

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1990

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The man often called the founder of Athenian democracy:
a. Lysander b. Cleisthenes c. Plato d. Draco
2. Which of the following was NOT a tyrant?
a. Prodicus b. Periander c. Cypselus d. Pisistratus
3. Which Athenian orator roused Athens against Philip II?
a. Demosthenes b. Isocrates c. Lysias d. Aeschines
4. Greece set up her first real defense against the Persians in 480 at
a. Thermopylae. b. Marathon. c. the Hellespont.
d. Salamis.
5. The official position of Pericles in Athens:
a. tyrannos b. archon c. epistates d. strategos
6. What metal did Sparta use as a medium of exchange?
a. gold b. copper c. iron d. silver
7. The Athenian demagogue who frustrated peace proposals in 425:
a. Critias b. Callias c. Cylon d. Cleon
8. Who arbitrarily removed the League treasury from Delos in 454?
a. Sparta b. Persia c. Thebes d. Athens
9. Who "danced away his marriage" to Agariste of Sicyon?
a. Periander b. Hippocleides c. Orthagoras d. Megacles
10. Term for a union of neighbors formed for religious or practical ends:
a. amphictyony b. crypteia c. decarchy d. symmory
11. Nicknamed "the Just," he was nevertheless ostracized by the Athenians in 482:
a. Hipparchus b. Aristides c. Themistocles d. Callimachus
12. Which of the following was NOT a general of Alexander?
a. Parmenio b. Antipater c. Attalus d. Perdiccas
13. Which Athenian exile came to the camp of his fellow citizens before the battle of Tanagra and begged for permission to fight with them against the Spartans but was refused?
a. Themistocles b. Alcibiades c. Cimon d. Xanthippus

14. Spartan serfs:
a. oecists b. helots c. ephors d. metics
15. The metropolis of Syracuse:
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Megara d. Chalcis
16. How many "tyrants" were set up in 404 to rule Athens?
a. 5 b. 10 c. 20 d. 30
- ~~17.~~ Upon the death of Philip II, Alexander was elected leader of the Greeks by the
a. Achaean League. b. Amphictyonic Council. c. Delian League. d. Confederacy of Corinth.
18. In the eighth century Sparta satisfied its land requirements by conquering
a. Athens. b. Corinth. c. Messenia. d. Tiryns.
19. In 425, Spartans surrendered, for the first time in history, at
a. Thermopylae. ~~b.~~ Sphacteria. c. Amphipolis. d. Mitylene
20. "Attic deme" was
a. a contemptuous term for the common people. b. the basic unit of Athenian coinage. c. an official in charge of religious festivals. d. a local unit of government.
21. What were the 50 men called who were chosen from the Boule to serve one-tenth of the year as daily magistrates for that body?
a. aesymnetes b. prytaneis c. gerontes d. orgeones
22. Whose name is given to the peace of 421?
a. Demosthenes b. Nicias c. Callias d. Cleon
23. Which Theban general defeated the Spartans at Leuctra in 371?
a. Dion b. Epaminondas c. Conon d. Leonidas
- ~~24.~~ Which of the following is NOT one of the burdensome liturgies imposed upon the wealthiest class of Athenian citizens?
a. choregos b. gymnasiarch c. theoros d. trierarch
25. Name for the Athenian assembly of adult male citizens:
a. boule b. ekklesia c. gerousia d. trittys
- ~~26.~~ Who aided the Athenians at Marathon by fighting on the left flank?
a. Plataeans b. Spartans c. Thebans d. Argives

27. Who was recalled from the Syracusan campaign because of the mutilation of the herms?
a. Eurymedon b. Nicias c. Alcibiades d. Lamachus
28. Which of these cities was NOT a Greek colony?
a. Byzantium b. Marseilles c. Venice d. Paestum
- ~~29.~~ Which of these battles did NOT result in a victory for Alexander over Darius III?
a. Granicus b. Issus d. Gaugamela d. Hydaspes
30. What city was connected to Athens by a wall five miles long?
a. Piraeus b. Eleusis c. Marathon d. Colonus
31. The division of the state into genos and phratry was replaced in the reforms of
a. Draco. b. Cleisthenes. c. Pisistratus. d. Solon.
32. How many archons were appointed annually?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 6 d. 9
- ~~33.~~ The ten Athenians elected to manage the finances of the Delian League were called
a. Hetairoi. b. Poletai. c. Hellenotamiai. d. Proedroi.
- ~~34.~~ Phiditia were found only in
a. Thebes. b. Sparta. c. Persia. d. Athens.
35. The Olympic Games were always held
a. in Arcadia. b. every year. c. until 80 B.C.
d. under a sacred truce.
- ~~36.~~ Philip II put aside Olympias to marry
a. Cleopatra. b. Elpinike. c. Xanthippe. d. Stateira.
37. The noble who attempted to set up a tyranny around 632 belonged to the family of the
a. Philaids. b. Alcmeonids. c. Kerykes. d. Pisistratids.
38. Hektemoroi status was abolished by the reforms of
a. Solon. b. Lycurgus. c. Cleisthenes. d. Pittacus.
39. Which Athenian noble was successfully active during the sixth century in the Thracian Chersonese?
a. Miltiades b. Cimon c. Megacles d. Cleisthenes
40. The Spartan king who helped free Athens from the Pisistratids:
a. Cleombrotus b. Lysander c. Lycurgus d. Cleomenes

41. Who was responsible for reducing the powers of the Areopagus in 462?
 a. Thucydides b. Ephialtes c. Xanthippus d. Pericles
- ~~42.~~ The restoration of Athenian democracy in 410 was a direct result of the victory at
 a. Arginusae. b. Cyzicus. c. Cnidus. d. Aegospotami.
43. The man responsible for making Athens a sea-state:
 a. Pericles b. Conon c. Themistocles d. Cimon
44. He is called the "Aristides of the Second Confederacy":
 a. Timotheus b. Isocrates c. Chabrias d. Callistratus
45. Killed by Alexander during a drunken argument:
 a. Parmenio b. Clitus c. Philotas d. Antipater
46. Epaminondas was a famous general of
 a. Sparta. b. Macedonia. c. Thebes. d. Athens.
47. Leader of the extreme oligarchs in 411, he was also an able orator:
 a. Antiphon b. Lysias c. Andocides d. Theramenes
- ~~48.~~ The Carian queen who fought at Salamis:
 a. Hippolyte b. Eurydice c. Cleopatra d. Artemisia
- ~~49.~~ The general who twice defeated Philip II in 352:
 a. Onomarchus b. Eubulus c. Iphicrates d. Pelopidas
- ~~50.~~ Spartan supremacy in the early fourth century was due to the leadership of its king,
 a. Pisander. b. Agis. c. Agesilaus. d. Cleombrotus.