

1984 STATE LATIN FORUM

GREEK HISTORY TEST

1. The tyrant of Corinth whose name came from the stone jar in which he was hidden from the Bacchiads was  
(A) Cypselus (B) Periander (C) Pisistratus (D) Pheidon  
(E) Thrasybulus
2. The tyrant of Mytilene who banished Sappho and Alcaeus was  
(A) Myrsilus (B) Cypselus (C) Periander (D) Pisistratus (E) Pittacus
3. The legendary lawgiver of Sparta was  
(A) Theseus (B) Lycurgus (C) Pelops (D) Romulus (E) Pericles
4. The Athenian lawgiver who ended slavery for debt and who may have introduced a council of 400 was  
(A) Socrates (B) Sophocles (C) Draco (D) Solon (E) Cylon
5. The Athenian tyrant who was able to leave his position to his sons Hippias and Hipparchus was  
(A) Theseus (B) Cylon (C) Pisistratus (D) Draco (E) Pittacus
6. Cleisthenes introduced the council of \_\_\_\_\_ at Athens.  
(A) 10 (B) 500 (C) 400 (D) 100 (E) none of these
7. The first Olympic Games were held in \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 582 B.C. (B) 776 B.C. (C) 753 B.C. (D) 800 B.C. (E) 400 B.C.
8. At Sparta the council of elders was called the \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Areopagus (B) Boule (C) Ephorate (D) Apella (E) Gerousia
9. Harmodius and Aristogiton murdered Hipparchus in \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.  
(A) 510 (B) 590 (C) 480 (D) 514 (E) 753
10. A hoplite was \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) a magistrate at Sparta (B) the light-armed infantryman (C) a priest (D) a boat (E) a heavily armed infantryman
11. The famous battle in which the three hundred Spartans under King Leonidas tried to hold off the much larger Persian army was \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Marathon (B) Plataea (C) Thermopylae (D) Salamis (E) none of these
12. The sea battle in which Themistocles sent secret messages to the Persians so that they would enter the narrow channel was \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Marathon (B) Artemisium (C) Aegospotami (D) Salamis (E) none of these
13. All of the following battles were fought in 480 B.C. except \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Salamis (B) Thermopylae (C) Himera (D) Artemisium (E) all were fought in 480.

14. The Battle of Cyme took place in  
(A) 474 B.C. (B) 322 B.C. (C) 480 B.C. (D) 479 B.C. (E) 510 B.C.
15. Themistocles persuaded the Athenians to use the money from the new silver strike at Laurion to  
(A) pay jurors (B) build ships (C) buy off Persia (D) build the Parthenon (E) hire mercenaries
16. The port of Athens was called  
(A) Diolkos (B) Portumnos (C) Piraeus (D) Acropolis (E) Salamis
17. The "tyrant of the Chersonese" who became an Athenian hero at Marathon was  
(A) Pausanias (B) Miltiades (C) Pericles (D) Themistocles (E) none
18. The Athenian politician known as "The Just" was  
(A) Pericles (B) Xanthippus (C) Critias (D) Aristides (E) Xenophon
19. The Confederacy formed by Athens to protect the Ionian cities from Persian conquest and to devastate the country of the Great King was  
(A) the Peloponnesian League (B) the Boeotian League (C) the Chalcidean League (D) the Arcadian League (E) the Delian League
20. The revolt of the helots after an earthquake at Sparta in 464 B.C. is known as  
(A) the Three Day War (B) the Second Messenian War (C) the Corinthian War (D) the Third Messenian War (E) none of these
21. Pericles  
(A) died of plague (B) died in battle (C) was condemned to death for embezzling funds (D) was assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton (E) none of these is true about Pericles
22. The island on which Spartan soldiers were captured by Demosthenes and Cleon was  
(A) Salamis (B) Sphacteria (C) Nisaea (D) Crete (E) Sicily
23. The two generals killed in the Battle of Amphipolis were  
(A) Demosthenes and Nicias (B) Demosthenes and Thucydides (C) Gylippus and Alcibiades (D) Cleon and Brasidas (E) none of these
24. The original three generals chosen to head the Sicilian Expedition were  
(A) Alcibiades, Nicias, and Cleon (B) Alcibiades, Nicias and Demosthenes (C) Lamachus, Alcibiades, and Nicias (D) Cleon, Brasidas, and Lamachus (E) none of these is correct
25. Alcibiades was charged with  
(A) mutilating the herms (B) treason (C) profaning the Eleusinian mysteries (D) bribery (E) both A and C
26. The Battle of Aegospotamai took place in  
(A) 405 B.C. (B) 406 B.C. (C) 410 B.C. (D) 412 B.C. (E) 421 B.C.

27. The first oligarchy established by Athens in order to persuade Tissaphernes to enter into an alliance with the city was  
 (A) the 30 (B) the 5,000 (C) the 3,000 (D) the 10 (E) the 400
28. The political figure in the oligarchy of the Thirty who was the most prominent extreme oligarch was  
 (A) Theramenes (B) Critias (C) Lysander (D) Thrasybulus  
 (E) Polemarchus
29. The law at Athens requiring prosecution for the offense of proposing in the assembly or council a decree contrary to an existing law was called  
 (A) ostracism (B) rhyton (C) graphe paranomon (D) triobolon (E) none of these
30. The battle in 371 B.C. in which the Thebans defeated the Spartan army decisively and brought an end to the period of Spartan Hegemony in Greece was  
 (A) Mycale (B) Himera (C) Mantinea (D) Leuctra (E) none of these
31. The battle which destroyed the hegemony of Thebes in Greece was  
 (A) Leuctra (B) Mantinea (C) Plataea (D) Megalopolis (E) Cyme
32. The city founded by Epaminondas between 370 and 362 B.C. as the center of the Arcadian League was  
 (A) Megalopolis (B) Amphipolis (C) Messene (D) Thebes (E) none of these
33. The official title of the chief magistrate in Thessaly was  
 (A) archon (B) ephor (C) king (D) tagos (E) demiurge
34. Jason of Pherae was assassinated in  
 (A) 360 B.C. (B) 368 B.C. (C) 370 B.C. (D) 373 B.C. (E) 389 B.C.
35. The great Theban leader who led the invasion of Laconia was  
 (A) Pelopidas (B) Alexander of Pherae (C) Jason of Pherae  
 (D) Alexander of Macedon (E) Epaminondas
36. The Spartan king who fought as a mercenary in his old age to get money for his country was  
 (A) Agesilaus (B) Cleombrotus (C) Leonidas (D) Demaratus (E) none of these
37. The "Sacred Band" of the Theban army was destroyed at the Battle of  
 (A) Chaeronea (B) Syracuse (C) Mantinea (D) Leuctra (E) the "Sacred Band" was part of the Macedonian army.
38. The Macedonian prince who was held hostage at Thebes was  
 (A) Alexander the Great (B) Alexander I (C) Jason V (D) Philip II  
 (E) Philip I
39. The light-armed Greek infantry which were trained as mercenaries by Iphicrates were called  
 (A) psiloi (B) peltasts (C) hoplites (D) pecuniasts (E) none of these

40. Alexander was a name which frequently occurred in the line of the kings of Macedon. Alexander the Great was actually Alexander  
 (A) V (B) XIII (C) III (D) II (E) none of these is correct
41. The Persian king against whom Alexander the Great fought was  
 (A) Darius (B) Xerxes (C) Artaxerxes (D) Cyrus the Great (E) Cyrus the Younger
42. The Battle of Issus was fought in  
 (A) 331 B.C. (B) 326 B.C. (C) 323 B.C. (D) 333 B.C. (E) none of these
43. The foster-brother whom Alexander killed at a banquet was  
 (A) Bessus (B) Parmenio (C) Philotas (D) Alexander (E) none of these
44. Alexander the Great left his empire to  
 (A) his son Alexander (B) Seleucus (C) Ptolemy (D) B and C (E) none of these
45. Alexander the Great died in the year  
 (A) 330 B.C. (B) 323 B.C. (C) 333 B.C. (D) 300 B.C. (E) none of these
46. The Athenian orator whose hatred of Philip II led Athens into a disastrous foreign policy was  
 (A) Aeschines (B) Antiphon (C) Lysias (D) Demosthenes (E) none of these
47. The Hydaspes River is located in  
 (A) Thrace (B) India (C) Egypt (D) Persia (E) none of these
48. The city which Alexander successfully besieged by constructing a mole out to it was  
 (A) Susa (B) Persepolis (C) Tyre (D) Babylon (E) none of these
49. The weak point in Alexander's campaign against Persia was his  
 (A) lack of money (B) lack of a navy (C) the hostility of his soldiers (D) his growing insanity (E) his lack of strategic ability
50. Pausanias died  
 (A) in battle at Plataea (B) in battle at Chaeronea (C) in exile at Thebes (D) when he was starved to death in the sanctuary of Athena of the Brazen House (E) when he was poisoned by his wife