

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2008
HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Which man dominated Athenian politics during the Golden Age?
a. Cleisthenes b. Demosthenes c. Pericles d. Solon
2. The Spartan king who was killed at Thermopylae:
a. Agis b. Brasidas c. Cleombrotus d. Leonidas
3. The Delian League was an organization of Greek city-states dominated by
a. Athens. b. Macedon. c. Sparta. d. Thebes.
4. Which of these battles was NOT part of the Persian Wars?
a. Mantinea b. Plataea c. Salamis d. Thermopylae
5. The Philippics were a series of speeches delivered by ___ against _____.
a. Philocrates, Eubulus b. Eubulus, Demosthenes
c. Demosthenes, Philip II d. Philip II, Eubulus
6. What series of revolts immediately preceded the Persian Wars?
a. Dorian b. Ionian c. Messenian d. Thracian
7. Which event forced a delay in the Athenian expedition to Sicily?
a. a plague b. an earthquake c. burning of the Lyceum d. mutilation of the Hermae
8. Where did the Greeks gather for the Pythian games?
a. Argos b. Corinth c. Delphi d. Thebes
9. Which general considered himself to be a second Achilles and offered sacrifices at Troy before a military campaign?
a. Alexander b. Darius c. Leonidas d. Miltiades
10. The five magistrates elected annually by the Spartans were called
a. gerontes. b. ephors. c. strategoi. d. cleruchs.
11. Which of the Seven Sages was a tyrant of Corinth?
a. Chilon b. Thales c. Cleobolus d. Periander
12. At a critical moment in the Battle of Gaugamela, Darius
a. rallied his Immortals and routed the enemy. b. turned his chariot and fled.
c. received unexpected assistance from Greek mercenaries. d. fell on his sword.
13. Which state urged Sparta to declare war on Athens in 432?
a. Corinth b. Plataea c. Pherae d. Corcyra

14. According to Plutarch, Solon fought against the tyranny of
a. Draco. b. Hippias. c. Pisistratus. d. Cypselus.
15. In 776, Lycurgus and Iphitus
a. established the first Greek colony in the west. b. revived the Olympic games.
c. formed an alliance between Sparta and Argos. d. returned the bones of Theseus to Athens.
16. Which city-state fought along with Athens at the Battle of Marathon?
a. Argos b. Thebes c. Sparta d. Plataea
17. Who negotiated the peace with Persia in 449?
a. Cimon b. Cleon c. Callias d. Cleander
18. At what age was a Spartan considered a mature man and given the full rights of citizenship?
a. 18 b. 21 c. 30 d. 45
19. Who, hoping to regain power in Athens, urged the Persians to attack Greece and even accompanied them to Marathon?
a. Hippias b. Megacles c. Pisistratus d. Cleisthenes
20. Who led the Peloponnesian forces in several invasions of Attica at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War?
a. Archidamus b. Agesilaus c. Pleistoanax d. Pausanias
21. What is a harmost?
a. a levy paid by the members of the Delian league b. a Macedonian shield
c. a peasant who lived in Athens d. a Spartan military governor
22. After the burning of Sardis, who ordered his slave to whisper in his ear three times a day, “Sire, remember the Athenians”?
a. Artaphernes b. Cyrus c. Darius d. Xerxes
23. Who was responsible for the overthrow of the Thirty in Athens?
a. Critias b. Thrasybulus c. Conon d. Theramenes
24. Which battle resulted in the negotiation of the Peace of Nicias?
a. Amphipolis b. Cyzicus c. Potidaea d. Notion
25. Athenians commemorated their liberation from the tyranny of the Pisistratids by placing a statue of which two men in the Agora?
a. Hippias and Hipparchus b. Themistocles and Pericles
c. Ictinus and Callicrates d. Harmodius and Aristogiton

26. Which war is correctly matched with its century?
 a. 1st Messenian/8th b. 2nd Messenian/6th c. 1st Sacred/4th d. Persian/4th
27. What warned the Greeks that the attack of Xerxes was imminent?
 a. the invasion of Scythia b. the crossing of the Hellespont
 c. the siege of Miletus d. the construction of a causeway across the Bosphorus
28. Which Athenian led the debate in favor of executing the male population of Mytilene?
 a. Diodotus b. Alcibiades c. Cleon d. Paches
29. Which statement about the Battle of Arginusae is true?
 a. The Athenians won and the Assembly voted to negotiate peace with Sparta.
 b. The Athenians won and the Assembly condemned their generals to death for negligence.
 c. The Athenians lost and the Assembly condemned their generals to death for negligence.
 d. The Athenians lost and the Assembly voted to negotiate peace with Sparta.
30. What Persian hired Greek mercenaries to help him dethrone his brother?
 a. Artaxerxes b. Cyrus c. Mardonius d. Tissaphernes
31. Which of these women was the daughter of Darius whom Alexander the Great married?
 a. Atossa b. Parysatis c. Roxane d. Statira
32. The ruler of Caria who fought with the Persians at Salamis and was able to escape the battle unharmed by sinking one of the Carian ships:
 a. Aspasia b. Artemisia c. Mausolus d. Mardonius
33. In what year did Athens and Sparta negotiate a 50 year peace?
 a. 460 b. 445 c. 421 d. 404
34. What omen convinced the Athenians not to retreat from Syracuse, a decision that proved disastrous for the army?
 a. a lunar eclipse b. a malformed liver in a sacrificial sheep
 c. an earthquake d. the plague among the Syracusan cattle
35. Which general was killed at the Battle of Leuctra?
 a. Jason of Pherae b. Pelopidas c. Cleombrotus d. Epaminondas
36. How did Philip II die?
 a. in battle b. suicide c. assassination d. illness
37. Which man did the Athenians claim was sent to Sparta by the Delphic oracle to inspire them during the 2nd Messenian War?
 a. Aristodemus b. Cylon c. Lycurgus d. Tyrtaeus

38. What exactly was the Gordian Knot that Alexander was able to “untie”?
- a. an oak knot that closed the city gates
 - b. a knot of bark fastening the wagon pole to its yoke
 - c. an oak peg that locked a temple door
 - d. an iron pin on a sacred chariot
39. Place these battles of Alexander the Great in the correct chronological order.
- a. Granicus, Issus, capture of Tyre, Gaugamela
 - b. Issus, Granicus, Gaugamela, capture of Tyre
 - c. capture of Tyre, Gaugamela, Issus, Granicus
 - d. Gaugamela, capture of Tyre, Granicus, Issus
40. Which Spartan leader was barricaded in a temple and starved to death for his treachery?
- a. Cleomenes
 - b. Gylippus
 - c. Pausanias
 - d. Lysander
41. The Athenians enslaved the inhabitants of ____ and put to death all the men of military age.
- a. Megara
 - b. Melos
 - c. Mytilene
 - d. Mantinea
42. Where were the Spartans in a surprise attack able to capture most of the Athenian fleet with no resistance?
- a. Aegospotami
 - b. Cyzicus
 - c. Naupactus
 - d. Sphacteria
43. Which Spartan king was lame?
- a. Agis
 - b. Agesilaus
 - c. Lycurgus
 - d. Lysander
44. Theban general who ended the hegemony of Sparta in the 4th century:
- a. Cleombrotus
 - b. Demaratus
 - c. Gorgidas
 - d. Epaminondas
45. Who introduced the Macedonian phalanx?
- a. Alexander III
 - b. Philip II
 - c. Amyntas III
 - d. Perdiccas III
46. The city of Crisa was razed and all its inhabitants slain by the
- a. Amphictionic League.
 - b. Persians.
 - c. Delian League.
 - d. Spartans.
47. How did Alcibiades win the enmity of the Spartan king Agis?
- a. He gave him poor military advice.
 - b. He passed secret information to the Athenians.
 - c. He had an affair with his wife.
 - d. He was suspected of sacrilege.
48. The Peace of Antalcidas made ____ the arbiter in the disputes among the Greek states.
- a. Sparta
 - b. the Delphic oracle
 - c. Athens
 - d. the Persian king
49. Which of the following men died last?
- a. Alcibiades
 - b. Critias
 - c. Lysander
 - d. Socrates
50. The Sacred Band of Thebes was annihilated at the Battle of
- a. Chaeronea.
 - b. Leuctra.
 - c. Tegyra.
 - d. Thermopylae.