

2016 NJCL Hellenic History

(All Dates are B.C.)

1. What archaeologist excavated the Minoan palace at Knossos?
A. Heinrich Schliemann B. Michael Ventris C. Frank Calvert D. Arthur Evans
2. The archaeological site at Troy suggests the city was destroyed and rebuilt several times. Which city seems to have been the Troy destroyed by the Trojan War?
A. Troy II B. Troy I C. Troy VII D. Troy V
3. What object was discovered by Luigi Pernier in 1908?
A. Phaistos Disk B. Arkalochori Axe C. Snake Goddess D. Antikythera Mechanism
4. What is the Greek descriptor for Minoan double-headed axes?
A. *tholos* B. *kyklops* C. *labrys* D. *kathapsia*
5. The invasion of which people precipitated the fall of the Mycenaean palaces and the rise of the Greek Dark Age?
A. Aeolic B. Doric C. Ionic D. Coptic
6. Which of the Seven Sages was granted supreme power in Mytilene which he gave up after ten years?
A. Cleobulus B. Bias C. Cilon D. Pittacus
7. What tyrant of Mytilene was opposed by the poet Alcaeus?
A. Myrsilus B. Melandrus C. Coes D. Lygdamis
8. Which of the Alcmaeonids cursed his clan by murdering Cylon while he sought refuge on the Acropolis?
A. Hippocrates B. Alcmaeon C. Megacles D. Cleisthenes
9. Who was exiled from Attica in 556 in part for refusing to have a child with Megacles' daughter?
A. Lycurgus B. Peisistratus C. Iophon D. Lygdamis
10. Who was responsible for the establishment of the *Gerousia*?
A. Labotas B. Lycurgus C. Aristomenes D. Leon
11. What war of the seventh century marked the end of Eretria's and Chalcis' influence?
A. First Sacred B. Second Messinian C. Tegean D. Lelantine
12. What tyrant of Corinth created the *diolkos*, a method of transporting ships across the Isthmus of Corinth?
A. Periander B. Lycophron C. Psammetichus D. Procles
13. What was the term for Solon's program of debt relief?
A. *hektemoroi* B. *heliaea* C. *seisachtheia* D. *zeugita*
14. What city had control of the Olympic Games until 572, when they were taken over by Elis?
A. Mycenae B. Argos C. Sparta D. Pisa
15. The loss of what island to Athens prompted the decline of Megara?
A. Aegina B. Salamis C. Naxos D. Samos
16. Whom did the Tyrannicides, Harmodius and Aristogiton, murder in 514?
A. Hipparchus B. Peisistratus C. Hippias D. Lygdamis
17. What Spartan king helped depose the Peisistratids in Athens in 510?
A. Anaxandridas B. Leonidas C. Cleomenes D. Cleombrotus
18. The same Spartan king attempted to aide what opponent of Cleisthenes after the exile of the Peisistratids?
A. Megacles B. Aristides C. Isagoras D. Cleon
19. What political party was established by Peisistratus?
A. the Plain B. the Hill C. the City D. the Coast
20. What city attempted to rebel against Persia in 499, thus sparking the Ionian Revolt?
A. Cyme B. Ephesus C. Magnesia D. Miletus
21. What tyrant was the leader of the revolt, who incited the Ionian cities after he failed to take the island Naxos?
A. Aristagoras B. Eualcides C. Onesilos D. Hecataeus
22. The destruction of what city in 498 prompted Darius to swear revenge against the Athenians?
A. Ephesus B. Miletus C. Lade D. Sardis

23. Who was the runner who told the Athenians about the victory at Battle of Marathon, and then dropped dead of exhaustion?
 A. Phidias B. Philas C. Pheidippides D. Philoctetes
24. Who was the Athenian polemarch who died at the Battle of Marathon?
 A. Callimachus B. Miltiades C. Cimon D. Aristides
25. The Amphictyonic League and Cleisthenes of Sicyon were allies against Cirrha in what conflict of the 6th century?
 A. Second Sacred War B. Tegean War C. Lelantine War D. First Sacred War
26. What *strategos* was responsible for pushing the Athenians to engage the Persians at Marathon?
 A. Aristides B. Miltiades C. Simonides D. Stesilaos
27. What god is said to have helped the Athenians at the Battle of Marathon?
 A. Apollo B. Hermes C. Pan D. Heracles
28. Miltiades' unsuccessful attack on what island in 489 prompted his enemies to try him for treason?
 A. Delos B. Naxos C. Samos D. Paros
29. Which of the following was a Persian victory over the Greeks?
 A. Mycale B. Sestus C. Lade D. Salamis
30. Who was the first person recorded as being ostracized in 487?
 A. Hipparchus B. Megacles C. Xanthippus D. Aristides
31. What Athenian statesman, who commanded the Athenian contingent at the Battle of Plataea, was known as "the Just"?
 A. Miltiades B. Aristides C. Callimachus D. Simonides
32. What Athenian family supposedly signaled the Persians to attack Athens after Marathon?
 A. Philaid B. Aeacid C. Alcmaeonid D. Peisistratid
33. What battle took place at the same time as the Battle of Artemisium?
 A. Plataea B. Mycale C. Himera D. Thermopylae
34. What Spartan king died at Thermopylae?
 A. Cleomenes B. Leonidas C. Cleombrotus D. Agis
35. Who benefitted from the Athenian recall of ostracized citizens before the invasion of Xerxes in 480?
 A. Xanthippus B. Themistocles C. Hipparchus D. Megacles
36. What battle of 478 effectively ended Persian influence in the Hellespont?
 A. Mycale B. Athos C. Eurymedon D. Sestus
37. In what battle did Cimon and the Delian League end Xerxes' plans for a second invasion of mainland Greece?
 A. Eurymedon B. Mycale C. Lade D. Athos
38. Who betrayed the Greeks at Thermopylae by showing the Persians the path around the pass?
 A. Athenades B. Eurydemus C. Ephialtes D. Phanagoras
39. The Delian League was formed in 477 as a defensive alliance against whom?
 A. Sparta B. Persia C. Macedon D. Thebes
40. Which of the following was not a reform of Pericles?
 A. Restriction of citizenship to those born of two Athenians
 B. Admission of *zeugitae* to the archonship
 C. Payment of jurors
 D. Foundation of port at Piraeus
41. What island was the first to revolt from the Delian League in 471?
 A. Chios B. Samos C. Thasos D. Naxos
42. What battle of 457, an Athenian loss, prompted the Athenians to recall Cimon from exile?
 A. Tanagra B. Oenophyta C. Coronea D. Megara
43. What treaty, signed between Athens and Sparta in 446, brought an end to the First Peloponnesian War?
 A. Peace of Callias B. Thirty Years' Peace
 C. King's Peace D. Peace of Nicias
44. The Second Peloponnesian War is generally separated into two phases. What was the name given to the first phase?
 A. Corinthian War B. Decelean War C. Aegean War D. Archidamian War

45. What was the name given to the second phase of the Second Peloponnesian War?
 A. Aegean War B. Archidamian War C. Decalean War D. Corinthian War
46. A trade embargo by Athens on what city provided the spark for the Second Peloponnesian War?
 A. Megara B. Corinth C. Decalea D. Plataea
47. What disaster struck Athens in 430?
 A. fire B. plague C. earthquake D. drought
48. Who advocated killing the men and enslaving the women and children of Mytilene after the city revolted from the Delian League in 428?
 A. Cleon B. Nicias C. Diodotus D. Paches
49. What Spartan admiral was in charge of the fleet that was supposed to relieve Mytilene?
 A. Brasidas B. Teutialpus C. Lysander D. Alcidas
50. What battle in 425 resulted in 440 Spartan hoplites being captured or killed?
 A. Pylos B. Sphacteria C. Amphipolis D. Cythera
51. Who was sent by Sparta to relieve Syracuse in 414?
 A. Lysander B. Agis C. Brasidas D. Gylippus
52. What prompted the recall of Alcibiades from the Sicilian Expedition and his flight to Sparta?
 A. Seduction of Agis' wife B. Mutilation of the herms
 C. Embezzlement of Delian League funds D. Failure to save men after a battle
53. At what battle in were both Cleon and Brasidas killed?
 A. Amphipolis B. Mantinea C. Pylos D. Delium
54. In which battle did Socrates supposedly save the life of Alcibiades?
 A. Delium B. Sphacteria C. Amphipolis D. Potidaea
55. The Treaty of Miletus signed in 412 was between Sparta and whom?
 A. Athens B. Persia C. Macedon D. Thebes
56. The coup of 411 produced a short-lived oligarchic government in Athens known as what?
 A. The Four Hundred B. The Thirty Tyrants
 C. The Five Thousand D. The Ten Thousand
57. What was the last Athenian victory in the Peloponnesian War?
 A. Cyzicus B. Abydos C. Arginusae D. Notium
58. What battle caused the ultimate downfall of Alcibiades in Athens?
 A. Cyzicus B. Abydos C. Arginusae D. Notium
59. Who led the exiles against the Thirty Tyrants?
 A. Theramenes B. Thrasybulus C. Agesilaus D. Ismenias
60. Who was the Greek commander of the 10,000 at the battle of Cunaxa?
 A. Xenophon B. Xenias C. Pythagoras D. Clearchus
61. What battle of 371 marked the end of Spartan hegemony?
 A. Leuctra B. Mantinea C. Tegyra D. Cynoscephalae
62. What Theban general was killed at the battle of Cynoscephalae?
 A. Epaminondas B. Ismenias C. Pelopidas D. Androcleides
63. Where in 354 did Phillip II lose an eye?
 A. Crocus Field B. Methone C. Byzantium D. Chaeronea
64. Who moved the Macedonian capital from Aigai to Pella?
 A. Archelaus B. Perdicas C. Amyntas D. Craterus
65. After what battle did Philip become de facto leader of the Greek mainland?
 A. Crocus Field B. Olynthus C. Mantinea D. Chaeronea
66. At what battle did Cleitus save Alexander's life?
 A. Granicus B. Chaeronea C. Issus D. Gaza
67. After which battle did Bucephalus die?
 A. Gaugamela B. Tyre C. Hydapses River D. Gaza
68. To what dynasty did Alexander and Philip belong?
 A. Eurypontid B. Argead C. Antipatrid D. Cassandrid

69. Alexander was wounded in the shoulder while besieging what town?
 A. Alexandria B. Tyre C. Susa D. Ctesiphon
70. What general betrayed and murdered Darius III?
 A. Arsames B. Sabaces C. Atropates D. Bessus
71. Who was the commander of the Macedonian left wing at the battle of Charonea?
 A. Philip B. Parmenion C. Alexander D. Attalus
72. In what agreement of 346 did Athens give up control of Amphipolis?
 A. Peace of Philocrates B. King's Peace C. Peace of Callias D. Common Peace
73. What companion of Alexander died just before he did in 324?
 A. Perdikkas B. Amyntor C. Seleucus D. Hephaestion
74. At what river did Alexander's troops mutiny in 326, refusing to go any further east?
 A. Hydaspes B. Indus C. Hyphasis D. Ganges
75. What city did Macedonian troops burn in 330, in part as revenge for the burning of the Acropolis in the Persian War?
 A. Ctesiphon B. Persepolis C. Susa D. Ecbatana
76. When he left for Asia, whom did Alexander leave in charge of Macedon?
 A. Antipater B. Agis C. Olympias D. Cassander
77. What general of Alexander was murdered in 330 in Ecbatana for his possible connection with the conspiracy of Philotas?
 A. Cleitus the Black B. Amyntas C. Parmenion D. Antipater
78. Which Greek ruler did Plato attempt to turn into a philosopher-king?
 A. Gelon B. Hieron C. Dion D. Dionysius II
79. What city did Alexander destroy in 335, leaving only the house of Pindar standing?
 A. Argos B. Megara C. Thebes D. Corinth

Match the tyrants to the cities they ruled

80. Pheidon
 A. Corinth B. Argos C. Mytilene D. Miletus
81. Critias
 A. Athens B. Argos C. Corinth D. Syracuse
82. Cypselus
 A. Mytilene B. Argos C. Megara D. Corinth
83. Jason
 A. Pherae B. Croton C. Pella D. Syracuse
84. Dionysius I
 A. Croton B. Gela C. Syracuse D. Tarentum

Name the metropolis for each of these colonies.

85. Cumae
 A. Corinth B. Sparta C. Megara D. Chalcis
86. Byzantium
 A. Athens B. Megara C. Eretria D. Corinth
87. Tarentum
 A. Sparta B. Corinth C. Eretria D. Chalcis
88. Syracuse
 A. Athens B. Corinth C. Eretria D. Rhodes
89. Gela
 A. Megara B. Athens C. Rhodes D. Corinth

Name the victorious commander at these battles

90. Sphacteria
 A. Nicias B. Cleon C. Epitadas D. Lamachus

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| 91. Megalopolis | A. Antipater | B. Agis III | C. Perdiccas | D. Cassander |
| 92. Neon | A. Philomelus | B. Onomarchus | C. Pammenes | D. Philip II |
| 93. Mycale | A. Pausanias | B. Aristides | C. Xanthippus | D. Themistocles |
| 94. Aegospotomi | A. Conon | B. Alcibiades | C. Callicratidas | D. Lysander |

Match the event with the correct date

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| 95. Death of Alexander the Great | A. 323 | B. 333 | C. 327 | D. 330 |
| 96. Peace of Nicias signed | A. 446 | B. 414 | C. 427 | D. 421 |
| 97. Battle of Cunaxa | A. 404 | B. 398 | C. 401 | D. 410 |
| 98. Battle of Himera | A. 490 | B. 480 | C. 479 | D. 486 |
| 99. Revolt of Samos | A. 450 | B. 445 | C. 435 | D. 440 |
| 100. Cylon seizes the Acropolis | A. 632 | B. 654 | C. 612 | D. 643 |