

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2014**  
**HELLENIC HISTORY**

*N.B. – All dates are B.C.*

1. Which city was ruled by the Bacchiad family in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries?  
a. Argos            b. Corinth            c. Megara            d. Miletus
2. Who wrote a law code so harsh that his name became synonymous with cruel laws?  
a. Draco            b. Lycurgus            c. Periander            d. Solon
3. Who were the first people to develop coinage?  
a. Athenians            b. Dorians            c. Ionians            d. Lydians
4. Who commanded the Greek army at the Battle of Marathon?  
a. Callimachus            b. Leonidas            c. Miltiades            d. Pausanias
5. Which event turned the Delian League into a *de facto* Athenian empire?  
a. victory over the Persians            b. the completion of the Long Walls  
c. moving the treasury to Athens            d. the rise of Pericles
6. Who was ostracized after ordering an expedition to Messenia to aid the Spartans?  
a. Cimon            b. Themistocles            c. Cleisthenes            d. Thucydides
7. Spartan women had all of the following rights EXCEPT:  
a. owning property            b. testifying in court            c. voting            d. participating in athletics
8. Alexander fulfilled a famous prophecy about conquering Asia in the town of:  
a. Thebes            b. Chaeronea            c. Tyre            d. Gordion
9. Who betrayed the Greeks at Thermopylae?  
a. Demophilus            b. Ephialtes            c. Leotychidas            d. Xanthippus
10. Alexander defeated the Persians at which battle in 334?  
a. Granicus            b. Chaeronea            c. Gaugamela            d. Issus
11. Pisistratus was the first tyrant of  
a. Thebes            b. Corinth            c. Megara            d. Athens
12. The Athenian coup that established the oligarchy of The Four Hundred occurred in:  
a. 490            b. 453            c. 411            d. 395
13. Which nation defeated Sparta in 371 at Leuctra?  
a. Athens            b. Thebes            c. Corinth            d. Macedon
14. Where did the Greeks win a great naval victory over Xerxes?  
a. Marathon            b. Plataea            c. Salamis            d. Lade

15. At the Battle of Hysiae in 669, \_\_\_\_\_ defeated \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Argos, Sparta      b. Sparta, Corinth      c. Corinth, Sparta      d. Sparta, Argos
16. Which general led the Persian campaign of 492, subduing both Thrace and Macedonia, but returned to Asia after a storm devastated his fleet?
- a. Artaphernes      b. Datis      c. Hydarnes      d. Mardonius
17. Which of the following describes the reforms instituted by Solon that are known as the *seisachtheia*?
- a. wealth rather than birth became the criterion for holding public office  
 b. weights and measures were revised  
 c. all citizen were admitted into the Ecclesia  
 d. enslavement for debt was abolished
18. The Gerousia of Sparta was a council of
- a. 5 men      b. 30 men      c. 400 men      d. all citizens
19. The Theban general Epaminondas died at the battle of
- a. Amphipolis      b. Cynoscephalae      c. Haliartus      d. Mantinea
20. Who is considered the father of Athenian democracy because of his reforms of 508?
- a. Cleisthenes      b. Pisistratus      c. Pericles      d. Solon
21. Who urged the Athenians to ostracize either Nicias or Alcibiades, but was himself ostracized instead?
- a. Cleon      b. Lamachus      c. Theramenes      d. Hyperbolus
22. Which of the following city states never had a tyrant?
- a. Argos      b. Megara      c. Corinth      d. Sparta
23. Which of these battles of the Peloponnesian War was NOT an Athenian victory?
- a. Arginusae      b. Mantinea      c. Sphacteria      d. Cyzicus
24. Most of the major oration's of Demosthenes in opposition to the increasing power of
- a. Macedon      b. Thebes      c. Phocis      d. Sparta
25. Which ruler of Persia built a pontoon bridge over the Hellespont to enable his army to invade Greece?
- a. Artaxerxes      b. Cyrus      c. Darius      d. Xerxes
26. What was the cause of the first Persian invasion of Greece?
- a. the Ionian revolt      b. the battle of Marathon  
 c. the formation of the Delian League      d. the assassination of Hipparchus
27. The amalgamation of villages in ancient Greece into city-states is called
- a. anabasis      b. medizing      c. synoecism      d. perioikos

28. The Sacred Band of Thebes was annihilated at the battle of  
 a. Chaeronea                      b. Haliartus                      c. Leuctra                      d. Mantinea
29. From which piece of equipment did the *hoplite* soldier received his name?  
 a. spear                      b. shield                      c. helmet                      d. cloak
30. After the formation of Athenian democracy, what word was used to describe citizens who were concerned almost exclusively with private affairs as opposed to public affairs?  
 a. hetairoi                      b. idiotes                      c. proxenoi                      d. autokratores
31. The Macedonians revolutionized the phalanx through the introduction of the:  
 a. sarissa                      b. aspis                      c. doru                      d. xiphos
32. The Athenian assembly elected 10 generals each year called  
 a. archons                      b. ephors                      c. polemarchs                      d. strategoi
33. The longest lasting amphictyony in Greece was organized to support the  
 a. hegemony of Thebes                      b. sanctuary of Delphi  
 c. the colonization of Syracuse                      d. rise of Philip II
34. Which of these did NOT die before Alexander?  
 a. Antipater                      b. Cleitus                      c. Hephaestion                      d. Parmenion
35. The general who twice defeated Philip in 352:  
 a. Eubulus                      b. Iphicrates                      c. Onomarchus                      d. Pelopidas
36. The Peace of Nicias temporarily halted the struggle between  
 a. Athens and Persia                      b. Athens and Sparta  
 c. Sparta and Thebes                      d. Macedonia and Persia
37. Who led the resistance to the rule of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens?  
 a. Critias                      b. Theramenes                      c. Conon                      d. Thrasybulus
38. Who helped Athens defeat the Persians at Marathon?  
 a. Plataea                      b. Thebes                      c. Sparta                      d. Megara
39. The metropolis of Syracuse:  
 a. Athens                      b. Corinth                      c. Megara                      d. Sparta
40. In 416, the Athenians sent an expedition to Sicily in response to an appeal for help from  
 a. Syracuse                      b. Selinus                      c. Segesta                      d. Gela
41. Alexander was married to all of the following EXCEPT  
 a. Stateira                      b. Roxane                      c. Cynane                      d. Parysatis

42. Philip of Macedon studied the military tactics of \_\_\_\_ while held hostage there in his youth.  
 a. Athens      b. Persia      c. Sparta      d. Thebes
43. The krypteia of Sparta was instituted to deal with the threat of a(n)  
 a. helot revolt      b. army rebellion      c. Persian invasion      d. Athenian attack
44. Who was assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton?  
 a. Hippias      b. Hipparchus      c. Pisistratus      d. Megacles
45. How did Pericles die?  
 a. suicide      b. poison      c. plague      d. in battle
46. Which Spartan king invaded Attica in 431, beginning the Peloponnesian War?  
 a. Archidamas      b. Lysander      c. Brasidas      d. Agesilaus
47. During the rule of the Four Hundred, the democratic opposition was based on  
 a. Lesbos      b. Samos      c. Naxos      d. Chios
48. At the battle of the Hydaspes River, Alexander defeated  
 a. Bessus      b. Darius      c. Porus      d. Harpalus
49. Who proposed that the Mytilenean decree be revoked and thus prevented the massacre of that entire city's population?  
 a. Lysicles      b. Pericles      c. Diodotus      d. Cleon
50. Who razed Thebes to the ground?  
 a. Philip II      b. Jason of Pherae      c. Agesilaus      d. Alexander the Great