

## 2015 NJCL Hellenic History Test

(all dates are B.C.)

1. In what year is it traditionally said that the Olympic Games were first held?  
A. 850                      B. 776                      C. 802                      D. 753
2. John Chadwick and Michael Ventris deciphered what proto-Greek script in 1953?  
A. Amharic                      B. Linear C                      C. Linear B                      D. Phaistian Syllabary
3. The Great Rhetra was issued by what legendary lawgiver?  
A. Lycurgus                      B. Draco                      C. Solon                      D. Pittacus
4. Approximately when was the Trojan War said to have ended?  
A. 1453                      B. 1190                      C. 814                      D. 1350
5. What phenomenon, common among Greek *poleis* but most famous in Athens, involved the political unification of an entire region around one municipal center?  
A. *medismos*                      B. *synoikismos*                      C. *polichthonismos*                      D. *holonomismos*
6. Which of these archaeological sites was NOT excavated by Heinrich Schliemann?  
A. Hissarlik                      B. Tiryns                      C. Knossos                      D. Mycenae
7. What extremely long war stretching from c. 710 - 590 is thought to be one of the first times Greeks used a phalanx formation?  
A. First Macedonian                      B. War of the Colonists                      C. Second Messenian                      D. Lelantine
8. What order of Greek columns was characterized by its lack of a base; its flutes; the alternation of triglyphs and metopes on the frieze; and a plain capital?  
A. Etruscan                      B. Doric                      C. Ionic                      D. Corinthian
9. Who of these did not emerge from the Wars of the Diadochi ruling a Hellenic Kingdom?  
A. Antigonos                      B. Seleukos                      C. Antipatros                      D. Ptolemaios
10. Leonidas's stand at Thermopylae happened simultaneously with what other battle?  
A. Salamis                      B. Himera                      C. Plataea                      D. Artemisium
11. Phidias is famous for doing what?  
A. Sculpting the cult statue of Athena in the Parthenon  
B. Failing to rescue the survivors of a battle  
C. Negotiating the end of the Lelantine War  
D. Running from Marathon to Athens
12. Minoans famously loved what motif that shows up in much of their artwork?  
A. Burning palaces                      B. Auto-cannibalism                      C. Leaping over bulls                      D. Bathing in coins
13. What series of conflicts led to Sparta's acquisition of a Greek slave-force, the only one in the Greek world?  
A. Dorian Invasion                      B. Messenian Wars                      C. Lelantine Wars                      D. Peloponnesian Wars
14. Also the source of an English word meaning 'strict', who devised a famously severe law code for Athens?  
A. Solon                      B. Draco                      C. Lycurgus                      D. Harsus
15. When Alexander razed Thebes, he prohibited his men from damaging the temples and what else?  
A. The home of a Macedonian sympathizer                      C. The home of Pindar  
B. The town's main well                      D. A statue of Achilles
16. Which Lyric poet was credited with the famous epitaph for the fallen Spartans at Thermopylae?  
A. Simonides of Ceos                      B. Alcmaon of Sparta                      C. Sappho                      D. Pindar
17. What Greek colony in Italy was the first permanent colony?  
A. Capua                      B. Taras                      C. Brundision                      D. Cumae
18. To whom did Alexander bequeath his signet ring prior to his death?  
A. his brother Philip                      B. his wife Roxane                      C. his general Antigonos                      D. his general Perdikkas
19. The failure to rescue survivors after what naval victory led to Athens executing six of her *strategoí*?  
A. Notion                      B. Aegospotami                      C. Arginusae                      D. Abydos

20. What commander of the Sicilian Expedition refused to sail home because of a lunar eclipse?  
 A. Alcibiades                      B. Lamachus                      C. Eurymedon                      D. Nicias
21. What battle of 391 was characterized by the innovative and surprisingly effective use of *peltasts* by the Athenian general Iphicrates?  
 A. Cnidos                      B. Lechaeum                      C. Nemea                      D. Mantinea
22. The Argives defeated the Lacedaemonians in what pivotal battle of 669?  
 A. Hysiae                      B. Troy                      C. Marathon                      D. Lelantos
23. The debate in the Athenian assembly regarding the fate of what *polis* included, according to Thucydides, the statement “the strong do what they can and the weak suffer what they must.”  
 A. Melos                      B. Delos                      C. Megara                      D. Mytilene
24. For what offense did Athens punish the *polis* in Question 23?  
 A. Aiding Sparta in the Peloponnesian War                      C. Remaining neutral in the war  
 B. Helping to hide Alcibiades after he defected                      D. Withholding treasury funds
25. The Spartiate men were forbidden by Spartan law from practicing commerce. Therefore, the commercial activity of Sparta was largely carried out by...  
 A. women                      B. *perioikoi*                      C. helots                      D. *hoplites*
26. What famous and cursed family included Pericles, Alcibiades, Megacles, and Cleisthenes?  
 A. Peisistratids                      B. Men of the Hills                      C. Men of the Plains                      D. Alcmaeonids
27. How did the family in Question 26 allegedly become cursed with their *miasma*?  
 A. Its progenitor killed Erechtheus, king of Athens  
 B. Its progenitor advocated for Poseidon over Athena  
 C. One of its members was paid to throw a race in the Olympic Games  
 D. One of its members killed an enemy inside a temple
28. Where did the initial Persian invasion of Greece in 492 come to an untimely (at least for the Persians) end?  
 A. Samothrace                      B. Mt. Athos                      C. Cape Sounion                      D. Mt. Ithome
29. King Croesus of Lydia crossed what river on his way to being crushed by Persia, in the process fulfilling a famously ambiguous Delphic pronouncement?  
 A. Hydaspes River                      B. Halys River                      C. Achelous River                      D. Eridanus River
30. Themistocles wisely interpreted a Delphic prophecy to invest Athens’ newly-found silver in a fleet. Where was this newfound silver mine?  
 A. Laurion                      B. Lelantine Plain                      C. Decelea                      D. Aegina
31. Themistocles sold the proposal in #30 by saying the fleet would be used against whom?  
 A. Persia                      B. Eretria                      C. Sparta                      D. Aegina
32. Whom did Alexander kill in a drunken brawl while on campaign?  
 A. Cleon the Tanner                      B. Aristotle                      C. Hephaestion                      D. Black Cleitus
33. Thera is an island famous for what event from the Bronze Age?  
 A. The volcanic eruption that contributed to the ruin of the 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
34. What killed Pericles?  
 A. A revolt of his own people                      C. A spear in battle against the Spartans  
 B. A roof tile thrown at his head                      D. The plague
35. What Athenian institution had its role reduced in later times to only deciding murder trials?  
 A. The Pnyx                      B. The *Liturgia*                      C. The Areopagus                      D. The *Ecclesia*
36. Who defeated the Athenians at Aegospotami?  
 A. Thrasybulus                      B. Callicratidas                      C. Lysander                      D. Conon
37. What Spartan king intervened in Athenian affairs during Cleisthenes's democratic revolution?  
 A. Cleombrotus                      B. Cleomenes                      C. Cleon the Tanner                      D. Cleon the Black
38. What is the Greek descriptor for Mycenaean “beehive tombs”?  
 A. *chthonos*                      B. *atreos*                      C. *tirynchos*                      D. *tholos*

39. Name the Persian satrap of Phrygia who provided support to the Spartans, notably at the Battle of Cyzicus.  
 A. Artaxerxes                      B. Pharnabazos                      C. Tissaphernes                      D. Smerdis
40. What two men, after refusing the tyrant's sexual advances and witnessing the consequent shaming of one of their sisters, attempted to murder Hippias and Hipparchus?  
 A. Epaminondas and Pelopidas                      C. Harmodius and Aristogeiton  
 B. Cleisthenes and Harmodius                      D. Aristogeiton and Cleisthenes
41. \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_, won both a naval and land victory over the Persians at the Eurymedon River in 468/6. Fill in the blanks.  
 A. Cimon/Miltiades                      B. Pericles/Cimon                      C. Conon/Miltiades                      D. Ephialtes/Callimachus
42. Greek lore attributed what we now call "the Dorian invasion" to whom?  
 A. Telemakhos                      B. Minos                      C. The Herakleidae                      D. Typhon
43. What Spartan king was killed in the disastrous Battle of Leuctra in 371?  
 A. Cleomenes                      B. Leonidas                      C. Pausanias                      D. Cleombrotus
44. What city near Olympia was responsible for managing the Olympic Games?  
 A. Mycenae                      B. Megalopolis                      C. Elis                      D. Pylos
45. Where was the *metropolis* of Syracuse?  
 A. Miletus                      B. Chalcis                      C. Corinth                      D. Athens
46. What city, also important in Roman history, was originally founded as the sole colony of Sparta, according to Herakleides, in order to get rid of the illegitimate children of Spartan women and helots?  
 A. Brundisium                      B. Pompeii                      C. Heraklea                      D. Taras
47. Who were the commanders of the Greek and Persian forces, respectively, at the battle of Plataea in 479?  
 A. Pausanias, Artaphernes                      C. Pausanias, Mardonius  
 B. Callimachus, Mardonius                      D. Callimachus, Artaphernes
48. On the advice of Alcibiades, where did the Spartans establish a garrison in Attica in 413?  
 A. Piraeus                      B. Decelea                      C. Akarnae                      D. Laurion
49. According to Book 6 of Herodotus's *Histories*, what did Hippocleides proclaim, presumably in a loud and boisterous manner, as he danced upside down at his betrothal feast to Cleisthenes' daughter?  
 A. "I came, I saw, I conquered!"                      C. "A light thing is a poet, and winged and holy."  
 B. "Hippocleides doesn't care!"                      D. "Nothing human is alien to me!"
50. What Spartan council of elders advised the kings?  
 A. Ephors                      B. Areopagus                      C. Krypteia                      D. Gerousia
51. What battle between Carthaginians and Syracusans was later said to have happened at the same time as the Battle of Salamis?  
 A. Akragas                      B. Zama                      C. Himera                      D. Gela
52. Where in 422 did both sides' commanders, Cleon and Brasidas, die in battle?  
 A. Notion                      B. Delium                      C. Sphacteria                      D. Amphipolis
53. What was the capital of the Persian satrapy of Lydia, which the Greeks destroyed during the Ionian Revolt?  
 A. Lade                      B. Sardis                      C. Mycale                      D. Halicarnassus
54. Place the classes of Athenian society after Solon's reforms in order from *highest to lowest*.  
 A. *pentekosiomedimnoi, hippeis, zeugitai, thetes*  
 B. *hippeis, thetes, zeugitai, pentekosiomedimnoi*  
 C. *hippeis, pentekosiomedimnoi, thetes, zeugitai*  
 D. *thetes, zeugitai, hippeis, pentekosiomedimnoi*
55. Who was the pro-Macedonian orator who feuded with Demosthenes in 4<sup>th</sup> century Athens?  
 A. Isagoras                      B. Cimon                      C. Theramenes                      D. Aeschines
56. What Greek city surrendered following the Battle of Thermopylae and fought for the Persians at Plataea?  
 A. Thespis                      B. Corinth                      C. Argos                      D. Thebes
57. Name the island on which the Athenians cornered 121 Spartans and forced them to surrender, the first time a Spartan force had done so.  
 A. Abydos                      B. Sphacteria                      C. Delium                      D. Ischia

58. What would-be tyrant at Athens was also a former Olympic champion?  
 A. Cylon                      B. Cypselus                      C. Isagoras                      D. Cleombrotus
59. Who was the first recorded tyrant of a Greek *polis*?  
 A. Cleisthenes of Sicyon   B. Jason of Pherae                      C. Pheidon of Argos                      D. Peisistratos of Athens
60. Which of these was not a woman in Xerxes's life?  
 A. Artemisia                      B. Atossa                      C. Aspathina                      D. Amestris
61. What exiled Athenian tyrant accompanied the Persians at Marathon and allegedly lost a tooth on the beach at Marathon, thereby predicting the defeat of the Persians?  
 A. Hippias                      B. Miltiades                      C. Hipparchus                      D. Peisistratos
62. The first recorded use of chemical warfare occurred when Sicyon poisoned the water supply of Kirrha during what war, fought between the Amphictyonic League and Kirrha in the early 6<sup>th</sup> century?  
 A. Lelantine                      B. First Sacred                      C. Third Sacred                      D. Second Messenian
63. Where did Alexander, despite almost dying en route, claim to have received confirmation of his divinity?  
 A. Siwah                      B. Arbela                      C. Aswan                      D. Susa
64. What Athenian admiral and bastion of democracy opposed both The Four Hundred and the Thirty Tyrants?  
 A. Alcibiades                      B. Nicias                      C. Lysander                      D. Thrasybulus
65. Who won the Battle of 300 Champions?  
 A. Athens                      C. Both Argos and Sparta claimed victory  
 B. Both Athens and Sparta claimed victory                      D. Sparta
66. Place the victories of Alexander in order from earliest to latest: 1- Issus, 2- Tyre, 3- Granicus River, 4- Gaugamela, 5- Persian Gate  
 A. 3, 1, 2, 4, 5                      B. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5                      C. 2, 3, 1, 5, 4                      D. 3, 2, 1, 5, 4
67. What military innovation helped the Macedonians conquer Greece in the mid 4th Century?  
 A. *pyr skeuaston*                      B. the *phalanx*                      C. the *sarissa*                      D. *peltastoi*
68. What was this innovation?  
 A. A new cavalry formation                      C. A crude cannon that shot fire  
 B. Stronger armor                      D. A longer spear
69. Correctly identify the two houses from which the kings of Sparta were drawn.  
 A. Agid/Eurypontid                      C. Eurypontid/Lacedaemonian  
 B. Agid/Lacedaemonian                      D. Lacedaemonian/Leonidan
70. Name Alexander's "special friend" and commander of the Companions.  
 A. Parmenion                      B. Antinous                      C. Hephaestion                      D. Black Cleitus
71. Who rebuilt the Long Walls following the end of the Peloponnesian War?  
 A. Thrasybulus                      B. Conon                      C. Cimon                      D. Theramenes
72. What was the only Greek *polis* besides Athens to aid in the Ionian Revolt?  
 A. Aegina                      B. Chalcis                      C. Eretria                      D. Thebes
73. Where was the Athenian navy based and subsequently the locus of opposition to The Four Hundred in 411?  
 A. Delos                      B. Samos                      C. Piraeus                      D. Aulis
74. Place these Peloponnesian War Battles in chronological order from *earliest to latest*: 1- Delium, 2- Abydos, 3-Amphipolis, 4- Arginusae, 5- Cyzicus  
 A. 1, 3, 2, 5, 4                      B. 3, 1, 2, 5, 4                      C. 4, 5, 2, 3, 1                      D. 1, 3, 5, 2, 4
75. What name is shared by these three: the assassin of Philip II, a 5<sup>th</sup>-century Spartan general, and a speaker in the *Symposium*?  
 A. Pelopidas                      B. Pheidippides                      C. Cleomenes                      D. Pausanias
76. Who earned the epithet The Just, even demonstrating it by helping write his own name for ostracism?  
 A. Themistocles                      B. Aristides                      C. Cimon                      D. Hipparchus
77. What Athenian was instrumental in the coup of 411 and orchestrated the trial of Athenian generals before being executed by the Thirty Tyrants, of which he was a member?  
 A. Theramenes                      B. Thrasybulus                      C. Critias                      D. Ephialtes

78. Name the Spartan diplomat who, in 387, negotiated a peace with Tiribazus recognizing Persian supremacy in Asia Minor, successfully counteracting the diplomatic efforts of Conon.  
 A. Archidamus                      B. Nicias                      C. Antalcidas                      D. Callias
79. Which of these men is not commonly cited among the Seven Sages?  
 A. Demoteles of Samos    B. Solon of Athens              C. Thales of Miletus              D. Bias of Priene
80. The Thirty Years' Peace was meant to maintain a truce between what two powers?  
 A. Athens and Persia              B. Sparta and Argos              C. Sparta and Macedonia    D. Athens and Sparta
81. What Milesian organized and led the Ionian Revolt?  
 A. Anaximander                      B. Thales                      C. Hecataeus                      D. Aristagoras
82. According to Plutarch, Eumenes, a key player in the Wars of the Diadochi, did not start his career as a soldier or general. What was his original role?  
 A. Alexander's carriage-driver                      C. Alexander's secretary  
 B. Alexander's personal bodyguard                      D. Bucephalos's groom
83. The Battle of Tanagra occurred during what conflict?  
 A. Lelantine                      B. First Peloponnesian              C. Archidamian                      D. Darmok and Jilad
84. Which of these was not a tyrant in the Peloponnese?  
 A. Cypselus                      B. Pheidon                      C. Jason                      D. Cleisthenes

**Name the commander of the victorious force in each of these battles:**

85. Arbela  
 A. Darius I                      B. Epaminondas                      C. Darius III                      D. Alexander the Great
86. Cunaxa  
 A. Artaxerxes II                      B. Cyrus the Younger              C. Cyrus the Elder                      D. Mardonius
87. Amphipolis  
 A. Brasidas                      B. Nicias                      C. Thucydides                      D. Cleon
88. Leuctra  
 A. Epaminondas                      B. Pelopidas                      C. Perdiccas                      D. Parmenion
89. Cyzicus  
 A. Lysander                      B. Antiochus                      C. Thraysbulus                      D. Alcibiades

**Which of these does not fit with the others?**

90. On account of combatants -- the Battle of  
 A. Hysiae                      B. Sphacteria                      C. Tanagra                      D. Aegospotami
91. On account of century -- the Battle of  
 A. Lade                      B. Lechaem                      C. Eurymedon River                      D. Naupactus
92. On account of geographical location  
 A. Delphi                      B. Elis                      C. Argos                      D. Sicyon
93. On account of home city  
 A. Cleisthenes                      B. Aristides                      C. Cleombrotus                      D. Cimon
94. On account of victor -- the Battle of  
 A. Aegospotami                      B. Coronea                      C. Amphipolis                      D. Cynoscephalae

**Match the event with its correct date.**

95. Transfer of the treasury from Delos to Athens.  
 A. 454                      B. 429                      C. 509                      D. 452
96. Death of Socrates  
 A. 509                      B. 399                      C. 405                      D. 480
97. Death of Pericles  
 A. 429                      B. 427                      C. 425                      D. 422

98. The King's Peace  
A. 387                      B. 403                      C. 389                      D. 422
99. Battle of Hydaspes River  
A. 633                      B. 413                      C. 501                      D. 326
100. This exam has tested you on 'Hellenic' History. Who is the eponymous origin of the term *Hellas*, the Greeks' name their homeland?  
A. Helen of Sparta  
B. Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha  
C. Helios, God of the sun  
D. Helle, sister of Phrixus