

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Who was surnamed "the Just"?
a. Themistocles b. Pericles c. Aristides d. Nicias
2. What disaster fell upon both Athens and Rome in 430?
a. plague b. drought c. fire d. flood
3. What was Aristotle's relationship to Alexander?
a. political advisor b. uncle c. cousin d. teacher
4. Which leader and battle victory are correctly paired?
a. Pericles – Oenophyta b. Pisistratus – Marathon c. Cimon – Plataea
d. Themistocles – Salamis
5. At what battle were the Athenians finally defeated by the Spartans in 405?
a. Chaeronea b. Aigispotami c. Cnidus d. Arginusae Islands
6. Which of the following lists the battles of the Persian Wars in correct chronological order?
a. Plataea, Salamis, Marathon, Thermopylae
b. Thermopylae, Marathon, Plataea, Salamis
c. Marathon, Plataea, Thermopylae, Salamis
d. Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea
7. Which Athenian replaced birth by wealth as a criterion for public office?
a. Pericles b. Themistocles c. Solon d. Aristides
8. Pisistratus was associated with the political party called the
a. Hill. b. City. c. Coast. d. Plain.
9. Who transformed Athens into a sea-state?
a. Pericles b. Cimon c. Miltiades d. Themistocles
10. In what year was Alexander born?
a. 361 b. 359 c. 356 d. 354
11. Who became known as "the tyrant-slayers"?
a. Hippias and Hipparchus b. Hippocleides and Theagenes
c. Cleomenes and Cleisthenes d. Harmodius and Aristogeiton

12. The term used to designate the joining of several villages into one city:
a. symmory b. syntaxis c. synoecism d. syssitia
13. Pericles was the real target in the trials of all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. Aspasia. b. Phidias. c. Cleon. d. Anaxagoras.
14. The Spartan king and general who dreamed of dethroning the Persian king and was a leading figure in the affairs of the fourth century until his death in 361/60:
a. Agesilaus b. Lysander c. Pausanias d. Dercyllidas
15. The two Theban generals who won the Battle of Leuctra in 371:
a. Pelopidas and Cleombrotus b. Cleombrotus and Phocion
c. Phocion and Epaminondas d. Epaminondas and Pelopidas
16. Alexander led Philip's cavalry at the
a. siege of Olynthus. b. fall of Amphipolis. c. defeat of the Phocians.
d. battle of Chaeronea.
17. Which city had two kings of equal authority?
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Thebes d. Pella
18. Corinth, Megara, and Sparta all belonged to the
a. Delphic Amphictyony. b. Delian League.
c. Peloponnesian League. d. Achaean League.
19. Alexander's first descent on Greece was lightning quick and shed no blood, but the second time he razed _____ to the ground.
a. Delphi b. Thebes c. Athens d. Corinth
20. All of the following statements about the seisactheia are true **EXCEPT**
a. it cancelled all debts.
b. it changed the standard of Athenian coinage.
c. it freed all who had been enslaved for debt.
d. it made the hektemoroi free men farming their own land.
21. Who acquired the Thracian Chersonese for Athens?
a. Miltiades b. Cimon c. Pericles d. Themistocles
22. Who originated the revolt of the Ionian Greeks?
a. Hecataeus b. Mardonius c. Aristagoras d. Miltiades

23. What two important political changes occurred in 487?
- the loss of political power by the Areopagus and the archons chosen by lot
 - the archons chosen by lot and the first ostracism
 - the first ostracism and the election of ten generals
 - the election of ten generals and the loss of political power by the Areopagus
24. Who were the metics?
- Persian provincial governors
 - Macedonian cavalry of Alexander
 - Athenian citizens settled in conquered territory
 - resident aliens in Athens or Piraeus
25. The bones of Theseus were brought back to Athens by
- Alcibiades. b. Cleon. c. Cimon. d. Alexander.
26. Pericles did all of the following EXCEPT
- admit the Zeugitae to the archonship.
 - limit Athenian citizenship.
 - determine the first assessment for members of the Delian League.
 - institute pay for public offices.
27. The first chink in the Athenian Confederacy appeared in 440 with the revolt of
- Samos. b. Chios. c. Thasos. d. Naxos
28. In 427 famous opposing arguments were given by Cleon and Diodotus on the subject of
- the attack on Syracuse. b. the treatment of Mytilene.
 - the conquest of Melos. d. the revolt of Amphipolis.
29. Which of the following was NOT one of the original generals during the Sicilian Expedition?
- Lamachus b. Alcibiades c. Demosthenes d. Nicias
30. Which of the following leaders was put to death by the Thirty?
- Antiphon b. Theramenes c. Thrasybulus d. Alcibiades
31. Which Athenian general escaped during the final battle with Sparta in 405 and exacted vengeance in 394 at the battle of Cnidus?
- Conon b. Thrasybulus c. Timotheus d. Chabrias

32. All of the following were part of Alexander's policy to fuse East and West **EXCEPT**
- common worship of Alexander's divinity.
 - intermarriage.
 - equal military service.
 - transplantation and colonization.
33. In what city was the future Philip II of Macedon held as a hostage?
- Athens
 - Megara
 - Thebes
 - Sparta
34. The first and most important step in Sparta's expansion:
- the conversion to coined money.
 - the colonization in Sicily.
 - the conquest of Messenia.
 - the founding of the Olympic games by the Spartan Lycurgus.
35. All of the following were tyrants of Corinth **EXCEPT**
- Cleisthenes.
 - Cypselus.
 - Periander.
 - Psammeticus.
36. Which metropolis is correctly paired with its colony?
- Sparta – Syracuse
 - Corinth – Naples
 - Megara – Byzantium
 - Athens – Tarentum
37. Which of the following lists the victories of Alexander in correct chronological order?
- Miletus, Issus, Tyre, Gaugamela
 - Issus, Gaugamela, Tyre, Miletus
 - Issus, Tyre, Miletus, Gaugamela
 - Issus, Miletus, Gaugamela, Tyre
38. Cleisthenes divided the demes into
- 2 regions, 12 trittyes, 4 tribes
 - 3 regions, 30 trittyes, 10 tribes
 - 4 regions, 4 trittyes, 10 tribes
 - 3 regions, 12 trittyes, 4 tribes
39. Cimon was ostracized in 461 because of
- the bribes he took from the king of Macedon.
 - the Messenian expedition.
 - the revolt of Thasos.
 - his failure to follow up his victory at the Eurymedon.
40. Who fought at the Battle of Tanagra in 457?
- Corinth and Thebes
 - Corinth and Sparta
 - Thebes and Athens
 - Athens and Sparta
41. Which Athenian leader helped himself to 20 talents of the money Harpalus had stolen from Alexander and was condemned for it although he soon made his escape?
- Demosthenes
 - Callistratus
 - Eubulus
 - Isocrates

42. Which of the following did **NOT** belong to the Alcmeonid family?
a. Pericles b. Megacles c. Cylon d. Aristides
43. The Athenian general who died in an attack on Chios in 357 and of whom it was said, "He never spared himself and always spared his men":
a. Chabrias b. Iphicrates c. Timotheus d. Chares
44. Which Spartan king, after dominating affairs for twenty years, went mad and eventually killed himself?
a. Cleomenes b. Demaratus c. Leonidas d. Pausanias
45. Who were the hellenotamiae?
a. commanders of Theban cavalry b. treasurers of the Delian League
c. diplomatic representatives of Athens d. generals of the Peloponnesian League
46. The three classes of membership in the Confederacy of Delos included all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. non-tributary allies which were independent.
b. non-tributary allies which contributed ships.
c. tributary allies which were independent.
d. tributary allies which were subject.
47. The battle of Sybota in 433 was fought between
a. Corcyra and Epidamnus. b. Athens and Sparta. c. Sparta and Corinth.
d. Corinth and Corcyra.
48. The Treaty of Miletus, which gave the Asiatic Greeks back to Persia, was signed in 412 by Persia and
a. Miletus. b. Athens. c. Thebes. d. Sparta.
49. What were harmosts?
a. men sent by Sparta to rule cities formerly under Athens
b. young Athenians required to undergo two years of military training
c. members of the Macedonian royal guard
d. representatives of one city at another city's festivals
50. All of the following statements about the Second Athenian Confederacy are true **EXCEPT**
a. Athenians could not acquire land in the territory of the allies.
b. the allies had their own synhedrion.
c. Athenians had the right to veto any proposal by its allies.
d. the rule of Persia over the Asiatic Greeks was explicitly recognized.