

1982 STATE LATIN FORUM
HELLENIC HISTORY

1. Polydoros was king of -
a. Krete b. Katana in Sicily c. Sparta d. Delphi e. Korinth
2. In 669 B.C. Polidoros lost a major battle against -
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Argos d. the Ionian colonies e. Krete
3. The hektemoroi of VI century Athens were - a. members of the military
b. small farmers c. a cast of priests d. members of the aristocracy
e. slaves
4. Pausanias in 403 B.C. - a. restored Eleusis to Athens b. was king of
Sparta c. took Ephesus d. expanded the power of Thebes e. was a member of
the Synedrion of Korinth
5. Olympia was - a. a wife of Philip II b. a princess of Sparta c. the wife
of Solon of Athens d. Wife of Socrates e. a princess of Lesbos
6. Cyrus, son of Darius, campaigned with the support of Greek troops in -
a. Syria b. Mesopotamia c. Thrace d. Asia Minor e. Magna Graecia
7. Lysander in 405 B.C. became - a. tyrant of Ephesus b. admiral of the
Spartan fleet c. the conqueror of Lesbos d. a slave of the Persian Cyrus
e. a slave of Athens
8. Alcibiades - a. was ostracized from Athens b. was an enemy of
Socrates c. a friend of Agis d. supporter of a peace treaty with Sparta
e. non of above.
9. The Battle of Arginusae in 406 B.C. - a. a land battle in Boetia
b. Spartan fleet was victorious c. the Persian fleet sank d. the Athenian
fleet won e. Mytilene was destroyed
10. The battle of Mantinea in 418 B.C. was - a. a conflict between Sparta and
Athens b. gave the Athenians the supremacy over the Greek cities c. Gave
Sparta a dominant role in Greek life d. forced Argos to an alliance with Athens
e. ended the wars between Sparta and Athens.
11. Xenophon wrote - a. the Metabasis b. Anabasis c. Katabasis d. A & B
e. B & C
12. Athens surrendered to Sparta in - a. 336 B.C. b. 346 B.C. c. 407 B.C.
d. 404 B.C. e. 410 B.C.
13. In the VII century Athens was ruled by - a. an archon b. a king
c. a polemark d. all three e. the people
14. The Archon in Athens was - a. equivalent to a king b. supreme judge
c. commander of the fleet d. commander of the army e. head of the aristocracy
15. The king of Samos who broke the treaty and joined the Persian forces -
a. Aristedes b. Polyphenos c. Phocion d. Aristippos e. Polycrates
16. The Peloponnesian wars - a. established the supremacy of Athens b. destroyed
the naval supremacy of Athens c. were fought between 460 B.C. and 404 B.C.
d. (a & b) e. (b & c)

17. The Areopagos was - a. a prestigious council of judges b. a congress of the people c. a council of Equites d. a military Athenian congress e. an alliance of Attican states.
18. Cinon the Athenian - a. favored peace with the Medes b. favored peace with Sparta c. lead an army against the Helots d. was befriended by Artistides e. (B & D)
19. The battle of Aegina in 458 B.C. gave Athens a defense position against - a. Thebes b. the Persians c. the Ionians d. the Peloponnesians e. the Macedonians
20. At the time of the battle of Aegina Athens - a. engaged in a plan to conquer Egypt b. expanded her commercial interests to Egypt c. remained an ally of Korynth d. remained neutral in the peloponnesian internal wars e. none of above.
21. The battle of Platea took place in - a. 270 B.C b. 380 B.C c. 659 B.C. d. 479 B.C. e. 590 B.C.
22. At Platea the great saviour of Greece was - a. the Athenian general b. the Theban chief c. The entire Greek army d. the Spartan Pausanias e. non of above
23. The Persian invasion - a. pitted the city states against each other b. proved the power of the Asian despot over Greece c. brought about the triumph of Ellas aginst Asian invasion d. promoted trading with the Persians e. none of the above
24. The Royal Road - a. was built by the Persians b. connected Persia with Egypt c. tied Susa in Persia with Sardis in Asia Minor d. Athens and Sparta e. (A & C)
25. Darius was moved to war with Ellas - a. by a desire to enlarge his kingdom b. by a favorable report of the oracle at Delphi c. by the Spartan aegemony d. by the revolt of the Ionian colonies e. none of the above
26. Thrace and Macedonia - a. were allies of Darius b. were the first to be conquered by Persions c. fought against the Persians d. warned Athens of the invasion e. abl of above
27. He secured the right of any man to be free within his state - a. Aristoles b. Plutark c. Solon d. Hesiod e. Leonidas
28. The magistrate who gave his name to the year - a. king b. archon c. polemark d. strateges e. hippark
29. The Helots were - a. military caste of Sparta b. the farmers of Korynth c. the serfs of Sparta d. the legal elite of Sparta e. the middle class.
30. The Hepletes were - a. a low caste of citizens b. one of the major tribes of Athens c. the magistrates of Korynth d. the aristocracy e. certain tyrants.
31. The son of Xanthippus who raised Athens to great power was - a. Themistocles b. Cimon c. Socrates d. Pericles e. Erechtaus

32. The treaty of Miletos of 412 B.C. against Athens was signed by -
 a. Argos and Sparta b. Miletos and Sparta c. Persia and Sparta
 d. Persia and the Greek colonies e. Syracuse and Tarentum
33. Pisistrates, son of Hippocrates, was tyrant of - a. Athens b. Sparta
 c. Sardes d. Thebes e. Krete
34. The feast of the Syneikia commemorated - a. peace between Sparta and Athens
 b. Athens and Persia c. Victory at Marathon d. the unification of Attica
 e. the conquest of Argos
35. The Theban general, victorious at the battle of Leuctra, was a. Epaminondas
 b. Chobrias c. Cleombrotus d. Agesilaus e. Lysias
36. Protagoras of Abdera, Anaxagoras of Klazomenai were - a. military leaders
 b. architects at the time of Perikles c. poets of the golden age d. philoso-
 phers of the golden age e. archons of Athens
37. Dionysos was Tyrant of - a. Sparta b. Syracuse c. Persia d. Lemnos
 e. Korynth
38. Hoplites were - a. mail-foot lancers b. mercenaries c. cavalry men
 d. seaman e. infantry
39. Tarantum or Taras in S. Italy was - a. a colony of Athens b. of Korynth
 c. of Sparta d. of Thebes e. none of above
40. The creator of the Macedonian nation was - a. Alexander b. Archelaos
 c. Perdiceas d. Philip II e. Argaeos
41. The Athenians defeated the Persian king at - a. Salamis b. Marathon
 c. Thermopilae d. Sardia e. Platea
42. Alexander fought the Indian king - a. Poros b. Clitos c. Phormio
 d. Clitus e. Bessus
43. The name of the council of Senior advisors at Sparta was - a. Ekklesia
 b. Baule c. Apella d. Gerousia e. Periosci
44. The peace of Callias was settled by the Athenian - a. Themistocles
 b. Perikles c. Ceones d. Callistrates e. Timotheos
45. Jason was in 470 B.C. - a. strategos from Sparta b. chief of the
 Lacedaemian army c. a chief of Boetia d. despot of Pherae in Thessalia
 e. Tyrant of Messana
46. The council of the Areopagos in August 480 B.C. - a. ordered the Spartans
 to leave Athens b. made a treaty with Xerses c. raised funds for a new fleet
 d. ordered the Athenians to evacuate the city e. ordered the troops to march
 against Salamis

47. In Delos was the treasury of - a. Sparta b. Athens c. Thebes
d. the Athenian confederacy e. the pelopponesian confederacy
48. Thargelia was - a. a city in Boetia b. Athenian feast of Apollo
c. a place of the sanctuary of Bacchus d. the inner chamber of the Parthenon
e. the temple of Artemis
49. The historian who is a major source of information on the Peloponnesian wars was - a. Die Cassius b. Heredetes c. Thucidides d. Platinus
e. Xenophon
50. The enemy of Macedonia during the early fourth century was the country of
a. Krete b. Salamis c. Sparta d. Athens e. Illyricum