) Artaphernes (D) Artaxerxes (E) Hippias
70. What, the first known occurrence in Western history, put an end to the internal strife which threatened to tear Athens apart in 403?  
(A) a negotiated cease-fire (B) a general amnesty (C) a war crimes tribunal  
(D) a general strike by the working classes (E) occupation by a peace-keeping force
71. Which of the following is not commonly cited as contributing to the fall of Mycenaean civilization?  
(A) internal conflicts between Mycenaean princes (B) raids by the Sea People  
(C) major earthquakes (D) invasion of the Hittites (E) collapse of the palace economies
72. Pericles' strategy to win the Peloponnesian War involved  
(A) attacking Spartan territory from the sea  
(B) capturing Sparta while the army was elsewhere  
(C) exposing as many Spartans as possible to Athenian luxuries  
(D) hiring a mercenary army to fight the Spartans  
(E) using Spartan defectors to train the Athenian army

73. Which Persian king was first determined to punish the Greeks for aiding the revolting Ionians?  
(A) Croesus (B) Darius (C) Cyrus (D) Artaxerxes (E) Xerxes
74. The leaders of the coalition of Greek city-states against Philip II of Macedonia were  
(A) Athens & Sparta (B) Sparta & Thebes (C) Athens & Thebes  
(D) Sparta and Corinth (E) Athens & Corinth
75. Athenian tradition credited \_\_\_\_\_ with the founding of the *polis* of Athens by uniting the villages of Attica.  
(A) Heracles (B) Aegeus (C) Perseus (D) Cecrops (E) Theseus
76. The Athenian politician and general who defected to Sparta after he was accused of a sacrilegious mutilation of the herms was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Cleon (C) Demosthenes (D) Alcibiades (E) Nicias
77. Who sponsored the law passed in 451 that citizenship would be conferred only on children whose parents were both Athenians?  
(A) Pericles (B) Cimon (C) Ephialtes (D) Cleisthenes (E) Xanthippus
78. After returning to Persia from his march to the east, Alexander demanded that the Greek city-states  
(A) honor him as a god (B) send him troops for his planned conquest of Arabia  
(C) send him his weight in gold (D) build warships for the Persian navy  
(E) officially acknowledge that they were now part of the his Persian empire
79. The Spartan commander of the Greek infantry who defeated the Persians at the battle of Plataea was  
(A) Leonidas (B) Eurybiades (C) Leotychides (D) Brasidas (E) Pausanias
80. In 399 Socrates was tried for the corruption of youth and  
(A) treason (B) extortion (C) espionage (D) impiety (E) fraud
81. The only Mycenaean stronghold which escaped the disasters suffered by the others was  
(A) Athens (B) Pylos (C) Mycenae (D) Corinth (E) Tiryns
82. During the Peloponnesian War, Athens was not vulnerable to direct attack because  
(A) the city could be evacuated quickly by sea  
(B) all the city gates, except the one leading to Piraeus, had been sealed and reinforced  
(C) most Greeks considered the city sacred to Athena  
(D) the terrain around the city prevented any kind of stealth attack by a large army  
(E) siege machinery capable of breaching the city's fortification had not yet been invented



83. Where did the Athenians defeat the invading Persian army in 490?  
(A) Sounion (B) Salamis (C) Thermopylae (D) Marathon (E) Plataea
84. After what battle in 338 were Athens and her allies forced to join alliance of Greek city-states under the leadership of Philip II of Macedonia?  
(A) Pydna (B) Methone (C) Olynthus (D) Chaeronea (E) Amphipolis
85. The Olympic champion who tried in 623 to establish a tyranny in Athens was  
(A) Pisistratus (B) Megacles (C) Hipponax (D) Cylon (E) Pirithous
86. The Athenian assembly sent reinforcements to the forces besieging Syracuse under the leadership of  
(A) Cleon (B) Demosthenes (C) Critias (D) Lamachus (E) Alcibiades
87. Where in 454 did the Athenians & the Delian League lose 200 ships and their crews in a disastrous expedition to free an ally from Persian rule?  
(A) Sicily (B) Crimea (C) Egypt (D) Cyprus (E) Hellespont
88. Which of the following was not one of the goals of Alexander the Great?  
(A) the conquest and subsequent administration of the known world  
(B) the replenishment of the Macedonian royal treasury  
(C) the exploration and colonization of new territory  
(D) avenging the Persian invasion of Macedonia and Greece  
(E) the founding of new Hellenic cities
89. Which of the following statements about the Persian Wars is not true?  
(A) Thirty-one Greek states formed a coalition to fight the Persian invasion  
(B) The Persian invasion force greatly outnumbered the Greeks on land and sea.  
(C) Athens was chosen as the initial leader of the Greek coalition.  
(D) The Greeks used the topography to counterbalance the Persians' superior numbers.  
(E) The Greeks had superior armor and weapons.
90. The charges against Socrates that led to his trial and execution were brought by \_\_\_\_\_ and two other men of lesser prominence.  
(A) Alcibiades (B) Critias (C) Anytus (D) Thrasybulus (E) Xenophon
91. Which of the following is not true of the Dark Age of Greek history?  
(A) The art of writing was almost totally lost.  
(B) The only large structures built were temples of major gods.  
(C) Less land was cultivated and the population declined.  
(D) Iron replaced bronze as the principal metal used to make tools and weapons.  
(E) People survived as herders, shepherds, and subsistence farmers.

**2001 NJCL HELLENIC HISTORY TEST**

92. Pericles died in 429 as a result of  
(A) a wound received in battle (B) being poisoned by his wife (C) a knife wound inflicted by an assassin (D) contracting the plague (E) a burst appendix
93. The general who was responsible for the successful attack strategy at the Battle of Marathon was  
(A) Cimon (B) Aristides (C) Miltiades (D) Callimachus (E) Themistocles
94. Alexander became the ruler of Macedonia in 336 when his father Philip II  
(A) died of a stroke (B) was poisoned by a divorced wife (C) died a result of arrow shot into his eye (D) choked on a chicken bone (E) was assassinated at his daughter's wedding
95. Who was appointed in 621 to establish Athenian first code of written laws?  
(A) Solon (B) Periander (C) Draco (D) Leucippus (E) Cleisthenes
96. The Athenian navy was crippled after a catastrophic defeat in 413 in the harbor of  
(A) Mantinea (B) Potidaea (C) Aegospotami (D) Decelea (E) Syracuse
97. The pretext for moving the treasury of the Delian League from Delos to Athens was  
(A) the political unrest on Delos  
(B) the new alliance between Egypt and Persia  
(C) the rumor that Xerxes was amassing a new army  
(D) the need to insure its safety from the Persians  
(E) the growing influence of the Spartans
98. To whom did the dying Alexander bequeath his kingdom?  
(A) Olympias (B) his generals (C) his unborn child (D) the most powerful  
(E) Antigonus
99. The Athenian leader who persuaded many other Greek states to request Athenian leadership of the coalition against the Persians was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Cimon (C) Xanthippus (D) Aristides (E) Thucydides
100. After the Peloponnesian War, the three city-states who struggled to be the dominant power in Greece were Athens, Sparta, and  
(A) Thebes (B) Argos (C) Eleusis (D) Megara (E) Delphi