

2009 NJCL Hellenic History Test

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Hellenic History is said to have begun with the first Olympiad in the year _____.
A. 850 B. 776 C. 750 D. 714
2. The Mycenaean script deciphered by Michael Ventris in the 1950s is called
A. Linear A B. Ionic C. Linear B D. Doric
3. Democracy was brought to Athens under the reforms of _____ in 508.
A. Themistocles B. Cleisthenes C. Aristides D. Pericles
4. The Spartans led the united Greeks to victory at _____ under the command of Pausanias in 479.
A. Artemisium B. Plataea C. Mycale D. Salamis
5. The tyrant _____ ruled Athens from 546 to 527.
A. Megacles B. Periander C. Thrasybulus D. Peisistratus
6. Kings of Sparta were drawn from two families, the Agids and the _____.
A. Eurypontids B. Alcmaeonidae C. Cypselids D. Megaclids
7. The first phase of the Peloponnesian War is named after the Spartan king _____ who invaded Attica during the first three years of the conflict.
A. Archidamus B. Leonidas C. Cleomenes D. Agis
8. The process by which Attica became Athens is known as
A. *synoikia* B. *seisachtheia* C. *thesmothetae* D. *ephetae*
9. Whose laws were so strict that they were said to have been written not in ink but in blood?
A. Solon B. Lycurgus C. Rhadamanthys D. Draco
10. The final battle of the Peloponnesian War took place in 405 at
A. Arginusae B. Aegospotami C. Amyclae D. Actium
11. In 632 the aristocrat _____ attempted to seize the Acropolis in Athens.
A. Theagenes B. Cylon C. Epimenides D. Hippoclidides
12. The Athenians claimed to have abolished monarchy after the death of their legendary king
A. Aegeus B. Theseus C. Codrus D. Medus
13. The sophist who spent a whole day arguing with Pericles on the theory of punishment was
A. Protagoras B. Theaetetus C. Gorgias D. Euclides
14. The Athenian who convinced his countrymen to build a fleet with the silver found at Laurion was
A. Cleisthenes B. Megacles C. Themistocles D. Ephialtes
15. The colony founded by Corinthian settlers ca. 734 was
A. Taras B. Syracuse C. Pithecusae D. Eryx
16. In 371, Epaminondas led the Thebans to victory over Sparta at
A. Mantinea B. Chaeronea C. Leuctra D. Megalopolis
17. Spartan hoplites surrendered for the first time ever at _____ in 425.
A. Elis B. Massena C. Amphipolis D. Sphacteria
18. At which battle in 480 did Theron and Gelon defeat the Carthaginians under Hamilcar?
A. Himera B. Gela C. Agrigentum D. Panormus
19. The most significant political rival of Pericles was
A. Thucydides B. Cimon C. Phistophocles D. Cleon
20. The group known as the "Thirty Tyrants" was led by
A. Critias B. Theomenes C. Thrasybulus D. Lysander
21. The maritime power of what city-state was shattered after Conon defeated them at Cnidus in 394?
A. Thebes B. Corinth C. Sparta D. Aegina

22. The mother of Alexander the Great, Olympias, was from
 A. Athens B. Epirus C. Argos D. Lemnos
23. The *Polemarch* for the year 490 and commander-in-chief at the battle of Marathon was
 A. Miltiades B. Cynegrius C. Aristides D. Callimachus
24. The *Krypteia* were Spartan
 A. freedmen B. children C. helots D. police
25. The tyrant of Mytilene, _____, banished the poets Alcaeus and Sappho.
 A. Terpander B. Pittacus C. Thrasybulus D. Cypselus
26. Which battle in 433 caused a rift between Athens and Corinth?
 A. Sybota B. Potidea C. Pylos D. Epidamnus
27. Which general did the Spartans send to thwart the Athenian attack on Syracuse?
 A. Nicias B. Brasidas C. Gylippus D. Lamarchus
28. The "Peace of Philocrates" was an agreement between
 A. Athens and Sparta B. Athens and Macedon C. Athens and Persia D. Sparta and Persia
29. Alexander cut a famous knot with his sword at _____ in 333.
 A. Gordion B. Tarsus C. Granicus D. Tyre
30. The oracle at Delphi told king _____ that if he crossed the Halys River "a mighty empire would fall."
 A. Cyrus B. Croesus C. Polycrates D. Harpagus
31. The Spartan king who co-ruled with Leonidas in 480 was
 A. Cleomenes B. Agis C. Agesilaus D. Leotychidas
32. The first man to suffer ostracism in Athens was a son of Charmus named
 A. Megacles B. Themistocles C. Hipparchus D. Callicrates
33. The son of Atossa who invaded Greece in the 5th century was
 A. Darius I B. Cambyses C. Xerxes D. Cyrus
34. Socrates saved the life of the infamous _____ at Delium.
 A. Nicias B. Aristophanes C. Alcmaeon D. Alcibiades
35. The Sacred Band of _____ fought to the last man at Chaeronea in 338.
 A. Thebes B. Athens C. Corinth D. Sparta
36. Which city did Alexander capture by constructing a half mile long mole?
 A. Gaza B. Susa C. Arbela D. Tyre
37. The archaeologist who discovered ancient Mycenae and Troy was
 A. Schliemann B. Evans C. Wagman D. White
38. The term *homoioi* refers to citizens of
 A. Athens B. Sparta C. Corinth D. Thebes
39. In 480, the Greek fleet under the command of Themistocles defeated the Persians at _____.
 A. Thermopylae B. Salamis C. Marathon D. Mycale
40. A Medontid named Acastus had the distinction of being the first _____ in Athens.
 A. basileus B. polemarch C. archon D. dikastes
41. Which of the following was NOT a reform instituted by Solon?
 A. the abolition of the status of *hektemoroi*
 B. cancellation of all debts
 C. grant of Athenian citizenship to those who moved to the city to promote trade
 D. division of the citizenry into 6 property classes based on wealth
42. Which Spartan general was starved to death by the ephors for aspiring to rule alone?
 A. Pausanias B. Archidamus C. Labotas D. Agesipolis
43. The general and politician Cimon curried great favor with the people by recovering the "bones of Theseus" from which island?
 A. Cios B. Delos C. Scyros D. Lesbos

44. The son of Xanthippus who ushered in the “Golden Age” of 5th century Athens was
 A. Pericles B. Megacles C. Ephialtes D. Aristides
45. In 449, Athens concluded a treaty with Persia known as the Peace of
 A. Nicias B. Kings C. Delos D. Callias
46. Which Spartan naval commander defeated the Athenians at Notium in 406?
 A. Cleandrides B. Hegesandridas C. Lysander D. Alcamenes
47. The tyrant of Pherae who united Thessaly under his rule and desired to destroy Persia was
 A. Alexander B. Jason C. Timotheus D. Cleombrotus
48. The Athenian orator and statesman who authored four “Philippics” against the king of Macedon was
 A. Isocrates B. Isagoras C. Antiphon D. Demosthenes
49. The hopes of Thebes were crushed when their great general died at _____ in 362.
 A. Segesta B. Elis C. Ithome D. Mantinea
50. Which philosopher founded the Lyceum at Athens in 335?
 A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Epicurus D. Zeno
51. Alexander defeated an army led by the Persian king Darius III in 333 at
 A. Issus B. Gaugamela C. Granicus D. Miletus
52. The lawgiver who is said to have framed Spartan institutions was
 A. Procles B. Eurysthenes C. Solon D. Lycurgus
53. In the “First Sacred War” the Amphictonic League declared war on
 A. Crisa B. Athens C. Sicyon D. Phocis
54. The Ionian revolt against Persia ended with the battle of _____ in 494.
 A. Chios B. Skyros C. Lesbos D. Lade
55. The Spartans captured Mt. _____ to end the First Messenian War.
 A. Taygete B. Ida C. Hebrus D. Ithome
56. Which Megarian tyrant was banished after he slaughtered the cattle of the aristocrats?
 A. Megacles B. Theophrastus C. Theagenes D. Alcmeon
57. The term *homogalaktēs* refers to Athenian
 A. families B. brotherhoods C. religious cults D. guilds
58. Which of the following years can be described as one of “anarchy” in Athens?
 A. 610 B. 583 C. 423 D. 449
59. Xenophon was among the Ten Thousand who won a victory for _____ at Cunaxa in 401.
 A. Artaxerxes II B. Ariaeus C. Cyrus D. Arsaces
60. Philip II established a new Macedonian capital at
 A. Amphipolis B. Pydna C. Crenides D. Pella
61. Alexander is reported to have remarked that if he were not Alexander, he would like to be this man:
 A. Parmenion B. Pindar C. Diogenes D. Demosthenes
62. Which of the following was not a judicial function of the early Spartan kings?
 A. capital offenses B. adoption C. designation of an heiress D. public roads
63. The architect who constructed the statue of Athena Parthenos in the Parthenon was
 A. Ictinus B. Callicrates C. Praxiteles D. Phidias
64. In 427 the Athenians executed the adult citizens of _____ for revolting against her leadership.
 A. Naxos B. Melos C. Mytilene D. Samos
65. The Athenian leader _____, called “The Just,” opposed the plan of the Samians to move the Delian League’s treasury to Athens.
 A. Aristagoras B. Ephialtes C. Euphenus D. Aristides
66. In 458 the city of Athens was connected to the Piraeus via the
 A. Long Walls B. Lion Gate C. Erechtheum D. Stoa Poikile
67. The tyrant _____ was driven from Athens in 510.
 A. Hipparchus B. Superbus C. Hippias D. Aristogeiton

68. _____ ruled as regent in Macedon for Alexander while he was conquering the East.
 A. Perdicas B. Antipater C. Parmenion D. Cleitus
69. The Cadmea, the citadel of _____, was captured by the Spartans in 382.
 A. Elis B. Argos C. Mycenae D. Thebes
70. Which of the following was one of the original kings of Sparta?
 A. Agesilaus B. Agis C. Procles D. Cleomenes
71. The organizer of the Ionian revolt against the Persians was
 A. Aristagoras B. Megabates C. Anaximander D. Callimachus
72. The runner whom the Athenians dispatched to solicit help before the battle of Marathon was
 A. Miltiades B. Milo C. Euphetes D. Pheidippides
73. A volcanic eruption on the island of _____ is thought to have destroyed the Minoans.
 A. Naxos B. Thera C. Melos D. Delos
74. Which future ruler of Greece was held hostage in Thebes as a teenager?
 A. Alexander B. Perdicas C. Philip II D. Antipater
75. Alexander ended his push eastward after his men refused to cross which river?
 A. Ganges B. Hyphasis C. Narmara D. Godavari
76. The armistice of 421 between Athens and Sparta was named after which general?
 A. Nicias B. Cleon C. Alcibiades D. Callias
77. In 429 Athens was robbed of its great leader when he died
 A. in battle B. of old age C. of the plague D. of assassination
78. After he had fled from Alexander the Great, Darius III was murdered by his general
 A. Ariobarzanes B. Tissaphernes C. Xerxes D. Bessus
79. Which Athenian orator, an opponent of Demosthenes, advocated support for Philip II?
 A. Isocrates B. Antiphon C. Lysias D. Isaeus
80. The colleague and mentor of Pericles who oversaw the democratic reforms of the 460s was
 A. Thucydides B. Megacles C. Clearchus D. Ephialtes
81. Which archeologist excavated the Minoan Palace at Knossos?
 A. Evans B. Schliemann C. Ventris D. Jacobs
82. The traditional date given for the fall of Troy is
 A. 1310 B. 1184 C. 946 D. 1011
83. On the eve of the Sicilian Expedition, which statues were desecrated?
 A. caryatids B. hermae C. pandemioi D. kouroi
84. The *hetairai* were
 A. Spartan serfs B. jurymen C. companions D. sailors
85. Founded in 582, what games were held during the 3rd year of every Olympiad?
 A. Nemean B. Pythian C. Sminthian D. Isthmian
86. Alexander married a Bactrian princess named _____.
 A. Roxanne B. Candice C. Electra D. Elissa
87. The Athenian *Ekklesia* met on a the _____.
 A. Pnyx B. Stoa C. Acropolis D. Areopagus
88. When Alexander destroyed Thebes he left only the house of _____ standing.
 A. Diogenes B. Simonides C. Pindar D. Alcmaeon
89. The city of Taras (Tarentum) was colonized by _____ in 704.
 A. Thebes B. Athens C. Sparta D. Argos
90. Which Spartan king invaded Athens in support of Isagoras in 508?
 A. Cleombrotus B. Labotas C. Cleomenes D. Teleclus
91. The only other Greeks who came to the aid of Athens at Marathon were the
 A. Arcadians B. Thebans C. Spartans D. Plateans

92. When someone remarked to this Spartan soldier that the volley of Persian arrows would be so great as to block out the sun, he replied “so much the better, we shall fight in the shade”:
- A. Ephialtes B. Dienekes C. Alcmeon D. Eurybiadas
93. The 5th century battle in which Cimon defeated the Persians was
- A. Eurymedon B. Carystos C. Naxos D. Thasos
94. The _____ were made eligible for the archonship in 458.
- A. thetes B. hippeis C. zeugitae D. pentacosiomedimni
95. The Panhellenic colony established in Southern Italy in the mid 5th century was
- A. Capua B. Neapolis C. Brundisium D. Thurii
96. Both the Spartan and Athenian commanders were slain at the battle of _____ in 422.
- A. Delium B. Amphipolis C. Mantinea D. Epidaurus
97. Which war was brought to a conclusion by the King’s Peace of 386?
- A. Corinthian War B. Sacred War C. Persian War D. Peloponnesian War
98. The next Spartan king, after Leonidas, to die in battle was
- A. Agis B. Agesilaus C. Nicander D. Cleombrotus
99. The tyrant of Syracuse whom Plato attempted to tutor as a philosopher-king was
- A. Hero B. Gelon C. Dionysius D. Hieronymus
100. Which of the following men did NOT die within a year of one another?
- A. Aristotle B. Ptolemy C. Demosthenes D. Alexander the Great