

2001 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. What is the literal meaning of Solon's "seisachtheia"?
a. the payment of rent b. unification c. a throwing off of burdens d. independence
2. Alexander gave the name of Bucephalus to his
a. son. b. best friend. c. horse. d. tutor.
3. All of the following favored a policy of conciliation with Macedonia **EXCEPT**
a. Aeschines. b. Phocion. c. Demosthenes. d. Eubulus.
4. Which king misinterpreted an oracle and lost his kingdom?
a. Cyrus b. Croesus c. Darius d. Xerxes
5. Who, according to Herodotus, established the **demokratia** for the Athenians?
a. Cleisthenes b. Solon c. Pericles d. Miltiades
6. Which of the ten generals at Marathon persuaded the polemarch to vote for attacking and himself commanded on the day of victory?
a. Pheidippides b. Callimachus c. Miltiades d. Aeschylus
7. Who convinced the Athenians to use the silver discovered in the mines at Laurium to build a fleet instead of dividing it among themselves?
a. Aristides b. Miltiades c. Cleisthenes d. Themistocles
8. How did Philip II die?
a. suicide b. natural causes c. in battle d. assassination
9. Who won the battle of Leuctra in 371?
a. Athenians b. Spartans c. Thebans d. Phocians
10. Which of the following best describes the surviving laws of Draco?
a. fair b. lenient c. unenforceable d. harsh
11. Which of the following was **NOT** founded by the Greeks?
a. Massilia b. Tarentum c. Syracuse d. Carthage
12. Philip II established Macedonian supremacy in Greece by his victory at
a. Thebes. b. Olynthus. c. Chaeronea. d. Amphissa.

13. Which tyrant received his name from the Greek word for the chest in which he had been hidden as an infant by his mother to save him from assassination?
a. Peisistratus b. Cypselus c. Theagenes d. Pittacus
14. Which of the following was **NOT** part of the Spartan government?
a. 2 kings b. 5 ephors c. 10 archons d. 30 gerontes
15. The period of Greek colonization:
a. 900-750 b. 750-550 c. 490-431 d. 359-322
16. What is meant by the term “medizing”?
a. taking refuge in Persia b. hating Persia c. sympathizing with Persia
d. confronting Persia
17. What was a metic?
a. a resident alien at Athens b. a companion of Alexander
c. a serf at Sparta d. a member of the Amphictyonic League
18. The dates of the disastrous Sicilian expedition:
a. 427-425 b. 421-418 c. 415-413 d. 404-401
19. The friend whom Alexander killed in a drunken brawl, an act he later bitterly regretted:
a. Cleitus b. Parmenion c. Hephaestion d. Callisthenes
20. Which Athenian family fell under a curse for breach of faith after promising to spare the followers of Cylon if they surrendered?
a. Alcmaeonidae b. Kerykes c. Philaidai d. Eupatridai
21. Whom did Alexander defeat at Taxila?
a. Bessus b. Darius c. Porus d. Hermolæus
22. Who instituted the Great Panathenaic festival?
a. Solon b. Cleisthenes c. Megacles d. Peisistratus
23. Which of the following was **NOT** directly related to the Ionian revolt?
a. Aristagoras b. Darius c. Histiaeus d. Xerxes
24. All of the following were ostracized **EXCEPT**
a. Cimon. b. Pericles. c. Themistocles. d. Aristeides.
25. Who was responsible for the organization and tribute assessment of the Delian League?
a. Themistocles b. Aristeides c. Pericles d. Cimon

26. Which father-son combination is **NOT** correct?
a. Philip – Alexander b. Miltiades – Cimon c. Cleisthenes – Pericles
d. Peisistratus – Hippas
27. Who assumed the leading role in Athenian politics after the death of Pericles in 429?
a. Cleon b. Demosthenes c. Nicias d. Diodotus
28. Why did the historian Thucydides spend 20 years in exile?
a. He gave the Spartans access to his gold mines in Thrace.
b. He exhibited cowardice when in command at Sphacteria.
c. He opposed the expedition to Mytilene.
d. He failed to save Amphipolis from Brasidas.
29. In which battle was Mardonius, the brilliant nephew and son-in-law of Darius, killed?
a. Mycale b. Salamis c. Thermopylae d. Plataea
30. The dates of the Archidamian War:
a. 494-480 b. 446-431 c. 431-421 d. 418-404
31. Which island was taken in 416 by the Athenians, who then proceeded to exhibit their ruthless imperial policy by killing all the male inhabitants and enslaving the women and children?
a. Chios b. Melos c. Lesbos d. Delos
32. The way into Asia Minor was opened for Alexander by his victory at
a. Issus. b. Granicus. c. Tyre. d. Gaugamela.
33. The great Athenian financier of the fourth century who raised public and private prosperity to heights not seen for a hundred years:
a. Callistratus b. Eubulus c. Isocrates d. Philocrates
34. The hoplite phalanx was introduced during the _____ century.
a. 8th b. 7th c. 6th d. 5th
35. The peace treaty of 449 which ended the wars between Athens and Persia was negotiated by
a. Thucydides, the son of Melesias b. Nicias c. Pericles d. Callias
36. The end of the Peloponnesian War coincided with the control of Syracuse passing into the hands of
a. Dionysus I. b. Hieron. c. Gelon. d. Dion.

37. All of the following associates of Pericles were attacked by his enemies in attempts to destroy him **EXCEPT**
a. Aspasia. b. Sophocles. c. Pheidias. d. Anaxagoras.
38. Which of the following statements about the Thirty is **NOT** true?
a. They repealed the laws of Ephialtes.
b. They included among their number Critias, Dracontides, and Theramenes.
c. They owed their appointment to the intervention of Lysander.
d. They designed a permanent new form of government.
39. Which outstanding general was slain in battle, reputedly by Gryllus, the son of the historian Xenophon?
a. Pelopidas b. Charidemus c. Agesilaus d. Epaminondas
40. The Second Athenian League was founded in
a. 394. b. 378. c. 361. d. 346.
41. Which orator and political leader was accused of bribery in the Harpalus affair and sentenced to pay a large fine?
a. Demosthenes b. Hypereides c. Isaeus d. Aeschines
42. Another name for the “King’s Peace” of 387:
a. Peace of Philocrates b. Peace of Antalcidas c. Peace of Callistratus
d. Peace of Chalcidice
43. Which of these men, according to Aristotle, “became a tyrant from being king”?
a. Cleisthenes of Sicyon b. Procles of Epidaurus c. Thrasybulus of Miletus
d. Pheidon of Argos
44. The Persians lost the battle of Salamis for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**
a. they had fewer ships.
b. they could not withstand the ramming tactics of the heavier Greek vessels.
c. the bay was too narrow for naval maneuvers.
d. they were out-generaled.
45. What event triggered the removal of the League treasury from Delos to Athens in 454?
a. the failure of the Egyptian expedition b. the defeat at Tanagra
c. the victory at Oenophyta d. the secession of Naxos
46. Which general opposed Alcibiades’ proposal of 411 to change the constitution and have himself recalled from exile?
a. Peisander b. Antiphon c. Andocides d. Phrynichus

47. Alexander thought he was descended from all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. Apollo. b. Zeus. c. Achilles. d. Herakles.
48. Which general helped to extend the influence of Athens by a decisive victory over Sparta in 376?
a. Chabrias b. Iphicrates c. Conon d. Timotheus
49. The Macedonian phalanx owed its success to all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. its archers and slingers.
b. its splendid cavalry which guarded its flanks and rear.
c. its thirteen-foot long pike.
d. its superior training which made its greater depth mobile and flexible.
50. Which of the following cities was a result of synoikismos?
a. Cyrene b. Pella c. Corinth d. Mantinea