

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1983

HELLENIC HISTORY

Directions: Fill in the blank on your answer sheet which corresponds to the letter of the correct answer. N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The Assembly at Sparta was called the:  
a. Apella b. Boule c. Ecclesia d. Gerusia e. Ephorate
2. In 487 the Athenians began to solve political controversies by resorting to:  
a. assassination b. ostracism c. a tyrant d. a military dictatorship e. outside help
3. The oligarchic government which came into power at the end of the Peloponnesian War was called the:  
a. Four Hundred b. Thirty c. Five Thousand d. Restoration e. Ten
4. The Peace of Callias was signed in 449 by:  
a. Athens and Sparta b. Sparta and Persia c. Megara and Athens  
d. Athens and Persia e. Athens and Samos
5. The metropolis, or mother city, was a concept developed during:  
a. the Golden Age b. the age of colonization c. the fourth century  
d. the Persian Wars e. the age of Alexander
6. Which Macedonian general did Alexander kill in a fit of rage?  
a. Parmenion b. Ptolemy c. Bessus d. Cleitus e. Antigonus
7. Themistocles is associated primarily with the development of:  
a. the navy b. social conditions c. the Athenian empire d. the  
mystery religions e. economic conditions
8. Who is responsible for the social reform known as the seisachtheia?  
a. Miltiades b. Solon c. Peisistratus d. Themistocles  
e. Aristides
9. The King's Peace of 387/6, the first instance of a foreigner mediating the domestic squabbles of Greece, was the work of the ruler of:  
a. Persia b. Syracuse c. Carthage d. Egypt e. Macedonia
10. The Thirty Years Peace was signed by Athens and Sparta in:  
a. 454 b. 421 c. 403 d. 445 e. 429
11. Whose name is synonymous with the "Golden Age"?  
a. Alexander the Great b. Peisistratus c. Pericles d. Solon  
e. Theseus
12. The major Athenian opponent of Philip II was:  
a. Aeschines b. Lysias c. Demosthenes d. Callistratus  
e. Isocrates

13. Darius was defeated at Marathon in:  
a. 480 b. 490 c. 509 d. 499 e. 454
14. The subject communities around Sparta were called:  
a. Thetes b. Gerontes c. Aristoi d. Helots e. Perioeci
15. Harmodius and Aristogeiton are famous for assassinating:  
a. Hipparchus b. Draco c. Miltiades d. Peisistratus e. Pericles
16. Alexander died:  
a. at Babylon b. in Macedonia c. in India d. in Egypt e. in Asia Minor
17. Political leader and orator during the Second Athenian Confederacy; called the Second Aristides:  
a. Theramenes b. Iphicrates c. Chabrias d. Nicias e. Callistratus
18. The Athenians were so enraged by the revolt of \_\_\_\_\_ in 427 that they sentenced to death the entire population.  
a. Lemnos b. Miletus c. Samos d. Megara e. Mytilene
19. The battle of Chaeronea in 338 was won by:  
a. Alexander b. Epaminondas c. Philip II d. Agesilaus e. Cleombrotus
20. How many members were there in Cleisthenes' reformed Council?  
a. 400 b. 1500 c. 9 d. 100 e. 500
21. Corinth rose to great heights under the tyrant:  
a. Theagenes b. Cleisthenes c. Psammetichus d. Periander e. Pittacus
22. Greek mercenaries fought for Cyrus the Younger and won the Battle of:  
a. Phyle b. Miletus c. Gaugamela d. Cnidus e. Cunaxa
23. The Sacred War was fought in 448 over:  
a. Delos b. Ephesus c. Olympia d. Dodona e. Delphi
24. Epaminondas was a prominent general of:  
a. Thebes b. Corinth c. Sparta d. Athens e. Chersonesus
25. One of the immediate causes of the Peloponnesian War lay in the struggle between:  
a. Sparta and Thebes b. Tarentum and Syracuse c. Corinth and Megara d. Corcyra and Epidamnus e. Mytilene and Lesbos
26. The Persians were defeated by the Greeks at:  
a. Salamis b. Plataea c. Thermopylae d. two of these e. three of these
27. Whose name is proverbial for a severe lawgiver?  
a. Megacles b. Solon c. Draco d. Nicias e. Pericles

28. A prominent Spartan general who successfully took Amphipolis and Torone in Chalcidice:  
a. Periander b. Leonidas c. Xanthippus d. Cleomenes e. Brasidas
29. A public burden laid upon the rich was called a:  
a. liturgy b. seisachtheia c. heliaea d. phoros e. synoikia
30. The secret police in Sparta were called the:  
a. Krypteia b. Perioeci c. Ephors d. Gerontes e. Mothones
31. Megalopolis was founded to be the capital of:  
a. Macedonia b. Arcadia c. Thessaly d. Aetolia e. Lacedaemon
32. What calamity fell upon Athens in 430?  
a. a naval battle was lost b. the plague came c. a political conspiracy divided the city d. the islands all revolted e. Sparta burned Athens
33. The ostracism held in 418/7 resulted in the exile of Hyperbolus but had really been aimed at:  
a. Nicias b. Pericles c. Thrasybulus d. Phidias e. Demosthenes
34. The father of the Spartan constitution:  
a. Solon b. Periander c. Leonidas d. Lycurgus e. Gortyn
35. The official after whom the Athenians named their years:  
a. basileus b. strategos c. archon d. prytaneum e. heliotes
36. The unification of Attica was called:  
a. synoikia b. amphictyony c. seisachtheia d. choregia  
e. diobelia
37. In 499 the Ionian Greeks revolted against:  
a. Persia b. Egypt c. Athens d. Lydia e. Sparta
38. The Indian king defeated by Alexander:  
a. Ravi b. Kanishka c. Porus d. Asoka e. Chandragupta
39. Alexander the Great was born in:  
a. 356 b. 384 c. 336 d. 323 e. 331
40. During the fifth century the real political power in Athens lay with the:  
a. Areopagus b. Boule c. Ekklesia d. Strategoi e. Tyrants
41. Which of these served Athens as a general during the fourth century?  
a. Chabrias b. Iphicrates c. Timotheus d. Chares e. they all did
42. The heliaea was a:  
a. court b. board of generals c. religious office d. council of elders  
e. military division

43. What is the traditional date for the reforms of Cleisthenes?  
a. 509 b. 487 c. 621 d. 594 e. 490
44. In which of the following battles did Alexander defeat the Persians?  
a. Granicus b. Issus c. Gaugamela d. two of these e. three of these
45. An eclipse of the moon had a direct bearing on the defeat of Athens at:  
a. Aegospotami b. Pylos c. Arginusae d. Syracuse e. Chaeronea
46. After whom is the Peace of 421 named?  
a. Cleon b. Critias c. Nicias d. Chabrias e. Timotheus
47. Who fixed and assigned the tribute to members of the Delian League?  
a. Pericles b. Miltiades c. Cimon d. Aristides e. Themistocles
48. Leading financier of Athens during the mid-fourth century; in charge of the Theoric Fund:  
a. Chabrias b. Eubulus c. Meidias d. Isaeus e. Demosthenes
49. Which general earned great popularity by finding the "bones of Theseus" and returning them to Athens?  
a. Pericles b. Cimon c. Miltiades d. Alexander e. Alcibiades.
50. The mutilation of the Hermae in 415 resulted in a charge of sacrilege against:  
a. Critias b. Theramenes c. Alcibiades d. Nicias e. Cleon