

2002 NJCL HELLENIC HISTORY TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet. All dates on this test are B.C. or B.C.E.

1. What great military leader lamented that he had no great poet to immortalize him as Homer had immortalized Achilles?
(A) Pericles (B) Themistocles (C) Alexander (D) Alcibiades (E) Leonidas
2. The Athenian soldier and historian who helped to lead more than 10,000 Greek mercenaries out of the heart of the Persian Empire and home to Greece in 401- 400 was
(A) Clearchus (B) Aristotle (C) Lysias (D) Plutarch (E) Xenophon
3. The Spartan king who intervened in Athenian politics in 510 and forced the exile of the tyrant Hippias was
(A) Demaratus (B) Leonidas (C) Cleomenes (D) Pausanias (E) Brasidas
4. The destruction of _____ and the enslavement of its surviving population by Alexander the Great stopped the active resistance by the Greek states to Macedonian rule.
(A) Phocis (B) Thebes (C) Corinth (D) Plataea (E) Argos
5. The Delian League became the *de facto* naval empire of Athens in 454 when
(A) Samos was not allowed to withdraw from the alliance
(B) Pericles was re-elected archon & implemented his imperialistic foreign policy
(C) the treasury was moved from Delos to Athens
(D) Corinth and Aegina joined the alliance
(E) the annual tribute owed by the alliance members was doubled
6. At what mountain pass did Leonidas and his 300 Spartans heroically attempt to stop the Persian invasion of central Greece in 480?
(A) Artemisium (B) Salamis (C) Elatea (D) Thermopylae (E) Larisa
7. The Spartan commander who helped the Syracusans wipe out the Athenian expedition in 413 was (A) Agis (B) Gylippus (C) Mindarus (D) Callicratidas (E) Agesilaus
8. The Argive commander whose defeat of the Spartans in 669 at Hysia may have led to a helot revolt and the Second Messanic War was
(A) Parmenides (B) Hipponax (C) Menelaus (D) Pheidon (E) Theagenes

9. The demagogue who was the most powerful politician in Athens immediately after the death of Pericles was
(A) Phormio (B) Cleon (C) Demosthenes (D) Alcibiades (E) Thucydides
10. What technology came to Greece about 3000?
(A) manufacture of iron (B) pottery wheel (C) vertical textile loom
(D) glass manufacturing (E) making bronze weapons and utensils
11. The period of Greek history c. 700 - 500 which served as the cradle of the city-state society and culture was called the _____ Age.
(A) Dark (B) Archaic (C) Classical (D) Mycenaean (E) Hellenic
12. The renegade Athenian who greatly aided the Spartans in 412 by fomenting rebellion in a number of allied cities was
(A) Hagon (B) Thrasybulus (C) Alcibiades (D) Theramenes (E) Cleophon
13. The Athenian reformer who broke the power of the wealthy families by creating ten new tribes and the Council of Five Hundred was
(A) Solon (B) Cleisthenes (C) Peisistratus (D) Draco (E) Themistocles
14. At what battle in 334 did Alexander defeat not only the Persian cavalry but also thousands of anti-Macedonian Greek mercenaries?
(A) Granicus (B) Sardis (C) Ephesus (D) Gordium (E) Miletus
15. Which of the following was not a condition of the Thirty Years' Peace agreed to by Athens and Sparta in 445?
(A) neither state was to interfere with the other's allies
(B) Aegina was allowed to remain independent and neutral
(C) Athens relinquished most of her land empire but maintained her navy
(D) Sparta could use force to control its allies
(E) disagreements were to be settled by arbitration
16. The sea battle of 480 in which the lighter Greek triremes out-maneuvered and defeated over 200 of the heavier Persian ships was fought in the straits of
(A) Aegina (B) Salamis (C) Eretria (D) Artemisium (E) Marathon
17. What Persian king, eager to rid himself of Spartan Agesilaus who was invading Asia Minor, offered gold in 396 to those Greek cities who would make war on Sparta?
(A) Artaxerxes (B) Cyrus II (C) Darius I (D) Darius II (E) Xerxes
18. Under the leadership of what tyrant did Corinth become the leading commercial center of Greece in the mid 7th century?
(A) Pheidon (B) Pittacus (C) Cypselus (D) Thrasybulus (E) Cylon

19. The Athenian generals who in 425 captured Sphacteria and 120 Spartans Equals were Demosthenes and
(A) Diodotus (B) Nicias (C) Alcibiades (D) Cleon (E) Aristophanes
20. Which of these cities was not the site of a royal palace on Minoan Crete?
(A) Lerna (B) Phaistos (C) Mallia (D) Knossos (E) Zakro
21. Papyrus records and other texts began to be commonplace in the _____ century.
(A) 5th (B) 6th (C) 7th (D) 8th (E) 9th
22. What did the Spartans agree to give the Persians in return for their gold to finance the war with the Athenians?
(A) the treasure stored in the Parthenon
(B) the golden throne of Xerxes captured at Salamis
(C) control of the Aegean Sea and its islands
(D) control of the Greek cities of Ionia
(E) Athenian colonies along the Black Sea
23. In 499, the Ionian Greeks revolted against the Persian king
(A) Xerxes (B) Darius I (C) Cambyses (D) Cyrus II (E) Croesus
24. At what battle in 333 did Alexander and his cavalry directly attack the center of the Persian line and cause the flight of Darius III and the capture of his family?
(A) Side (B) Granicus (C) Tyre (D) Issus (E) Sardis
25. Who persuaded Athenians in 451 to limit citizenship to those whose parents were both Athenians?
(A) Pericles (B) Cimon (C) Ephialtes (D) Callias (E) Aristides
26. The Greek army that defeated Xerxes' brother-in-law Mardonius and the remaining Persian army at Plataea in 479 was led by the Spartan
(A) Leonidas (B) Cleomenes (C) Pausanias (D) Lycurgus (E) Demaratus
27. Which of the following was not allied against Sparta in the Corinthian War of 395-387?
(A) Athens (B) Pylos (C) Thebes (D) Corinth (E) Argos
28. The reformer whom Spartan tradition credited with the creation of their militarist society was (A) Lysander (B) Leonidas (C) Lysimachus (D) Leosthenes (E) Lycurgus
29. Who rescued the philosopher Socrates fighting in the ranks at the Battle of Delium in 424?
(A) Alcibiades (B) Plato (C) Xenophon (D) Critias (E) Demosthenes

30. The civilization which greatly influenced the development of the Mycenaeans from a stateless society into a true civilization around 1600 was the
(A) Etruscan (B) Minoan (C) Phoenician (D) Punic (E) Seleucid
31. The primary causes for Greek emigration, which began about 750 and continued for another two centuries, was the need for arable land and
(A) the desire to escape military service (B) a climate more favorable to agriculture
(C) pastures for raising cattle (D) sources of metal (E) freedom from tyrants
32. In the aftermath of the disastrous Sicilian expedition, what type of government was re-established in Athens in 411 but lasted only eight months?
(A) monarchy (B) tyranny (C) plutocracy (D) anarchy (E) oligarchy
33. The tyrant of Miletus who in 499 united the Ionian Greeks in revolt against Persian rule was (A) Callimachus (B) Thales (C) Simonides (D) Aristagoras (E) Polycrates
34. Alexander's regent in Macedonia who crushed a rebellion of the Spartans in 331 was
(A) Parmenio (B) Callisthenes (C) Antipater (D) Philotas (E) Ptolemy
35. Who introduced the practice of paying Athenians for serving on a jury?
(A) Cimon (B) Xanthippus (C) Aristides (D) Ephialtes (E) Pericles
36. Which of these Greek leaders did not seek refuge with the Persians?
(A) Alcibiades (B) Pausanias (C) Themistocles (D) Lysander (E) Cleon
37. The war which was brought to a close with the King's Peace was the
(A) Peloponnesian War (B) Persian Wars (C) Corinthian War (D) Sacred Wars
(E) Archidamian War
38. The victorious Olympic athlete who seized the Acropolis in 632 and attempted to become tyrant of Athens was
(A) Theagenes (B) Megacles (C) Draco (D) Cylon (E) Peisistratus
39. Which of these generals did the Athenians banish after the loss of Amphipolis in 424?
(A) Alcibiades (B) Demosthenes (C) Nicias (D) Cleon (E) Thucydides
40. Mycenaean civilization flourished during the _____ period.
(A) Paleolithic (B) Chalcolithic (C) Archaic (D) Late Bronze (E) Neolithic
41. The first Greek colony in the west was the settlement on the island of _____ in the bay of Naples. (A) Capri (B) Misenum (C) Baia (D) Cumae (E) Pithecusae

42. Pericles the Younger was one of the six Athenian generals executed in 406 after failing to rescue sailors in the water after the victory at
(A) Mytilene (B) Aegospotami (C) Samos (D) Cyzicus (E) Arginusae
43. The two cities that angered the Persian king by sending ships to aid the revolting Ionian Greeks were
(A) Thebes & Athens (B) Athens and Eretria (C) Thebes & Eretria
(D) Athens & Sparta (E) Sparta & Thebes
44. After what battle in 331 did the Persian capitals of Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis quickly fall to Alexander?
(A) Issus (B) Ecbatana (C) Granicus (D) Memphis (E) Gaugamela
45. The seer and friend of Pericles who helped establish the Panhellenic colony at Thurii on the coast of southern Italy in 443 was
(A) Lampon (B) Ictinus (C) Herodotus (D) Gorgias (E) Phidias
46. In 477 the Delian League was formed as a defensive alliance of certain Greek states against aggression from
(A) Sparta (B) Parthia (C) Persia (D) Rhodes (E) Athens
47. The legend of Spartan supremacy in hoplite warfare was destroyed at the Battle of Leuctra when the Spartan were defeated by the Thebans led by
(A) Jason (B) Conon & Pharnabazus (C) Aristoteles (D) Epaminondas & Pelopidas
(E) Iphicrates
48. Around 620, Draco
(A) attempted to make himself tyrant of Athens
(B) formulated a code of laws for Athens
(C) built the first temple on the Athenian Acropolis
(D) stopped enslavement for debt
(E) was assassinated for proposing land reform
49. At what battle in 422 did both the opposing generals, Cleon and Brasidas, die fighting in the front lines?
(A) Pylos (B) Naupactus (C) Amphipolis (D) Plataea (E) Aegospotami
50. Crete was conquered c. 1500 - 1450 by the
(A) Egyptians (B) Sumerians (C) Sea People (D) Mycenaeans (E) Trojans
51. Greek colonization in the central and western Mediterranean came to an end in the mid-sixth century because of the opposition of (A) the Carthaginians (B) the Gauls
(C) the Romans (D) the Mamertines (E) the Celts

52. Late in the summer of 405 the Spartan Lysander captured 171 Athenian ships at _____ and effectively ended the Peloponnesian War by cutting off Athens' grain supply. (A) Notium (B) Cynossema (C) Gallipoli (D) Aegospotami (E) Cnidus
53. In 490 the Athenians and a few Plataeans defeated the Persians at the Battle of (A) Naxos (B) Salamis (C) Paros (D) Piraeus (E) Marathon
54. In 326 Alexander the Great fought his last pitched battle at Hydaspes against the Indian King (A) Taxiles (B) Porus (C) Abisares (D) Spitamenes (E) Calanus
55. The colony founded by the Athenians in 437 on the Strymon River near the border of Macedonia and Thrace to protect their access to grain, timber, and minerals was named (A) Gela (B) Pagasae (C) Naupactus (D) Pydna (E) Amphipolis
56. Who, famous for his probity, was given the responsibility for assessing each member's contribution to the Delian League? (A) Themistocles (B) Cimon (C) Pericles (D) Aristides (E) Socrates
57. Where did Philip II of Macedonia spend 369-367 as a hostage giving him an invaluable insight into Greek politics and military tactics? (A) Athens (B) Thebes (C) Sparta (D) Corinth (E) Argos
58. The Athenian statesman whose reforms alleviated the sufferings of the poor majority without entirely destroying the privileges of the rich minority was (A) Peisistratus (B) Draco (C) Solon (D) Megacles (E) Cylon
59. Who was the principal Athenian negotiator of the fifty year peace signed between Athens and Sparta in 421? (A) Nicias (B) Alcibiades (C) Hyperbolus (D) Lamachus (E) Demosthenes
60. What warlike tribe of Greeks claimed to be the descendants of Hercules? (A) Dorians (B) Mycenaean (C) Ionians (D) Aetolians (E) Boeotians
61. Who, using funds from the Persian king Artaxerxes II, oversaw the rebuilding of Athens' Long Walls in 393? (A) Timocrates (B) Iphicrates (C) Demosthenes (D) Conon (E) Thrasybulus
62. In 404 the Spartans coerced the defeated Athenians to set up a new government to be run by (A) Lysander (B) Cleonophon (C) a board of thirty (D) Alcibiades (E) a council of 400
63. Which of the following did not fight at the Battle of Marathon? (A) Cimon (B) Miltiades (C) Callimachus (D) Aeschylus (E) Themistocles

64. Alexander the Great died in 323 in _____
(A) Damascus (B) India (C) Alexandria (D) Pella (E) Babylon
65. Which of the following was not one of Sparta's allies at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War?
(A) Corinth (B) Plataea (C) Megara (D) Boeotia (E) Phocis
66. Under whose leadership of naval operations did the Delian League expel Persia from Europe? (A) Themistocles' (B) Aristides' (C) Pericles' (D) Cimon's (E) Ephialtes'
67. Philip II reorganized the Macedonian infantry by creating a new type of phalanx in which the soldiers' principal weapon was _____
(A) a 18 foot long pike (B) a two-edged thrusting sword (C) a crossbow
(D) a 10 foot throwing spear (E) a two foot long slashing sword
68. Which of the following was not one of the reforms of Solon?
(A) establishing special courts to try murder cases
(B) revising the weights and measures of Attica to facilitate trade
(C) allowing any male citizen to bring forth an indictment for a crime
(D) creating the Council of the Four Hundred
(E) requiring that all sons be taught a trade
69. The last person to be ostracized by Athens was _____
(A) Socrates (B) Alcibiades (C) Nicias (D) Thucydides (E) Hyperbolus
70. Which of the following is not cited by scholars as one of the possible reasons for the decline of the Mycenaean civilization?
(A) fierce wars among the kingdoms (B) invasion of the Dorians (C) a virulent plague
(D) disruption of Mediterranean commerce (E) prolonged drought & soil exhaustion
71. The only colony founded by the Spartans was _____ in the corner of the heel of the Italian peninsula. (A) Sybaris (B) Croton (C) Metapontum (D) Locri (E) Taras
72. Who was forced to drink hemlock because he opposed many of the actions of his colleagues known as the Thirty Tyrants?
(A) Critias (B) Theramenes (C) Plato (D) Charmides (E) Socrates
73. The rival of Themistocles who was ostracized in 482 was _____
(A) Xanthippus (B) Megacles (C) Aristides (D) Hipparchus (E) Miltiades
74. The school founded by Plato at Athens during the 380s was called the _____
(A) Academy (B) Agora (C) Lyceum (D) Erectheum (E) Boule

75. Pericles' building program on the Athenian Acropolis was financed largely
(A) by the silver mines of Laurium
(B) with the loot captured from the Persians
(C) by funds from the Delian League treasury
(D) with trade tariffs
(E) by a tax on the freeing of slaves
76. The Athenian leader who led 4000 hoplites to Sparta to help quell a helot revolt, only to be rebuffed was
(A) Cimon (B) Pericles (C) Themistocles (D) Ephialtes (E) Aristides
77. The politician who delivered a series of orations to rouse Athenian citizens against Philip II of Macedonia was
(A) Eubulus (B) Philocrates (C) Aeschines (D) Isocrates (E) Demosthenes
78. The distant relative of Solon who became tyrant of Athens c. 560 was
(A) Cleisthenes (B) Megacles (C) Cylon (D) Hippias (E) Peisistratus
79. The Sicilian city which requested Athenian aid in 416 and thereby provided an excuse for the naval expedition of 415 was
(A) Gela (B) Egesta (C) Panormus (D) Syracuse (E) Selinus
80. Which of the following was not true of Mycenaean civilization?
(A) Mycenaean civilization was composed kingdoms, each ruled by a *wanax*.
(B) the leading exports of the Mycenaean palace economies were textiles and metalwork.
(C) most Mycenaean towns had fortified citadels.
(D) many Mycenaean kings and nobles were involved in piracy.
(E) Mycenaean scribes kept detailed records in Linear A on papyrus scrolls.
81. What period of Greek history was characterized by the struggle of the middle and lower classes to gain an equal share in the government of the *polis*?
(A) Dark Age (B) Mycenaean Age (C) Archaic Period (D) Classical Period
(E) Heroic Age
82. Who led the Athenian exiles and dissidents who took the city from the Thirty Tyrants in 403? (A) Thrasybulus (B) Anytus (C) Euripides (D) Lycon (E) Charmides
83. Themistocles financed the building of a fleet of triremes for Athens with
(A) the sale of property confiscated from Persian sympathizers
(B) a new taxes on brothels
(C) donations from aristocratic families
(D) silver from the mines at Laurium
(E) the sale of publicly owned olive groves

84. Naval power for the Peloponnesian League was provided by
(A) Aegina (B) Pylos (C) Eretria (D) Corinth (E) Troezen
85. What Athenian leader, mindful of the superiority of Spartan soldiers, devised the strategy of avoiding a hoplite battle with the Spartans?
(A) Themistocles (B) Cimon (C) Cleon (D) Pericles (E) Thucydides
86. The Athenian reformer and mentor of Pericles who was assassinated c. 461 was
(A) Solon (B) Ephialtes (C) Cleisthenes (D) Cimon (E) Aristides
87. At what battle in 338 did Philip II defeat Athens and Thebes effectively placing most of Greece under Macedonian domination?
(A) Crocus Field (B) Olynthus (C) Chaeronea (D) Amphissa (E) Perinthus
88. Which of the following was not an accomplishment of Peisistratus and his sons?
(A) increased trade, especially the export of pottery
(B) issued Athens' first silver coins
(C) a large program of public building projects
(D) increased cultivation of the olive
(E) instituted the Panathenaic festival every four years
89. What happened in 415 that convinced Athenians that there was a plot afoot to overthrow their government?
(A) a total eclipse of the sun
(B) the birth of a set of blind twins
(C) a blight which destroyed the olive crop
(D) the vandalism of the herms
(E) the appearance of a comet
90. Which of the follow was not true of the Dark Age of Greek civilization?
(A) no monumental stone structures were built.
(B) the technology of smelting and working iron was lost.
(C) the art of writing was forgotten.
(D) vital foreign trade links were broken.
(E) craftsmen stop producing fine-quality goods from expensive materials.
91. Which of the following did not lead to the emergence of the tyrants c. 670 - 500 ?
(A) vicious infighting among aristocratic families for political power
(B) rampant corruption within oligarchic governments
(C) strict equality in the ranks of the hoplite army
(D) the increasing gap between the rich and the poor
(E) aristocratic control of the most of the arable land

92. Who in 399 proposed to the Athenian jury, who had just convicted him of impiety and the corruption of youth, that his punishment should be free meals for the rest of his life?
(A) Socrates (B) Aristotle (C) Plato (D) Xenophon (E) Pythagoras
93. Where did thirty-one Greek states meet in 481 to plan the defense of Greece against the Persians? (A) Corinth (B) Thebes (C) Athens (D) Delphi (E) Sparta
94. What two ostracized Athenians were recalled because of the Persian invasion of Greece in 480?
(A) Megacles & Hipparchus (B) Pericles & Cimon (C) Aristides & Themistocles
(D) Thucydides & Miltiades (E) Themistocles & Cimon
95. In 428 the Athenian assembly voted to execute all the men and to enslave the women and children from the rebelling city of
(A) Cyme (B) Thasos (C) Mytilene (D) Ephesus (E) Carystus
96. Between 461 and 456 the Athenians made their city siege-proof by building the Long Walls to the port of (A) Eleusis (B) Sounion (C) Megara (D) Acharnae (E) Piraeus
97. In 337 all major Greek states except Sparta joined with Macedonia in the _____ to retaliate against the Persians for invasion of 480 and other acts of aggression.
(A) Amphictyonic League (B) Second Athenian Confederacy (C) Hellenic League
(D) Corinthian League (E) Sacred Alliance
98. Who was assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton during the Panatheniac procession in 514? (A) Hipparchus (B) Peisistratus (C) Cleisthenes (D) Hippias (E) Megacles
99. The three generals who were the original commanders of the Sicilian expedition of 415 were Alcibiades, Lamachus, and
(A) Nicias (B) Demosthenes (C) Thucydides (D) Isagoras (E) Theramenes
100. Which of the following did not occur in the 8th century Greece?
(A) the building of paved roads to link major population centers
(B) the beginnings of Panhellenism
(C) the emergence of the city state form of government
(D) the development of the Greek alphabet
(E) the building of monumental temples