

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1999

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. By the middle of the 7th century B.C., how many archonships form an Olympiad?
a. 10 b. 4 c. 2 d. 3
2. This great power of Hellenic history began its agriculture-based empire by conquering Messenia and helotizing its people between 735 and 715.
a. Sparta b. Athens c. Pergamon d. Corinth
3. The Long Walls
a. saved Athens from the Persian invasion in 480.
b. blocked the Isthmus of Corinth.
c. was the nickname for the Macedonian phalanx.
d. connected Athens with the Piraeus.
4. According to the legend, when the Spartan king at Thermopylae was told that the Persian arrows would block out the sun, he replied, "Good, then we will fight in the shade." What was his name?
a. Leonidas b. Cleomenes c. Lycurgus d. Cimon
5. The town of Bucephala derives its name from
a. its founder's name.
b. the patron god of the city.
c. the topography of the area.
d. Alexander the Great's horse.
6. Alexander gave a dolphin and 800 talents to found a museum to his tutor
a. Galen. b. Plato. c. Aristotle. d. Ptolemy.
7. Prior to Solon's reforms, many of the Athenian poor were described as hektemoroi or
a. owners of 100 acres. b. free craftsmen.
c. serfs. d. welfare cases.
8. Athenian dates are based on
a. Olympiads. b. the date of the founding of the city.
c. king lists. d. the name of the archon eponymos.
9. According to Herodotos, Solon spent the 10 years after his reforms
a. traveling throughout the Mediterranean world.
b. implementing his new laws.
c. writing poetry.
d. farming and playing with his grandchildren.

10. The victorious general at the Battle of Marathon was
a. Miltiades. b. Pericles. c. Philip. d. Alcibiades.
11. From 413 on, Sparta used this area of Attica as a base.
a. Colonnus b. Piraeus c. Marathon. d. Decelea
12. This Athenian "showed himself to be outstandingly able as a politician and later as a military leader, but his personal ambition and the excesses of his private life aroused the distrust of the Athenians who twice discarded him when his leadership might have been a decisive factor."
a, Themistocles b. Miltiades
c. Alcibiades d. Solon
13. The battle which led to the decisive unification of Greece under one man's rule was
a. Platea. b. the Issus. c. Chaeronea. d. Cynocephalae.
14. The "secret weapons" of the Macedonians were
a. triremes and corvae. b. catapults.
c. sarissas and the phalanx. d. hoplites.
15. Dionysus, Hieron, and Dion of Syracuse were all
a. physicians. b. tyrants. c. gods. d. philosophers.
16. Among the city states taken over by tyrants were
a. Sparta and Cocyra. b. Syracuse and Delphi.
c. Thera and Cyrene. d. Athens and Corinth.
17. This Athenian law-giver is supposed to have said that small offenses deserved death and he knew of no more severe penalty for great ones. Who was he?
a. Solon b. Draco c. Pericles. d. Demosthenes.
18. A type of soldier with a small round shield, light throwing spears and little body armor was imported from Thrace in the late 5th century. They were called
a. ephors. b. hoplites. c. peltasts. d. lokoi.
19. After 487, the archons of Athens were appointed by
a. popular vote. b. co-option. c. lot. d. the Boule.
20. According to its original terms, each member of the Delian League
a. had an equal vote in the general meetings.
b. was required to build a shrine on the island of Delos.
c. agreed to contribute to the building of the Parthenon.
d. had to acknowledge Pericles as strategos.

21. The city which began the Ionian revolt against the Persians in 499 was
 - a. Mytilene.
 - b. Miletus.
 - c. Ephesus.
 - d. Epidaurus.
22. A prominent city-state in Boeotia which allied with the Persians was
 - a. Euboea.
 - b. Platea.
 - c. Laconia.
 - d. Thebes.
23. The commander during the Eurymedon campaign of 468 was
 - a. Miltiades.
 - b. Cimon.
 - c. Pericles.
 - d. Leonidas.
24. In 431, Athens sided with Corcyra against
 - a. Sparta.
 - b. Corinth.
 - c. Thebes.
 - d. Persia.
25. The alliance against the Persians was formed in 481 at a Pan Hellenic congress held at
 - a. Delos.
 - b. Delphi.
 - c. the Isthmus.
 - d. Olympia.
26. In 430, one fourth of the population of Attica was killed by
 - a. the Spartans.
 - b. the Persians.
 - c. an earthquake.
 - d. the plague.
27. The worst military disaster suffered by the Athenians in the Peloponnesian War was
 - a. the Battle of Arginusae.
 - b. the Battle of Naupactus.
 - c. the revolt of Lesbos.
 - d. the siege of Syracuse.
28. Lysander, Critias, and Theramenes established
 - a. Athenian democracy.
 - b. the 30 Tyrants.
 - c. the Spartan ephorate.
 - d. the Greater Dionysia.
29. Alcibiades was prosecuted for
 - a. murder.
 - b. mutilation of statues.
 - c. embezzlement.
 - d. public drunkenness.
30. A demagogue who took advantage of the Athenian victory at Pylos in 425 was
 - a. Pericles.
 - b. Cleon.
 - c. Themistocles.
 - d. Cimon.
31. The victors of the Battle of Arginusae in 406 were
 - a. granted a triumph.
 - b. executed for abandoning the shipwrecked.
 - c. sent immediately to Sparta as ambassadors.
 - d. exiled as traitors.
32. When Alexander sacked Thebes, he spared
 - a. only the temples.
 - b. the agora.
 - c. the walls.
 - d. Pindar's house.

33. The tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly who foreshadowed Philip II was
 a. Aeschines. b. Jason. c. Nicias. d. Lycophron.
34. Epaminondas and the Boeotians fought the Spartans in 371 at the Battle of
 a. Chaeronea. b. the Isthmus.
 c. Orchomenos. d. Leuctra.
35. During the "Corinthian War" (395 - 386), Corinth was ruled by
 a. a democratic government. b. an oligarchy.
 c. Macedon. d. Sparta.
36. Xenophon was a student of Socrates and fought with a mercenary company to support Cyrus for the throne of
 a. Thessaly. b. Macedon. c. Persia. d. Thrace.
37. The last territorial acquisition of Sparta before the formation of the Peloponnesian League was
 a. Argos. b. Aegina. c. Thyreatis. d. Tegea.
38. Which battle did **NOT** take place in 480?
 a. Thermopylae b. Plataea c. Artemisium d. Salamis
39. Alexander's troops mutinied at Opis because
 a. they were unwilling to march any farther.
 b. they were angry when he discharged Macedonian veterans.
 c. he wanted them to take Persian wives.
 d. he wanted the Macedonians to prostrate themselves before him.
40. Alexander became king of Macedon in
 a. 336. b. 338. c. 340. d. 334.
41. In a drunken fury, Alexander killed _____ with his own spear.
 a. Parmenio b. Hephaestion c. Antipater d. Clitus
42. Solon's reforms included weights and measures and a coinage based on
 a. the Euboic or Corinthian standard.
 b. the Peloponnesian standard.
 c. the Persian talent.
 d. the Phoenician standard.
43. Which of the following did **NOT** rule Corinth?
 a. Lycophron b. Periander c. Psammetichus d. Cypselus

44. In 416, this island was sacked and destroyed by the Athenians for refusing to join the Delian league and actually contributing money to a Spartan fleet that sailed to the relief of Lesbos.
a. Samos b. Delos c. Naxos d. Melos
45. The minimum number of votes necessary for ostracism was
a. 1000. b. 16,000. c. 6,000. d. 10,000.
46. The law limiting Athenian citizenship to children of two citizens was proposed by
a. Alcibiades. b. Draco. c. Pericles. d. Themistocles.
47. In 478, Byzantium was captured by a Greek fleet commanded by
a. Pausanius of Sparta. b. Themistocles of Athens.
c. Artemisia of Salamis. d. Jason of Pherae
48. Which deme of Athens was the point for invasion by both Pisistratus and Darius?
a. Marathon b. Aphidna c. Eleusis d. Colonnus
49. What clan overthrew the royal family at Athens by instituting office of archon (which usurped the most important functions of the king)?
a. the Medontids b. the Alcmaeonids.
c. the Pisistratids. d. the Eupatrids.
50. An Athenian orator who actively promoted alliance with Macedonia was
a. Demades b. Demosthenes c. Isocrates d. Isidorus