

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1991 FORUM
HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All Dates are B.C.

- 1 In what year did Philip become the leader of Macedonia?
a 346 b 359 c 361 d 384
- 2 Athens was the capital city of
a Peloponnesus b Thessaly c Attica d Boeotia
- 3 Xenophon's Ten Thousand had been recruited to fight in Asia by
a Thrasybulus b Clearchus c Conon d Menon
- 4 The power of the Phocians reached its greatest height in the fourth century under
a Lycophron b Chares c Onomarchus d Jason
- 5 Cleon died during the attack on
a Amphipolis b Sphacteria c Mytilene d Thebes
- 6 What happened to Pericles' youngest son?
a He died of plague.
b He was killed in the Sicilian expedition.
c He was executed after the Battle of Arginusae.
d He was killed during the sack of Melos.
- 7 Discontent among the Macedonians caused a fatal rift in Samarkand between Alexander and
a Parmenio b Callisthenes c Cleitus d Ptolemy
- 8 An "oecist" was
a an official in the Spartan government.
b a member of the Athenian landed gentry.
c the military leader of Thebes.
d a leader of a Greek colony.
- 9 Which tyrant championed the Delphic oracle in the Sacred War of the early sixth century?
a Psammetichus b Theagenes c Cleisthenes d Thrasybulus
- 10 The revolt of the Asiatic Greeks against Persia was instigated by the ruler of Miletus:
a Polycrates b Aristagoras c Pheidippides d Anaximenes
- 11 The Delian Confederacy began its metamorphosis into an empire with the reduction of three island cities. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
a Thasos b Chios c Naxos d Carystus
- 12 The payment of state offices was the leading feature in the reforms of
a Cleisthenes b Aristides c Solon d Pericles
- 13 The moderate revolutionists were led in 411/410 by
a Alcibiades b Antiphon c Theramenes d Thrasybulus
- 14 The Peace of Philocrates was formally broken and open war was declared in Athens when Philip marched on
a Byzantium b Phocis c Perinthus d Thrace

- 15 The weak point in Alexander's plans to attack Persia was
a the size of his army. b the lack of a capable fleet.
c the skill of his generals. d the ability of his cavalry.
- 16 "Mothones" were
a illegal aliens living in Athens.
b offspring of unions between Spartans and Helots.
c members of the elite Thessalian cavalry.
d the Macedonian nobles related to the royal house.
- 17 In 632 an attempt to overthrow the government was led by
a Draco b Megacles c Lycurgus d Cylon
- 18 What leader made Piraeus the main harbor of Athens?
a Themistocles b Cimon c Pisistratus d Pericles
- 19 The conduct of war with Persia was entrusted by the Delian Confederacy to
a Cimon b Aristides c Themistocles d Pericles
- 20 One of the incidents which led to the Peloponnesian War involved
a Segesta b Carystus c Mantinea d Epidamnus
- 21 The leading politician of the Second Athenian Confederacy:
a Aeschines b Andocides c Callistratus d Callias
- 22 What city in the Chalcidice fell to Philip in 348?
a Potidaea b Amphipolis c Stagira d Olynthus
- 23 Which of the following battles did Alexander fight first?
a Issus b Multan c Hydaspes d Granicus
- 24 Syracuse was founded by settlers from
a Corinth b Megara c Euboea d Sparta
- 25 What city helped Cleisthenes to overthrow Hippias?
a Sparta b Thebes c Argos d Corinth
- 26 In 416 the Athenians exhibited extreme cruelty in their treatment of the population of
a Mytilene b Syracuse c Megara d Melos
- 27 The hegemony of Greece passed to Macedonia at the battle of
a Leuctra b Megalopolis c Thebes d Chaeronea
- 28 An Athenian child was regarded as illegitimate if he was not admitted into one of the
a orgeones b tribes c phratries d clans
- 29 Callimachus and Miltiades are both associated with the battle of
a Thermopylae b Plataea c Salamis d Marathon
- 30 The imperial policies of Pericles were opposed by
a Thucydides b Cleon c Cimon d Ephialtes

- 31 After his defeat at Notium by Lysander in 406, Alcibiades retired to the Hellespont. Who succeeded him as commander of the Athenian navy?
a Thrasybulus b Conon c Timotheus d Chabrias
- 32 In 334 Alexander successfully laid siege to the city of Mausolus, otherwise known as
a Halicarnassus b Miletus c Tyre d Gaza
- 33 The Cypselid family of tyrants ruled
a Athens b Megara c Mytilene d Corinth
- 34 The "hektemoroi" were
a members of the noble class in Athens.
b the serfs in Sparta.
c dependent farmers in Attica.
d the heavily armed infantry of the Greek armies.
- 35 Who assassinated Philip II?
a Pausanias b Antipater c Parmenio d Attalus
- 36 Which lawgiver had his laws inscribed on wooden tables and made every citizen swear to uphold these laws for ten years?
a Draco b Solon c Cleisthenes d Pericles
- 37 "Medizing" meant siding with
a Athens b Macedonia c Sparta d Persia
- 38 Cimon was discredited and ostracized because of
a his association with Aristides.
b the great loss of Athenian life at the Eurymedon.
c the Messanian expedition.
d his opposition to the transfer of the Delian treasury to Athens.
- 39 In 439 Pericles mourned the fall of so many young men with the words: "The spring has been taken out of the year." Where had these men died?
a Amphipolis b Megara c Samos d Naxos
- 40 Darius III escaped from Alexander only to die at the hands of
a Menidas b Porus c Memnon d Bessus
- 41 The organization of Attica into tribe, trittys, and deme was the work of
a Draco b Solon c Pisistratus d Cleisthenes
- 42 The Spartan general who led the combined Greek forces at Plataea:
a Lysander b Pausanias c Cleombrotus d Archidamus
- 43 The trials of Phidias, Anaxagoras, and Aspasia were all indirect attacks on
a Cimon b Pericles c Cleon d Alcibiades
- The Peace of Nicias was brought about by the battle of
a Amphipolis b Sphacteria c Mytilene d Delium

- 45 Alexander's troops finally refused to go any further when they reached the river
a Hesidrus b Hydraotis c Hyphasis d Hysaspes
- 46 In 370 the towns of Arcadia agreed to form a federal state and built a new capital which they called
a Megalopolis b Orchomenus c Mantinea d Messene
- 47 Under what leader was Athens set on the road to empire by conquering Megara and settling both shores of the Hellespont?
a Solon b Cleisthenes c Pisiistratus d Themistocles
- 48 The Greek who showed Xerxes the path which enabled him to outflank the defenders of Thermopylae:
a Demaratus b Onomarchus c Ephialtes d Adeimantus
- 49 The mutilation of the Herms resulted in the recall of which general from the Sicilian expedition?
a Nicias b Lamachus c Alcibiades d Demosthenes
- 50 Which of the following was an important general principle in Alexander's plans for ruling Asia?
a the suppression of national institutions
b an Asian and Greek aristocracy as the ruling class
c the dominance of Europeans over Asians
d the retention of Greek customs and dress