

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1985

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The Sacred War declared by the Delphic Amphictyony against Crisa occurred in  
a. 776 b. 582 c. 600 d. 590 e. 511
2. The Spartan king who bribed the Delphic Oracle in order to depose his colleague Demaratus was  
a. Cleomenes b. Leonidas c. Agesilaus d. Dionysius e. none of these
3. At the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, all of the following were Spartan allies except  
a. Thessaly b. Phocis c. Elis d. Arcadia e. Corinth
4. The Battle of Chaeronea took place in  
a. 338 b. 323 c. 480 d. 331 e. none of these
5. Pelopidas died in battle in,  
a. 371 b. 362 c. 364 d. 323 e. 346
6. The original harbor at Athens was  
a. Piraeus b. Diolkos c. Plataea d. Phaleron e. Salamis
7. The Athenian archon who put the Cylonian conspirators to death and thus brought down a curse on his clan was  
a. Solon b. Draco c. Pisistratus d. Pausanias e. Megacles
8. In 494 the Spartans decisively defeated the Argives by ordering their soldiers to ignore the command to eat dinner. This occurred in a battle at  
a. Aegina b. Plataea c. Sepeia d. Aegospotami e. Lade
9. Epaminondas defeated the Spartan army at Leuctra by  
a. weakening his center b. massing most of his men on the left wing to oppose the best of the enemy c. his creative use of a driving wedge of cavalry d. bribing the Phocians e. using smaller, lighter ships
10. Harmodius and Aristogeiton slew Hipparchus because  
a. he was an Alcmaeonid b. he was a tyrant c. he had raped the wife of a noble d. he had not allowed Harmodius' sister to carry a basket in the Panathenaic procession e. they were insane
11. The Battle of Gaugamela was fought in  
a. 326 b. 328 c. 323 d. 333 e. none of these

12. What did Solon set as a criterion for office in Athens?  
 a. wealth b. birth c. military service d. the priesthood  
 e. loyalty to himself
13. The krypteia was  
 a. a famous inscription which helped decipher Linear B b. the  
 tomb of Alexander in Egypt c. the secret police of Sparta d. the  
 technical term for a prophecy of the Delphic Oracle e. the  
 burial chamber of Olympic victors
14. The eisphora was  
 a. the meeting place of the Ecclesia b. a property tax c. the  
 Jewish community in Athens d. the meeting place of the Apella  
 e. none of these
15. Dionysius I of Syracuse was famous as a general because  
 a. he invented the phalanx b. he trained a new kind of light-  
 armed infantry c. he created the Sacred Band d. he invented the  
 catapult e. he was not famous for his military expertise
16. "Inferiors" at Sparta were  
 a. persons born of helot blood b. the boys below military age  
 c. the women d. the Spartan citizens who could no longer pay  
 their contributions to the common meals e. a clan of deposed  
 Spartan kings
17. All of the following tyrants are correctly matched with their  
 cities except  
 a. Cypselus--Corinth b. Periander--Athens c. Thrasybulus--  
 Miletus d. Cleisthenes--Sicyon e. all are correctly matched
18. Spartan coins  
 a. had the face of one king on each side b. were made of wood  
 c. were colored rocks d. were iron spits e. were coined at the  
 festival of Carnean Apollo
19. The "wooden walls" which protected Athens from the Persians were  
 a. the sanctuary of Athena Polias b. the walls around the  
 Acropolis c. the Athenian soldiers d. the ships of the Athenian  
 fleet e. the shields of Leonidas' men
20. Which of the following was NOT used by Alexander in his attempt  
 to unite Persia and Macedonia?  
 a. inter-marriage b. military service on an equal basis  
 c. transplanting of Persians to Macedonia d. transplanting of  
 Macedonians to Persia e. he used all of these
21. Draco's most important contribution to Athenian government was  
 a. implementing pay for office b. forming the Council of 400  
 c. abolishing slavery for debt d. allowing the thetes to vote  
 e. none of these

22. The Spartan government consisted of
  - a. two kings and the gerousia
  - b. two kings, the ephors, the gerousia, and the apella
  - c. two kings and a hoplite assembly
  - d. one king called an ephor, the gerousia, and the hoplite assembly
  - e. one king and the gerousia
23. The treasury of the Delian League was transferred to Athens in
  - a. 472
  - b. 454
  - c. 465
  - d. 463
  - e. none of these
24. The battle which ended the rule of the Thirty at Athens took place at
  - a. Marathon
  - b. Megara
  - c. Plataea
  - d. the Great Harbor
  - e. none of these
25. The hetairoi of the Macedonian kings Alexander and Philip II were
  - a. their harem
  - b. the royal infantry
  - c. special slaves who were hostages taken from the Macedonians
  - d. their horses especially trained for battle
  - e. none of these
26. The first ostracism occurred in
  - a. 487
  - b. 492
  - c. 476
  - d. 484
  - e. none of these
27. The Athenian commanders were tried after Arginusae because
  - a. they lost the battle
  - b. they became arrogant
  - c. they did not obey orders to return directly home
  - d. they refused to fight
  - e. they failed to rescue the crews of wrecked ships
28. Alexander's army refused to advance any further when they reached
  - a. the Hyphasis River
  - b. the Hydaspes River
  - c. Bactria
  - d. Alexandria Ultima
  - e. the Indus River
29. The first Sicilian Expedition sailed in
  - a. 416
  - b. 415
  - c. 400
  - d. 406
  - e. none of these
30. A man who was ostracized at Athens
  - a. had to leave Athens within ten days
  - b. had to leave Athens for ten years
  - c. could retain his property in Athens
  - d. did not have to leave unless 6000 ostraka were cast
  - e. all of these are true
31. A trittys was
  - a. a territorial division created by Cleisthenes
  - b. a Greek warship with three banks of oars
  - c. one-third of a drachma
  - d. a law against passing laws which violated the constitution
  - e. none of these
32. Pericles was responsible for
  - a. paying judges one or two obols a day
  - b. strict laws for the acquisition of Athenian citizenship
  - c. payment for state offices
  - d. a & c
  - e. a, b, & c

33. The moderate leader among the Thirty who was executed by Critias in 403 was  
 a. Thrasybulus b. Theramenes c. Socrates d. Polemarchus  
 e. Lysias
34. The purpose of the Second Athenian League was the  
 a. common defense against Alexander b. common defense against Philip II  
 c. protection of the Greek states from the oppression of Sparta  
 d. protection of Delphi e. none of these
35. The Persian prince who hired 10,000 Greek mercenaries to seize power in Persia was  
 a. Cyrus b. Xerxes c. Artaxerxes d. Darius III e. Tissaphernes
36. After defecting from Athens, Alcibiades advised the Spartans to fortify  
 a. Decelea b. Pylos c. Amphipolis d. Piraeus e. none of these
37. The revolt of the Asiatic Greeks against Persia in 499 was initiated by  
 a. Miltiades b. Megabates c. Aristagoras d. Artaphernes  
 e. Tissaphernes
38. The political parties at Athens in Solon's day were known as  
 a. Coast and Plain b. Hill and Plain c. Coast, Hill, and Plain  
 d. Hill and Coast e. there were no political parties in Solon's day
39. The policy voiced by Hermocrates at the Congress of Gela in 424 was one which  
 a. favored Athens b. favored Sparta c. advocated that Sicilian cities settle their own affairs  
 d. favored Persia e. advocated war against South Italy
40. All of the following were involved in the deliverance of Thebes from Leontiades and his party except  
 a. Epaminondas b. Pelopidas c. Charon d. Phyllidas e. Hypates
41. A state with a way of life and constitution somewhat similar to Sparta's was  
 a. Macedonia b. Syracuse c. Crete d. Boeotia e. Corinth
42. In Sparta the common meals for men were called  
 a. agoge b. andreia c. phiditia d. b & c e. a, b, & c
43. Except for the house of Pindar, Alexander leveled the entire city of  
 a. Athens b. Thebes c. Mantinea d. Megara e. Corinth
44. The death of Dionysius I of Syracuse was most similar to that of  
 a. Alexander the Great b. Pelopidas c. Pausanias d. Pericles  
 e. Socrates

45. Athens passed a ruinous decree against Megara because she had  
a. attacked the Piraeus b. sided with Philip of Macedon c. re-  
fused to pay tribute d. assisted Corinth in the Battle of  
Sybota e. Medized
46. Dion was overthrown by a pupil of Plato named  
a. Aristotle b. Alexander c. Callippus d. Dionysius II  
e. none of these
47. The Battle of Naxos in 376 was won by the Athenians under the  
leadership of  
a. Timotheos b. Iphicrates c. Conon d. Chabrias e. Thrasybulus
48. Southern Asia Minor became part of the Athenian Empire after  
Cimon's victory over the Persians at  
a. Plataea b. Scyrus c. the Eurymedon d. Miletus e. Thasos
49. The defeat of the Greek fleet at Lade was followed by the de-  
struction of  
a. Miletus b. Megalopolis c. Amphipolis d. Ephesus e. Decelea
50. The Pan-Arcadian League established its capital at  
a. Tigea b. Sparta c. Megalopolis d. Corinth e. Pylos