

DISTRICT 2 LATIN FORUM 1991

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The great naval battle in which Xerxes saw his fleet utterly destroyed was fought at
a. Mylae. b. Salamis. c. Artemisium. d. Lade.
2. The Isthmian Games were held every other year in honor of
a. Poseidon. b. Zeus. c. Apollo. d. Dionysus.
3. Members of the Gerousia were elected
a. from all the Spartans. b. only from the royal family.
c. from the citizens over 30 years of age. d. only from the noble class.
4. The peasants and craftsmen of Athens formed their own clan equivalents called
a. phiditia. b. orgeones. c. neodamodes. d. hektemoroi.
5. Who was starved to death in the temple of Athena of the Brazen House?
a. Pausanias b. Cylon c. Agesilaus d. Lysander
6. The Peace of Callias was signed between Athens and Persia in
a. 455. b. 449. c. 445. d. 431.
7. Cleon and Brasidas both died at the battle of
a. Mantinea. b. Syracuse. c. Amphipolis. d. Spnacteria.
8. Revenues in the Theoric Fund were supposed to be spent on
a. religious festivals. b. beautification of the city.
c. the Athenian navy. d. liturgies.
9. Alexander's troops finally refused to go further when they reached the banks of the Hyphasis River, now known as the
a. Beas. b. Ganges. c. Jhelum. d. Indus.
10. The infantry formation of tightly grouped foot soldiers with long spears which was developed by the Greeks was called a
a. phalanx. b. strategos. c. peplos. d. trireme.
11. The battle of Plataea in 479 resulted in the death of
a. Miltiades. b. Aristides. c. Mardonius. d. Pausanias.
12. The Athenians were routed by the Boeotians in 424 at
a. Elatea. b. Megara. c. Delium. d. Larisa.
13. Which of the following was a Spartan colony?
a. Tarentum b. Paestum c. Massilia d. Sybaris

14. The term "tyrant" was used first by the Greeks to designate the rulers of
 - a. Persia. b. Egypt. c. Lydia. d. Lesbos.
15. Who were the Hieromnemes?
 - a. the wealthiest Athenians b. members of the Theban royal house c. sacred counselors of the Delphic Amphictyony
 - d. lawgivers of Gortyn in Crete.
16. The statesman whose policy more than any other changed the course of Athens and laid the foundations for her fifth-century supremacy:
 - a. Aristides b. Xanthippus c. Themistocles d. Miltiades
17. The opposition to Pericles largely disappeared with the ostracism of Thucydides, the son of Melesias, in
 - a. 458. b. 451. c. 443. d. 436.
18. Whom did Thessalus, son of Cimon, indict in 415 for profaning the Eleusinian Mysteries?
 - a. Andocides b. Alcibiades c. Nicias d. Thrasybulus
19. The Sacred Band was the crack wing of the army of
 - a. Athens. b. Thebes. c. Pella. d. Sparta.
20. Which city dominated the Delian League?
 - a. Athens b. Sparta c. Thebes d. Corinth
21. Which state was conspicuously absent from the Corinthian League?
 - a. Athens b. Thebes c. Sparta d. Argos
22. Which two cities were most active in colonizing the Pontus?
 - a. Athens and Miletus b. Sparta and Corinth
 - c. Corinth and Athens d. Miletus and Megara
23. Pisistratus retained control of Athens by all of the following except
 - a. overturning the constitution of Solon.
 - b. influencing the appointment of archons.
 - c. retaining an army of mercenaries.
 - d. keeping children of noble families as hostages.
24. Who defeated the Persians at the battle of the Eurymedon River?
 - a. Cimon b. Ephialtes c. Pericles d. Thucydides
25. What statesman on his deathbed said, "No Athenian ever put on black for an act of mine"?
 - a. Aristides b. Themistocles c. Pericles d. Nicias

26. The Aristides of the Second Confederacy:
a. Eubulius b. Timotheus c. Callistratus d. Isocrates
27. The Peace of Nicias temporarily halted the struggle between
a. Athens and Persia. b. Athens and Sparta.
c. Sparta and Thebes. d. Macedonia and Persia.
28. What position did Solon hold in Athens?
a. basileus b. archon c. polemarch d. tyrant
29. Which city is located on the Isthmus of Corinth?
a. Marathon b. Megara c. Sunion d. Argos
30. Which tyrant supported the Delphic oracle in the Sacred War which occurred in the early sixth century?
a. Psammetichus b. Cleisthenes c. Cypselus d. Periander
31. The leader of the Spartan Three Hundred at Thermopylae:
a. Arcesilaus b. Leander c. Agesilaus d. Leonidas
32. The Spartans annually elected administrators called
a. gerontes. b. perioeci. c. ephors. d. prytaneis.
33. Which colony did NOT make up a part of Magna Graecia?
a. Segesta b. Selinus c. Paestum d. Massilia
34. Which philosopher played a key role in the development of Pericles' thinking?
a. Gorgias b. Socrates c. Pythagoras d. Aristagoras
35. The leader of the extremists, he was executed in 411 after the fall of the Four Hundred:
a. Phrynichus b. Antiphon c. Callias d. Theramenes
36. The first time domestic conflicts were settled by foreign arbitration resulted in the
a. Peace of Philocrates. b. Peace of Nicias. c. King's Peace. d. Thirty Years Peace
37. In what year was Alexander born?
a. 384 b. 369 c. 356 d. 343
38. Which of the following was murdered by Harmodius and Aristogeiton?
a. Pisistratus b. Periander c. Hippias d. Hipparchus
39. Who regrouped the citizenry of Athens into four classes based on wealth?
a. Pisistratus b. Draco c. Solon d. Cleisthenes

40. While fighting the Peloponnesians in the 450s, Athens also got mixed up in an invasion of
a. Persia. b. Sicily. c. Egypt. d. Asia Minor.
41. A great victory with small sacrifice was won at Aegospotami by
a. Conon. b. Agesilaus. c. Alcibiades. d. Lysander.
42. In what city did Philip II live as a hostage?
a. Amphipolis b. Megara c. Mantinea d. Thebes
43. Argos enjoyed its greatest power under
a. Pheidon. b. Myrsilus. c. Cypselus. d. Lycophron.
44. What kept Cleombrotus from following the Persian forces after Salamis?
a. The Helots revolted and Cleombrotus was recalled.
b. The ephors refused to let the king proceed beyond the Peloponnese. c. A religious holiday had to be observed.
d. an eclipse of the sun occurred which was considered a bad omen.
45. Who visited Troy, sacrificed in the temple of Athena there, and claimed descent from Achilles?
a. Alcibiades b. Lysander c. Alexander d. Agesilaus
46. The downfall of the Pisistratids was brought about chiefly by the
a. Philaidai. b. Medontidai. c. Kerykes. d. Alcmaeonidai.
47. In 437/6 Hagnon, son of Nicias, led a group of Athenians to the Strymon River and founded the city of
a. Byzantium. b. Amphipolis. c. Nine Ways. d. Thuri.
48. Because the law of citizenship, passed in 451/50, required that both parents be Athenians, it would have excluded all of the following except
a. Themistocles. b. Cimon. c. Cleisthenes. d. Aristides.
49. The rival of Cleisthenes for the leadership of Athens who allied himself with the Spartan Cleomenes:
a. Callimachus b. Miltiades c. Isagoras d. Callias
50. When Alexander demanded that those Athenians hostile to Macedonia be handed over to him, who advised the people not to hand their sheep-dogs over to the wolf?
a. Phocion b. Aeschines c. Charidemus d. Demosthenes