

STATE LATIN FORUM 1980

HELLENIC HISTORY

1. The trial of which philosopher took place in 399?  
(a) Protagoras (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) Epicurus (e) Aristotle
2. Alexander died in:  
(a) Babylon (b) Alexandria (c) India (d) Macedon (e) Byzantium
3. The greatest Athenian tyrant:  
(a) Pittacus (b) Thrasybulus (c) Peisistratus (d) Periander (e) Theagenes
4. Who has been called the "Father of Athenian Democracy"?  
(a) Pericles (b) Cleisthenes (c) Peisistratus (d) Draco (e) Miltiades
5. In 413 the Athenians were defeated at:  
(a) Plataea (b) Aegospotamoi (c) Syracuse (d) Coronea (e) Amphipolis
6. The famous female poet of Lesbos:  
(a) Aspasia (b) Corinna (c) Sappho (d) Xanthippe (e) Elpinice
7. Traditional year in which the Olympian Games were founded?  
(a) 753 (b) 776 (c) 509 (d) 800 (e) 621
8. The campaign of the Greeks with Cyrus the Younger (401-399) was recorded by:  
(a) Xenophon (b) Thucydides (c) Polybius (d) Herodotus (e) Plato
9. The Athenians defeated the Persian king Darius in the battle of:  
(a) Thermopylae (b) Plataea (c) Marathon (d) Salamis (e) Sardis
10. Athenian citizenship was restricted in 451/50 because:  
(a) the population was expanding too rapidly (b) the generals were fearful of a "watered-down" army (c) the citizens refused to share the new privileges and profits of citizenship (d) there were too many pro-Persians settling in Athens (e) the oligarchs feared they would lose control
11. The first ostracism took place in what year?  
(a) 509 (b) 487 (c) 431 (d) 417 (e) 403
12. The tribute of the Delian Confederacy was fixed by \_\_\_\_\_ who was called "the Just."  
(a) Aristides (b) Pericles (c) Miltiades (d) Cimon (e) Themistocles
13. How did Pericles die?  
(a) by suicide (b) from old age (c) by execution (d) in battle (e) from plague
14. The sophists were basically:  
(a) philosophers (b) politicians (c) teachers (d) charlatans (e) musicians
15. Alexander fought the Indian king  
(a) Bessus (b) Clitus (c) Parmenio (d) Porus (e) Phormio
16. The early military commander of Athens was called  
(a) an archon (b) an ephor (c) a basileus (d) a polemarch (e) a georgos

Macedon defeated Greece in 338 at the battle of:

(a) Coronea (b) Amphissa (c) Byzantium (d) Perinthus (e) Chaeronea

18. The great Theban commander of the fourth century:  
(a) Lysander (b) Agesilaus (c) Timotheus (d) Epaminondas (e) Brasidas
19. Solon's social reform was called:  
(a) heliaea (b) seisachtheia (c) ostrakismos (d) synoikia (e) krypteia
20. The Peace of Nicias was signed in  
(a) 424 (b) 421 (c) 413 (d) 410 (e) 404
21. The name of the river where Alexander's troops mutinied:  
(a) Hydaspes (b) Beas (c) Hyphasis (d) Indus (e) Omphis
22. The confederacy became an Athenian Empire in fact when  
(a) the Confederacy defeated the Persians under Athenian leadership at Eurymedon (b) all members agreed to contribute money and/or ships (c) Athens reduces Carystus and Naxos (d) Athens built the Long Walls (e) the bones of Theseus were taken from Skyros to Athens
23. Opposition to Pericles arose during the 440s in the person of  
(a) Cimon (b) Thucydides the son of Milesias (c) Callias (d) Alcibiades (e) Andocides
24. The final and decisive battle between Alexander and the Great King was fought at:  
(a) Tyre (b) Granicus (c) Gaugamela (d) Sidon (e) Issus
25. The Athenian orator who is famous for his opposition to Philip of Macedon:  
(a) Demosthenes (b) Lysias (c) Aeschines (d) Antiphon (e) Lycurgus
26. The lowest class of citizens in early Athens was:  
(a) hippeis (b) pentacosiomedimni (c) thetes (d) zeugitae (e) thesmothetae
27. The last ostracism took place in 418/7 with the exile of:  
(a) Nicias (b) Alcibiades (c) Hyperbolus (d) Thrasybulus (e) Theramenes
28. A treaty was signed between Athens and Macedon in 346 known as the Peace of  
(a) Callias (b) Eubulus (c) Lycurgus (d) Philocrates (e) Demosthenes
29. The leader of the oligarchic faction in Athens at the end of the Peloponnesian War:  
(a) Socrates (b) Thrasybulus (c) Critias (d) Theramenes (e) Lysander
30. The name of the Council of Elders in Sparta:  
(a) Gerousia (b) Ekklesia (c) Boule (d) Perioeci (e) Apella
31. Alexander's European campaigns came to an end with the destruction of:  
(a) Thebes (b) Sparta (c) Athens (d) Corinth (e) Megara
32. The ideal Athens was pictured in a funeral oration by  
(a) Cimon (b) Pericles (c) Callias (d) Nicias (e) Alcibiades
33. The Athenian sculptor who created the statue of Athena for the Parthenon:  
(a) Phidias (b) Ictinus (c) Polycleitus (d) Callicrates (e) Xanthippos
34. The new government in Athens immediately after the Peloponnesian War was known as  
(a) the Ten (b) the Thirty (c) the Four Hundred (d) the Five Thousand (e) none of these

35. Mistress and later wife of Pericles:  
(a) Elpinice (b) Corinna (c) Xanthippe (d) Aspasia (e) Agariste
36. Alexander's life-span:  
(a) 378-356 (b) 356-323 (c) 366-333 (d) 336-301 (e) 324-278
37. The historian who is our major source for information on the Peloponnesian War:  
(a) Plotinus (b) Herodotus (c) Xenophon (d) Dio Cassius (e) Thucydides
38. The father of Alexander the Great was:  
(a) Archelaus (b) Perdiccas (c) Cotys (d) Philip II (e) Archidamus
39. The decisive battle which ended the Peloponnesian War took place at  
(a) Arginusae (b) Aegospotamoi (c) Cyzicus (d) Samos (e) Notion
40. Who was the Spartan general in charge at Thermopylae?  
(a) Leonidas (b) Cleonymes (c) Dercyllidas (d) Timoleon (e) Epaminondas
41. The basis of Pericles' political power was his continual election as  
(a) polemarch (b) archon (c) strategos (d) bouletes (e) basileus
42. Which Persian king built a bridge across the Hellespont?  
(a) Cyrus (b) Tissaphernes (c) Artaxerxes (d) Xerxes (e) Darius
43. The Athenians tried their generals in 406 after the battle of:  
(a) Aegospotamoi (b) Syracuse (c) Taxila (d) Arginusae (e) Notion
44. What was used by Sparta as its currency?  
(a) gold (b) silver (c) bronze (d) copper (e) iron
45. Who has been called the "Father of the Athenian Navy"?  
(a) Miltiades (b) Themistocles (c) Pericles (d) Peisistratus (e) Megacles
46. Attica became a single community under a central government in Athens. This event was celebrated by the annual feast of  
(a) synoikia (b) amphictyony (c) krypteia (d) alliance (e) seisachtheia
47. In 447 the Athenians lost Boeotia at the battle of  
(a) Coronea (b) Thebes (c) Oenophyta (d) Corinth (e) Megara
48. The foundation of the Athenian Empire lay in the Confederacy whose treasury was kept at  
(a) Attica (b) Cyprus (c) Delphi (d) Delos (e) Byzantium
49. In what year did Cleisthenes institute his reforms?  
(a) 509 (b) 594 (c) 621 (d) 776 (e) 458
50. In what year was the battle of Salamis fought?  
(a) 510 (b) 490 (c) 480 (d) 479 (e) 462