

**Hellenic History Examination**  
**JCL National Convention**  
*July 2005*

*Directions: Record the letter of the best answer to each question on your answer sheet.*

1. The archon who led Athens to victory against the Persians at Marathon was  
a) Alcibiades b) Miltiades c) Callimachus d) Hipparchus
2. Herodotus wrote his history after what predecessor wrote a geography and travelogue?  
a) Homer b) Hesiod c) Hecataeus d) Thucydides
3. All of the following cities were allies of Eretria in the Lelantine War *except*:  
a) Messenia b) Miletus c) Chios d) Samos
4. The Greek colony of Sybaris in southern Italy grew rich in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries from fertile farmland and from trade with:  
a) Sicilian cities b) the Etruscans c) Carthage d) Croton
5. The chief Athenian rival to the statesman Cleisthenes was:  
a) Alcibiades b) Megacles c) Cleomenes d) Isagoras
6. The Diadochi were the successors to:  
a) Alexander the Great b) Pericles c) Cyrus the Younger d) Darius
7. Demosthenes' *Olynthiacs* (340s BC) were speeches opposing Philip's conquest of  
a) Athens b) Euboea c) the Calcidice d) Elis
8. Which period of Greek history occurred earliest?  
a) Archaic b) Mycenaean c) Classical d) Minoan
9. Phocaeen Greek colonization of the Iberian peninsula in the 600s BC led to the foundation of all of the following cities except:  
a) Emporion b) Rhode c) Gades d) Maenara
10. Mycenaean society was characterized by all of the following except:  
a) Linear A language b) *megaron* architecture c) chariots d) *tholos* tombs
11. The use of iron for weapons and agricultural implements began in Greece's  
a) Archaic age b) Mycenaean age c) Classical age d) Dark Age
12. The final naval battle of the Peloponnesian War was the Spartan defeat of the Athenian navy in 405 BC at  
a) Arginusae b) Notion c) Aegospotami d) Delos

13. The only women allowed to attend the Olympic Games were  
 a) unmarried women                      c) slave-women of athletes  
 b) married women                         d) citizens of Olympia
14. The Spartans colonized Tarentum (Taras) by sending:  
 a) merchants                                c) criminals  
 b) helots                                      d) sons of concubines
15. Xenophon's *Anabasis* is an account of the attack in 401 BC against what Persian king?  
 a) Artaxerxes II            b) Tissaphernes            c) Cyrus the Younger    d) Darius II
16. Elpinice, an aristocratic Athenian woman and critic of Pericles, was the sister of  
 a) Aspasia                      b) Pausanias                c) Cimon                      d) Socrates
17. In 479 BC, Xerxes was defeated in a land battle at  
 a) Marathon            b) Plataea                    c) Salamis                    d) Thermopylae
18. Under Draco's homicide laws, an Athenian who committed unintentional homicide would normally be punished by  
 a) exile                    b) a heavy fine                c) lifetime incarceration            d) death
19. After Athens' surrender in the Peloponnesian War, the Spartans installed a rule over Athens by the  
 a) Areopagus                    b) Thirty Tyrants            c) Old Oligarch                d) Prytany
20. The Greek language is undoubtedly a descendant of which language family?  
 a) Hamitic            b) Indo-European            c) Near Eastern                d) Semitic
21. The Spartan kings and elders were balanced in their power and policies by five men known as the  
 a) ecclesia            b) basileis            c) gerousia            d) ephors

*In numbers 22-25, match Solon's property classes to their respective qualifications:*

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 22. hippies            | a. Estate-owners producing 500 or more bushels a year. |
| 23. pentakosiomedimnoi | b. 'Horsemen,' producing 300-499 medimnoi a year.      |
| 24. thetes             | c. 'Ox-team men,' producing 200-299 medimnoi annually. |
| 25. zeugitai           | d. Poor men producing less than 200 medimnoi annually. |

26. The final Athenian response to the revolt of Mytilene in 428-7 BC, following much debate, was to
- kill all Mytilenean men and enslave all women and children.
  - put over a thousand of the revolt's ringleaders to death.
  - declare amnesty for all the citizens of Mytilene.
  - execute all Mytilenean men, women, and children.
27. The Classical Period of the history of Greece ended, according to most historians, in
- 480 BC
  - 404 BC
  - 323 BC
  - 44 BC
28. Harmodius and Aristogeiton assassinated
- Hipparchus
  - Hippias
  - Cleomenes
  - Pisistratus
29. Alexander's victory and rout of the Persians at Issus included a flight from the Persian army by
- Artaxerxes
  - Philip
  - Cyrus II
  - Darius III
30. Athens helped what island to defeat Corinth and the Peloponnesian League in a sea battle in 433 BC?
- Aegina
  - Sphacteria
  - Corcyra
  - Delos
31. Inscriptions and writings in an Arcado-Cypriot dialect of Greek are primary evidence for
- Arcadian or Peloponnesian colonization of Cyprus in the Bronze Age.
  - Cypriot colonization of Arcadia and the Peloponnesus in the Bronze Age.
  - Arcadian-speaking Greeks' migration westward from Cyprus.
  - Eastward migration of Arcadian-speaking Greeks from the Peloponnesus toward Asia Minor.
32. The tyrant of Syracuse who repelled a Carthaginian invasion in 480 BC was
- Dionysius I
  - Dionysius II
  - Gelon
  - Cleisthenes
33. The Parthenon in Athens was built during the rule of
- Theseus
  - Pericles
  - Cleisthenes
  - Draco
34. The short tract by the anonymous author known as the 'Old Oligarch' was written in the late 5<sup>th</sup> century BC as a bitter criticism of
- autocracy
  - plutocracy
  - tyranny
  - democracy
35. The Peace of Callias in 449 BC was struck between Athens and
- Sparta
  - Persia
  - Corinth.
  - the Delian League.
36. Which of the following families did *not* rule a part of Alexander's Empire after his death?
- Alcmaeonids
  - Antigonids
  - Ptolemies
  - Seleucids

37. On the night before embarking on the Sicilian Expedition, the Athenian general Alcibiades was involved in a dishonorable incident in Athens known as the
- violation of the Eleusinian Mysteries.
  - desecration of Abomination.
  - harrowing of Haemon.
  - mutilation of the Herms.
38. In the twentieth century, a stone inscription identified as a copy of the famed 'Themistocles Decree' was found at
- Athens
  - Brauron
  - Corinth
  - Troezen
39. The Macedonian king who invited Euripides to retire at his court was
- Archelaus I
  - Philip II
  - Amyntas III
  - Perdiccas
40. Alexander the Great died in
- Alexandria
  - Babylon
  - Granicus
  - Issus
41. In 425-24 BC, the Athenians achieved a great coup against Sparta by marooning and taking hostages of a few hundred Spartan hoplites stationed on the island of
- Aegina
  - Pylos
  - Sphacteria
  - Delos
42. The Peace of Nicias was negotiated between Athens and Sparta after both sides' leading generals were killed fighting a battle at
- Amphipolis
  - Melos
  - Corinth
  - Thasos
43. In Sparta following the Peloponnesian War, redefined social classes included soldiers born of Spartan fathers and helot mothers, who were called
- neodamodeis
  - mothakes
  - cleomenids
  - decarchies
44. Which of the following did not bring charges against Socrates in 399 BC?
- Anytus
  - Meletus
  - Critias
  - Lycon
45. The dialect of Greek spoken in the Peloponnese was
- Aeolic
  - Ionic
  - Cycladic
  - Doric
46. Which was *not* a feature of Mycenaean religious practice?
- Goddess-worship in mountain-peak sanctuaries
  - Worship of such deities as Zeus, Hera and Poseidon
  - Palace-centered worship
  - Gifts of land, animals and precious objects to gods and their sanctuaries
47. In ca. 454 BC, Pericles moved the Delian League's treasury to
- Athens
  - Delphi
  - Corcyra
  - Delos

48. In the archonship of Eucleides (403-2 BC), Athens adopted the form of the classical Greek alphabet which we know today, the \_\_\_ alphabet.  
 a) Aeolic                      b) East Ionic                      c) epichoric                      d) Doric
49. Athens' last naval victory in the Peloponnesian War occurred south of Lesbos near  
 a) Arginusae                      b) Potidaea                      c) Cyzicus                      d) Notion
50. An event once alleged by historians to have occurred during Greece's Dark Age, which is today regarded as a fiction due to lack of archeological evidence, is the  
 a) Anatolian migration                      c) Peace of Callias  
 b) Pisistratean recension                      d) Dorian invasion
51. Alexander the Great was saved from death at the Battle of Granicus by his nurse's brother  
 a) Amyntas                      b) Barce                      c) Cleitus                      d) Darius
52. According to ancient accounts, Aristides the Just once  
 a) argued in favor of citizenship for the courtesan Thais.  
 b) helped an illiterate farmer vote for Aristides' own ostracism.  
 c) burned an Attic village which had voted for his ostracism.  
 d) outlawed pregnant women from viewing Aeschylus' *Oresteia*.
53. The Messenian king who fell prey to Spartan capture and miraculously escaped from a deep pit through a fox tunnel during the Second Messenian War was  
 a) Aristomenes                      b) Palamedes                      c) Cleomenes                      d) Tyrtaeus
54. The sixth-century BC Egyptian Pharaoh who allowed the Greeks to settle and flourish in the port city of Naucratis, Egypt was  
 a) Amasis                      b) Ptolemy II                      c) Cheops                      d) Ramses VI
55. Thebes made peace with Sparta and other city-states in 362 BC after the Battle of  
 a) Arginusae                      b) Lade                      c) Leuctra                      d) Mantinea
56. The Spartan dead at Thermopylae were celebrated in a couplet by the lyric poet  
 a) Alcaeus                      b) Pindar                      c) Simonides                      d) Mimnermus
57. The Athenians' own praise and appreciation of democracy may best be read in  
 a) The *Nemian Odes* of Pindar  
 b) Pericles' Funeral Oration in Thucydides' *Peloponnesian War*  
 c) Socrates' words in Plato's *Republic*  
 d) Strepsiades' dialogue in Aristophanes' *Clouds*

58. The first complex of Minoan palaces in Cnossus, Crete was destroyed *circa* 1730 BC by
- hordes of Indo-European migrators.
  - an earthquake.
  - volcanic activity.
  - the Sea People.
59. The Athenian assembly (*ecclesia*) met
- on the Areopagus
  - in the agora
  - in the Erechtheum
  - on the Pnyx
60. The length of service of a prytany by each one of Athens' Tribes was
- one month
  - half a year
  - one-tenth of a year
  - a quarter of a year
61. The limitation of the Areopagus' role to murder trials only was a reform made by
- Ephialtes
  - Themistocles
  - Cleisthenes
  - Solon
62. The Trojan War of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* best corresponds archeologically to
- Troy VI
  - Troy VIa
  - Troy VIIa
  - Troy VIIb
63. The smallest temple on the Athenian Acropolis, the Temple to Athena Nike, was built by
- Nicias
  - Pericles
  - Callicrates
  - Draco
64. Alexander's father Phillip II was assassinated shortly after the wedding of Alexander's younger sister
- Philippideis
  - Berenice
  - Cleopatra
  - Olympias II
65. An Athenian general who gained much popular support through multiple chariot-racing victories in the Olympic games was
- Alcibiades
  - Brasidas
  - Cleon
  - Nicias
66. The double-axe motif is commonly found in the art of which people?
- Macedonians
  - Minoans
  - Mycenaeans
  - Spartans
67. Which goddess, with the title *Orthia*, was worshipped by a cult of young Spartan men in military training?
- Artemis
  - Athena
  - Hestia
  - Demeter
68. Which weapon facilitated most the military success of Philip II of Macedon?
- hypaspita
  - machaira
  - gerros
  - sarissa
69. In fifth-century BC Athens, good pay for a day's work by an unskilled worker was
- four obols
  - two minae
  - two talents
  - one drachma

70. In 1939, Carl Blegen found numerous Linear B tablets and a palace complex at the Bronze Age site of  
 a) Athens                      b) Pylos                      c) Gortyn                      d) Tiryns
71. Corinth became the leading commercial center in Greece and exporter of black-figured pottery under the tyrant  
 a) Theagenes                      b) Lycurgus                      c) Cypselus                      d) Draco
72. In Pericles' Athens, democratic politicians established public services -- such as financing and furnishing triremes or festival choruses—which the wealthy of Athens were expected to provide. These services were called  
 a) probouletics                      b) prytaneis                      c) ophelemata                      d) liturgies
73. The greatest triumph for the Athenian general Demosthenes during the Peloponnesian War was his victory at  
 a) Arginusae                      b) Pylos and Sphacteria                      c) Syracuse                      d) Naxos
74. Damon and Pythias lived and practiced their famous friendship under the tyrant  
 a) Archelaus                      b) Periander                      c) Cypselus                      d) Dionysius
75. Greek tragedy evolved from a ritual choral dance known as the  
 a) elegy                      b) pyrrhice                      c) skolion                      d) dithyramb
76. Hittite documents from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries BC attest to Mycenaean Greeks, to whom the documents refer in Hittite as  
 a) Achaeans                      b) Hellenes                      c) Argives                      d) Danaans
77. Alexander the Great captured Persepolis in 330 BC and  
 a) destroyed the royal palace.  
 b) offered sacrifice to Persian deities.  
 c) allowed the Persian satrap to continue his rule.  
 d) placed the city in charge of Parmenio.
78. The city of Epidamnus was a colony of  
 a) Athens                      b) Sparta                      c) Corcyra                      d) Corinth
79. Egypt was surrendered to Alexander the Great by  
 a) a priest of Ammon                      b) Mazaces                      c) Cyrus II                      d) Darius III
80. The Athenian demagogue who, in a famous debate among Athenians, advocated killing all the men of Mytilene in 428-7 BC in response to their revolt was  
 a) Alcibiades                      b) Pericles                      c) Cleon                      d) Diodotus
81. Solon's laws were inscribed in the Athenian agora on wooden tablets called  
 a) axones                      b) basileis                      c) kerygmata                      d) dracones

82. The boar's tusk helmet mentioned in Homer's *Iliad* hearkens back to weaponry found from burials of the  
 a) Minoans    b) Mycenaeans    c) Euboeans    d) Dorians
83. The Athenians colonized Thurii very near the site of the destroyed city of:  
 a) Acragas    b) Taras    c) Croton    d) Sybaris
84. The Athenian statesman whose lyric poetry survives is:  
 a) Pericles    b) Solon    c) Cleisthenes    d) Draco
85. The Athenian general who persuaded the Athenians that the oracle's bidding to construct "wooden walls" meant to build ships was  
 a) Alcibiades    b) Ephialtes    c) Cleon    d) Themistocles
86. The only city-state which provided for women's education at public expense was:  
 a) Athens    b) Corinth    c) Sparta    d) Delphi
87. The gradual unification of villages and towns of Attica under Athens' leadership by the mid-eighth century BC is called  
 a) synoecism    b) prytany    c) cynosure    d) oligarchy
88. The Persians put an end to Greek cities' Ionian Revolt in 494 BC at the Battle of  
 a) Eretria    b) Lade    c) Miletus    d) Sardis
89. The introduction of ostracism to Athenian legal procedures is attributed to  
 a) Hippias    b) Pericles    c) Cleisthenes    d) Themistocles
90. When Alexander set out for Asia Minor in 334 BC, he left Macedonia in charge of  
 a) Antipater    b) Perdicas    c) Cleitus    d) Olympias
91. The chief negotiators of the Peace of Nicias in 421 BC were the Athenian general Nicias and the Spartan king  
 a) Aristodemus    b) Pleistoanax    c) Callinus    d) Tisias
92. Socrates was convicted and sentenced to death in Athens under  
 a) the Thirty Tyrants    b) the restored democracy  
 c) the Four Hundred    d) Spartan rule
93. The Athenian general and demagogue who opposed and prevented peace with Sparta both in 410 and in 405 BC until he was put to death for treason was  
 a) Antiphon    b) Cleon    c) Cleophon    d) Theramenes
94. The Greek historian who is our primary source of information on the Diadochi is:  
 a) Herodotus    b) Thucydides    c) Polybius    d) Diodorus Siculus

95. The elder Cleisthenes, the maternal grandfather of the Athenian statesman Cleisthenes, was tyrant of the Greek city of:  
a) Athens      b) Pylos      c) Sicyon      d) Troezen
96. Athens and Thebes forgot long-standing hostilities quickly in order to form an anti-Macedonian alliance when Philip invaded:  
a) Athens      b) Thebes      c) Olynthus      d) Delphi
97. The Athenian general and historian Thucydides was banished from Athens after the city of Amphipolis had been won by the Spartan general  
a) Archidamus      b) Brasidas      c) Cleomenes      d) Demosthenes
98. The only known Athenian trial for which *all* of the six thousand annually-appointed jurymen (dicasts) were summoned was a case against  
a) Andocides      b) Phormio      c) Socrates      d) Demosthenes
99. The professional legal informers and prosecutors in Athens, who had arisen from about 450 BC onwards, were called  
a) apogogues      b) synegoroi      c) sophists      d) sycophants
100. Which of the following Athenians was *not* an Alcmaeonid?  
a) Alcibiades      b) Megacles      c) Cleisthenes      d) Theramenes
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