

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1992

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The Greeks believed the center of the earth to be marked by the Navel Stone found in the shrine at  
a. Delphi. b. Dodona. c. Ephesus. d. Eleusis.
2. How many ostraka had to be inscribed with the same name before the person was exiled?  
a. 1000 b. 3000 c. 4000 d. 6000
3. The metropolis of Syracuse was  
a. Corinth. b. Sparta. c. Megara. d. Athens.
4. Public messes, called andreia or phiditia, were an institution found in  
a. Thebes. b. Sparta. c. Corinth. d. Athens.
5. Who gained control of Athens by disguising a peasant woman as Athena?  
a. Pericles b. Aristides c. Pisistratus d. Themistocles
6. The Athenian commander at the battle of Marathon was Callimachus, but the real leader was  
a. Cleisthenes. b. Miltiades. c. Isagoras. d. Megacles.
7. What major event occurred in 429?  
a. the onset of the plague in Athens  
b. the Melian affair  
c. the Peace of Callias was signed  
d. the death of Pericles
8. The man who, by attempting to seize the Piraeus in 378, caused a breach between the Spartans and the Athenians:  
a. Leontiades b. Sphodrias c. Phoebidas d. Agesilaus
9. In 352, Philip II was invited to intervene in affairs south of Mt. Olympus by the  
a. Thessalians. b. Thebans. c. Phocians. d. Mantineans.
10. Which tyrant of Syracuse spent most of his rule waging three wars against the Carthaginians?  
a. Dionysius I b. Hiero c. Dion d. Agathocles
11. Who helped the Athenians defeat the Persians at Marathon?  
a. Plataeans b. Thebans c. Megareans d. Spartans
12. The trireme, so famous as the backbone of the Athenian navy, was in fact invented by the  
a. Egyptians. b. Lydians. c. Phoenicians. d. Persians.

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13. Which tyrant was accused of killing his wife and thereby alienating his sons?  
a. Cypselus b. Cleisthenes c. Theagenes d. Periander
14. The old nobility of the Plain, who disliked the Solonian constitution and wanted to return to the old ways, were led by  
a. Lycurgus. b. Megacles. c. Pisistratus. d. Miltiades.
15. At the same time Leonidas and his 300 were facing the Persian army, the Greeks were opposing the Persian fleet at  
a. Artemisium. b. Salamis. c. Mycale. d. Sestos.
16. After the death of Cimon, a relative of his became the new leader of the party opposed to Pericles. Who was he?  
a. Thucydides, son of Melesias b. Sophocles c. Cleon  
d. Nicias
17. The Spartans were defeated at Cnidus in 394 by a Persian fleet under the command of  
a. Thrasybulus. b. Xenophon. c. Chabrias. d. Conon.
18. The losses during the march through the desert of \_\_\_\_\_ exceeded those of all Alexander's campaigns.  
a. Hyrcania b. Sind c. Sogdiana d. Gedrosia
19. Which of the following was NOT one of the major festivals held in Greece?  
a. Pythian Games b. Isthmian Games c. Olympic Games  
d. Draconian Games
20. How was Pausanias, the victor at Plataea in 479, related to Leonidas, who unsuccessfully defended Thermopylae?  
a. son b. nephew c. brother d. father
21. The philosopher who refused to praise Alexander was  
a. Epicurus. b. Diogenes. c. Aristotle. d. Cratippus.
22. The laws of Gortyn, which have come down to us on stone tablets, were the result of legislative activity  
a. in Sparta. b. on Delos. c. in Ionia. d. in Crete.
23. Building on his military success at Nisaea, \_\_\_\_\_ gathered around him the extreme democrats and formed the party of the Hill.  
a. Megacles b. Cleisthenes c. Cimon d. Pisistratus
24. Which general acquired the Thracian Chersonese for Athens?  
a. Miltiades b. Pericles c. Themistocles d. Aristides

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25. The payment of state offices was the leading feature of the reforms of  
a. Aristides. b. Pericles. c. Eubulus. d. Alcibiades.
26. The ally and then the enemy of Critias who was put to death by the Thirty in 403:  
a. Socrates b. Thrasybulus c. Theramenes d. Conon
27. In order to control the mines at Crenides and Thasos, Philip II had to take the great fortress at  
a Potidaea. b. Methone. c. Amphipolis. d. Olynthus.
28. Which Athenian general first established the importance of the "peltasts," lightly armed troops, in combat?  
a. Timotheus b. Iphicrates c. Pelopidas d. Conon
29. After he was ostracized, Themistocles wandered from place to place and finally found refuge with the ruler of  
a. Syracuse. b. Pella. c. Susa. d. Pontus.
30. The families of the Agids and Eurypontids furnished the kings for early  
a. Athens. b. Corinth. c. Thebes. d. Sparta.
31. Around 632 an Athenian noble named Cylon seized the Acropolis but was eventually tricked by the archon into surrendering and then put to death. Who was this archon?  
a. Megacles b. Draco c. Solon d. Pisistratus
32. Solon encouraged the development of trade by all of the following EXCEPT  
a. offering Athenian citizenship to men who moved to Athens and carried on a trade.  
b. introducing coined money to the Greek world.  
c. freeing a son from all obligation to his father if he had not been taught a trade.  
d. changing Athenian money from the Aeginetan standard to the Euboic.
33. While Histiaeus was detained for twelve years at Susa, his son-in-law Aristagoras ruled  
a. Halicarnassus. b. Naxos. c. Samos. d. Miletus.
34. Public burdens laid on the rich were called  
a. leitourgiae. b. eisphora. c. ephetai. d. theoroi.
35. A lunar eclipse had disastrous results for the Athenians at  
a. Syracuse. b. Plataea. c. Arginusae. d. Aegospotami.

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36. The historian Callisthenes, who was accused of being an accomplice in a conspiracy against Alexander and later hanged, was a nephew of  
a. Aristotle. b. Demosthenes. c. Plato. d. Aeschines.
37. Solon composed fiery verses to spur on the Athenians in their fight over Salamis with  
a. Sparta. b. Thebes. c. Megara. d. Corinth.
38. The chief rival of Themistocles:  
a. Aristides b. Pericles c. Miltiades d. Cimon
39. What young and noble Athenian ignored the philosophy of his teacher Socrates and adopted a luxurious and lawless lifestyle?  
a. Critias b. Xenophon c. Aristophanes d. Alcibiades
40. The supreme civil court in Sparta was composed of  
a. the king. b. the gerousia. c. the ephors.  
d. the assembly.
41. Which tyrant was advised to throw away his most prized possession to avert the envy of heaven?  
a. Psammetichus b. Polycrates c. Periander d. Pisistratus
42. Athens annexed Scyros in 474/3, but the successful general won more glory by finding the bones of Theseus there and bringing them back to Athens. Who was this general?  
a. Xanthippus b. Ephialtes c. Cimon d. Themistocles
43. Against what city did Athens pass a sentence of death for revolting which was rescinded just in time to save the population from slaughter?  
a. Megara b. Melos c. Mytilene d. Miletus
44. The Aristides of the Second Confederacy:  
a. Eubulus b. Iphicrates c. Callistratus d. Timotheus
45. Philip's cavalry at Chaeronea was commanded by  
a. Antigonus. b. Alexander. c. Clitus. d. Parmenio.
46. What Ionian city, besieged by the Medes for eleven years, was able to withstand the attack because of her harbor?  
a. Halicarnassus b. Sigeum c. Ephesus d. Miletus
47. The board of ten generals was born in the reforms of  
a. Draco. b. Solon. c. Cleisthenes. d. Aristides.

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48. Which series places the victories of Alexander in proper chronological order?
- a. Tyre/Granicus/Gaugamela/Issus
  - b. Issus/Granicus/Gaugamela/Tyre
  - c. Gaugamela/Granicus/Tyre/Issus
  - d. Granicus/Issus/Tyre/Gaugamela
49. Over what river did Darius demand a bridge of boats be built?
- a. Istros
  - b. Axios
  - c. Strymon
  - d. Hebros
50. Whom did Philip II of Macedonia consider to be his greatest general?
- a. Parmenion
  - b. Alexander
  - c. Antigonus
  - d. Pausanias