

1988 FJCL FORUM

HELLENIC HISTORY

1. Destined to become the greatest city of Greek Sicily, which of the following was founded by the Corinthians around 734?  
a. Naxos            b. Leontini            c. Syracuse            d. Rhegion
2. The Milesians founded a colony in Egypt which became the haven of all Greek traders, namely  
a. Memphis            b. Thebes            c. Alexandria            d. Naucratis
3. Victory in the First Messenian War, waged in the last quarter of the eighth century, was the first step in the rise of which Greek power?  
a. Sparta            b. Athens            c. Thebes            d. Macedon
4. The lawgiver whom the Greeks believed to be the framer of the Spartan constitution was  
a. Theopompus            b. Solon            c. Archidamus            d. Lycurgus
5. Periander, the son of Cypselus, was the very successful tyrant of  
a. Corinth            b. Miletus            c. Epidaurus            d. Thebes
6. The first attempt to establish a tyranny at Athens was led by  
a. Cylon            b. Megacles            c. Hipparchus            d. Peisistratus
7. Athenian law was first codified by  
a. Solon            b. Draco            c. Aristotle            d. Themistocles
8. The seisactheia, one of Solon's reforms, involved  
a. redistribution of land            b. abolishment of slavery  
c. institution of a census            d. cancellataion of debts
9. In the mid-sixth century, the Athenian 'Party of the Coast' was led by  
a. Lycurgus            b. Hippoclidides            c. Megacles            d. Alcmaeon
10. Which of the following was not a resource employed by Peisistratus to maintain power?  
a. silver mines  
b. Scythian archers  
c. the friendship of the Alcmaeonids  
d. extensive estates throughout Attica
11. To recapture Sigeum on the Propontis, Peisistratus dispatched a political rival, namely  
a. Miltiades            b. Solon            c. Megacles            d. Lycurgus
12. Which of the following was not a member of the Peloponnesian conspiracy?  
a. Sparta            b. Corinth            c. Megara            d. Argos

13. Harmodius and Aristogiton assassinated  
a. Hippias      b. Hipparchus      c. Cleomenes      d. Peisistratus
14. The Spartan king who liberated Athens from the tyranny of Hippias was  
a. Cleomenes      b. Archidamas      c. Doriens      d. Anaxandrides
15. The wealthy king of Lydia who subjugated the Greek cities of Asia Minor (excepting Miletus) was  
a. Deioeces      b. Croesus      c. Gyges      d. Alyattes
16. The Persian king who conquered Lydia, thereby bringing Ionia into the Persian orbit, was  
a. Sargon      b. Darius      c. Xerxes      d. Cyrus
17. The principal instigator of the Ionian Revolt was  
a. Artaphernes      b. Aristagoras      c. Hecataeus      d. Hippoclus
18. In the aftermath of the Ionian Revolt, what form of government did Darius foster among the Greek states of Asia Minor?  
a. democracy      b. tyranny      c. oligarchy      d. ochlocracy
19. The Battle of Marathon was fought in what year?  
a. 495      b. 490      c. 485      d. 480
20. The only city which fought alongside the Athenians at Marathon was  
a. Sparta      b. Thebes      c. Corinth      d. Plataea
21. In Athens, an ostracism was not valid unless at least how many total votes were cast?  
a. 4000      b. 6000      c. 10,000      d. 12,000
22. In 493, the Athenians fortified the Piraeus in accordance with a measure proposed by  
a. Xanthippus      b. Callias      c. Aristides      d. Themistocles
23. The commander of the Spartan force at Thermopylae was  
a. Cleomenes      b. Leotychidas      c. Demaratus      d. Leonidas
24. The traitor who guided the Immortals around Thermopylae so as to take the Spartans from the rear was named  
a. Pheidippides      b. Ephialtes      c. Eurybiadas      d. Hydames
25. An eyewitness account of the Battle of Salamis is provided by  
a. Herodotus      b. Thucydides      c. Aeschylus      d. Hecataeus
26. The commander of the Athenian contingent at the Battle of Plataea was  
a. Mardonius      b. Aristides      c. Xanthippus      d. Amompharetus
27. Which of the following was a tyrant of Syracuse during the early fifth century?  
a. Gelon      b. Theron      c. Anaxilas      d. Hippocrates

28. The Long Walls, constructed in 458, connected Athens with
  - a. Elysium
  - b. Plataea
  - c. Megara
  - d. Piraeus
29. After his ostracism, Themistocles ultimately took refuge
  - a. at Argos
  - b. at Sparta
  - c. in Persia
  - d. in Sicily
30. The Battle of Eurymedon, which secured southern Asia Minor for Athens, was the brilliant success of
  - a. Alcibiades
  - b. Themistocles
  - c. Xanthippus
  - d. Cimon
31. The expedition of Cimon to Messenia in 462 was occasioned by what event?
  - a. a revolt of helots in Sparta
  - b. the Spartan invasion of Attica
  - c. the outbreak of war between Argos and Sparta
  - d. an Athenian decision to conquer the Peloponnese
32. The political mentor of Pericles who was murdered shortly after Cimon's ostracism in 461 was
  - a. Xanthippus
  - b. Aristides
  - c. Ephialtes
  - d. Pausanias
33. The Erechtheid inscription records the names of Athenians who died waging a war of conquest in
  - a. Sicily
  - b. Crete
  - c. Egypt
  - d. the Black Sea
34. Pericles entrusted his great building program, especially the supervision of the Parthenon, to
  - a. Phidias
  - b. Polygnotus
  - c. Cratinus
  - d. Lysippus
35. The Megarian Decree of 432
  - a. declared a state of war between Athens and Megara
  - b. granted Athenian citizenship to the inhabitants of Megara
  - c. abolished the constitution of Megara
  - d. excluded Megara from trade with Athens or her subjects
36. The Peloponnesian War commenced in 431 with a Spartan invasion of Attica led by
  - a. Pausanias
  - b. Archidamus
  - c. Brasidas
  - d. Melesippus
37. The trials of Phidias, Anaxagoras, and Aspasia were, in fact, indirect political attacks on
  - a. Phormio
  - b. Cleon
  - c. Alcidas
  - d. Pericles
38. In 429, Phormio was an able admiral of what city?
  - a. Athens
  - b. Corinth
  - c. Sparta
  - d. Corcyra
39. The capture of the island of Sphacteria was an important victory for Athens and a political coup for
  - a. Cleon
  - b. Nicias
  - c. Sophocles
  - d. Demosthenes
40. Thucydides the historian was banished for his failure to defend adequately what city?
  - a. Delium
  - b. Acte
  - c. Amphipolis
  - d. Eion

41. Which of the following was not a consequence of the Battle of Mantinea in 418?
  - a. Spartan prestige was restored.
  - b. Argos became a Spartan ally.
  - c. Alcibiades was recalled to Athens.
  - d. Laches died in battle.
  
42. Which of the following was involved in the mutilization of the Hermae and finally turned informer, providing the names of other perpetrators?
  - a. Alcibiades
  - b. Andocides
  - c. Antiphon
  - d. Agis
  
43. The mutiny of the Athenian sailors at Samos in 411 brought down which government?
  - a. the Assembly of the Five Thousand
  - b. the Four Hundred
  - c. the Thirty Tyrants
  - d. the democracy
  
44. The Athenian victory in the Battle of Cyzicus in 410 was the achievement of
  - a. Alcibiades
  - b. Cleophon
  - c. Antiphon
  - d. Critias
  
45. The Spartan presence in Asia and her whole maritime power were destroyed by her loss in 394 of what battle?
  - a. Aegospotami
  - b. Aulis
  - c. Atarneus
  - d. Cnidus
  
46. The supremacy of the Spartan army was demolished in 371 when, at the Battle of Leuctra, it was utterly routed by
  - a. Athens
  - b. Argos
  - c. Thebes
  - d. Macedonia
  
47. Demosthenes and Timarchus joined forces in 345 to bring suit against Demosthenes' arch-rival
  - a. Aeschines
  - b. Philip
  - c. Isocrates
  - d. Lysias
  
48. Who was the mother of Alexander the Great?
  - a. Cleopatra
  - b. Aspasia
  - c. Sappho
  - d. Olympias
  
49. The Great King of Persia who was defeated by Alexander was
  - a. Cyrus
  - b. Darius
  - c. Cambyses
  - d. Xerxes
  
50. The barbarian wife of Alexander was
  - a. Olympias
  - b. Cleopatra
  - c. Roxane
  - d. Agariste