FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2000

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are BCE

- According to Herodotus, which Greek sage visited Croesus, the king of Lydia, and warned him that none could count himself truly fortunate until he had died?
 a. Pittacus
 b. Thales
 c. Solon
 d. Periander
- Excluding the two kings, what was the minimum age of the members of the gerousia?a. 35b. 40c. 50d. 60
- 3. Name the ruler of Mytilene who successfully expelled the tyrant Melanchrus, was overthrown by another tyrant and ultimately joined forces with this second tyrant and banished his former ally, the poet Alcaeus:
 - a. Pittacus b. Pisistratus c. Myrsilus d. Pheidon
- 4. The Spartan lawgiver who outlined the basics of the constitution in 885 B.C. was a. Chilon. b. Lycurgus. c. Aristodemus. d. Theopompus.
- 5. The Pythian festival was held in what city?
 a. Nemea b. Delphi c. Olympia d. Corinth
- 6. Where did the Thebans defeat Alexander of Pherae in 364?
 a. Sepeia b. Sigeum c.Thermopylae d. Cynocephelae
- 7. With which Peloponesian city did Sparta go to war believing the Delphic oracle when it said: "I will give you _____ to dance in with stamping feet /and her fair plain to measure out with the line." a. Tegea b. Argos c. Mantinea d. Sicyon
- 8. The royal guard of the Macedonian infantry was called a. Agema. b. Lochoi. c. Zeugitae. d. Sphendonetai.
- 9. The name Areopagus was derived from the name of the a. district in Greece. b. god of war. c. first archon. d. well-known philosopher.
- 10. The Athenian occupation of Pylos and Cythera induced the Spartans to make peace during the Peloponnesian War. What two defeats made the Athenians sign a one-year armistice in 423?

 a. Delium and Amphipolis
 b. Siphae and Chaeronea
 c. Megara and Amphipolis
 d. Chaeronea and Delium
- 11. At what river in India did Alexander's troops finally refuse to proceed any further?
 a. Indus b. Oxus c. Ganges d. Hyphasis
- 12. Who was the first person to be "ostracised" from Athens in 487 B.C.? a. Aristides b. Hipparchus c. Megacles d. Xanthippus
- 13. The Greek city-states lost their independence to Macedonia as the result of what battle?

 a. Aegospotami b. Mantinea c. Marathon d. Chaeronea

- 14. In 430 B.C. Athens was struck by what disaster?

 a. a plague

 b. volcanic eruption

 c. contamination of the water supply

 d. root rot of the olive trees
- 15. The first cities to revolt against the Persians and instigate the Persian Wars were located in a. Aeolis. b. Phrygia. c. Ionia. d. Attica.
- 16. The general who led the Athenian troops at Marathon was a. Callias. b. Callimachus. c. Miltiades. d. Themistocles.
- 17. Who was the Greek traitor who led the Persians over a secret pass at Thermopylae?

 a. Hydarnes b. Cleomenes c. Ephialtes d. Demaratus
- 18. Which group was said to have sided with Persia after the battle of Thermopylae?

 a. Phocians b. Thespians c. Thebans d. Euboeans
- 19. According to Herodotus, the Greeks defeated the Persians in a naval encounter at Mycale on the very samd day that they defeated the Persian army at Plataea. Who commanded the Greek fleet at Mycale?

 a. Leotychidas b. Cleombrotus c. Demaratus d. Aristeides
- 20. The Athenian Ekklesia or Assembly met on a hill called the a. Areopagus. b. Acropolis. c. Phaleron. d. Pnyx.
- 21. In what year did the battle of Plataea occur? a. 490 b. 489 c. 479 d. 471
- 22. Whom did the Greek forces under Gelon of Syracuse defeat at the battle of Himera?
 a. Etruscans b. Carthaginians c. Athenians d. Spartans
- 23. Alexander's best friend who died in Ecbatana was named a. Craterus. b. Clitus. c. Parmenio. d. Hephaestion.
- 24. In what battle was Lysander killed?
 a. Haliartus b. Cnidus c. Delium d. Coronea
- 25. The period of one-tenth of the year during which a member of the Boule acted as president was called a. decarchy. b. prytany. c. ephorate. d. phylae.
- 26. The leader of the Delian League was a. Delos. b. Athens. c. Sparta. d. Eleusis.
- 27. This Athenian led the original force to attack Melos in the summer of 416:
 a. Cleon b. Nicias c. Alcibiades d. Lamachus
- 28. The square stone figures which stood at the entrance to temples and private homes in Athens and whose mutilation on the eve of the Sicilian expeditions launch caused public panic and scandal:

 a. Caryatids b. Dipyla c. Kouroi d. Hermae

- 29. The Athenian commander who died in 414 B.C. attempting to destroy the defensive wall at Syracuse was a. Cleon. b. Nicias. c. Lamachus. d. Demosthenes.
- 30. Which Athenian leader first "cleansed" the island of Delos by exhuming the bodies buried within sight of the temple of Apollo and re-intering them elsewhere upon Delos?

 a. Pisistratus b. Cimon c. Pericles d. Nicias
- 31. The Second Peloponnesian War occurred during the years a. 499-479. b. 431-404. c. 429-416. d. 379-338.
- 32. The Peace of Nicias was completed in the year a. 421. b. 431. c.412. d. 447.
- 33. The co-author of the Peace of Nicias was a. Demosthenes. b. Cleon, c. Pleistoanax. d. Alcibiades.
- 34. A curse was placed on the Alcmaeonids resulting from the death of a. Cylon. b. Cleomenes. c. Solon. d. Cyrus.
- 35. The measure called Seisachtheia established by Solon
 - a. created a new tribal system.
 - b. cancelled debt and freed those enslaved by it.
 - c. divided the citizen body into four classes.
 - d. drew distinctions between murder and manslaughter.
- 36. Who was the mother of Alexander the Great?
 a. Artemisia b. Aspasia c. Roxanne d. Olympias
- 37. The top class in Athens at the time of Solon , the pentacosiomedimni, were so named because
 - a. they produced 500 bushels of corn annually.
 - b. they were fifth generation Greeks.
 - c. they could number no more than 50.
 - d. they were the 500 members of the priesthood.
- 38. According to Herodotus, the core of the Persian army was an elite unit of professional soldiers called the a. Medes Magni. b. Council of Five Hundred.
 - c. The Pride of Xerxes. d. 10,000 Immortals.
- 39. Xerxes' fleet was finally defeated off the coast of what island?
 a. Salamis b. Naxos c. Corcyra d. Cythera
- 40. The hegemony of Greece passed to Thebes as the result of what battle?
 a. Platea b. Leuctra c. Aegospotami d. Coronea
- 41. What Athenian general discovered the bones of Theseus on the island of Scyros, thus fulfilling an oracle of Delphi?

 a. Chilon b. Cimon c. Themistocles d. Alcibiades
- 42. According to Herodotus, how many men did the Athenians lose at the battle of Marathon?
 - a. 192 b. 490 c. 643 d. 1216

- 43. The victorious leader of the Greeks at Plataea who was accused of wearing Persian dress, agreeing to enslave his own city, and making a marriage compact with Xerxes was a. Themistocles. b. Aristides. c. Xanthippus. d. Pausanias.
- 44. The last of the Achaemenian kings who opposed Alexander but was not killed by him was
 - a. Artaxerxes II.
- b. Bessus.
- c. Darius III.
- d. Cyrus the Younger.
- 45. What Carian ruler who died in 353 B.C. was immortalized by the sepulchral tomb named as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world? a. Philomelus b. Mausolus c. Thrasybulus d. Artemisia
- 46. What orator spoke vehemently against Macedonian influence in Athens? a. Aeschines b. Hyperides c. Ctesiphon d. Demosthenes
- 47. Who was the Milesian who tried to bribe King Cleomenes of Sparta to help the Greeks of Asia against the Persians?
 a. Aristagoras b. Histiaeus c. Hegesistratus d. Bias
- 48. The democratic institution of the Council of Five Hundred was established by a. Pisistratus. b. Cleisthenes. c. Draco. d. Solon.
- 49. The six archons who controlled the law courts at Athens were called the a. Strategoi. b. Zeugitae. c. Thesmothetae. d. Leitourgiae.
- 50. The fund established to allow poor people to attend the theater was called the ____ fund.
 a. Paranomon b. Periclean c. Theoric d. Olynthiac