

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1996

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Which Persian monarch attempted a punitive expedition against the Greek states in 490?
a. Cyrus b. Mardonius c. Xerxes d. Darius
2. What was the name given to the Spartan secret police?
a. Neodamades b. Helots c. Apella d. Krypteia
3. In what year did the Olympic Games begin?
a. 800 b. 776 c. 621 d. 547
4. Pericles died of the plague in
a. 433. b. 431. c. 429. d. 427.
5. The leader of the Thirty:
a. Critias b. Dracontides c. Cleophon d. Theramenes
6. Which king sat on his golden throne and watched his navy go down to defeat at the hands of the Greeks?
a. Cambyses b. Xerxes c. Darius d. Artaphernes
7. What evil omen occurred before the Athenian fleet set sail on the Syracusan expedition?
a. The fleet caught fire.
b. The Hermae were mutilated.
c. Athena's statue dripped blood.
d. Snakes crawled from under the Erechtheum.
8. The basic unit of Cleisthenes' reforms:
a. trittys b. genos c. phratry d. deme
9. To which organization did its members swear to remain loyal until iron they had thrown into the sea floated to the surface?
a. the Delian League b. the Boeotian League
c. the Peloponnesian League d. the union of Attica
10. What city was razed to the ground in 335 by Alexander in punishment for rebellion?
a. Corinth b. Thebes c. Megara d. Phocis
11. Which of the following battles with Persia was NOT fought during the fifth century?
a. Artemisium b. Marathon c. Issus d. Thermopylae
12. Who was the victorious commander at Aegispotami?
a. Cleomenes b. Lysander c. Agesilaus d. Pausanias

13. Cimon, Themistocles, Hipparchus, and Aristides all
 - a. shared a common hatred of Corinth.
 - b. were killed by the Persians.
 - c. suffered major military defeats.
 - d. were ostracized by Athens.
14. Which statement about the Olympic Games is **NOT** true?
 - a. The prize won by a victor was an olive wreath.
 - b. A sacred truce was observed during the games.
 - c. They were celebrated at Mt. Olympus.
 - d. They were dedicated to Zeus.
15. Pericles glorified Athens with beautiful new buildings using money acquired from
 - a. Persia. b. the Chersonese. c. the Delian League. d. Laurium.
16. Which of the following was a result of synoikismos?
 - a. the union of Attica b. the Delphic Amphictyony
 - c. the Delian League d. the Peloponnesian League
17. Plain : Lycurgus :: Hill : _____
 - a. Peisistratus b. Solon c. Cleisthenes d. Megacles
18. How many ephors were elected each year?
 - a. 2 b. 5 c. 7 d. 10
19. In 491 the Persian king sent envoys to the Hellenic cities to demand the symbols of surrender. What were they?
 - a. sword and shield b. fire and sword
 - c. earth and water d. earth and shield
20. Pericles became the leader of the democratic party upon the death of
 - a. Cimon. b. Hipparchus. c. Ephialtes. d. Callias.
21. Full democracy was established in Athens when Pericles
 - a. instituted pay for state officials.
 - b. moved the Delian treasury to Athens.
 - c. extended Athenian citizenship.
 - d. forced the rich to undertake liturgies.
22. Which general managed to escape from Aegospotami with several ships?
 - a. Thrasybulus b. Alcibiades c. Hypereides d. Conon
23. In his last great pitched battle, Alexander defeated
 - a. Bessus. b. Darius. c. Porus. d. Harpalus.
24. Which Athenian won Agariste when Hippocleides "danced away" his marriage?
 - a. Miltiades b. Peisistratus c. Megacles d. Cleisthenes

1996 Regional - Hellenic History - 3

25. What city would have lost its entire adult male population except for a heroic boat race?
a. Mytilene b. Megara c. Miletus d. Methone
26. Who commanded the Macedonian cavalry at Chaeronea?
a. Philip b. Amyntas c. Hephaestion d. Alexander
27. What caused a break between Alexander and his father?
a. Philip's divorce of Olympias
b. Alexander's behavior at Pella
c. rivalry for the hand of Cleopatra
d. the teachings of Aristotle
28. Who led the Athenians in the war to acquire Salamis?
a. Cleisthenes b. Pericles c. Megacles d. Solon
29. Which Spartan king helped to expel Hippias?
a. Cleomenes b. Pausanias c. Archelaus d. Lycurgus
30. The founder of a colony was called a(n)
a. oikistes. b. eparitos. c. shophet. d. theoros.
31. What family was exiled because of the Cylon affair?
a. Philaidai b. Gephyraioi c. Kerykes d. Alcmaeonidai
32. What great advantage did the position of strategos have over other offices?
a. It was chosen by lot.
b. Each tribe was always represented on the board.
c. Each could choose his own military sphere of operation.
d. The holder could succeed himself indefinitely.
33. What general alarmed both Spartans and Athenians by his desire for power when he took Byzantium in 478?
a. Miltiades b. Pausanias c. Eurybiades d. Aristeides
34. Where did Cleon win a military victory?
a. Amphipolis b. Sphacteria c. Tanagra d. Mytilene
35. Which of the following statements about Callisthenes is NOT true?
a. He was implicated in a plot against Alexander.
b. He was a historian.
c. He refused to perform proskynesis.
d. He was a nephew of Plato.
36. Which of the following is NOT a military term?
a. phalanx b. hoplite c. proxenos d. peltast
37. Syracuse : Corinth :: Tarentum : _____
a. Chalcis b. Athens c. Miletus d. Sparta

38. Periander : Corinth :: Orthagoras : _____
a. Samos b. Sicyon c. Mytilene d. Megara
39. What position did Draco hold when he established a series of laws on homicide?
a. strategos b. thesmothete c. polemarch d. basileus
40. Datis and Artaphernes are associated with the Persian fleet at
a. Marathon. b. Artemisium. c. Lade. d. Cnidus.
41. Cleruchs were all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. Athenian citizens. b. military officers.
c. landholders. d. colonists.
42. The battle of Cyzicus in 410 was won by
a. Lysander. b. Theramenes. c. Thrasybulus.
d. Alcibiades.
43. The Sacred Band was a creation of
a. Athens. b. Macedonia. c. Thebes. d. Sparta.
44. The Peace of Philocrates was concluded between
a. Athens and Sparta. b. Athens and Macedonia.
c. Sparta and Persia. d. Persia and Macedonia.
45. What excuse did Philip use to invade Greece in 338?
a. the diatribes of Demosthenes
b. the humiliation of his envoys at the hands of Sparta
c. a sacred war against Amphissa
d. the invasion of Thessaly by Thebes
46. The Battle of Leuctra in 371 resulted in all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. Sparta was taken and sacked.
b. the Messenians were liberated by Thebes.
c. federalism began to rise.
d. the Peloponnesian states became independent of Sparta.
47. Who was left to govern Greece when Alexander set off for Asia?
a. Antigonus b. Philotas c. Antipater d. Parmenion
48. Alexander invaded Persia for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**
a. Persia's flagrant treaty violations.
b. the Macedonian treasury needed the money collected in the Persian royal coffers.
c. its appeal of Panhellenism.
d. Greece was suffering from overpopulation.

49. The immediate cause of the Sicilian expedition:
- a. Syracuse attacked the Athenian colony of Thurii.
 - b. the Carthaginians laid siege to Agrigentum.
 - c. Segesta asked for military aid.
 - d. the treaty between Athens and Syracuse had expired.
50. The death of the Theban general Pelopidas occurred in a battle against Alexander of Pherae at
- a. Mantinea. b. Delium. c. Thermopylae. d. Cynoscephalae.