

2013 NJCL Hellenic History Test

Note: All dates on this test are B.C./B.C.E.

1. Who might have written, "You see, what had happened was..." to start the first book of history, which covered the Persian Wars?
 - A. Xenophon
 - B. Thucydides
 - C. Herodotus
 - D. Polybius
2. Who, when facing the might of Persia with his 300 bodyguards, might have said, "One does not simply walk into Greece," only to be defeated at Thermopylae?
 - A. Pericles
 - B. Lysander
 - C. Leonidas
 - D. Themistocles
3. Knossos was the nexus of what Bronze Age island civilization?
 - A. Minoan
 - B. Cycladic
 - C. Mycenaean
 - D. Dorian
4. In the straits off of which island did the allied Greek fleet crush the Persians in 480?
 - A. Aegina
 - B. Lade
 - C. Salamis
 - D. Euboea
5. Where did Pausanias command the Greeks against the invading Persians in 479?
 - A. Himera
 - B. Plataea
 - C. Mycale
 - D. Marathon
6. What event signaled the transition from Delian League to Athenian Empire?
 - A. the Mytilenean Debate
 - B. Cimon's death in 450, clearing the way for Pericles
 - C. the Melian Dialogue
 - D. moving the League treasury to Athens
7. After what decisive battle near Arbela did Alexander essentially become King of Persia?
 - A. Issus
 - B. Hydaspes
 - C. Granicus
 - D. Gaugamela
8. Which Achaemenid was the opponent of Alexander?
 - A. Xerxes
 - B. Cyrus the Great
 - C. Darius I
 - D. Darius III
9. Miltiades, despite not serving as the polemarch, is famous for his contribution to which battle?
 - A. Artemisium
 - B. Salamis
 - C. Plataea
 - D. Marathon
10. Alexander's last great victory, after which Bucephalus died, took place in 326 at what river?
 - A. Granicus
 - B. Issus
 - C. Hydaspes
 - D. Halys
11. In which popular assembly at Athens could all males of age participate after military service?
 - A. *ecclesia*
 - B. *hístiaea*
 - C. *gerousia*
 - D. *apella*
12. Whose schemes to become tyrant at Athens included dressing a large woman up as Athena?
 - A. Hipparchus
 - B. Cylon
 - C. Peisistratus
 - D. Cleisthenes
13. Which poet/archon instituted several political, social, and economic reforms in 594?
 - A. Draco
 - B. Peisistratus
 - C. Cleisthenes
 - D. Solon
14. Put the following eras in chronological order:
 - A. Dark Ages, Archaic Age, Bronze Age, Classical, Hellenistic
 - B. Bronze Age, Dark Ages, Archaic Age, Classical, Hellenistic
 - C. Classical, Dark Ages, Bronze Age, Archaic Age, Hellenistic
 - D. Archaic Age, Dark Ages, Classical, Bronze Age, Hellenistic
15. Traditionally, why does the year 776 mark the beginning of Hellenic *history* for us?
 - A. it marks the date Homer composed the *Iliad*, our best estimate for the revival of writing.
 - B. it marks the fall of Troy, the first event for which we have archaeological data to date it.
 - C. it marks the beginning of the first Olympiad, by which the Greeks kept track of time.
 - D. it marks the first time another civilization mentions Greece in its literature.
16. Which of the following would one be most likely to see in Minoan art?
 - A. chariot warfare
 - B. siege warfare
 - C. wealth symbolized by coins
 - D. bull-leaping
17. Which of the following sites did Heinrich Schliemann NOT excavate?
 - A. Mycenae
 - B. Tiryns
 - C. Pylos
 - D. Troy

18. Under whose harsh laws might an apple thief have said, “Well, that escalated quickly,” just before being executed for his crimes?
 A. Draco’s B. Solon’s C. Cleisthenes’s D. Cleomenes’s
19. Bronze Age palaces followed what general floor plan?
 A. *naos* B. *megaron* C. *tholos* D. *heroon*
20. What ambush by the Spartans in 405 effectively ended the Peloponnesian War?
 A. Aegospotami B. Arginusae C. Cyzicus D. Notion
21. Which of the following *poleis* medized?
 A. Sparta B. Plataea C. Corinth D. Thebes
22. Which son of Miltiades inherited his father’s debt but won a battle at Eurymedon River?
 A. Conon B. Cleon C. Cimon D. Cleophon
23. Who correctly interpreted the Delphic oracle to “put your faith in wooden walls”?
 A. Themistocles B. Ephialtes C. Aristides D. Cimon
24. Under the rule of Peisistratus, Thespis became the first great...
 A. playwright B. musician C. actor D. painter
25. Which of the following is NOT true about the practice of ostracism?
 A. the ostracized person was exiled for 10 years
 B. the ostracized person retained his property
 C. the ostracized person’s family accompanied him in exile
 D. the process required a minimum of 6,000 votes
26. Cleisthenes expanded the Boule from 400 men to...
 A. 450 B. 500 C. 6,000 D. 9,001
27. Which of these was NOT one of the four Panhellenic Games?
 A. Panathenaic B. Nemean C. Isthmian D. Pythian
28. Which group is traditionally thought to have migrated south into Greece, ending Mycenaean dominance and settling in the Peloponnesus?
 A. Achaeans B. Minoans C. Etruscans D. Dorians
29. There is an island famous for what event from the Bronze Age?
 A. the volcanic eruption that helped ruin Minoan civilization
 B. the earthquake and tsunami that buried Atlantis
 C. it was the home of the invasive Sea Peoples
 D. it was the site where the Greeks made their stand against the Dorians
30. Which of these Bronze Age scripts has been deciphered?
 A. Linear A B. Linear B C. the Phaistos Disk D. All of the above
31. Who, after fleeing from Athens in fear of prosecution for a night of particularly hard partying, and after going to Sparta and seducing the king’s wife, and after advising the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, might have further shamed the Alcmaeonid name by shouting, “YOLO!” upon his return to Athenian command?
 A. Theramenes B. Pericles the Younger C. Alcibiades D. Megacles
32. Which of these would one NOT find in the ruins of Mycenae?
 A. Cyclopean masonry B. The Kerameikos C. The Lion Gate D. The Treasury of Atreus
33. What civilization, in addition to the Greeks, colonized much of the Mediterranean?
 A. Egyptians B. Phoenicians C. Dorians D. Scythians
34. Select the choice with the following reformed social classes in order from lowest to highest:
 A. pentakosiomedimnoi, hippeis, thetes, zeugitai
 B. thetes, zeugitai, hippeis, pentakosiomedimnoi
 C. zeugitai, hippeis, pentakosiomedimnoi, thetes
 D. hippeis, pentakosiomedimnoi, zeugitai, hippeis

35. Which sons of Peisistratus co-ruled as tyrants until one met his end at the hands of the tyrannicides at the Panathenaic Festival of 514?
 A. Harmodius & Aristogeiton
 B. Kleobis & Biton
 C. Cypselus & Periander
 D. Hippias & Hipparchus
36. The Battle of Lade Island took place during which conflict?
 A. Lelantine War
 B. Corinthian War
 C. Ionian Revolt
 D. Peloponnesian War
37. Which of the battles of 479 featured a Greek force landing in Ionia?
 A. Plataea
 B. Mycale
 C. Tyre
 D. Salamis
38. Which of these women was NOT involved in Xerxes's life?
 A. Atossa
 B. Artemisia
 C. Amestris
 D. Aspasia
39. Which Corinthian colony did Athens support against Corinth and Epidamnus?
 A. Corcyra
 B. Syracuse
 C. Potidaea
 D. Actium
40. The Great Rhetra was a Delphic decree used by which reformer?
 A. Solon
 B. Lycurgus
 C. Draco
 D. Cleisthenes
41. Which of the Athenian archon positions was the "king" archon in charge of religious rites?
 A. Basileus
 B. Polemarch
 C. Eponymos
 D. Thesmothete
42. Alexander was devastated by which lifelong friend's death in 324?
 A. Hephaestion
 B. Cleitus
 C. Philotas
 D. Parmenion
43. Which of the Diadochi wisely claimed Egypt after Alexander's death?
 A. Seleucus
 B. Antigonos
 C. Cassander
 D. Ptolemy
44. The treaty ending (open) hostilities between the Delian League & Persia was known as the...
 A. Peace of Callias
 B. Thirty Years' Peace
 C. Peace of Antalcidas
 D. King's Peace
45. Which of the following best describes a Greek tyrant?
 A. a politician renowned for cruelty and greed
 B. a politician who came to power through unconstitutional means
 C. a politician who outlawed literature and art
 D. a politician who slanted economic policies towards the aristocracy
46. To whom was Olympias of Epirus married?
 A. Philip II
 B. Pericles
 C. Alexander
 D. Socrates
47. Which Theban general's innovative leadership on the battlefield led to the period known as Theban Hegemony?
 A. Pelopidas
 B. Pindar
 C. Epaminondas
 D. Hesiod
48. Xenophon's account of the March of the Ten Thousand is found in his history, the...
 A. *Hellenica*
 B. *Apologia*
 C. *Anabasis*
 D. *Memorabilia*
49. What Thracian colony of Athens was the focus of much back-and-forth fighting in 424-422?
 A. Potidaea
 B. Amphipolis
 C. Orchomenos
 D. Thessaloniki
50. Where in 406 did the Athenians win a naval victory but fail to rescue their survivors in a storm afterwards?
 A. Aegospotami
 B. Arginusae
 C. Cyzicus
 D. Notion
51. On what island did the Athenians trap and force the surrender of 121 Spartans?
 A. Antikythera
 B. Melos
 C. Corcyra
 D. Sphacteria
52. The siege of which northern colony was a direct catalyst for the Peloponnesian War?
 A. Sybota
 B. Potidaea
 C. Orchomenos
 D. Amphipolis
53. After the Greeks drove out the Persians, which Spartan commander was embroiled in a scandal for becoming too friendly with Persia?
 A. Pausanias
 B. Lycurgus
 C. Brasidas
 D. Sphodrias
54. Which of the following, in accordance with his reputation as a just man, once helped another man by voting to ostracize himself?
 A. Alcibiades
 B. Aristides
 C. Agesilaus
 D. Aristagoras
55. Which naval engagement coincided with Thermopylae and meant to delay the Persian navy?
 A. Salamis
 B. Himera
 C. Mycale
 D. Artemisium

56. The Spartan king Cleombrotus was killed in 371 at the Battle of...
 A. Mantinea B. Lechaem C. Haliartus D. Leuctra
57. Where in 401 did Cyrus the Younger's rebellion against his brother come to a head?
 A. Carrhae B. Chaeronea C. Cunaxa D. Cyzicus
58. In what year was Socrates forced to drink hemlock?
 A. 404 B. 399 C. 395 D. 387
59. In his *Funeral Oration*, what does Pericles call Athens?
 A. the Gem of the Aegean B. the Horn of the Bull C. the Crown of Attica D. the School of Hellas
60. Pericles's *Funeral Oration* is a part of a larger work by which author?
 A. Thucydides B. Aristotle C. Xenophon D. Herodotus
61. Who, after arriving in Athens, might have said, "I don't always run to and from Sparta seeking help, and then run another 26 miles from the battle site to announce our victory, thus starting an athletic competition, but when I do, I die right afterwards," just before dying?
 A. Pausanias B. Philotas C. Parmenion D. Pheidippides
62. Which art technique, using water and plaster, was widely used by the Minoans?
 A. encaustic B. watercolor C. acrylic D. fresco
63. Which Ionian city was said by Pliny the Elder to have founded 80-90 colonies?
 A. Mytilene B. Phocaea C. Miletus D. Ephesus
64. What was the term for the unification of Attica under Athenian rule?
 A. *perioikos* B. *seisachtheia* C. *metropolis* D. *synoikismos*
65. Which Olympic champion attempted to make himself tyrant at Athens?
 A. Cypselus B. Cylon C. Periander D. Thrasybulus
66. Who led the Ionian Revolt against Persia?
 A. Aristagoras B. Cleomenes C. Isagoras D. Hippias
67. During his trip to Egypt, Alexander was proclaimed a son of what Egyptian form of Zeus?
 A. Ammon B. Ra C. Osiris D. Anubis
68. How did Darius III meet his end?
 A. he was killed in the Battle of Gaugamela C. he was killed by his depraved wife Stateira
 B. he was killed by the satrap Bessus D. he was killed by a plague while at Ecbatana
69. Where did Alexander prove himself the future king of Asia by cutting through a knot that could not be untied?
 A. Siwah B. Tyre C. Gordium D. Susa
70. Which Spartan general died at the Battle of Amphipolis?
 A. Cleon B. Brasidas C. Gylippus D. Lysander
71. The Peace of Nicias was rather tenuous, and thus in 418 the Spartans defeated Athens where?
 A. Syracuse B. Hysiae C. Mantinea D. Cynossema
72. Which Spartan commander was sent to relieve Syracuse during Athens's "Sicilian Expedition"?
 A. Lamachus B. Nicias C. Gylippus D. Gelo
73. After which battle did the Athenians have to hurry, on foot, to beat the Persians, in boats, back to Athens?
 A. Thermopylae B. Plataea C. Salamis D. Marathon
74. What part of a Spartan youth's training, often fancied as a "secret police" force, included keeping tabs on and even killing helots?
 A. *gerousia* B. *perioikos* C. *homoios* D. *crypteia*
75. Where in Egypt did the Greeks establish a trading post or *emporion*?
 A. Memphis B. Alexandria C. Naucratis D. Cyrene
76. Taras was a colony composed originally of...
 A. the illegitimate sons of Spartan women
 B. the criminals and prisoners of the Peloponnesian League
 C. the surviving Trojans after the fall of Troy
 D. the political opponents of the tyrant Cypselus

77. Which of the following is NOT a Minoan palace site?
 A. Gortyna B. Mallia C. Phaistos D. Zakro
78. For what personal reasons were the tyrant sons of Peisistratus targeted by the tyrannicides?
 A. they had eliminated the tyrannicides' fathers during their political purge
 B. one of the tyrants had made disparaging comments about a tyrannicide's mother
 C. one of the tyrants had killed a tyrannicide's dog for barking at him
 D. one of the tyrants had shamed the sister of one of the tyrannicides
79. In which of these was the Persian Mardonius NOT involved?
 A. the 492 expedition which ended in shipwreck at Mt. Athos
 B. the island-hopping campaign which defeated Naxos and Eretria in 490
 C. the Battle of Plataea in 479
 D. he was involved in all of the above
80. Who restored democracy in Athens twice, both in 411 after the oligarchic coup and in 404 against the Thirty Tyrants?
 A. Thrasybulus B. Theramenes C. Conon D. Critias
81. What conflict between Phocis and the Amphictyonic League gave Philip II an opening to become king of Thessaly, expanding his realm farther south?
 A. Corinthian War B. First Sacred War C. Second Sacred War D. Third Sacred War
82. How old was Alexander when he died in Babylon?
 A. 26 B. 32 C. 33 D. 36
83. Which Bactrian princess was Alexander's first wife?
 A. Barsine B. Stateira C. Roxana D. Parysatis
84. For roughly how many years did the Thirty Years' Peace actually last?
 A. not even one! B. 15 C. 25 D. 40
85. Which of the following cities was the explicit cause of Athens's expedition to Sicily in 415?
 A. Messina B. Leontini C. Selinus D. Segesta
86. Which Spartan king supported Isagoras's bid for power in Athens?
 A. Cleomenes B. Agis II C. Lycurgus D. Leonidas
87. Periander was tyrant at which *polis*?
 A. Corinth B. Scyron C. Athens D. Thebes
88. Pick the option that puts the following styles of pottery in chronological order:
 A. Orientalizing, Black Figure, Geometric, Red Figure, White Ground
 B. Orientalizing, Geometric, Red Figure, Black Figure, White Ground
 C. White Ground, Black Figure, Geometric, Red Figure, Orientalizing
 D. Geometric, Orientalizing, Black Figure, Red Figure, White Ground
89. During which conflict is the *phalanx* often thought to have originated?
 A. Archidamian War B. Trojan War C. Lelantine War D. Corinthian War
90. Which two *poleis* participated in the Battle of the 300 Champions?
 A. Argos & Sparta B. Sparta & Athens C. Athens & Argos D. Chalcis & Eretria
91. Thales was a philosopher known for what feat?
 A. calculating the circumference of Earth C. inventing the first water clock
 B. predicting the eclipse of 585 D. predicting the existence of Saturn
92. What moderate oligarch clashed with his more extreme colleagues after the coup of 411 and also as one of the Thirty Tyrants, getting himself executed without trial for his views?
 A. Thrasybulus B. Theramenes C. Thrasybulus D. Critias
93. Battles at Naupactus, Mytilene, Olpae, and Delium were all part of what conflict?
 A. First Peloponnesian War C. Archidamian War
 B. Corinthian War D. Lelantine War
94. Cimon died during Athens's campaign to subdue which island?
 A. Cyprus B. Sicily C. Crete D. Sardinia

95. The Tunnel of Eupalinos on Samos was built under the rule of which tyrant?
A. Thrasybulus B. Gelon C. Polycrates D. Pheidon
96. A rivalry between which two colonies represented a debate between health and wealth?
A. Cumae & Naples B. Segesta & Acragas C. Taras & Rhegion D. Croton & Sybaris
97. Which poet wrote a memorial epigram for the war dead at Marathon?
A. Simonides B. Solon C. Pindar D. Tyrtaeus
98. How did Pericles the Younger meet his end?
A. the plague of 430/429 took him
B. he was killed off by the Thirty Tyrants
C. he was executed with other generals for their failure to rescue sailors
D. he was killed during the disastrous Sicilian Expedition
99. What Athenian won incredibly tough battles at Naupactus, making him a contender for the first great admiral?
A. Phormio B. Gylippus C. Lysander D. Iphicrates
100. Who, when trying to convince Nicias to flee the disastrous expedition to Sicily, might have said, "Ain't nobody got time for that," referring to an ominous lunar eclipse?
A. Lamachus B. Demosthenes C. Cleon D. Thrasybulus