

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2004
HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Who consulted the Delphic Oracle concerning an impending war?
a. Croesus b. Midas c. Cyrus d. Xerxes
2. Who put an end to enslavement for debt in Athens?
a. Cleisthenes b. Cylon c. Draco d. Solon
3. What event changed the effective statesmanship of Hippias into oppressive tyranny?
a. the battle of Marathon b. the institution of the City Dionysia
c. the assassination of Hipparchus d. the earthquake of 600
4. Which of the following does **NOT** belong to the same conflict?
a. Aegospotami b. Salamis c. Plataea d. Thermopylae
5. Who used the tribute money from the Delian League to beautify Athens?
a. Cimon b. Ephialtes c. Pericles d. Thucydides
6. Which class of Spartan society was free but had no political rights?
a. Spartiates b. Perioikoi c. Helots d. Metics
7. Who negotiated a peace with Persia in 449?
a. Pericles b. Pausanias c. Cimon d. Callias
8. Who was ostracized in 461 after an abortive attempt to help the Spartans put down a helot revolt?
a. Ephialtes b. Cimon c. Megacles d. Aristides
9. Ecclesia : Athens :: _____ : Sparta
a. Gerousia b. Boule c. Apella d. Heliaea
10. The Thirty Years' Peace terminated a war lasting fifteen years between
a. Persia and Athens. b. Sparta and Persia. c. Miletus and Persia.
d. Athens and Sparta.
11. The early military commander of Athens was called a(n)
a. ephor. b. polemarch. c. basileus. d. georgos.
12. The term for resident aliens at Athens:
a. thetes b. metics c. hektemoroi d. zeugitae

13. While Socrates presided as head of the Ecclesia, he
 - a. declared war on Sparta.
 - b. stopped the building of the Erechtheum.
 - c. opposed the illegal impeachment of six generals.
 - d. drank the hemlock.
14. Where did Thrasybulus defeat Critias and the Thirty in 403?
 - a. Cynossema b. Piraeus c. Sounion d. Decelea
15. In his youth Philip II was sent as a hostage to
 - a. Thebes. b. Athens. c. Pella. d. Sparta.
16. What was the most important part of Alexander's army?
 - a. peltasts b. siege engines c. phalanx d. cavalry
17. All of the following were put to death by Alexander on suspicion of conspiracy **EXCEPT**
 - a. Callisthenes. b. Hephaestion. c. Parmenio. d. Philotas.
18. Demosthenes retired into exile because of
 - a. the Harpalus affair. b. the defeat at Chaeronea. c. the enmity of Alexander. d. the machinations of Sparta.
19. Which Athenian told a famous man to "call no man 'happy' until he is dead"?
 - a. Pericles b. Cleisthenes c. Pisistratus d. Solon
20. Which future tyrant was hidden in a jar as a baby by his mother to save him from assassination?
 - a. Psammetichus b. Cypselus c. Theagenes d. Periander
21. What position did Miltiades hold at the battle of Marathon?
 - a. strategos b. archon c. choregos d. harmost
22. Who "danced away his marriage" to Agariste?
 - a. Theagenes b. Megacles c. Hippocleides d. Thrasybulus
23. Which of the following battles freed the Asian Greeks from the rule of Persia?
 - a. Mycale b. Tegea c. Plataea d. Artemisium
24. The three generals appointed to lead the Sicilian Expedition in 415:
 - a. Lamachus, Nicias, Demosthenes b. Demosthenes, Alcibiades, Nicias
 - c. Alcibiades, Lamachus, Nicias d. Nicias, Demosthenes, Alcibiades

25. All of the following were candidates for ostracism in 417 **EXCEPT**
a. Hyperbolus. b. Demosthenes. c. Nicias. d. Alcibiades.
26. Who was nicknamed "Cothurnus" by Critias because, like a loose boot which fit either foot, he supported both the establishment and the overthrow of the oligarchic Four Hundred?
a. Antiphon b. Thrasybulus c. Theramenes d. Andocides
27. Which king stood nearly seven feet tall and, although defeated, was still admired by Alexander?
a. Darius III b. Bessus c. Phocion d. Porus
28. The able financial minister who pursued a policy of peace yet was instrumental in preventing Philip II from passing through Thermopylae:
a. Callistratus b. Isocrates c. Callias d. Eubulus
29. Alcibiades belonged to the clan of
a. Socrates. b. Cimon. c. Callias. d. Pericles.
30. Which Spartan general assisted Critias to set up the Thirty Tyrants?
a. Agesilaus b. Lysander c. Pausanias d. Aristodemus
31. Which act changed the war in Asia from an act of Greek vengeance into a private campaign fought by Alexander for his own interest?
a. He released from service all the allied troops at Persepolis.
b. He pursued Bessus for killing Darius III.
c. He married Roxane whom he loved at first sight.
d. He solved the problem of the Gordian Knot.
32. The Peace of Philocrates was concluded between
a. Athens and Persia. b. Macedonia and Persia. c. Philip II and Athens.
d. Sparta and Philip II.
33. Corinth : _____ :: Megara : _____
a. Syracuse / Byzantium b. Naples / Tarentum c. Brundisium / Cyrene
d. Pydna / Cyme
34. What Spartan king refused to assist Aristagoras in his revolt against Persia?
a. Lysander b. Agesilaus c. Cleomenes d. Cleombrotus
35. Which of the following was **NOT** present at the battle of Marathon?
a. Themistocles b. Aeschylus c. Aristides d. Cleisthenes

36. All of the following statements about ostracism are true **EXCEPT**
- at least 6000 votes had to be cast.
 - the "winner" had to leave within 10 days of the vote.
 - the condemned man was allowed to retain his property.
 - the citizenship of the person ostracized was revoked.
37. To which time period does the term "Pentekontaetia" refer?
- 509-459. b. 479-429. c. 421-371. d. 378-323.
38. All of the following statements about Pericles are true **EXCEPT**
- he restricted Athenian citizenship in 451.
 - he came into prominence as a prosecutor of Cimon in 463.
 - he held the position of strategos without interruption from 443 until his death.
 - he introduced payment for jury service.
39. The battle at Mantinea in 418 was a great victory for
- Athens. b. Argos. c. Thebes. d. Sparta.
40. The _____ League had both an offensive and defensive alliance with Philip II.
- Delian b. Corinthian c. Boeotian d. Chalcidean
41. Which of the following statements about Cleon is **NOT** true?
- He influenced the decision to execute all the men of Mytilene for revolting.
 - He was the son of a tanner.
 - He supported aristocratic policies.
 - He charged the generals at Sphacteria with incompetence.
42. The battle of Cnidus in 394 was won by _____ with a _____ fleet over _____.
- Lysander / Athenian / Persia b. Lysander / Spartan / Athens
 - Conon / Persian / Sparta d. Conon / Athenian / Persia
43. Gryllus, the son of the historian Xenophon, was said to have been the soldier who killed _____ at _____.
- Epaminondas / Mantinea b. Pelopidas / Cynoscephalae
 - Onomarchus / Pegasae d. Phocion / Piraeus
44. Who was called the Aristides of the Second Confederacy?
- Eubulus b. Demosthenes c. Timotheus d. Callistratus
45. Who refused to pursue the Persians on land after Salamis because an eclipse of the sun was a bad omen?
- Peisander b. Themistocles c. Cleombrotus d. Pausanias

46. The Second Sacred War occurred when
 - a. the Phocians seized control of Delphi.
 - b. Philip II invaded Greece.
 - c. Epaminondas commandeered Delphi's treasury to finance his war against Sparta.
 - d. the Spartans took the bones of Orestes from Tegea.

47. Democracy was restored to Athens in 410 after the battle of
 - a. Cyzicus. b. Cnidus. c. Notium. d. Megara.

48. In what battle did Cleitus the Black save Alexander's life?
 - a. Gaugamela b. Chaeronea c. Granicus d. Issus

49. What event coincided with the birth of Alexander the Great?
 - a. His father's race horse won at the Olympic Games.
 - b. A comet was seen over Mt. Athos.
 - c. Parmenio won a victory over the Athenians.
 - d. A voice predicting future victories issued forth from the statue of Olympian Zeus.

50. Which Athenian general, who died during the attack on Chios in 357, was said "never to have spared himself and always to have spared his men"?
 - a. Timotheus b. Iphicrates c. Chares d. Chabrias