

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1998

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Which event and date are correctly paired?
 - a. the death of Pericles - 411
 - b. the archonship of Solon - 631
 - c. the reforms of Cleisthenes - 527
 - d. the first Olympic Games - 776
2. To which lawgiver was a later Athenian orator referring when he wrote that "his laws were written not in ink but in blood"?
 - a. Solon
 - b. Cleisthenes
 - c. Draco
 - d. Peisistratus
3. Who interpreted a Delphic oracle to mean Athens should build a fleet?
 - a. Pericles
 - b. Cimon
 - c. Aristides
 - d. Themistocles
4. Who were the "metics"?
 - a. poor farmers
 - b. resident aliens
 - c. wealthy businessmen
 - d. original inhabitants
5. Which Athenian leader licked a poisoned pen and died in 322?
 - a. Eubulus
 - b. Iphicrates
 - c. Demosthenes
 - d. Deinarchus
6. Which battle did NOT occur in 480?
 - a. Salamis
 - b. Thermopylae
 - c. Artemisium
 - d. Plataea
7. Who razed Thebes to the ground?
 - a. Philip II
 - b. Jason of Pherae
 - c. Alexander the Great
 - d. Agesilaus
8. Which of the following are found only in the Spartan form of government?
 - a. kings
 - b. ephors
 - c. councils
 - d. assemblies
9. The fall of the Peisistratids occurred in
 - a. 632.
 - b. 594.
 - c. 510.
 - d. 490.
10. Which of the following major political figures did NOT participate in the battle of Marathon?
 - a. Themistocles
 - b. Pericles
 - c. Aristides
 - d. Miltiades
11. The Confederacy of Delos was formed to oppose
 - a. Egypt.
 - b. Sparta.
 - c. Persia.
 - d. Athens.
12. The internal problems of Epidamnus led ultimately to the
 - a. Sicilian Expedition.
 - b. Second Peloponnesian War.
 - c. revolt of the Ionian Greeks.
 - d. invasion of Egypt.

13. Which Spartan general was responsible for the fall of the Athenian empire?
a. Cleombrotus b. Lysander c. Callibius d. Leonidas
14. Which of the following lists of battles won by Alexander is in correct chronological order?
a. Granicus, Gaugamela, Hydaspes, Issus
b. Granicus, Issus, Gaugamela, Hydaspes
c. Issus, Gaugamela, Hydaspes, Granicus
d. Issus, Granicus, Hydaspes, Gaugamela
15. Which of the following was a tyrant?
a. Periander b. Cylon c. Lycurgus d. Hippocleides
16. How many tribes composed the Athenian state during the Archaic period?
a. 4 b. 6 c. 8 d. 10
17. After the Sacred War of 590, the Amphictyony of Anthela became closely associated with
a. Megara. b. Delphi. c. Argos. d. Pella.
18. Solon did all of the following EXCEPT
a. proclaim that all debts were cancelled.
b. abolish the class of men called hektemoroi.
c. replace birth by wealth as a criterion for office.
d. organize the Athenians into three political parties.
19. The first ostracism occurred in Athens in
a. 494. b. 487. c. 479. d. 461.
20. Aristagoras, who instituted the revolt of the Ionian Greeks against Persia, was the tyrant of
a. Miletus. b. Ephesus. c. Samos. d. Halicarnassus.
21. The temple of Athena of the Brazen House is associated with the death of the Spartan leader
a. Pausanias. b. Lysander. c. Agesilaus. d. Lycurgus.
22. Cimon achieved his most brilliant victory at
a. Eurymedon. b. Cnidus. c. Tanagra. d. Aegospotami.
23. Xerxes' remark at the Battle of Salamis, "My men have become women, my women men," was prompted by the bravery and clever strategy of
a. Agariste. b. Artemisia. c. Alcmena. d. Aspasia.
24. Pericles was influenced by two distinguished teachers, Damon of Oa and
a. Gorgias. b. Anaxagoras. c. Democritus. d. Socrates.

25. Which two generals lost their lives at Amphipolis?
 - a. Brasidas and Cleon
 - b. Cleon and Tolmides
 - c. Tolmides and Perdiccas
 - d. Perdiccas and Brasidas

26. The mutilation of the Herms took place just before the
 - a. fall of the Thirty in 403.
 - b. Battle of Aegospotami in 405.
 - c. Sicilian expedition of 415.
 - d. oligarchic revolution of 411.

27. Which metropolis is correctly paired with its colony?
 - a. Athens : Cyrene
 - b. Sparta : Byzantium
 - c. Corinth : Syracuse
 - d. Megara ; Tarentum

28. Which of the following statements about Greek tyrants is NOT true?
 - a. There is nothing self-contradictory in "good tyrant."
 - b. Tyranny was repugnant to the Greek love of freedom.
 - c. Tyranny may have originated in Ionia.
 - d. A tyrant was in essence a constitutional monarch.

29. The Greeks involved in the burning of Sardis in 498 came from Athens and
 - a. Eretria.
 - b. Megara.
 - c. Sparta.
 - d. Corinth.

30. Which of the following was the leading feature of Pericles' democratic reforms?
 - a. the law of citizenship
 - b. limitation of the political power of the Areopagus
 - c. payment for holding state office
 - d. the imposition of liturgies on the rich

31. Who advocated maintaining good relations with Sparta and ended up being ostracized for this policy?
 - a. Thucydides
 - b. Ephialtes
 - c. Cimon
 - d. Themistocles

32. The trial of the generals, including the son of Pericles, occurred after the
 - a. battle of Arginusae in 406.
 - b. victory of Syracuse in 413.
 - c. battle of Aegospotami in 405.
 - d. restoration of democracy in 410.

33. Hyperbolus was ostracized in 417 because of the alliance between his political opponents
 - a. Nicias and Demosthenes.
 - b. Demosthenes and Lamachus.
 - c. Lamachus and Alcibiades.
 - d. Alcibiades and Nicias.

34. Who was called "the Aristides of the Second Confederacy"?
 - a. Eubulus
 - b. Chabrias
 - c. Lycurgus
 - d. Callistratus

35. Alexander received a wound from which he never truly recovered at the siege of
 a. Multan. b. Tyre. c. Ecbatana. d. Persepolis.
36. Who was implicated in the loss of money taken from Harpalus, Alexander's treasurer?
 a. Aeschines b. Isocrates c. Lycurgus d. Demosthenes
37. The Greek forces at Plataea were under the command of
 a. Leonidas. b. Aristides. c. Themistocles. d. Pausanias.
38. Whom did the Athenians defeat in the Battle of Oenophyta in 457?
 a. Boeotians b. Spartans c. Persians d. Phocians
39. Which two Athenian generals were responsible for the success at Pylos in 425?
 a. Nicias and Demosthenes b. Demosthenes and Cleon
 c. Cleon and Alcibiades d. Alcibiades and Nicias
40. Which general escaped the disaster at Aegospotami and gained revenge in 394 at the head of a Persian fleet?
 a. Chabrias b. Charidemus c. Conon d. Callimachus
41. What prompted the Spartan conquest of Messenia?
 a. The Messenian king Aristodemus stole a Spartan woman for his wife.
 b. The Messenians were becoming trade rivals.
 c. The Spartans needed arable land.
 d. The Spartans acted under the orders of the Delphic oracle.
42. All of the following were part of Cleisthenes' reforms EXCEPT
 a. the creation of the Council of Five Hundred.
 b. the division of the year into ten prytanies.
 c. the use of the deme as the basic unit for organization.
 d. the retention of political significance for the clans.
43. The Megarian Decree of 432
 a. forced the city to demolish its walls.
 b. required that tribute be paid to Athens.
 c. made Megara independent of the Peloponnesian League.
 d. excluded Megarians from all ports of the Athenian empire.
44. Another name for the King's Peace:
 a. Peace of Antalcidas b. Peace of Callias
 c. Peace of Philocrates d. Peace of Nicias
45. Whom did Alexander put to death merely on the suspicion of treachery?
 a. Philotas b. Cleitus c. Callisthenes d. Parmenio

46. The sharp increase in trade during the eighth and seventh centuries
- increased the gulf between the rich and the poor.
 - gave rise to imperialistic policies.
 - resulted in a leveling of the social classes.
 - decreased the need for political reform.
47. The first evidence that the policy of the Delian League was changing lay in the
- transfer of the treasury to Athens.
 - revolt of Thasos.
 - Mytilinean decree.
 - reduction of Carystus.
48. Where did the Athenians lose two battles, fifty years apart, one to the Boeotians and the other to Sparta?
- Chaeronea
 - Cnidus
 - Coronea
 - Chersonese
49. Three of the following generals were all related by marriage. Which one does NOT belong?
- Charidemus
 - Timotheus
 - Chares
 - Iphicrates
50. An important contribution to military history made by Iphicrates:
- recognizing the importance of the professional peltast and reforming his equipment
 - developing the left cavalry wing into a deep wedge of irresistible weight
 - improving siege warfare by the expert use of sappers
 - organizing the phalanx and the tactical approach based on it