

# 2004 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. The first of the Panhellenic athletic competitions was held at the festival of Zeus at Olympia in  
(A) 677 (B) 767 (C) 676 (D) 667 (E) 776
2. The area of the Peloponnese that came under Spartan domination c. 720 was  
(A) Elis (B) Arcadia (C) Boeotia (D) Argolid (E) Messenia
3. What Athenian politician initiated an ambitious building on the Acropolis, largely financed by funds from the Delian League?  
(A) Themistocles (B) Miltiades (C) Peisistratus (D) Alcibiades (E) Pericles
4. What Athenian reformer established ten new tribes composed in a way that removed aristocratic domination and transformed Athens into a true democracy?  
(A) Miltiades (B) Solon (C) Pericles (D) Cleisthenes (E) Isagoras
5. The Athenian commander who led many the Delian League's expeditions against the Persians and expelled them from Europe and the Aegean was  
(A) Pericles (B) Cimon (C) Aristides (D) Xanthippus (E) Themistocles
6. Whose trial and execution in 399 for impiety and the corruption of youth was the result of his association with Alcibiades and Critias?  
(A) Socrates' (B) Plato's (C) Xenophon's (D) Sophocles' (E) Thucydides'
7. Who was commissioned c. 621 to write a code of laws, probably in response to the failed *coup d'état* of Cylon?  
(A) Solon (B) Cleisthenes (C) Draco (D) Peisistratus (E) Codrus
8. Where did thirty-one Greek states meet in 481 to plan the defense of Greece against the Persians?  
(A) Sparta (B) Corinth (C) Athens (D) Eleusis (E) Delphi
9. From c. 750 to 650, most Greek colonies were established  
(A) in Italy and the western Mediterranean  
(B) around the Black Sea  
(C) in the Aegean and along the coast of Turkey  
(D) along the north eastern coast of Africa  
(E) on the islands of Crete, Cyprus, & Rhodes

10. The migrating group who spoke a very early form of Greek and settled in central and southern mainland of Greece during the Middle Bronze Age was the  
(A) Phrygians (B) Indo-Europeans (C) Phoenicians (D) Proto-Helladics (E) Minoans
11. The Dark Age of Greek civilization, a time of economic and cultural depression, occurred  
(A) 750 - 490 (B) 1150 - 900 (C) 2100 - 1600 (D) 3000 - 2100 (E) 1600 - 1150
12. What caused the Spartans to reform their institutions for the single purpose of creating and maintaining a superior military force?  
(A) the threat of being invaded by Persia  
(B) the necessity of protecting their mineral rich territory  
(C) the devastation caused by the marauding Sea-Peoples  
(D) the constant threat of helot revolts  
(E) the long-standing feud with Athens
13. Which of the following was not part of Pericles' strategy for winning the war against Sparta?  
(A) withdrawing all citizens inside the city walls  
(B) avoiding land battles with the Spartans  
(C) inciting Sparta's allies with favorable trading agreements  
(D) supplying Athens by sea through Piraeus  
(E) harassing the enemy with its naval forces
14. What Lydian king subjugated the Greek cities of Ionia only to be conquered by the Persian king Cyrus in 546?  
(A) Croesus (B) Astyages (C) Gyges (D) Alyattes (E) Midas
15. At what battle in 333 did Alexander first defeat a Persian army led in person by Darius?  
(A) Granicus River (B) Persepolis (C) Tyre (D) Issus (E) Gaugamela
16. The Theban generals Pelopidas and Epaminondas destroyed the legend of Spartan invincibility in infantry warfare in 371 at the battle of  
(A) Nemea River (B) Pylos (C) Leuctra (D) Mantinea (E) Lechaemum
17. Whose reforms of Athenian law c. 594 included the abolishment of slavery for debt?  
(A) Draco's (B) Cleisthenes' (C) Medon's (D) Codrus' (E) Solon's
18. Who led the 300 Spartans and 1,100 other Greek troops who heroically defended the pass at Thermopylae against 200,000 Persians?  
(A) Cleomenes (B) Leonidas (C) Pausanias (D) Cleombrotus (E) Leotychides
19. Pitheculasae, the earliest Greek colony in the western Mediterranean, was founded by  
(A) Sparta (B) Argos & Tiryns (C) Athens (D) Corinth (E) Chalcis & Eretria
20. Which of the following statements is true about the founding of Alexandria in Egypt in 331?

- (A) It was established as the military headquarters for the Macedonians troops in Egypt.  
(B) The purpose of founding the city was to control access to the Nile.  
(C) Alexander himself chose the site for the lighthouse.  
(D) It was established as a Greek polis with citizenship limited to Greeks or Macedonians.  
(E) Part of Alexander's fleet was stationed there to control the southern Aegean Sea.
21. The name given to the area of west coast of Asia Minor settled by migrating Greeks (circa 1150 - 950) was  
(A) Achaea (B) Anatolia (C) Ionia (D) Attica (E) Doria
22. To whom did Spartan tradition and Greek historians ascribe the creation of the Spartan system of government and social organization?  
(A) Lysander (B) Lysimachus (C) Lycurgus (D) Lysias (E) Lycon
23. What Athenian demagogue successfully argued against accepting the Spartan offer of peace after the first battle of Sphacteria?  
(A) Nicias (B) Cleon (C) Alcibiades (D) Diodotus (E) Demosthenes
24. The ruler of Miletus who organized the revolt of the Ionian Greeks against the Persian Empire was  
(A) Thrasybulus (B) Hecateus (C) Thales (D) Anaximenes (E) Aristagoras
25. The Athenian commander who defeated the Persians on land and sea at the mouth of the Eurymedon River in 467 was  
(A) Cimon (B) Pericles (C) Aristides (D) Themistocles (E) Ephialtes
26. The tyrant of Syracuse whom Plato tried unsuccessfully to turn into "a philosopher-king" was  
(A) Hieron I (B) Dionysius II (C) Timoleon (D) Agathocles (E) Gelon
27. Whose reforms of Athenian law effectively excluded women from Athenian public life?  
(A) Pericles' (B) Draco's (C) Cleisthenes' (D) Solon's (E) Peisistratus'
28. What naval battle was fought almost simultaneously with the land battle at Thermopylae as part of the Greek strategy to block the Persian advance?  
(A) Artemisium (B) Salamis (C) Mycale (D) Paros (E) Potidaea
29. The colony established by the Spartans in the corner of the heel of the Italian peninsula c. 700 was named  
(A) Croton (B) Sybaris (C) Taras (D) Rhegium (E) Metapontum

30. Minoan civilization flourished on the island of  
(A) Crete (B) Cyprus (C) Lesbos (D) Sicily (E) Delos
31. After what victorious battle in 331 was Alexander saluted by his troops as the king of Asia, and the Persian empire in effect conquered?  
(A) Gaugamela (B) Tyre (C) Issus (D) Susa (E) Granicus River
33. What battle, in which both Brasidas and Cleon were killed, set the stage for the Peace of Nicias in 421?  
(A) Sphacteria (B) Mantinea (C) Naupactus (D) Amphipolis (E) Ambracia
32. In 369, who aided Messenia in gaining its independence from Sparta?  
(A) Macedonia (B) Thebes (C) Persians (D) Athens (E) Argos
34. The Athenians sent twenty ships to aid the revolting Ionians against the Persians because  
(A) the Spartans had refused to help  
(B) they were anxious about the presence of a former Athenian tyrant at the Persian court  
(C) they were outraged by the burning of Sardis  
(D) they wanted to protect their access to grain grown in Egypt  
(E) their competitors the Eretrians had sent five ships
35. Who was responsible for the reconstruction of the walls of Athens after they had been destroyed by the Persians?  
(A) Xanthippus (B) Cimon (C) Aristides (D) Miltiades (E) Themistocles
36. What young Macedonian prince learned about Greek military tactics when he was a hostage in Thebes from 369 to 367?  
(A) Perdiccas III (B) Alexander II (C) Archelaus I (D) Philip II (E) Amyntas III
37. The reforms of Solon included all of the following except  
(A) the redistribution of public land to the poor  
(B) the right of a citizen to appeal the decision of a magistrate to the assembly  
(C) the creation of four classes of citizenship based on wealth or income  
(D) the assigning of eligibility for office according to class of citizenship  
(E) the right of any citizen to bring charges against a wrong doer on behalf of the victim
38. Who tricked the Persians into fighting in the narrow straits off Salamis where the more maneuverable Greek ships would have an advantage?  
(A) Aristides (B) Miltiades (C) Themistocles (D) Xanthippus (E) Cimon
39. In the mid-sixth century, Greek colonization in the western Mediterranean came to an end because of the growing power of  
(A) Egypt (B) Carthage (C) Persia (D) Rome (E) Phoenicia

40. The civilization that used Linear A to keep economic records in its palaces at Phaistos, Mallia, Zakro, and Knossos was  
(A) Mycenaean (B) Ionian (C) Minoan (D) Hellenistic (E) Dorian
41. Sometime between 950 and 750 the Greeks adapted the \_\_\_\_\_ alphabet to represent the sounds of their own language.  
(A) Minoan (B) Babylonian (C) Syrian (D) Phoenician (E) Sumerian
42. The Persian capital that Alexander the Great burned in revenge for destruction of the temples on the Acropolis of Athens during the Persian Wars was  
(A) Babylon (B) Ectbatana (C) Selucia (D) Persepolis (E) Susa
43. In 416 the Athenians killed all the men of \_\_\_\_\_ and sold their women and children into slavery because they refused to join their alliance.  
(A) Melos (B) Aegina (C) Chios (D) Thasos (E) Icaria
44. The nephew of Peisistratus who was responsible for the victory of the Athenians over the Persians at Marathon in 490 was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Aristides (C) Miltiades (D) Callimachus (E) Aeschylus
45. Who was ostracized by the Athenians in 471 because of his support for democratic reforms and his vehement opposition to Sparta?  
(A) Aristides (B) Cimon (C) Themistocles (D) Pericles (E) Ephialtes
46. What Athenian politician and orator delivered a series of speeches vigorously attacking Philip II of Macedonia?  
(A) Aeschines (B) Phocion (C) Eubulus (D) Isocrates (E) Demosthenes
47. Whose third attempt to establish himself as tyrant at Athens succeeded when his troops defeated the opposition at Pallene in 546?  
(A) Cylon's (B) Peisistratus' (C) Megacles' (D) Hippias' (E) Harmodius'
48. After what battle with the Greeks did the Persian king Xerxes retreat with his navy to secure the Hellespont?  
(A) Marathon (B) Mycale (C) Plataea (D) Salamis (E) Thermopylae
49. After 650, all Greek land battles were fought by heavily armed foot soldiers called  
(A) peltasts (B) ouragos (C) pentekonters (D) hoplites (E) toxarchos
50. The primary source of the wealth of the Minoan kingdoms was  
(A) gold mines (B) slavery (C) foreign tribute (D) iron mines (E) trade

51. The Greek city state or *polis* developed from oligarchy to tyranny to broad-based participation by a majority of citizens during the \_\_\_\_\_ Age.  
(A) Archaic (B) Dark (C) Hellenistic (D) Mycenaean (E) Classical
52. Alexander the Great was forced to give up any plan for conquering India because  
(A) his army mutinied and refused to proceed further east  
(B) he knew that his army did not have any weapons with which to fight war elephants  
(C) he had been severely wounded at the Battle of Hydaspes  
(D) he knew he was too far from his supplies lines  
(E) he needed to return to suppress a rebellion in Babylonia
53. Who, having been charged with sacrilege, defected to Sparta and warned them of Athenian plans to conquer Sicily?  
(A) Cleon (B) Thucydides (C) Alcibiades (D) Demosthenes (E) Lamachus
54. Who fought with the Athenians against the invading Persians in 490 at Marathon?  
(A) Plataeans (B) Spartans (C) Eretrians (D) Argives (E) Corinthians
55. Who was assassinated shortly after his reforms diminished the power of the Council of the Areopagus?  
(A) Ephialtes (B) Cimon (C) Cleisthenes (D) Aristides (E) Solon
56. After what battle late in the summer of 338 did Macedonia dominate all of Greece?  
(A) Amphipolis (B) Chaeronea (C) Motya (D) Crocus Field (E) Potidaea
57. Which of the following was not accomplished during the rule of Peisistratus?  
(A) increased cultivation of the olive  
(B) the first issue of Athenian silver coins  
(C) public building projects  
(D) growth of trade as far west as Spain  
(E) establishment of state festivals in honor of Poseidon
58. At what battle in 479 was the remaining Persian army of 60,000 defeated by a Greek army led by the Spartan general Pausanias?  
(A) Sestos (B) Mycale (C) Byzantium (D) Chalcis (E) Plataea
59. The aristocrat, a former Olympic champion, who attempted to make himself tyrant in Athens in 632 was  
(A) Cylon (B) Orthagoras (C) Theagenes (D) Pheidon (E) Cypselus
60. About 1500 to 1450, the Minoan kingdoms were taken over by the  
(A) Lydians (B) Mycenaean (C) Phoenicians (D) Sea Peoples (E) Hittites

61. Which of the following statements is not true of Pheidon, the king of Argos c. 675-655?  
(A) He introduced a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Peloponnese.  
(B) He built the first stone temple to an Olympian deity.  
(C) His Argive army defeated the Spartans at the Battle of Hysiae in 669.  
(D) He used his position as basileus to make himself a tyrant with absolute powers.  
(E) He seized control of Olympia and management of the Olympic Games.
62. Whom did Sparta support c. 570 in gaining control of the influential and lucrative Olympic Games? (A) Tegea (B) Orchomenus (C) Elis (D) Mantinea (E) Eleusis
63. In 413 Athens suffered a disastrous defeat losing over 40,000 men and crippling its navy at  
(A) Sphacteria (B) Amphipolis (C) Aegospotami (D) Byzantium (E) Syracuse
64. All of the following are true about the Greeks' victory at the battle of Marathon except  
(A) the Persians outnumbered the Greeks at least 2 to 1  
(B) the Spartans arrived just in time to turn the battle in favor of the Greeks  
(C) the Greeks soldiers were better disciplined and had better armor and weapons  
(D) the Persians fleeing to their ships got bogged down in the marshes  
(E) the Greeks lost only 192 soldiers while the Persians lost 6400 men
65. At whose urging were the Long Walls built between 461 and 456 connecting Athens to its port city Piraeus?  
(A) Themistocles (B) Cimon (C) Aristides (D) Pericles (E) Callias
66. Whose twenty-four year reign transformed Macedonia from a weak kingdom to a unified state, ruling an empire that extended from the Danube to Southern Greece?  
(A) Philip II (B) Perdikkas I (C) Alexander III (D) Amyntas II (E) Alexander II
67. Whose assassination in Athens in 514 transformed his brother's rule from a benign tyranny into a paranoid autocracy?  
(A) Hippias' (B) Peisistratus' (C) Hipparchus' (D) Isagoras' (E) Harmodius'
68. The thirty-three year old Alexander the Great died in 323 in  
(A) Babylon (B) Pella (C) Alexandria (D) Tehran (E) Bactra
69. The tyrant of Corinth whose public building program included a stone track for taking ships and cargoes across the isthmus was  
(A) Psammetichus (B) Thales (C) Periander (D) Cylon (E) Orthagoras
70. The \_\_\_\_\_ civilization was characterized by small independent states ruled by warrior chiefs who raided their neighbors and traded with the Egyptians and Hittites.  
(A) Minoan (B) Ionian (C) Dorian (D) Mycenaean (E) Argive

71. The Greek city-state which retained rule by two hereditary, life long kings was  
(A) Corinth (B) Argos (C) Sparta (D) Thebes (E) Tiryns
72. The alliance of Greek city-states organized c. 510-500 was the  
(A) Amphictyonic Council (B) Delian League (C) League of Corinth  
(D) Theban Hegemony (E) Peloponnesian League
73. The oligarchic Four Hundred which briefly seized power in Athens in 411 was led by  
(A) Thrasybulus (B) Pisander & Antiphon (C) Alcibiades  
(D) Nicias & Demosthenes (E) Sophocles
74. Which of the following is not true of the Athenian practice of ostracism?  
(A) An ostracized individual was exiled for ten years.  
(B) A minimum of 6000 votes was required for an ostracism  
(C) The purpose was to remove would-be tyrants or other dangerous persons.  
(D) An ostracized individual lost his property in Attica.  
(E) The ostracism exiled the person from the mainland of Greece.
75. In 445 Athenians agreed to the Thirty Years' Peace with  
(A) Persia (B) Macedonia (C) Sparta (D) Corinth (E) Thrace
76. The Greek philosopher who as one of the tutors of Alexander the Great gave him a background in Greek literature and culture was  
(A) Socrates (B) Plato (C) Theocritus (D) Aristotle (E) Eratosthenes
77. The Spartan king who intervened in Athenian politics in 510 to free Athens from the rule of the tyrant was  
(A) Cleomenes (B) Leonidas (C) Demaratus (D) Agis (E) Pausanias
78. Which of the following statements about the Delian League is not true?  
(A) The League was an alliance to fight against Persia.  
(B) The treasury of the League was housed at first on the island of Delos.  
(C) Member states made yearly contributions to the League of ships or money.  
(D) The League's assembly determined policy and named its military commanders.  
(E) The internal autonomy of each member state would be respected by the other members.
79. The Greek world first divided itself into alliances in support of either Chalcis or Eretria during the \_\_\_\_\_ War.  
(A) Persain (B) Lelantine (C) Second Messenian (D) Peloponnesian (E) First Sacred



80. Which of the following aspects of Mycenaean civilization was not heavily influenced by Minoans?  
(A) the building of defensive walls (B) international trade (C) record keeping  
(D) arts & crafts (E) the building of palace complexes
81. The tyrant who overthrew the Bacchiads clan that had ruled Corinth for almost a century was  
(A) Polycrates (B) Cleisthenes (C) Gelon (D) Cypselus (E) Theagenes
82. Which of the following city-states was a very influential member of the Peloponnesian League because of its fleet?  
(A) Sparta (B) Corinth (C) Thebes (D) Pylos (E) Argos
83. The Spartan commander who effectively ended the Peloponnesian War with his victory over the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami in 405 was  
(A) Callicratidas (B) Agis (C) Pausanias (D) Lysander (E) Leonidas II
84. Whose ostracism in 482 was probably the result of his opposition Themistocles' ship building program?  
(A) Hipparchus' (B) Megacles' (C) Xanthippus' (D) Cimon's (E) Aristides'
85. The politician most responsible for the growth of Athenian imperialism in the mid fifth century was  
(A) Cimon (B) Pericles (C) Ephialtes (D) Thucydides (E) Themistocles
86. What Greek city was destroyed in 335 by Alexander the Great for revolting against Macedonian rule?  
(A) Corinth (B) Sparta (C) Argos (D) Athena (E) Thebes
87. What two men did Athens honor as tyrannicides?  
(A) Cleobis & Biton (B) Hippias & Hipparchus (C) Gelon & Hieron  
(D) Hamodius & Aristogiton (E) Epaminondas & Pelopidas
88. What Spartan commander's despotic behavior caused the Athenians to take over the command of the naval forces of the Hellenic League c. 478?  
(A) Dorcis' (B) Pleostarchus' (C) Pausanias' (D) Leotychidas' (E) Agesilaus'
89. In 582 the Pythian Games in honor of Apollo were instituted at  
(A) Corinth (B) Argos (C) Thebes (D) Delphi (E) Pylos

90. Which of the following is not advanced by modern scholars as a reason for the disintegration of Mycenaean civilization?  
(A) devastating earthquakes  
(B) destructive raids by the Sea Peoples  
(C) a virulent plague  
(D) fierce wars among the Mycenaean kingdoms  
(E) breakdown of social & economic systems
91. The emigration from the Aegean homeland c. 750 - 500 was primarily the result of  
(A) the desire to escape the rule of tyrants  
(B) Greek laws that entailed the inheritance for the oldest son  
(C) the desire to escape compulsory military service  
(D) a long series of crop failures and famines  
(E) the need for land to live the life of a citizen of a *polis*
92. What politically powerful Athenian clan was considered cursed because of the sacrilege committed by Megacles c. 632?  
(A) Alcmaeonids (B) Eurypontids (C) Achaemenids (D) Eupatrids (E) Philaids
93. The leader of the Thirty Tyrants empowered by Sparta to rule Athens after the war was  
(A) Critias (B) Conon (C) Theramenes (D) Cleophon (E) Thrasybulus
94. In 482 Athenians financed the building of a naval fleet  
(A) from the loot captured at Marathon  
(B) by taking all of the gold off of the state temples  
(C) with the yield from a new vein of silver in the mines at Laurium  
(D) by imposing a type of income tax  
(E) with contributions from other Greek city-states
95. Which of the following was not a cause of the Peloponnesian War?  
(A) the decree excluding Megarian merchants from all ports of the Athenian empire  
(B) Athenian violations of the Thirty Years' Peace  
(C) Thebes' attack of Athens' ally Plataea  
(D) the Athenian siege of Potidaea  
(E) Spartan demands that the Long Walls be torn down
96. Where did Alexander the Great and his troops first meet and defeat a Persian army?  
(A) Issus (B) Gaugamela (C) Granicus River (D) Gordium (E) Sardis
97. The Athenian archon who tried to establish an oligarchy at Athens with the help of the Spartans c. 508  
(A) Critias (B) Isagoras (C) Megacles (D) Xanthippus (E) Cleisthenes

98. The Athenian known for his probity who was charged with the responsibility of determining the amount of each member state's contribution to the Delian League was  
(A) Themistocles (B) Cimon (C) Ephialtes (D) Callias (E) Aristides
99. The Greek city-state that conquered its neighbors to support its population rather than establishing colonies abroad was  
(A) Megara (B) Pylos (C) Athena (D) Elis (E) Sparta
100. The Greek-speaking invaders who occupied much of the Peloponnese and some of the islands, such as Crete, c. 1000 were the  
(A) Aeolians (B) Ionians (C) Mycenaeans (D) Achaeans (E) Dorians