

2014 NJCL Hellenic History Test

Select the **BEST** answer. All dates are **B. C.**

1. Which of Solon's classes, according to its name, could afford to yoke oxen together?
A. thetes B. zeugitai C. hippeis D. pentakosiomedimnoi
2. Those who inhabited Bronze Age Crete are known as the...
A. Minoans B. Mycenaeans C. Sea Peoples D. Ionians
3. The years c. 1100-800 are known as the...
A. Bronze Age B. Archaic Period C. Hellenistic Period D. Dark Ages
4. Near what island in the Saronic Gulf did Themistocles trap the larger, less maneuverable Persian fleet in 480?
A. Aegina B. Kythera C. Salamis D. Lade
5. Which of these events sparked the conflict between Greece and Persia?
A. Ionian Revolt B. Mytilenean Debate C. Battle of Halys River D. Asiatic Vespers
6. Which of these was the site of a Minoan palace?
A. Hagia Triada B. Phaistos C. Paphos D. Volos
7. Thucydides was a historian best known for his. . .
A. *Anabasis* C. *Hellenica*
B. history of the Peloponnesian War D. history of the Persian Wars
8. Where in 479 did a Greek marine force defeat the Persians?
A. Eurymedon River B. Mycale C. Salamis, Cyprus D. Lade
9. Which nearby city was in charge of managing the Olympic Games?
A. Mycenae B. Megalopolis C. Elis D. Pylos
10. The "Golden Age" of Athens refers to the period of time when which man exercised power?
A. Ephialtes B. Pericles C. Phidias D. Cimon
11. Where did Pausanias and an allied Greek force defeat the Persians in 479?
A. Mantinea B. Thermopylae C. Marathon D. Plataea
12. Ptolemy was a general who served under...
A. Leonidas B. Epaminondas C. Alexander D. Pericles
13. What capital of Lydia did Athens help burn down?
A. Miletus B. Halicarnassus C. Phocaea D. Sardis
14. Who assigned the member states of the Delian League their dues?
A. Aristides B. Themistocles C. Ephialtes D. Cimon
15. Which of these colonies was founded first?
A. Cumae B. Taras C. Croton D. Sybaris
16. What term do archaeologists use to refer to mainland Bronze Age Greece?
A. Hellenistic B. Helladic C. Cycladic D. Archaic
17. Who ambushed the Athenians at Aegospotami, effectively ending the Peloponnesian War?
A. Lysander B. Theramenes C. Alcibiades D. Conon
18. Which battle in 422 claimed a leader from both Sparta and Athens?
A. Mantinea B. Naupactus C. Amphipolis D. Delium
19. Where did Alexander command the left wing against the Thebans?
A. Issus B. Mantinea C. Chaeronea D. Plataea
20. Mycenaean artwork heavily features which of these subjects?
A. bull-leaping B. mythical animals C. geometry D. warfare
21. In what year did the Athenians win at Arginusae but fail to save sailors and their bodies?
A. 409 B. 408 C. 407 D. 406

22. The “Hot Gates” where the Persians met a small resistance led by Leonidas are known as...
 A. Artemisium B. Thermopylae C. Sphacteria D. Himera
23. In what year was the Delian League created?
 A. 480 B. 479 C. 478 D. 474
24. Bucephalus was Alexander’s...
 A. brother B. father C. close friend D. horse
25. To which city-state do all of the following relate: *crypteia*, *perioiki*, Taras, and Great Rhetra?
 A. Athens B. Corinth C. Thebes D. Sparta
26. After the death of Alexander, who claimed Syria?
 A. Seleucus B. Ptolemy C. Antipater D. Antigonus
27. Callicrates, Ictinus, and Phidias were all artists under the employ of which politician?
 A. Peisistratus B. Hippias C. Lycurgus D. Pericles
28. Which of the following groups would likely have the oldest average member?
 A. Gerousia B. Appella C. Homoioi D. Ephors
29. Where did the Spartans obtain their helots?
 A. Arcadia B. Messenia C. the Cyclades D. Crete
30. Black Cleitus became famous by saving which *more* famous man in battle?
 A. Alexander B. Alcibiades C. Socrates D. Plato
31. The labyrinth of Knossos draws its name from the *labrys*, or...
 A. doubleheaded axe B. half-man, half-bull C. confusing maze D. ball of string
32. The Treasury of Atreus is a bit of a misnomer, as it actually served as a(n)...
 A. temple to Apollo B. assembly hall C. *tholos* tomb D. fortified gate
33. The Pnyx was the gathering place of the Athenian...
 A. Boule B. Ekklesia C. Areopagus D. archons
34. Which of these does **NOT** relate to Macedonia?
 A. *sarissa* B. *synoikismos* C. Aigai D. Pella
35. In which of the following *poleis* did women generally enjoy the most freedom?
 A. Athens B. Thebes C. Sparta D. Corinth
36. The *polemarch* was the archon who...
 A. gave his name to the year C. presided over judicial meetings
 B. controlled religious affairs D. ran military matters
37. At which of these sites did Heinrich Schliemann dig?
 A. Pylos B. Knossos C. Megalopolis D. Tiryns
38. Which Greek lady from Halicarnassus sailed with Xerxes against Greece?
 A. Aspasia B. Artemisia C. Amestris D. Atossa
39. On what writing surface did ancient Greeks cast their votes?
 A. wax tablets B. papyrus strips C. tree bark D. shards of pottery
40. Where did Alexander first meet the Persians in battle?
 A. Gaugamela B. Granicus River C. Issus River D. Arbela
41. After being admonished for drunkenly mocking the Eleusinian Mysteries before non-initiates, which wild Athenian might have replied, “Turn down for what?!”
 A. Demosthenes B. Alcibiades C. Cleophon D. Cleon
42. Of these, the only battle which could in any way be called a Spartan victory was the Battle of. .
 A. 300 Champions B. Sphacteria C. Naupactus D. Cyzicus
43. The Battle of Himera was fought by Greeks in Sicily against...
 A. Phoenicia B. native Sicilians C. Carthage D. Rome
44. Who was the leader of the Thirty Tyrants?
 A. Cleon B. Theramenes C. Cleophon D. Critias
45. Where did the Persian invasion of 492 wreck and fail?
 A. Mt. Athos B. Mt. Pelion C. Aegina D. Salamis

46. Who fell victim to the tyrannicides in 514?
 A. Harmodius B. Aristogeiton C. Hipparchus D. Hippias
47. Who, implicated in the Persian-loving scandal surrounding Pausanias, was ostracized c. 471?
 A. Pericles B. Aristides C. Themistocles D. Cimon
48. Which city was the *metropolis* of Epidamnus?
 A. Corinth B. Phocaea C. Corcyra D. Miletus
49. Which of these did Xenophon hear being shouted at the end of the Greek mercenaries' expedition out of Persia?
 A. *oikos, oikos!* B. *thalassa, thalassa!* C. *xiphos, xiphos!* D. *mache, mache!*
50. The Athenian Boule under the reforms of Solon consisted of how many men?
 A. 300 B. 400 C. 500 D. 6,000
51. Who, despite originally opposing the Sicilian Expedition, ended up in sole charge of it?
 A. Alcibiades B. Lamachus C. Demosthenes D. Nicias
52. What is the term meaning, "submission to Persian power by sending earth and water?"
 A. *megaron* B. *medismos* C. *crypteia* D. *basileus*
53. Which of these was left intact after Alexander strolled through?
 A. the Gordian Knot B. Sacred Band of Thebes C. Pindar's house D. Persepolis
54. Suppose Pheidippides, during his running in 490, wanted to visit more *poleis* than just Sparta. Which of these would he (after learning to run over water) have found a bit crispy and desolate?
 A. Chalcis B. Mytilene C. Eretria D. Naxos
55. Which of these best describes the *leitourgia* (liturgy)?
 A. a kind of siege engine C. the dress put on the statue of Athena
 B. performance of a play at a festival D. sponsoring of ships or plays by the rich
56. Put the following battles of Alexander in chronological order from earliest to latest:
 A. Issus, Hydaspes, Tyre, Gaugamela C. Tyre, Issus, Gaugamela, Hydaspes
 B. Issus, Tyre, Gaugamela, Hydaspes D. Hydaspes, Gaugamela, Tyre, Issus
57. Where did Cyrus the Younger win a battle, but lose his life, in 401?
 A. Cunaxa B. Cynossema C. Cyzicus D. Notion
58. The 432 siege of what Corinthian colony in the Chalcidice caused much ire towards Athens?
 A. Potidaea B. Orchomenos C. Corcyra D. Megara
59. Which Athenian engineered the attack on Pylos and the capture of 121 Spartans at Sphacteria?
 A. Alcibiades B. Demosthenes C. Lamachus D. Conon
60. Mt. Laurion was famous for being...
 A. the location of a silver mine C. a great battle in the Corinthian War
 B. a helot fort during their revolts D. the location of a temple to Apollo
61. Whose attempt to become tyrant at Athens ended with his supporters being stoned to death by Megacles, leading to the stain on the Alcmaeonid family?
 A. Pericles's B. Theagenes's C. Peisistratus's D. Cylon's
62. Where was Alexander proclaimed the descendant of Zeus Ammon?
 A. Siwah B. Gordium C. Sogdian Rock D. Jaxartes
63. Who was the daughter of Darius III and wife of Alexander?
 A. Roxane B. Parysatis II C. Olympias D. Stateira
64. Who stopped a rebellion by his brother Cyrus the Younger and Cyrus's Greek mercenaries?
 A. Artaxerxes II B. Pharnabazus C. Tissaphernes D. Darius
65. Who survived the ambush at Aegospotami and went on to help the Persians against Sparta?
 A. Lysander B. Alcibiades C. Iphicrates D. Conon
66. Who led the victorious force at the Battle of Leuctra?
 A. Cleombrotus I B. Lysander C. Agesilaus II D. Epaminondas
67. During a conflict with Selinus in 426, which *polis* did Segesta call on for help?
 A. Sparta B. Corinth C. Athens D. Argos

68. Athenian jurors were known as...
- A. *hetairai* B. *strategoï* C. *dikastai* D. *hippeis*
69. Where in 410 did the Athenians completely crush a Spartan fleet?
- A. Cynossema B. Sestos C. Notion D. Cyzicus
70. At which river did Cimon defeat the Persians, convincing them not to try to expand westward?
- A. Halys B. Hydaspes C. Eurymedon D. Issus
71. Which of these was **NOT** Doric?
- A. Rhodes B. Sparta C. Athens D. Corinth
72. Which of the following is **NOT** true of hoplite phalanx warfare?
- A. generally, hoplites were citizens who were expected to buy their own equipment
- B. the phalanx formation consisted of a tightly packed wall of soldiers
- C. the formation is believed to have developed in a war between Sparta and Argos
- D. the veteran or best fighters were normally positioned on the right flank
73. Which of these was **NOT** a student of Socrates?
- A. Aristotle B. Xenophon C. Alcibiades D. Critias
74. Which of these men did **NOT** have a peace named after him?
- A. Antalcidas B. Callimachus C. Callias D. Nicias
75. Which of these men was **NOT** a Theban?
- A. Theramenes B. Pelopidas C. Pagondas D. Epaminondas
76. Where in 394 did the Persians completely crush Sparta's hopes for a naval empire?
- A. Coronea B. Lechaeum C. Haliartus D. Cnidos
77. Where was Thrasybulus stationed when oligarchs overthrew the Athenian democracy in 411?
- A. Decelea B. Potidaea C. Samos D. Cyprus
78. An Athenian decree in 432 closed all the empire's ports to ships from...
- A. Mytilene B. Mycenae C. Miletus D. Megara
79. During the Peloponnesian War, the concept of "might makes right" was displayed through Athens's harsh treatment of the neutral inhabitants of...
- A. Melos B. Miletus C. Mycenae D. Megara
80. The tyrant Hippias eventually found himself besieged on the Acropolis by what foreigner?
- A. Isocrates B. Isagoras C. Brasidas D. Cleomenes
81. Whose innovative use of peltasts defeated the traditional Spartan hoplites during the Corinthian War?
- A. Lysander B. Phormio C. Iphicrates D. Antalcidas
82. Athens decided to execute all the men and enslave all the other inhabitants of what city...*before* debating the matter and rescinding the order just in time?
- A. Megara B. Melos C. Mytilene D. Miletus
83. Which Spartan commander devised his own plot to take Piraeus at night by surprise, but arrived after dawn and thus caused the Athenians to ally with Thebes against Sparta?
- A. Agesilaus II B. Sphodrias C. Agis II D. Lysander
84. After he burned down the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus seeking fame, the authorities forbade his name to be mentioned, yet they could not stamp out the infamous name of...
- A. Lamachus B. Philotas C. Theopompus D. Herostratus

Match the following tyrants to their cities/islands:

85. Peisistratus
- A. Athens B. Sparta C. Corinth D. Thebes
86. Cleisthenes
- A. Halicarnassus B. Sicyon C. Megara D. Eretria
87. Periander
- A. Megara B. Pylos C. Corinth D. Miletus

88. Polycrates
 A. Samos B. Mykonos C. Delos D. Lesbos
89. Jason
 A. Volos B. Pherae C. Aegae D. Chalcis

The Paternity Test

90. Father of Democracy
 A. Democritus B. Solon C. Cleisthenes D. Draco
91. Father of Xerxes
 A. Darius I B. Cyrus the Great C. Darius II D. Darius III
92. Father of Cimon
 A. Peisistratus B. Miltiades C. Megacles D. Conon
93. Father of Periander
 A. Cypselus B. Theagenes C. Megacles D. Cylon
94. Father of History
 A. Herodotus B. Hesiod C. Xenophon D. Homer

This is How it Ends

95. The year 399 saw the death of...
 A. Aristotle B. Alcibiades C. Socrates D. Pericles
96. Who, c. 470, starved in a temple of Athena before being dragged out to die by his captors, lest his death pollute the temple?
 A. Pausanias B. Themistocles C. Miltiades D. Cimon
97. Who assassinated Philip II at his daughter's wedding in 336?
 A. Perdikkas B. Pausanias C. Ephialtes D. Philotas
98. Which of Alexander's generals was put to death because his son, suspected of treason, was also being put to death?
 A. Ptolemy B. Hephaestion C. Parmenion D. Philotas
99. At what battle did Pelopidas fall to the bodyguards of his opponent, one Alexander?
 A. Hydaspes B. Cynoscephalae C. Mantinea D. Issus
100. Which mentor of Pericles limited the power of the Areopagus, later being assassinated for his efforts?
 A. Ephialtes B. Aristides C. Callimachus D. Cimon