

2007 FJCL State Latin Forum Hellenic History

N.B. All dates are BC

1. At what battle in 490 did the Athenians and Plataeans led by Miltiades and Callimachus stun the Persians under Datis?
a. Plataea b. Mantinea c. Salamis d. Marathon
2. What important Greek *polis* founded Syracuse and Corcyra?
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Miletus d. Chalcis
3. What battle did Alexander III win in 331, giving him control over Persia itself?
a. Gaugamela b. Granicus c. Hydaspes River d. Issus
4. What games were held at Delphi for Apollo?
a. Pythian b. Isthmian c. Olympian d. Nemean
5. What Athenian politician, an Alcmaeonid, was responsible for the institution of the payment of one *obol* per day of jury service?
a. Cimon b. Thucydides c. Megacles d. Pericles
6. Which of the following events is NOT correctly paired with the year in which it occurred?
a. The movement of the treasury of the Delian League from Delos to Athens – 454
b. The battle of Salamis – 480
c. The end of the Peloponnesian War – 405
d. The death of Alexander the Great – 323
7. Which of the following statements about the government of Sparta is true?
a. There was only one king.
b. There was no check on royal power.
c. There was an assembly called the *Apella*.
d. The system known in classical times began in the 9th century BCE
8. What treaty of 421 ended the first period of the Peloponnesian War?
a. Peace of Nicias b. Peace of Callias
c. the King's Peace d. Peace of Philocrates
9. What Spartan king died at Thermopylae?
a. Cleomenes b. Leonidas c. Demaratus d. Agis
10. What culture dominated mainland Greece from c 1450 – 1200 BCE?
a. Dorian b. Minoan c. Ionian d. Mycenaean
11. What Athenian politician got himself into trouble when he led a contingent of soldiers to help Sparta put down a helot revolt?
a. Cimon b. Pericles c. Demosthenes d. Themistocles

12. Pericles the Younger, son of the famous Pericles, had to be legitimized by decree because his mother _____ was not an Athenian citizen.
- a. Elpinice b. Aspasia c. Agariste d. Xanthippe
13. Who overthrew the Bacchiad family and established himself tyrant of Corinth?
- a. Croesus b. Periander c. Pittacus d. Cypselus
14. Whom did the Thebans defeat at the battle of Leuctra in 371?
- a. Persians b. Sparta c. Athens d. Macedonia
15. What was the term for helots who gained some rights by serving Sparta in war?
- a. *Perioeci* b. *Mothones* c. *Harmosts* d. *Neodamodes*
16. What aristocrat was the uncle of Plato and most extreme of the Thirty Tyrants?
- a. Dracontides b. Thrasybulus c. Theramenes d. Critias
17. What Phocian king was the only person to defeat Philip II of Macedon in battle, doing so twice due to his possession of superior numbers?
- a. Onesicritus b. Ctesias c. Callimachus d. Onomarchus
18. What Spartan commander defeated the Athenians in 405 at the battle of Aegospotami, the deciding battle in the Peloponnesian War?
- a. Lysander b. Brasidas c. Archidamnus d. Leotychidas
19. Who changed Athens from the Aeginetan to the Euboic standard for coins, a move that helped to engender greater Athenian commercial success?
- a. Draco b. Cleisthenes c. Solon d. Pericles
20. What court consisting of 6,000 jurymen chosen by lot gained the powers taken away from the Areopagus in the mid-5th century?
- a. Ecclesia b. Heliaia c. Graphe Paranomon d. Atimia
21. Around 590, what Phocian town tried to levy fees on visitors to the Delphic oracle and was subsequently destroyed by the Amphictionic League in the 1st Sacred War?
- a. Sicyon b. Crisa c. Locris d. Itea
22. Whom did the Spartans send in 414 to help Syracuse resist Athens' large Expedition?
- a. Gylippus b. Xanthippus c. Timoleon d. Agesilaus
23. Who embezzled hundreds of talents from the coffers of Alexander and tried, unsuccessfully, to bribe his way out of the consequences?
- a. Demosthenes b. Clitus c. Harpalus d. Andocides
24. How did Greek governments generally change in the 10th and 9th centuries?
- a. They became limited democracies
b. They became wealth-based aristocracies
c. They shifted from limited monarchy to tyranny
d. They shifted from monarchy to birth-based aristocracy.

25. What Athenian archons, six in number, were lower in rank than the main archons and had a primarily judicial function?
a. Georgoi b. Demiurgi c. Hippeis d. Thesmothetes
26. What Athenian politician was responsible for the ostracisms of Megacles, Xanthippus, and Aristeides?
a. Hipparchus b. Themistocles c. Ephialtes d. Cimon
27. Which of the following cities did NOT contribute troops to the allied Greek army that was victorious at Plataea in 479?
a. Thebes b. Athens c. Tegea d. Sicyon
28. At what battle, according to legend fought on the same day as Salamis, did the Syracusans and their allies under Gelon defeat the Carthaginians?
a. Acragas b. Mycale c. Lilybaeum d. Himera
29. Who governed Macedonia and had the duty of keeping mainland Greece in line on behalf of Alexander?
a. Parmenion b. Ptolemy c. Antipater d. Perdiccas
30. Which of the following Greek politicians did NOT spend time in exile in Persia?
a. Pausanias b. Themistocles c. Demaratus d. Hippias
31. Who initially organized the finances for the Second Athenian Confederacy?
a. Callistratus b. Aristeides c. Chabrias d. Demosthenes
32. What companion of Alexander died a year before him in 324?
a. Clitus b. Hephaestion c. Perdiccas d. Antigonus
33. Who was the original commander of the Greek mercenaries hired by Cyrus the Younger?
a. Xenophon b. Timoleon c. Clearchus d. Gryllus
34. What was the minimum number of votes in the Ecclesia required to ostracize someone?
a. 1,000 b. 6,000 c. 10,000 d. 15,000
35. To what region did the Athenians, at the prompting of Inaros, send an expedition of 60 ships circa 460 in an attempt to remove it from Persian control?
a. Egypt b. Syria c. Asia Minor d. Thrace
36. Who was the Athenian commander at the Battle of Oenophyta in 458, in which Athens gained temporary control over Boeotia?
a. Tolmides b. Cimon c. Chremonides d. Myronides
37. What city's contingent was the 3rd-largest after Athens and Corinth respectively and fought most bravely for the Greek side at Salamis?
a. Aegina b. Megara c. Sparta d. Sicyon
38. What colony in Italy was founded by Athens in 443?
a. Heracleia b. Thurii c. Bruttium d. Atella

39. What were the officials, ten in number, called who collected the dues for membership in the Delian League?
a. Epibatai b. Proxenoi c. Epheboi d. Hellenotamiae
40. What politician who had reduced the powers of the Council of the Areopagus was assassinated in 461?
a. Ephialtes b. Cimon c. Xanthippus d. Callias
41. What town between Boeotia and Attica was a constant cause of discord between Thebes and Athens during classical times until it became permanently Attic?
a. Plataea b. Eretria c. Oropus d. Potidaea
42. What father-in-law of Cylon became tyrant of Megara circa 640?
a. Thrasybulus b. Orthagoras c. Theagenes d. Damasias
43. What sister of Cimon may have helped to reconcile her brother and Pericles?
a. Elpinice b. Archedice c. Xanthippe d. Melissa
44. Which of the following was NOT a Syracusan tyrant?
a. Hieron b. Theron c. Dionysius d. Agathocles
45. Who was the father of Philip II of Macedon?
a. Amyntas b. Archelaus c. Perdiccas I d. Perdiccas II
46. What 407 battle saw Alcibiades defeated and subsequently stripped of his command?
a. Mantinea b. Notion c. Arginusae d. Aegospotami
47. Against whom was the Second Athenian Confederacy formed?
a. Thebes b. Persia c. Macedonia d. Sparta
48. Which of the following did NOT marry Alexander?
a. Roxane b. Arsinoe c. Parysatis d. Statira
49. What social class of landless laborers did Pisistratus eliminate by allotting land to them?
a. *Hektemoroi* b. *Georgoi* c. *Zeugitae* d. *Thetes*
50. Who was the legendary lawgiver of Crete?
a. Diocles b. Charondas c. Gortyn d. Aristagoras