

# 2003 NJCL HELLENIC HISTORY TEST

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

1. In 776 the first of the Panhellenic athletic games was held at the festival of Zeus at  
(A) Dodona (B) Eleusis (C) Delos (D) Olympia (E) Delphi
2. Messenia and Arcadia were liberated from Spartan control in 371 by the Theban general  
(A) Jason (B) Gorgias (C) Epaminondas (D) Simonides (E) Pindar
3. What tyrant of Miletus convinced the Athenians and Eretrians to send ships to assist in the revolt of the Ionians Greeks against Persia?  
(A) Thales (B) Aristagoras (C) Thrasybulus (D) Periander (E) Gelon
4. The politician who convinced the his fellow Athenians to reject peace overtures after the defeating the Spartans at Sphacteria in 425 was  
(A) Pericles (B) Cleon (C) Nicias (D) Demosthenes (E) Phormio
5. Who was ostracized after he led an Athenian force to assist Sparta against its rebellious helots and was rebuffed?  
(A) Ephialtes (B) Themistocles (C) Aristides (D) Thucydides (E) Cimon
6. The commander whose army of 300 Spartans and several thousand allies held the pass at Thermopylae against Persian army for three days in 480 was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Miltiades (C) Leonidas (D) Callimachus (E) Pausanias
7. In order to get Persian gold to finance the end of the Peloponnesian War, the Spartans agreed  
(A) to give Persia the gold and silver mines in Thrace  
(B) to force Athens pay a yearly tribute of 100 talents  
(C) to selling the population of Athens into slavery and destroying the city  
(D) to dissolve the Peloponnesian League and enter an alliance with Persia  
(E) to cede control of the Greek cities of Ionia to Persia
8. The Athenian archon who was exiled for killing the followers of would-be tyrant Cylon in 632 was  
(A) Theagenes (B) Draco (C) Megacles (D) Pericles (E) Creon
9. What city was it necessary for Alexander to besiege for almost eight months on his way to Egypt?  
(A) Antioch (B) Gaza (C) Tyre (D) Jerusalem (E) Damascus
10. Humans have lived in Greece since at least the \_\_\_\_\_ Age.  
(A) Early Neolithic (B) Middle Paleolithic (C) Late Bronze (D) Early Dark  
(E) Archaic

11. The *polis* which never unified its territory under its centralized rule was  
(A) Sparta (B) Athens (C) Corinth (D) Megara (E) Argos
12. The tyrant of Syracuse (405-367) whose military innovations greatly advanced the development of siege machinery was  
(A) Cotys (B) Dionysius (C) Gelon (D) Hieron (E) Agathocles
13. Whom did the Persians intend to install in 490 as both the tyrant of Athens and Persian vassal?  
(A) Hippias (B) Mardonius (C) Isagoras (D) Cleisthenes (E) Croesus
14. The Peace of Nicias in 421 was the result of all of the following except  
(A) the Spartan desire to recover their captured soldiers being held in Athens  
(B) the deaths of Cleon and Brasidias at Amphipolis  
(C) the devastation to agriculture and trade in Attica  
(D) the cost to both sides of hiring mercenaries  
(E) the pressure from both Athenian and Spartan allies
15. The Athenian reformer who was responsible for substantially diminishing the power of the Council of the Areopagus in 462 was  
(A) Aristides (B) Ephialtes (C) Xanthippus (D) Cimon (E) Themistocles
16. Where did the Greek navy fight a sea battle with the Persian navy simultaneously with the land battle at Thermopylae?  
(A) Aegina (B) Eretria (C) Salamis (D) Artemisium (E) Troezen
17. The Spartan admiral who forced most of Athens' former allies in the Aegean to replace their democracies with oligarchies beholden to Sparta was  
(A) Pausanias (B) Mindarus (C) Lysander (D) Agis (E) Agesilaus
18. Who was commissioned c. 620 to codify Athenian law?  
(A) Solon (B) Herodotus (C) Simonides (D) Cleisthenes (E) Draco
19. Alexander's last battle against the Persian king Darius was fought in 331 at  
(A) Gaugamela (B) Persepolis (C) Susa (D) Babylon (E) Ecbatana
20. The civilization which most directly influenced the evolution of high civilization in Greece was that of  
(A) India (B) China (C) Crete (D) Egypt (E) Mesopotamia
21. The tyrant who overthrew the ruling Bacchiad family of Corinth in 657 was  
(A) Pheidon (B) Neleus (C) Cypselus (D) Battus (E) Penthilus

22. The king who reorganized the Macedonian infantry into phalanxes in which each soldier carried a 14-18 foot-long pike was  
(A) Philip II (B) Amyntas III (C) Perdiccas III (D) Alexander I (E) Archelaus
23. The runner sent by the Athenian assembly to Spartans to request their assistance against the Persians in 490 was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Simonides (C) Philippides (D) Theron (E) Pheidon
24. In 416 the Athenians killed all the men and sold all the women and children of the island of Melos into slavery because  
(A) they had stopped sending their annual tribute  
(B) they had conspired with the Persians  
(C) they refused to join the Athenian alliance  
(D) they had given refuge to some shipwrecked Spartans  
(E) they had killed an Athenian emissary
25. The anti-Spartan, pro-democratic Athenian politician who was assassinated in 462 was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Cimon (C) Pericles (D) Ephialtes (E) Miltiades
26. What Athenian may have tricked Xerxes into battle in the narrow straits of Salamis where the Greek ships had the advantage?  
(A) Aristides (B) Cimon (C) Xanthippus (D) Miltiades (E) Themistocles
27. The politician who negotiated Athens' surrender to Sparta in 404 was  
(A) Cleophon (B) Critias (C) Socrates (D) Theramenes (E) Thrasybulus
28. Athenians captured Sigeum at the entrance to the Hellespont c. 600 in order to  
(A) take over the silver mines in the region (B) secure a source of building timber  
(C) control and tax all Black Sea trade (D) protect a vital source of wheat  
(E) prevent Persian expansion into that area
29. Which of the following was not one of the reasons for the discontent of Alexander's Macedonian forces after the conquest of Persia?  
(A) Alexander's marriage to Roxane, the daughter of a Sogdian noble  
(B) Alexander demand that his officers wear Persian battle dress  
(C) the length of the campaign and the distance from home  
(D) the demand for ritual prostration by all members of Alexander's court  
(E) Alexander's claim that he was the son of Zeus-Ammon
30. The height of Mycenaean power and prosperity was c.  
(A) 900-750 (B) 2100-1600 (C) 750-700 (D) 3000-2100 (E) 1400-1200
31. Syracuse was founded in 733 on the island of Sicily by colonists from  
(A) Athens (B) Sparta (C) Eretria (D) Chalcis (E) Corinth

32. The politician who attacked Philip II of Macedonia and berated his fellow Athenians for not taking vigorous action against him was  
(A) Demosthenes (B) Philocrates (C) Eubulus (D) Aeschines (E) Phocion
33. The *strategos* responsible for the Athenian victory over the Persians at the Battle of Marathon was  
(A) Cleisthenes (B) Callimachus (C) Aristides (D) Miltiades (E) Themistocles
34. What Athenian general was recalled from the expedition to Sicily to stand trial for sacrilege?  
(A) Nicias (B) Demosthenes (C) Alcibiades (D) Critias (E) Lamachus
35. The Athenian politician who was elected repeatedly as one of the ten *stratego*i from 461 to 429 was  
(A) Pericles (B) Thucydides (C) Cleon (D) Alcibiades (E) Nicias
36. Whom did Xerxes leave in command of the Persian army when he left Greece after the defeat at Salamis?  
(A) Hippias (B) Artemisia (C) Darius (D) Artaxerxes (E) Mardonius
37. The radical leader of the Thirty Tyrants who conducted arrests and executions to eradicate opposition and raise funds by confiscation was  
(A) Critias (B) Theramenes (C) Thrasybulus (D) Charmides (E) Cleophon
38. The Athenian aristocrat who ended slavery for debt as part of his reforms in the early sixth century was  
(A) Pericles (B) Solon (C) Draco (D) Peisistratus (E) Cleisthenes
39. Taxiles, the Indian king who ruled the territory between the Indus and Hydaspes Rivers, requested Alexander's aid against another Indian king named  
(A) Porus (B) Asoka (C) Babur (D) Shankara (E) Akbar
40. The civilization that flourished on the island of Crete c. 2000-1500 was called  
(A) Mycenaean (B) Cycladic (C) Ionian (D) Minoan (E) Dorian
41. The colony founded c. 600 at the mouth of the Rhone River by the city of Phocaea in Anatolia is the modern city of  
(A) Marseilles (B) Barcelona (C) Nice (D) Venice (E) Lisbon
42. Philip II of Macedonia defeated the Athenians, Thebans, and their allies in 338 at  
(A) Perinthus (B) Chaeronea (C) Philippi (D) Amphissa (E) Larissa
43. The reformer who was credited with the creation of ostracism, a system whereby anyone considered dangerous to the state was exiled for ten years, was  
(A) Solon (B) Ephialtes (C) Themistocles (D) Pericles (E) Cleisthenes

44. What Athenian commander's indecisiveness was responsible for ignominious defeat of the Sicilian expedition in 413?  
(A) Demosthenes' (B) Nicias' (C) Lamachus' (D) Alcibiades' (E) Critias'
45. What did the Athenians move in 454 to Athens - supposedly for protection?  
(A) the bones of Theseus (B) all residents of Attica (C) the *omphalos* from Delphi  
(D) the *Palladium* (E) the treasury of the Delian League
46. Led by the Spartan Pausanias, the Greeks defeated the Persian land army in 479 at the battle of  
(A) Mycale (B) Potidaea (C) Marathon (D) Plataea (E) Amphipolis
47. The leader of the exiled Athenians who was trying to retake the city from the Thirty Tyrants when the Spartan king Pausanias intervened was  
(A) Xenophon (B) Thrasybulus (C) Critias (D) Charmides (E) Theramenes
48. Which of the following was not one of accomplishments of the Athenian tyrant Peisistratus and his sons?  
(A) standardizing the system of weights and measures  
(B) the first minting of silver coins  
(C) the rebuilding of the temple of Athena on the Acropolis  
(D) commissioning the definitive editions of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*  
(E) instituting the festivals of Dionysia
49. In 326 Alexander stopped his eastward march and plans for conquest because  
(A) he had been seriously wounded at the Battle of Hydaspes  
(B) his army refused to go any further  
(C) his favorite warhorse had been killed in battle  
(D) the Spartans were revolting against Macedonian rule  
(E) Aristotle had told him that the Indus River was at the end of the inhabited world
50. The most dominant of the palace-centered kingdoms on Crete was at  
(A) Knossos (B) Thera (C) Phaistos (D) Mallia (E) Zakro
51. Non-aristocratic Greeks gained considerable political power in the *polis* c. 650 as a result of  
(A) an overall decline in the population  
(B) serving in the hoplite ranks  
(C) the decline of the birth rate in aristocratic families  
(D) the elimination of property qualifications for citizenship  
(E) discord among aristocratic families vying for power

52. The alliance in 337 between Philip II of Macedonia and all the Greeks states (except Sparta) for the purpose of maintaining a common peace and retaliating against the Persians for the invasion of 480 was called the  
(A) Amphictyonic League (B) Panhellenic League (C) League of Corinth  
(D) Boeotian League (E) League of Pella
53. While the Persians lost 6400 men at the Battle of Marathon, the Athenians lost only  
(A) 192 (B) 33 (C) 356 (D) 1009 (E) 772
54. In 411 the government of Athens was seized by a anti-democratic faction which established an oligarchy known as the  
(A) Thirty (B) *Boule* (C) *Phratriai* (D) Four Hundred (E) *Diadochi*
55. The colony which Pericles established in Italy opened to all Greeks was  
(A) Metapontum (B) Thurii (C) Rhegium (D) Sybaris (E) Croton
56. After the Persian Wars, the Spartans objected to the Athenians  
(A) continuing to build triremes (B) attacking Persian outposts  
(C) rebuilding their city walls (D) recruiting and training a land army  
(E) giving refuge to escaped helots
57. In 399 Anytus, Meletus, and Lycon brought charges of impiety and corruption of youth against  
(A) Aristotle (B) Plato (C) Socrates (D) Xenophon (E) Anaxagoras
58. Who became an overbearing and paranoid autocrat after the assassination of his brother by the tyrannicides Harmodius and Aristogiton?  
(A) Peisistratus (B) Hipparchus (C) Solon (D) Hippias (E) Draco
59. Alexander died in 323 in  
(A) Susa (B) Alexandria (C) Babylon (D) Pella (E) Bactra
60. Around 1050 BC many Greeks migrated across the Aegean Sea to settle the central coast of Anatolia, which they called  
(A) Mycenae (B) Ionia (C) Graecia (D) Ischia (E) Achaea
61. Around 530, the red-figure technique of pottery decoration was invented by the  
(A) Athenians (B) Corinthians (C) Thebans (D) Phocians (E) Milesians
62. Philip II of Macedonia died unexpectedly in 336 as the result of  
(A) a hunting accident  
(B) collapsing after a drinking bout  
(C) being poisoned by the displaced Queen Olympias  
(D) being stabbed by an assassin  
(E) choking at his daughter's wedding banquet

63. What did Themistocles advocate that the Athenians do with the riches yielded from the silver mines at Laurium?  
(A) divide it among the citizens (B) beautify the Acropolis  
(C) save the money for possible war with Persia (D) build triremes  
(E) help their allies prepare for war with Persia
64. The last major battle of the Peloponnesian War was fought in 405 at  
(A) Aegospotami (B) Cyzicus (C) Mantinea (D) Notium (E) Arginusae
65. Which of the following did not contribute the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War?  
(A) the siege of Potidaea by the Athenians  
(B) the alliance between Corcyra and Athens  
(C) the Theban attack on Plataea, an Athenian ally  
(D) Sparta's harsh treatment of any state that wished to leave the Peloponnesian League  
(E) a decree excluding Megarian merchants from all ports of the Athenian empire
66. In 477 various Greek states entered into an alliance with Athens called the Delian League  
(A) as a counter to the growing power of the Peloponnesian League  
(B) as a mutual defense against Persia  
(C) to defend Apollo's sanctuary on the island of Delos  
(D) to establish a permanent governing authority over all Greeks  
(E) with the power to settle disputes between or among Greek states
67. What Spartan king's aggressive foreign policy led in 377 to the reformation of the Athenian naval confederacy and the alliance of Athens and Thebes?  
(A) Pausanias' (B) Agis' (C) Clearchus' (D) Agesilaus' (E) Archidamus'
68. What tyrant was forced into exile when the Spartan king Cleomenes intervened in Athenian politics in 510?  
(A) Isagoras (B) Hippias (C) Cylon (D) Peisistratus (E) Hipparchus
69. The Persian capital burned by Alexander to symbolize the destruction of the Persian Empire and the revenge of the Greeks was  
(A) Babylon (B) Susa (C) Ecbatana (D) Persepolis (E) Damascus
70. Which of the following did not happen during the so-called Dark Age of Greece?  
(A) the expansion of the power of the Mycenaean kings  
(B) the mastery of the process of smelting and working iron into tools and weapons  
(C) a dramatic decrease in population  
(D) the settling of the Dorian Greeks in the mainland  
(E) the migration of a large population of Greeks to Asia Minor
71. Who invaded Messanian territory c. 740 and made most of the inhabitants into helots?  
(A) Argos (B) Corinth (C) Sparta (D) Tiryns (E) Pylos

72. The senior Macedonian general who saved the succession for Alexander by presenting him to the Macedonian army for the traditional acclamation as king was  
(A) Parmenion (B) Aristotle (C) Pausanias (D) Ptolemy (E) Antipater
73. Which of the following statements about the Mycenaeans is not true?  
(A) The Mycenaeans were active in trade all across the Mediterranean.  
(B) The Mycenaeans invaded and took over many of the Minoan sites on Crete.  
(C) The Mycenaeans built massive defensive walls around their palaces.  
(D) Mycenaean kingdoms were loosely united under a single overall king.  
(E) Mycenaean armies were equipped with bronze weapons and armor.
74. The Spartan admiral who blockaded Athens for six months in 404 and forced its surrender was  
(A) Lysander (B) Agis (C) Pausanias (D) Archidamus (E) Callicratidas
75. The vocal opponent of Pericles' building program on the Acropolis was  
(A) Alcibiades (B) Cleon (C) Thucydides (D) Demosthenes (E) Nicias
76. The Athenian known for his honesty and fairness who was chosen to assess each member's contribution to the treasury of the Delian League was  
(A) Aristides (B) Themistocles (C) Cimon (D) Pericles (E) Aeschylus
77. Thirteen thousand Greek mercenaries went to Babylonia in 401 to support the rebellion of  
(A) Artaxerxes (B) Darius III (C) Cambyses (D) Tissaphernes  
(E) Cyrus the Younger
78. The Athenian aristocrat who tried c. 508 to establish an oligarchy with the help of the Spartan king Cleomenes was  
(A) Isagoras (B) Xanthippus (C) Hippias (D) Aristogoras (E) Miltiades
79. Alexander III (the Great) of Macedonia was the son of Philip II and his Epirote queen  
(A) Eurydice (B) Cleopatra (C) Europa (D) Cassandra (E) Olympias
80. The first free-standing temple of a Greek god was built c.  
(A) 1050 (B) 800 (C) 1500 (D) 650 (E) 1250
81. The *polis* whose constitution was designed to free all adult male citizens from all civic responsibilities except military service was  
(A) Miletus (B) Athens (C) Thebes (D) Sparta (E) Corinth
82. Alexander and his invasion force first met the Persians in battle on the banks of the River  
(A) Scamander (B) Tigris (C) Maeander (D) Euphrates (E) Granicus



83. The Ionian Greeks originally lost their independence to  
(A) King Croeus of Lydia (B) the Spartan king Cleomenes (C) King Cyrus of Persia  
(D) Nebuchadrezzar of Babylon (E) Astyages of Media
84. Which of these was not one of the conditions of Athens' surrender to Sparta?  
(A) the destruction of the Long Walls  
(B) the recall of all exiles  
(C) the destruction of the fortifications of Piraeus  
(D) the surrender of all but a dozen ships  
(E) the annual payment of 1000 talents to the Peloponnesian League
85. About a third of the population of Athens including Pericles died early in the Peloponnesian War as a result of  
(A) a plague (B) starvation (C) poisoned water (D) war wounds (E) malaria
86. The Athenian who, with 200 Delian League warships, totally destroyed a Persian fleet and army at the River Eurymedon in southern Asia Minor c. 467 was  
(A) Cimon (B) Themistocles (C) Pericles (D) Ephialtes (E) Xanthippus
87. What Athenian general's military reputation was made in the Corinthian War when he wiped out an entire Spartan regiment with lightly armed troops known as peltasts?  
(A) Demosthenes' (B) Xenophon's (C) Conon's (D) Chabrias' (E) Iphicrates'
88. Cleisthenes' rival for political power in Athens was  
(A) Hippias (B) Megacles (C) Isagoras (D) Solon (E) Cimon
89. The Athenian commander who was blamed for the loss of Amphipolis to the Spartans and exiled in 424 was  
(A) Thucydides (B) Alcibiades (C) Nicias (D) Demosthenes (E) Conon
90. The emigration of substantial numbers of Greeks to southern Italy and Sicily in the second half of the eighth century was primarily the result of  
(A) the invasion of the Dorians (B) the custom of the eldest son inheriting all the land  
(C) a scarcity of arable land (D) the desire to halt the expansion of Phoenician power  
(E) the desire to escape the rule of tyrants
91. By the end of the eighth century, all of Attica considered itself to be part of the *polis* of  
(A) Thebes (B) Corinth (C) Argos (D) Megara (E) Athens
92. The Macedonians routed the Persians at the Battle of Issus in 333 because  
(A) most of the Persian army was ill-trained and poorly equipped  
(B) the Persian army was so big that effective communications were impossible  
(C) Alexander used the same battle strategy that had been successful at Marathon  
(D) King Darius fled when Alexander and his cavalry attacked his position  
(E) the Persians panicked when King Darius was wounded by a Macedonian arrow

93. In 481 thirty-one Greek states banded together in the Hellenic League to defend themselves against  
(A) the Egyptians (B) the Persians (C) the Sea-Peoples (D) the Phoenicians  
(E) the Peloponnesian League
94. After its defeat by Sparta, the Athenian assembly was forced to ratify a new government composed of a board of \_\_\_\_\_ Athenians who were anti-democratic and sympathetic to Sparta. (A) 5000 (B) 30 (C) 12 (D) 300 (E) 100
95. Pericles' strategy for winning the Peloponnesian War was to harass the enemy with the navy  
(A) and to ravage the fields and orchards of the enemy to starve them into surrender  
(B) and to blockade their key cities until they surrendered  
(C) and to instigate a revolt among the Spartan helots  
(D) but to avoid infantry combat by staying inside the city fortifications  
(E) while using his hoplite forces to defend Athens
96. What Athenian, ostracised c. 471, was accused by the Spartans of treasonable correspondence with the Persian king?  
(A) Cimon (B) Aristides (C) Themistocles (D) Ephialtes (E) Xenophanes
97. The Spartans were defeated by the Thebans and their Sacred Band in 371 at the battle of  
(A) Naxos (B) Cadmea (C) Phocis (D) Leuctra (E) Chalcis
98. The reformer who reorganized Athens and Attica into ten tribes and created the Council of Five Hundred was  
(A) Solon (B) Pericles (C) Ephialtes (D) Miltiades (E) Cleisthenes
99. The public prosecutor chosen in 463 to argue the case against Cimon for allegedly taking bribes from the Macedonian king was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Pericles (C) Aristides (D) Ephialtes (E) Alcibiades
100. After Alexander's death, his chief minister and the Macedonian army agreed that his heir would be  
(A) his chief minister Perdiccas to whom he had given his signet ring  
(B) Alexander's mentally deficient half-brother Arrhidaeus  
(C) Alexander's child by Roxane if the infant was a boy  
(D) both Arrhidaeus and his son by Roxane  
(E) his three most trusted generals: Ptolemy, Antigonus, and Craterus