

2010 NJCL Hellenic History Test

Choose the BEST answer. All dates are BC.

1. What is the traditional date for the fall of Troy?
A. 776 B. 1184 C. 1350 D. 846
2. Who wrote the history of the Persian Wars and became known as the “father of history”?
A. Homer B. Herodotus C. Hesiod D. Hecataeus
3. What group of invaders brought the collapse of Mycenae ca. 1150?
A. Dorians B. Persians C. Hittites D. Egyptians
4. A *polis* was an ancient Greek...
A. weapon B. river C. city-state D. leader
5. What Spartan king took a personal bodyguard of 300 and, with help from 900 helots and 700 Thespians, delayed the Persian advance at Thermopylae?
A. Lycurgus B. Leonidas C. Pausanias D. Cleomenes
6. Carl Blegen found what when he dug at Pylos?
A. Nestor’s Cup B. Linear A tablets C. Linear B tablets D. All of the above
7. Athens reached its Golden Age under what general and statesman?
A. Miltiades B. Pericles C. Themistocles D. Solon
8. Heinrich Schliemann excavated which of the following?
A. Troy B. Mycenae C. Tiryns D. All of the above
9. Sir Arthur Evans excavated which of the following?
A. Pylos B. Knossos C. Sparta D. All of the above
10. Who wrote the *History of the Peloponnesian War*, our main source for the time period?
A. Thucydides B. Xenophon C. Homer D. Herodotus
11. *Basileus* refers to a/an...
A. judge B. orator C. king D. tyrant
12. The _____ are credited with reintroducing writing to Greece and providing an early version of the Greek alphabet.
A. Phoenicians B. Egyptians C. Etruscans D. Persians
13. What father of democracy expanded the Boule to 500 men?
A. Solon B. Cleisthenes C. Draco D. Peisistratus
14. Whose written law code prescribed death as the punishment for common, minor offenses?
A. Hipparchus B. Cleisthenes C. Draco D. Aristogeiton
15. Who was the successful tyrant at Athens, who brought prosperity and supported the arts?
A. Peisistratus B. Thespis C. Cylon D. Solon
16. Who reformed the Spartan constitution with help from Delphi in the form of the Great Rhetra?
A. Leonidas B. Lysander C. Agis D. Lycurgus
17. What labyrinthine palace structure was the political and cultural nexus of Minoan Crete?
A. Apollonia B. Gournia C. Gortyna D. Knossos
18. The dominant mainland civilization of the late Bronze Age was embodied best by what citadel?
A. Lefkandi B. Mycenae C. Megalopolis D. Mitrou
19. Alcibiades fled to Sparta upon charges that he mocked the Eleusinian Mysteries and desecrated the...
A. *herms* B. Parthenon frieze C. *peplos* D. Erechtheion
20. Cimon built and Conon rebuilt what structure linking Athens to Piraeus?
A. Long Walls B. Propylaea C. Stoa Poikile D. Kerameikos
21. What capital of Persian Lydia did Athens burn to help the Ionians, angering Persia?
A. Halicarnassus B. Miletus C. Clazomenae D. Sardis

22. Sparta subjugated the inhabitants of what region and essentially made them serfs?
 A. Arcadia B. Attica C. Boeotia D. Messenia
23. A volcanic eruption on what island coincided with a major earthquake and the beginning of the end for Minoan civilization?
 A. Crete B. Naxos C. Thera D. Mykonos
24. How many archons served in Athens each year?
 A. three B. nine C. twelve D. fifty-one
25. _____ were heavily armed and armored soldiers, wealthy enough to provide their own equipment, who were eventually the trademark of ancient Greek armies and *phalanx* formations.
 A. *strategoi* B. *hoplites* C. *dikastes* D. *hetairai*
26. Where in 479 did Pausanias defeat the remains of the Persian army in mainland Greece?
 A. Plataea B. Potidaea C. Marathon D. Delium
27. Where did Lysander ambush and decimate the Athenian fleet in 405?
 A. Arginusae B. Byzantium C. Miletus D. Aegospotami
28. The elite fighters of the Sacred Band of _____ were decimated at Chaeronea.
 A. Athens B. Corinth C. Plataea D. Thebes
29. Alexander's squabbling successors were known as the...
 A. Diadochi B. Dioscuri C. Thirty Tyrants D. Polemioi
30. Socrates was tried for corrupting the youth and then forced to drink hemlock in...
 A. 401 B. 410 C. 399 D. 404
31. Alexander had an intense "bromance" with what close, lifelong friend, one of his generals?
 A. Ptolemy B. Philotas C. Hephaestion D. Parmenio
32. At what battle near Arbela did Alexander rout the Persians and claim the throne for himself?
 A. Chaeronea B. Hydaspes C. Persian Gate D. Gaugamela
33. To "medize" was to do what?
 A. Submit earth and water to Persian rule C. Live in luxury as a Persian would
 B. Adopt Persian dress and mannerisms D. Accept a Persian bribe to attack other Greeks
34. In 429, what disaster decimated Athens, which was crowded with the population of Attica seeking refuge from Spartan raids?
 A. earthquake B. plague C. flood D. volcanic ash cloud
35. What son of Miltiades pursued the war with Persia in Asia Minor, winning at Eurymedon?
 A. Cimon B. Themistocles C. Pericles D. Aristides
36. What confederation was formed in 478 as a mutual defense against Persia?
 A. Hellenic League B. Corinthian League C. Peloponnesian League D. Delian League
37. Where did the Athenians lure in and crush the Persian fleet in 480?
 A. Mycale B. Artemisium C. Himera D. Salamis
38. Who interpreted the "wooden walls" of a Delphic oracle to mean that Athens needed a fleet?
 A. Pericles B. Aristides C. Themistocles D. Cimon
39. How long was the duration of one's ostracism?
 A. 10 months B. 6 months C. 10 years D. 6 years
40. The Spartans drew their dual hereditary kings from what two families?
 A. Agid & Eurypontid B. Leonid & Lyncurgian C. Leonid & Eurypontid D. Agid & Archidamian
41. What powerful Athenian family included Megacles, Cleisthenes, Pericles, and Alcibiades?
 A. Achaemenid B. Eurypontid C. Theseid D. Alcmaeonid
42. What script, yet to be fully deciphered, was widely used by officials in Minoan Crete?
 A. Linear A B. Linear B C. Doric D. Ionian
43. Who saved Alexander's life at the Granicus River by disarming – literally – the Persian satrap Spithridates, but later found his demise in a drunken quarrel with Alexander?
 A. Parmenio B. Cleitus C. Ptolemy D. Philotas

44. Mycenaean palace structures followed what kind of floorplan?
 A. *naos* B. *wanax* C. *tholos* D. *megaron*
45. What Minoan clay artifact remains a mystery in respect to its script, purpose, and origin?
 A. Antikythera mechanism C. Phaistos Disc
 B. Mask of Agamemnon D. Nestor's Cup
46. The first Greek colony on mainland Italy was at
 A. Acragas B. Neapolis C. Cumae D. Taras
47. Before Philip II's death, Alexander served alongside his father in the 338 battle of
 A. Chaeronea B. Cynocephalae C. Granicus River D. Pydna
48. Cyrus the Younger rebelled against his brother, the Great King of Persia, with help from Greek mercenaries. Who was his brother?
 A. Darius II B. Artaxerxes II C. Tissaphernes D. Tiridates
49. Where did Cyrus the Younger and the Greeks defeat his brother in 401, only for Cyrus to be killed?
 A. Mycale B. Issus C. Cunaxa D. Notion
50. Which of these was **NOT** part of the buildup to the Peace of Nicias?
 A. Nicias's failure during the Sicilian Expedition
 B. Mutual exhaustion following the Battle of Amphipolis
 C. Athens's failed invasion of Boeotia and debacle at Delium
 D. Spartan fears that the men who surrendered at Sphacteria would not be returned
51. What Athenian led the Persians to Marathon after being run out of town – and after his brother Hipparchus was killed?
 A. Harmodius B. Hippias C. Miltiades D. Cimon
52. The tyrannicides who killed Hipparchus were
 A. Peisistratus and Cylon C. Cleomenes and Isagoras
 B. Megacles and Cleisthenes D. Harmodius and Aristogeiton
53. At what battle did Epaminondas shatter the mythos of Spartan land invincibility and loosen its hold on northern Greece?
 A. Leuctra B. Mantinea C. Tegyra D. Olynthos
54. Which of the following Cretan sites was **NOT** home to a Minoan palace?
 A. Agia Triada B. Phaistos C. Mallia D. Kato Zakro
55. In legend, Theseus united Attica with Athens, an event referred to as the
 A. *seisachtheia* B. *sarissa* C. *synthesis* D. *synoikismos*
56. Against whom did Alexander fight at Hydaspes River in 326?
 A. Darius III B. Porus C. Artaxerxes II D. Rhoesaces
57. In 499, who led the Ionian Greeks to revolt against the Persians?
 A. Aristagoras B. Brasidas C. Cleomenes D. Hippias
58. Philip II plowed over his opponents with an improved spear, the roughly 16-foot-long...
 A. *hoplon* B. *doron* C. *sarissa* D. *xiphos*
59. Both the Athenian Cleon and the Spartan Brasidas died in the same battle at _____ in 422.
 A. Aegospotami B. Byzantium C. Sphacteria D. Amphipolis
60. After consolidating his power in Macedonia, Philip II moved the capital from Aegae to...
 A. Amphipolis B. Thessaloniki C. Pella D. Pherae
61. At what 333 battle did Alexander first meet Darius III in the field, from which Darius fled?
 A. Granicus River B. Issus River C. Tyre D. Sogdian Rock
62. Pericles, Phidias, Callicrates, and Ictinus are all names associated with...
 A. Democratic reform in the 460's
 B. the construction and decoration of the Parthenon
 C. the construction of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia
 D. the formation of the Delian League

63. Who was the Milesian courtesan of Pericles?
 A. Xanthippe B. Gorgo C. Olympias D. Aspasia
64. The orator who delivered four Philippics at Athens against Philip II in the 340's was...
 A. Demosthenes B. Democritus C. Demaratus D. Isocrates
65. **Epic fail:** Mardonius led the first attempted Persian invasion of Greece, which met its end when the fleet crashed during a storm at what geographical landmark?
 A. Gulf of Euboea B. Artemisium C. Mt. Athos D. Salamis
66. Pick the choice with Solon's four reformed classes in the right order from lowest to highest:
 A. pentakosiomedimnoi, thetes, zeugitai, hippeis C. thetes, hippeis, zeugitai, pentakosiomedimnoi
 B. thetes, zeugitai, hippeis, pentakosiomedimnoi D. hippeis, pentakosiomedimnoi, thetes, zeugitai
67. Where was Sparta's only colony, to which the illegitimate children of *helots* and Spartan women were sent?
 A. Acragas B. Taras C. Corcyra D. Massalia
68. Which of the following would one **NOT** find when visiting the ruins of ancient Mycenae?
 A. shaft graves B. *tholos* tombs C. Lion Gate D. All **ARE** present
69. Who was the despotic, radical leader of the Thirty Tyrants, a former student of Socrates?
 A. Theramenes B. Antiphon C. Critias D. Pisander
70. Which of these saw improvement during the Dark Ages?
 A. metalworking B. trade C. writing D. population
71. Which city founded a colony on Sicily that came to be the greatest power on the island?
 A. Athens B. Corinth C. Chalcis D. Eretria
72. The Peloponnesian War found its more immediate roots in an antagonism between Athens and Corinth rather than Sparta. Athens aided what Corinthian colony against Corinth in 433?
 A. Epidamnus B. Potidaea C. Corcyra D. Syracuse
73. What confrontation ended in 415 with "might proves right" as Athens killed all the men and enslaved the other inhabitants of a Spartan ally?
 A. Messenian Revolt B. Mytilenean Debate C. Plataean Revolt D. Melian Dialogue
74. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the four Persian capitals in Alexander's campaign?
 A. Siwah B. Susa C. Ecbatana D. Babylon
75. Where and when did Alexander die?
 A. Babylon, 320 B. Babylon, 323 C. Persepolis, 326 D. Persepolis, 323
76. The Spartan king Cleomenes I attempted to install what tyrant in Athens?
 A. Hippias B. Polycrates C. Isagoras D. Demaratus
77. Chalcis and Eretria dueled over the fertile plain which separated them, resulting in the...
 A. Euboean War B. Lelantine War C. Eretrian War D. Nasonian War
78. An oligarchic revolution occurred in Athens in 411, replacing the constitutional democracy with the rule of the...
 A. Thirty Tyrants B. Five Thousand C. Six Hundred D. Four Hundred
79. Although Miltiades gets much of the credit for the Athenian victory at Marathon, who was the polemarch who was also present?
 A. Callimachus B. Callisthenes C. Critias D. Conon
80. Periander's more successful father Cypselus was the tyrant of...
 A. Argos B. Thebes C. Corinth D. Pylos
81. Which was **NOT** a woman in Alexander's life?
 A. Barsine B. Roxane C. Olympias D. Xanthippe
82. In its rise to hegemony, Thebes had to be wary of a growing power in Thessaly, Jason of...
 A. Pharsalus B. Pherae C. Volos D. Larissa
83. Epaminondas's close friend and partner in the Theban rise to power was...
 A. Agesilaus B. Brasidas C. Sphodrias D. Pelopidas
84. Full-fledged Spartan citizens were known as
 A. *homoioi* B. *heautoi* C. *Spartoi* D. *politai*

85. What fortified town's construction did Epaminondas sponsor in order to give the Arcadians a rally point to oppose Spartan hegemony in the Peloponnese?
 A. Nauplion B. Megalopolis C. Troezen D. Elis
86. The ever-loyal ally of Athens, _____, was the only Greek city to help her at Marathon.
 A. Thespieae B. Phocis C. Megara D. Plataea
87. Where did the Spartans build a permanent garrison to keep pressure on Athens year-round?
 A. Megara B. Plataea C. Decelea D. Eleusis
88. Which of these cities was **NOT** destroyed during the course of the Persian invasions?
 A. Athens B. Eretria C. Thebes D. All three fell
89. The martial Spartan schooling for young boys was known as...
 A. *agoge* B. *gerousia* C. *synoikismos* D. *seisachtheia*
90. What lady from Halicarnassus might have exclaimed, "It's a trap!" while helping Xerxes in a famous naval battle in the Saronic Gulf?
 A. Aspasia B. Atossa C. Artemisia D. Olympias
91. Which Athenian exile led a democratic faction that assailed the pro-Spartan oligarchy, resulting in the restoration of Athenian democracy after the Peloponnesian War?
 A. Theramenes B. Thrasybulus C. Cleon D. Critias
92. Iphicrates was an Athenian commander in the Corinthian War, famous for defeating a traditional Spartan hoplite force with what kind of troops?
 A. peltasts/light infantry B. his own hoplites C. hippeis/cavalry D. archers
93. What was the immediate cause which began the Corinthian War?
 A. A Spartan general's sudden attack on Corinth and violation of a temple
 B. Sparta's abandonment of the Ionian colonies after winning the Peloponnesian War
 C. A Persian bribe to cause trouble in Greece so as to weaken a Spartan offensive in Asia
 D. An attempt by Thebes to assert dominance in Boeotia
94. Despite their victory over the Spartans at Arginusae, six of the eight commanding Athenians faced trial and execution for...
 A. fighting the battle on a holy day
 B. disobeying orders in order to fight then and there
 C. failing to rescue the surviving sailors
 D. sacrificing five ships as a distraction during the battle
95. Pick the pair of descriptions that does **NOT** best match a pair of men who share a name:
 A. an Athenian general and an Athenian orator
 B. a Greek traitor and an Athenian democrat
 C. a Spartan general and Philip II's assassin
 D. Pericles's son and a man known as "the Just"

For the final five questions, match the event to the date:

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| 96. Failed tyranny of Cylon at Athens | A. 508 | B. 594 | C. 621 | D. 632 |
| 97. Battle of Notium | A. 410 | B. 408 | C. 424 | D. 406 |
| 98. Peace of Antalcidas | A. 386 | B. 449 | C. 421 | D. 362 |
| 99. Battle of Mycale | A. 480 | B. 479 | C. 466 | D. 418 |
| 100. First Battle of Mantinea | A. 362 | B. 338 | C. 418 | D. 424 |