

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2012
HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. all dates are B.C.

1. Which of the following tyrants is correctly paired with his city-state?
a. Theagenes/Megara b. Periander/Argos c. Thrasybulus/Corinth d. Pheidon/Miletus
2. Which of these was a Spartan colony?
a. Himera b. Rhegium c. Tarentum d. Massilia
3. Which Greek city first adopted the Lydian invention of coins?
a. Delphi b. Eretria c. Athens d. Aegina
4. The semi-independent non-Spartan citizens living in Laconia that conducted commerce there were called:
a. helots b. clarotai c. perioeci d. harmostes
5. Which Spartan leader and poet re-conquered Messenia after their revolt?
a. Tyrtaeus b. Lycurgus c. Chilon d. Pheidon
6. Which of these was an annual custom for ephors upon entry to office?
a. levy taxes b. declare war on helots c. form the krypteia d. drill the army
7. What was the Spartan council of elders called?
a. homoioi b. apella c. gerousia d. kosmoi
8. Which city persuaded the Amphictyonic Council to declare a sacred war against Phocis in 355?
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Delphi d. Thebes
9. Harmodius and Aristogeiton murdered which tyrant?
a. Peisistratos b. Hippias c. Hipparchus d. Pheidon
10. Which archon, according to Plutarch, brought a curse on his whole clan by killing men who held a thread tied to Athena's statue (in supplication)?
a. Cylon b. Solon c. Draco d. Megacles
11. How did the tyranny of Hippias end?
a. Hippias was killed on the Acropolis
b. Hippias surrendered to Spartans & retired from the country
c. Hippias' children were murdered and he escaped
d. Hippias was not reinstated to office by order of the oracle
12. Who is considered the founder of Athenian democracy?
a. Draco b. Solon c. Cleisthenes d. Isagoras
13. The Council of 500's meeting place was the:
a. Bouleuterion b. Pnyx c. Acropolis d. Tholos
14. What was ostracism?
a. death b. exile for 10 years
c. imprisonment for 10 years d. permanent exile and confiscation of all property

31. The major conflict between Athens and Sparta concluded at the end of the 5th century was:
 a. Peloponnesian War b. Phocian War c. Sacred War d. Third Messenian War
32. The Peace of Callias was made between which two states?
 a. Athens & Sparta b. Athens & Aegina c. Sparta & Corinth d. Athens & Persia
33. What event signaled the change of the Delian League into an Athenian Empire?
 a. removal of the treasury to Athens b. war with Sparta
 c. murder of Xerxes d. Peace of Nicias
34. The third class of the Solonian census (middle/hoplite class) was called:
 a. thetes b. zeugitae c. hippeis d. pediacois
35. What procedure eventually superseded ostracism in Athens?
 a. euthynae b. graphe paranomon c. liturgy d. diadochi
36. The Archidamian War is another name for the:
 a. 10 years of the Peloponnesian War b. whole Peloponnesian War
 c. Corinthian War d. first 10 years of the Peloponnesian War
37. At least a third of the Athenian people died from which catastrophic event of 430?
 a. plague b. earthquake c. naval disaster d. Spartan attack
38. What famous Athenian was executed in 399 for corrupting the youth and introducing new gods?
 a. Miltiades b. Alcibiades c. Socrates d. Pericles
39. Which Persian hired 13,000 Greek mercenaries in attempt to wrest power from his brother?
 a. Cyrus b. Artaxerxes c. Darius d. Mardonius
40. Which Athenian spearheaded the rebuilding of the Long Walls at Athens?
 a. Alcibiades b. Pericles c. Conon d. Demosthenes
41. Which sea-faring neighbor of Athens rose to dominance in the 6th century, before falling into relative obscurity?
 a. Aegina b. Salamis c. Chalcis d. Nauplia
42. What famous landmark was reputedly destroyed the night Alexander was born?
 a. Temple of Artemis at Ephesus b. Colossus of Rhodes c. Pharos of Alexandria d. Parthenon
43. Solon is known for all of the following EXCEPT :
 a. economic reform b. his poetry c. moral reform d. harsh punishment
44. Which of these was NOT one of the Athenian generals sent to Sicily in 415?
 a. Alcibiades b. Nicias c. Lamachus d. Demosthenes
45. What type of unit were the “Companions”?
 a. phalanx b. hoplites c. cavalry d. archers
46. In which battle did Cleitus the Black save Alexander’s life?
 a. Tyre b. Granicus c. Issus d. Gaugamela

47. Who was Alexander's opponent in the conquest of Persia?
a. Cyrus b. Xerxes c. Darius II d. Darius III
48. What was the most serious problem with the conquest of Tyre?
a. breaching the walls via a causeway
b. maintaining a blockade
c. acquiring wood for battering rams
d. shortage of food & fresh water supplies
49. What king did Alexander defeat at the battle of Hydaspes?
a. Darius b. Porus c. Taxiles d. Meroes
50. When and where did Alexander die?
a. 356/Pella b. 330/Thebes c. 323/Babylon d. 317/Alexandria