

FJCL REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2011
HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Which major Greek city was never ruled by a tyrant?
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Corinth d. Argos
2. Megalopolis was founded in 370 as a result of _____, the joining together of smaller neighboring villages and towns in to a larger political unit.
a. panionion b. amphictyonia c. synoikismos d. xenelasia
3. Which of the following associations dealing with the Panhellenic Games is correct?
a. Isthmian Games at Corinth for Poseidon b. Olympic Games at Megalopolis for Zeus
c. Pythian Games at Delos for Apollo d. Nemean Games at Cleonae for Heracles
4. Alexander's famous war horse:
a. Chiron b. Cleitus c. Incitatus d. Bucephalus
5. With what region are Philip II and Alexander the Great associated?
a. Thessaly b. Thrace c. Macedonia d. Epirus
6. Who was the Spartan general at the Battle of Thermopylae?
a. Leonidas b. Mardonius c. Anaxandridas d. Cleombrotus
7. Alexander always slept with _____ given to him by _____.
a. a lock of hair...Roxane b. a copy of the *Iliad*...Aristotle
c. a list of the day's casualties...Parmenion d. a vial of blood...Hephaestion
8. What was an ostrakon?
a. a warship predating the penteconter b. a shard of pottery used for voting
c. a vessel for transporting liquids d. a standard weight of silver in Athens
9. Who ended debt slavery in Athens in the earth 6th century?
a. Draco b. Solon c. Cylon d. Peisistratus
10. Who was Alexander the Great's mother?
a. Olympias b. Cleopatra c. Roxane d. Callixena
11. Sparta's unfree subjects, the helots, came predominantly from what region?
a. Elis b. Achaea c. Messenia d. Arcadia
12. What prompted Sparta to abandon its pledge to support Thasos when it tried to withdraw from the Delian League?
a. an unfavorable oracle b. a helot revolt
c. a threat from Persia d. a bribe from the Athenians
13. What sea battle occurred at the same time as the battle of Thermopylae?
a. Lade b. Salamis c. Artemisium d. Syracuse

14. What man, previously deposed in 510, did Darius wish to restore to leadership in Athens in 490?
 - a. Hippias
 - b. Harmodius
 - c. Pisistratus
 - d. Cleisthenes
15. Based upon an oracle from Delphi, Sparta raided Tegea in the 6th century to steal the bones of what mythological figure?
 - a. Agamemnon
 - b. Castor
 - c. Orestes
 - d. Hyllus
16. What village in northern Attica was taken and fortified by Sparta in 413?
 - a. Phyle
 - b. Eleusis
 - c. Decelea
 - d. Marathon
17. Alexander built a giant causeway to _____ in order to conquer it.
 - a. Halicarnassus
 - b. Alexandria
 - c. Sardis
 - d. Tyre
18. Athens killed all of the adult male population of what island that tried to maintain neutrality in the Peloponnesian War?
 - a. Paros
 - b. Delos
 - c. Melos
 - d. Naxos
19. At what battle did Bucephalus die?
 - a. Granicus River
 - b. Hydaspes River
 - c. Issus
 - d. Gaugamela
20. Where were the majority of Greek colonies of 750-650 founded?
 - a. the eastern coast of the Aegean Sea
 - b. the coast of the Black Sea
 - c. Italy and the western Mediterranean Sea
 - d. the Cycladic Islands
21. What Spartan leader at the end of the Peloponnesian War negotiated terms for Athenian surrender?
 - a. Callicratidas
 - b. Lysander
 - c. Pausanias
 - d. Agesilaus II
22. Who became master of Greece as a result of his victory at the battle of Chaeronea?
 - a. Philip II
 - b. Darius III
 - c. Artaxerxes III
 - d. Alexander the Great
23. What arrangement, struck in 346 and lasting five years, put off the final conflict between Athens and Macedonia?
 - a. The King's Peace
 - b. The Peace of Philocrates
 - c. The Thirty Years' Peace
 - d. The Peace of Nicias
24. Who counseled Xerxes against fighting the combined Greek navy in the Straits of Salamis?
 - a. Atossa
 - b. Artemisia
 - c. Hydarnes
 - d. Hystaspes
25. What king of Thessaly seemingly rose out of nowhere through ambition, able generalship, and the use of mercenaries in the 370s only to be assassinated in 370?
 - a. Alexander
 - b. Lycophron
 - c. Jason
 - d. Polydorus
26. From which Theban commander did Philip II learn his infantry tactics?
 - a. Epaminondas
 - b. Gorgidas
 - c. Pelopidas
 - d. Theagenes

27. Who introduced the law in 451 that restricted citizenship in Athens to men born of two Athenian parents?
a. Ephialtes b. Cimon c. Pericles d. Cleon
28. Demosthenes urged Athenians to oppose Philip II. Who spoke in favor of Philip?
a. Dinarchus b. Lysias c. Isocrates d. Andocides
29. After his life was saved by Socrates at the battle of Potidaea in 432, who repaid the debt by saving Socrates at the battle of Delium in 424?
a. Cleon b. Nicias c. Thrasybulus d. Alcibiades
30. The Peace of Callias in 371 reconciled what two cities?
a. Corinth and Sparta b. Athens and Thebes
c. Thebes and Corinth d. Sparta and Athens
31. The Agaiids and Eurypontids are associated with which Greek city?
a. Thebes b. Sparta c. Athens d. Corinth
32. Which of the following was NOT a naval battle of the Peloponnesian War?
a. Cyzicus b. Aegospotami c. Arginusae d. Cnidus
33. Hoplites, ancient Greek foot soldiers, were named for which part of their standard equipment?
a. shield b. spear c. sword d. helmet
34. Although he saved Alexander's life at Granicus River, Alexander killed him for suspicion of disloyalty.
a. Philotas b. Hephaestion c. Parmenion d. Clitus
35. The stater, electrum, and obol are all associated with _____.
a. religious ritual b. weaponry c. coinage d. theater
36. Which two battles mark the beginning and the end of the hegemony of Thebes?
a. Leuctra and Mantinea b. Phyle and Munychia
c. Syme and Aegospotami d. Cynoscephalae and Embata
37. What Athenian politician spent huge sums of Delian League funds for his building program on the Acropolis?
a. Cleon b. Alcibiades c. Xenophon d. Pericles
38. What was revolutionary about Cleisthenes' *boule*, known as The Council of the Five Hundred?
a. members represented geographic regions, not family-based clans
b. members were paid
c. members were voted by secret ballot
d. members included the thetes, excluded under Solon
39. When was the treasury of the Delian League moved from Delos to Athens?
a. 454 b. 463 c. 479 d. 509

40. At what battle did the Athenians capture about 100 Spartiates in 425?
 a. Amphipolis b. Sphacteria c. Tanagra d. Hysiae
41. Who was Greece's rival for control of Sicily beginning about 600?
 a. Egypt b. Rome c. Persia d. Carthage
42. What Sicilian tyrant did Plato attempt to mold in the image of his perfect ruler as described in the Republic?
 a. Timoleon b. Hieron I c. Gelon d. Dionysius II
43. What was the *diolkos*?
 a. an Athenian military trainer b. a ramp across the Isthmus of Corinth
 c. a voting assembly in Macedonia d. a ritual bloodletting in the Spartan *agoge*
44. What was the only city to join Athens in support of the Ionian Revolt (499-493)?
 a. Epidaurus b. Larissa c. Pherae d. Eretria
45. Whose tomb/shrine could be found at the site of the ancient Olympic Games?
 a. Chrysippus b. Pindar c. Pelops d. Hippolytus
46. To the court of what Persian did Alcibiades flee in 412?
 a. Tissaphernes b. Cyrus c. Artaxerxes II d. Pharnabazus
47. During the Second Persian War, the evacuating Athenians moved most of their women and children to what other Greek city?
 a. Troezen b. Sicyon c. Aegina d. Mantinea
48. What term refers to non-Spartan youths invited to participate in the *agoge*?
 a. ephebes b. perioeci c. homoioi d. trophimoi
49. What late Greek colony was unusual in that its population derived not from one metropolis, but from many different cities?
 a. Herculea b. Amphipolis c. Megalopolis d. Thurii
50. Divide the number of tyrants in the oligarchy established in Athens in 404 by the number of *stratego*i in Athens under the reforms of Cleisthenes. Add the result to the number of ephors in Sparta. Finally, multiply that by the number of property classes established by Solon.
 a. 32 b. 40 c. 72 d. 180