

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2000**  
**HELLENIC HISTORY**

**N.B. All dates are B.C.**

1. How many kings did Sparta have?  
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
2. Which battle was **NOT** fought against the Persians when Xerxes was king?  
a. Marathon b. Thermopylae c. Salamis d. Plataea
3. Which politician dominated Athens from 443 until his death in 429?  
a. Cleisthenes b. Demosthenes c. Cimon d. Pericles
4. In what year were the first Olympic games held?  
a. 776 b. 632 c. 508 d. 399
5. Who was responsible for the earliest codification of criminal law at Athens?  
a. Solon b. Cleisthenes c. Pisistratus d. Draco
6. Whom did Demosthenes identify as the real enemy of Athens?  
a. Agesilaus of Sparta b. Philip II of Macedon  
c. Epaminondas of Thebes d. Darius III of Persia
7. Who was the son and successor of Darius I?  
a. Cyrus b. Xerxes c. Cambyses d. Darius II
8. Who won the battle of Chaeronea in 338?  
a. Philip II b. Thebes c. Athens and Corinth d. Jason of Pherae
9. Which of the following did Alexander marry?  
a. Roxana b. Thais c. Cleopatra d. Ada
10. Who was elected strategos fifteen times in succession?  
a. Conon b. Cimon c. Nicias d. Pericles
11. Who broke the Eupatrid hereditary monopoly of power by determining eligibility for office on the basis of wealth instead of birth?  
a. Pericles b. Cleisthenes c. Solon d. Themistocles
12. The earliest council at Athens, consisting only of aristocrats:  
a. Ecclesia b. Boule c. Gerousia d. Areopagus

13. Who was Bucephalus?
  - a. a member of the Macedonian royal family
  - b. Philip's second in command
  - c. the elephant ridden by Porus
  - d. Alexander's horse
  
14. Sparta went to war in 431 in order to liberate Greece from
  - a. Persia. b. Philip II. c. Thebes. d. Athens.
  
15. What was the ostensible reason Alexander launched his campaign against the Persians?
  - a. to meet the challenge posed by the Gordian knot
  - b. to explore new worlds and Hellenize new lands
  - c. to punish the Persians for invading Greece
  - d. to prove he was truly the son of Amon-Ra
  
16. Which of the following exercised the most power in fifth-century Athens?
  - a. archons b. Boule c. Prytaneis d. strategoi
  
17. Who won the battle at Arginusae in 406?
  - a. Athens b. Sparta c. Persia d. Syracuse
  
18. Which of the following statements about the Sicilian expedition is true?
  - a. Syracuse was captured by Athens.
  - b. Athens lost 45,000 men.
  - c. Alcibiades won the naval battle.
  - d. Demosthenes and Nicias led a successful withdrawal to the interior of the island.
  
19. Which of the following battle sites does **NOT** belong?
  - a. Granicus b. Issus c. Amphipolis d. Gaugamela
  
20. Which of the following did **NOT** fight against Alexander?
  - a. Artaxerxes b. Bessus c. Darius III d. Porus
  
21. Which Athenian leader began the development of Piraeus as a port?
  - a. Cimon b. Themistocles c. Pisistratus d. Pericles
  
22. What was the primary cause of Darius' invasion of Greece?
  - a. to relieve overpopulation by colonization
  - b. to restore Hippias to the throne of Athens
  - c. to punish the Greeks for burning Sardis
  - d. to avenge the defeat of his father

23. What man was said to be responsible for the strict social and military structure of Sparta?  
a. Leonidas b. Agathocles c. Agathon d. Lycurgus
24. Which of the following was a characteristic of the Archaic period in the Greek world?  
a. development of monarchies b. decline in slavery  
c. decline in number of city-states d. widespread colonization
25. In what year did the Delian League become the Athenian Empire?  
a. 479 b. 454 c. 421 d. 413
26. Which of the following exercised general control over the conduct of the Spartan kings, could recall generals, and even negotiate foreign treaties?  
a. ephors b. gerousia c. apella d. cleruchs
27. What benefits did the members of the Athenian Empire **NOT** enjoy?  
a. peace and protection from pirates b. economic prosperity  
c. use of Athenian coins, weights, and measures d. autonomy in foreign policy
28. Who created the deme as the unit of local self-government?  
a. Cleisthenes b. Pisistratus c. Hipparchus d. Solon
29. Which of the following most consistently favored a peace policy?  
a. Alcibiades b. Cleon c. Demosthenes d. Nicias
30. Where was Philip II sent as a hostage when he was only fifteen?  
a. Thebes b. Corinth c. Athens d. Sparta
31. The Battle of Cunaxa was decided by the death of  
a. Cyrus the Younger. b. Epaminondas. c. Chabrias d. Evagoras.
32. Which of the following statements about the Theoric Fund is **NOT** true?  
a. The fund originally was to be spent on religious festivals.  
b. The able finance minister in charge of it during the mid-fourth century was Callistratus.  
c. The surplus revenue of the state was deposited in the fund instead of being saved for emergencies.  
d. Frequent and large distributions were made from it to the citizens.

33. All of the following statements about the early career of Pericles are true **EXCEPT**
  - a. he was choregos in 472 when the Persians of Aeschylus was produced.
  - b. he was one of the state prosecutors of Cimon in 463.
  - c. he defeated the Boeotians at Oenophyta in 457.
  - d. he helped Ephialtes reduce the power of the Areopagus.
  
34. What did all these men have in common: Hipparchus, Megacles, Aristeides, Themistocles, Cimon?
  - a. They all belonged to the Alcmeonid family.
  - b. They all won victories against Persia.
  - c. They were all ostracized.
  - d. They all supported an anti-Spartan policy.
  
35. Who succeeded Pericles as the most influential Athenian politician?
  - a. Nicias b. Cleon c. Diodotus d. Thucydides
  
36. Cimon's greatest military achievement was the defeat of the Persians in 467/6
  - a. in the Saronic Gulf. b. on Cyprus. c. near Miletus. d. at the Eurymedon River.
  
37. Who signed the Thirty Years Peace in 445?
  - a. Athens and Sparta b. Athens and Persia c. Sparta and Persia
  - d. Sparta and Thebes
  
38. Who was left behind to rule Macedon and Greece when Alexander went east?
  - a. Parmenio b. Philotas c. Antipater d. Demetrias
  
39. Who ritually combed their long hair before battle?
  - a. Athenians b. the Immortals c. Spartans d. the Companions
  
40. Which city reached the heights of fame and prosperity under the tyrant Periander?
  - a. Megara b. Corinth c. Thebes d. Samos
  
41. Who was tried in 356 and fined the enormous sum of 100 talents for failing to support a fellow general's attack on Chios?
  - a. Chares b. Iphicrates c. Chabrias d. Timotheus
  
42. The Spartan king who lost the battle against Thebes in 371 which ended Spartan dominance:
  - a. Agesilaus b. Pausanias c. Cleombrotus d. Archidamus
  
43. Philip II suffered the only defeat of his career at the hands of the Phocian general
  - a. Meidias. b. Phayllus. c. Onomarchus. d. Philomelus.

44. The Pentekontaetia:
- the age of the tyrants
  - the area dominated by Sparta in the Peloponnesus
  - the basis of the Athenian navy
  - the period in which Athens developed her empire
45. Which two generals were father and son?
- Chabrias/Iphicrates
  - Conon/Timotheus
  - Timotheus/Charidemus
  - Charidemus/Iphicrates
46. The only Greek colony on the coast of Africa to attain eminence and wealth was Cyrene, founded by the island state of
- Lemnos.
  - Melos.
  - Thera.
  - Samos.
47. Which of the following statements about Eubulus, probably the most important Athenian statesman from 355 to 342, is **NOT** true?
- He controlled Athenian finances.
  - He supported the war party of Demosthenes.
  - He attempted to unite the Greeks in a common peace.
  - He accepted the Peace of Philocrates in 346.
48. Pelopidas took a leading role in driving the Spartans out of Thebes but was killed at the hour of victory against Alexander of Pherae in 364 at the battle of
- Cynoscephalae.
  - Leuctra.
  - Cnidus.
  - Larisa.
49. All of the following statements about Critias are true **EXCEPT**
- he presided at the trial of Socrates.
  - he was implicated in the mutilation of the Hermae.
  - he helped put down the Four Hundred.
  - he was killed in the fighting at Munychia.
50. Which of the following statements about Alcibiades is **NOT** true?
- He was raised and educated by Pericles.
  - He was condemned to death by the Athenians but escaped to live honorably among the Persians.
  - He once entered seven chariots in the Olympic Games and won first, second, and fourth places.
  - He gave good advice to the Athenian generals before the battle of Aegospotami, but they ignored it and suffered a total defeat.