

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1989 FORUM

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The famous tyrant of Athens who fervently patronized the arts was
  - a. Megacles
  - b. Pericles
  - c. Pisistratus
  - d. Solon
2. The battle in 479 which marked the end of the Persian Wars was fought at
  - a. Megara
  - b. Olynthus
  - c. Plataea
  - d. Thebes
3. The most eloquent opponent of Philip II was
  - a. Aeschines
  - b. Demosthenes
  - c. Eubulus
  - d. Isocrates
4. The battle of Salamis was fought between the
  - a. Athenians and the Persians
  - b. Athenians and the Spartans
  - c. Corinthians and the Persians
  - d. Corinthians and the Spartans
5. Only the house of Pindar was spared when Alexander leveled the city of
  - a. Athens
  - b. Mantinea
  - c. Sparta
  - d. Thebes
6. Cimon won great popularity by
  - a. discovering the bones of Theseus
  - b. instituting the trierarchy
  - c. reorganizing the courts
  - d. transferring the treasury of the Delian Confederacy to Athens
7. After the passing of the Cypselid dynasty, Corinth was governed by
  - a. a democracy
  - b. a king
  - c. a merchant aristocracy
  - d. the old landed nobility
8. After the battle of Embata, Chares accused his fellow generals of treachery. Their names were
  - a. Chabrias and Iphicrates
  - b. Chabrias and Timotheus
  - c. Iphicrates and Timotheus
  - d. Chabrias, Iphicrates, and Timotheus
9. The most important act of Cleisthenes, the tyrant of Sicyon, was
  - a. his acquisition of Salamis
  - b. his alliance with Argos
  - c. his championship of the Delphic oracle
  - d. his defeat of Corinth
10. Philip began the unification of Macedonia by
  - a. aligning himself with the Illyrians
  - b. creating a professional army with a national spirit
  - c. declaring war on the Greeks
  - d. sealing his southern border
11. The Peace of Nicias was signed in
  - a. 479
  - b. 449
  - c. 421
  - d. 403
12. The walls of Athens were rebuilt after the Persian Wars under the guidance of
  - a. Aristides
  - b. Cimon
  - c. Themistocles
  - d. Xanthippus
13. The Persian king whom Alexander defeated was
  - a. Artaxerxes
  - b. Cyrus the Younger
  - c. Darius III
  - d. Ochus

14. The leader of the Athenian resistance against the Persians and the most knowledgeable general at Marathon was
  - a. Callimachus
  - b. Cleombrotus
  - c. Megacles
  - d. Miltiades
15. The tyrant slayers were
  - a. Harmodius and Aristogeiton
  - b. Harmodius and Hipparchus
  - c. Hippias and Aristogeiton
  - d. Hippias and Hipparchus
16. The Athenian term for nobles was
  - a. agroikoi
  - b. demiourgi
  - c. eupatridai
  - d. thiasoi
17. The Aristides of the Second Athenian Confederacy was
  - a. Aeschines
  - b. Callistratus
  - c. Demosthenes
  - d. Timotheus
18. A party favoring moderate oligarchy was formed in 411 by
  - a. Alcibiades
  - b. Antiphon
  - c. Critias
  - d. Theramenes
19. Which foreign city supported the conspiracy of Cylon?
  - a. Megara
  - b. Miletus
  - c. Sicyon
  - d. Sparta
20. Alexander's closest friend, who died at Ecbatana, was
  - a. Cleander
  - b. Craterus
  - c. Harpalus
  - d. Hephaestion
21. The 300 Spartans who died at Thermopylae were under the command of
  - a. Agesilaus
  - b. Cleomenes
  - c. Ephialtes
  - d. Leonidas
22. The hegemony of Greece passed to Macedonia in 338 at the battle of
  - a. Chaeronea
  - b. Mantinea
  - c. Perinthus
  - d. Thebes
23. The development of the Athenian navy is attributed to
  - a. Cimon
  - b. Miltiades
  - c. Pericles
  - d. Themistocles
24. The disaster which hit Athens in 430 was the
  - a. advent of the plague
  - b. defeat at Syracuse
  - c. loss of Amphipolis
  - d. revolt of Mytilene
25. At the Hydaspes River, Alexander defeated the Indian king
  - a. Abreas
  - b. Bessus
  - c. Omphis
  - d. Porus
26. Alcibiades attempted to warn the Athenians before the battle of
  - a. Aegospotami
  - b. Amphipolis
  - c. Arginusae
  - d. Artemisium
27. Dracon is justly famous
  - a. as the founder of Athenian democracy
  - b. as the military mastermind who invented the Greek phalanx
  - c. for codifying and rectifying the existing law
  - d. for driving out the tyrants from Athens
28. The able Athenian minister of finance who was put in charge of the Theoric Fund in 354 was
  - a. Aeschines
  - b. Callistratus
  - c. Eubulus
  - d. Isocrates
29. Incidents involving two Corinthian colonies, Corcyra and Potidaea, led to
  - a. the founding of the Athenian Empire
  - b. the Peloponnesian War
  - c. the Persian Wars
  - d. the victories of Alexander the Great

30. The thesmothetae
- constituted the lowest economic class
  - formed a college of judges
  - had to supply ships for the fleet
  - participated in trade and commerce
31. The historian Thucydides was held responsible by the Athenians for the loss of
- Amphipolis
  - Melos
  - Sphacteria
  - Syracuse
32. One of Alexander's oldest and most trusted generals was arbitrarily assassinated when his son Philotas was accused and convicted of conspiracy. This general's name was
- Callisthenes
  - Clitus
  - Parmenio
  - Pausanias
33. Solon first became known for his actions in the war between Athens and Megara over
- Aegina
  - Eleusis
  - Marathon
  - Salamis
34. The krypteia was instituted at Sparta to
- deal with the danger of the Helots
  - defray military expenses
  - encourage participation in the Olympic games
  - overthrow the kings
35. Aristagoras of Miletus is important for
- betraying Croesus to Cyrus
  - driving Miltiades from the Chersonese
  - inciting a revolt of the Asiatic Greeks against the Persians
  - supporting the Athenians at Marathon
36. The tyrant of Samos under whom the island prospered artistically as well as politically was
- Demaratus
  - Myrsilus
  - Periander
  - Polycrates
37. The expedition against Syracuse was originally entrusted to
- Alcibiades, Cleon, and Nicias
  - Alcibiades, Lamachus, and Nicias
  - Cleon, Demosthenes, and Eurymedon
  - Demosthenes, Lamachus, and Nicias
38. The hektemoroi of Athens were
- agricultural laborers
  - farm-owning peasants
  - public workers
  - wealthy aristocrats
39. The Theban political leader and military genius who died at the battle of Mantinea in 362 was
- Cleombrotus
  - Epaminondas
  - Jason
  - Pelopidas
40. Under Solon's act of amnesty, the Alcmeonidae returned to Athens and became leaders of the
- City party
  - Coast party
  - Hill party
  - Plain party
41. Ostracism became a dead letter in 418-417 when Hyperbolus received the most votes due to the political alliance of
- Alcibiades and Demosthenes
  - Alcibiades and Nicias
  - Cleon and Demosthenes
  - Cleon and Nicias
42. The leader of the exiles who defeated the Thirty at the battle of Munychia was
- Lysander
  - Pausanias
  - Theramenes
  - Thrasybulus

43. Olympias is famous because it was
- the home of the gods
  - the name of Alexander's mother
  - one of the "Fetters of Greece"
  - the site of the Olympic games
44. The Athenian general active in western Greece who was responsible for the successful fortification of Pylos was
- Alcibiades
  - Brasidas
  - Demosthenes
  - Nicias
45. The year 487 is important for the following two reasons:
- archons began to be chosen by lot, and ostracism was instituted
  - the Athenian Empire was founded, and the building of the Parthenon began
  - Athens conquered Megara, and Sparta ended its long war with Argos
  - the King's Peace was signed, and Pericles was elected strategos for the first time
46. The two opposing politicians in the debate over Mytilene were
- Alcibiades and Nicias
  - Cleon and Diodotus
  - Cleon and Nicias
  - Diodotus and Hyperbolus
47. In 457 the Boeotian League was restored under Theban hegemony by
- Argos
  - Athens
  - Corinth
  - Sparta
48. Pericles struck a deadly blow at the Lacedaemonians by the passage of the Megarian Decree, which
- authorized Athens to destroy the city
  - evicted all Megarians from the Attic peninsula
  - excluded Megarians from the markets and ports of the Athenian Empire
  - forced Megara to join the Athenian Empire
49. By the Peace of Philocrates,
- Athens and Macedonia were to retain the territories they possessed at the time of the treaty
  - Athens established her second empire
  - Megalopolis was leveled and its federation destroyed
  - Persia was restricted to the eastern end of the Aegean Sea
50. The synoika
- brought political unity to Attica by merging separate political organizations into one community
  - combined individual Aegean states into the Athenian Empire
  - forced all the country people to move to Athens for protection during the Peloponnesian War
  - released the lower classes from the land and allowed them to migrate to Athens