

**FJCL REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2017
HELLENIC HISTORY**

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. According to Greek legend, what was the original event held at the first Olympics in 776?
a. chariot race b. *discus* throw c. marathon run d. *stadion* run
2. What was the only colony founded by Sparta?
a. Cumae b. Naxos
c. Syracuse d. Taras
3. What type of constitution did the legendary Spartan law-giver Lycurgus create?
a. democracy b. monarchy c. oligarchy d. mix of all three
4. How old was Alexander the Great when he died?
a. 24 b. 32 c. 30 d. 28
5. Which Spartan king was accused of medizing shortly after the Persian Wars, even though he had led the Greeks to victory at the Battle of Plataea?
a. Pausanias b. Archidamus c. Leonidas d. Agesilaus
6. Which of the following events during the Peloponnesian War came third chronologically?
a. The death of Pericles
b. The oligarchy of the Four Hundred
c. The Peace of Nicias
d. The Sicilian Expedition
7. In what region of the world did Alexander the Great found Bucephala, a city near the spot where his horse Bucephalus died?
a. Asia Minor b. Egypt c. India d. Mesopotamia
8. Which of the following famous Athenian politicians was **never** ostracized?
a. Aristides b. Cimon c. Pericles d. Themistocles
9. In the aftermath of which battle was the League of Corinth formed?
a. Chaeronea b. Granicus c. Leuctra d. Plataea
10. Which of the following events from Alexander's campaign against Persia came first?
a. Battle of Gaugamela
b. Cutting the Gordian knot
c. Founding of Alexandria in Egypt
d. Siege of Tyre

11. Athens lost this battle to Sparta in 405 which effectively destroyed in their navy and led to the end of the Peloponnesian War the following year.
- Aegospotami
 - Arginusae
 - Cunaxa
 - Cyzicus
12. What halted the eastward thrust of Alexander the Great’s campaign?
- He accomplished his goal of defeating Persia
 - The kingdoms of the Indus River valley defeated him in a decisive battle
 - His troops mutinied and refused to go further
 - He was poisoned by his companions
13. When the Athenians modernized their navy in 483, how were they able to pay for the 200 new triremes?
- An *eisphora* tax on the wealthiest, “liturgical” class
 - Newly discovered silver mines in Laurion
 - Spoils of war from the Battle of Marathon
 - Tributes from the Delian League
14. Which Greek historian is considered “the father of History” because of his work recording accounts of the Persian invasions?
- Herodotus
 - Polybius
 - Thucydides
 - Xenophon
15. Which Athenian reformer enacted the *seisachtheia*, the “shaking off” of debt slavery?
- Cleisthenes
 - Draco
 - Ephialtes
 - Solon
16. Offices in the Athenian democracy were commonly held for how many years?
- one
 - two
 - three
 - four
17. Which was the *metropolis* of Corcyra?
- Argos
 - Athens
 - Corinth
 - Thebes
18. According to Herodotus, the poet Simonides wrote the following epitaph about a famous group of 300 Spartan soldiers who died during which battle?
 “O stranger, tell the Lacedaemonians that we are lying in this earth,
 following their instructions.”
- Battle of Arginusae
 - Battle of Marathon
 - Battle of Plataea
 - Battle of Thermopylae
19. Which of the following was a main thrust of Cleisthenes’ reforms in 508/7?
- Changed the Athenian currency
 - Increased the size of the navy
 - Issued pay for jury service
 - Reorganized the Athenians into 3 regions, 30 trittys, and 10 tribes
20. Which event was NOT part of the *penthathlon* in ancient Greek athletic competitions?
- discus
 - long jump
 - shotput
 - wrestling

21. Historians typically end the Classical Period of Greek history in the year 323, when:
- Alexander the Great died
 - Athens lost the Peloponnesian War
 - the Second Persian Invasion was repelled
 - the Greeks lost the Battle of Chaeronea to the Macedonians
22. The incidents surrounding the mutilation of the Herms and desecration of the Mysteries led to which general being recalled from the Sicilian expedition?
- Alcibiades
 - Gylippus
 - Lamachus
 - Nicias
23. Which tyrant is NOT correctly paired with the city he ruled:
- Gelon/Syracuse
 - Periander/Corinth
 - Cleisthenes/Megara
 - Polycrates/Samos
24. Who was Artemisia?
- A Carian queen who fought for Persia at the Battle of Salamis
 - Pericles' lover who bore him a son, but was not an Athenian citizen
 - The mother of Alexander the Great
 - The Spartan aristocrat who became the first woman to win an Olympic event
25. During which battle did Alexander the Great almost die, but was saved at the last moment by his companion Cleitus the Black?
- Chaeronea
 - Gaugamela
 - Granicus
 - Issus
26. What was the name of the aristocratic family that dominated Corinthian politics during the Archaic Period?
- Alcmaeonids
 - Bacchiads
 - Pentilids
 - Pisistratids
27. In which city-state did women possess comparatively more property rights than in other Greek cities?
- Athens
 - Corinth
 - Miletus
 - Sparta
28. In 428, which *polis* tried to revolt from the Athenians during the Peloponnesian War and spurred an infamous debate in the Athenian assembly about how to punish their citizens?
- Amphipolis
 - Melos
 - Mytilene
 - Potidaea
29. What was the name for the Spartan education/training system in which boys were taken from their mothers at the age of seven and organized into packs in a group camp?
- agoge*
 - gerousia*
 - krypteia*
 - paideia*
30. Who was the Theban general who, though outnumbered, defeated the Spartans at the Battle of Leuctra by increasing the depth of his phalanx on the left flank?
- Cleombrotus
 - Epamindondas
 - Miltiades
 - Pelopidas

31. Which of the following was a Panathenaic sanctuary and not actually a Greek *polis*?
- a. Amphipolis b. Megalopolis c. Olympia d. Sparta
32. During the first invasion under Darius, the Athenians defeated Persia at the Battle of:
- a. Artemisium b. Marathon c. Plataea d. Salamis
33. The Greek holy site of Delphi is located near which sacred mountain?
- a. Mt. Aetna b. Mt. Ithome
c. Mt. Olympus d. Mt. Parnassus
34. What was the title of both Xenophon's account of the march of the ten-thousand Greek mercenaries and Arrian's account of Alexander the Great's campaign?
- a. *Anabasis* b. *Annales* c. *Hellenika* d. *Historia*
35. Who was allowed to speak during a meeting of the Athenian assembly?
- a. Any citizen who wanted c. Members of the *Boule* (the Council)
b. *Stratego*i (the generals) d. Only the eight *proedroi*
36. The Pythian games were held every four years at:
- a. Corinth b. Delphi c. Nemea d. Olympia
37. During which period of Greek history were tyrannies most common?
- a. Archaic b. Bronze Age c. Classical d. Hellenistic
38. Who was the Athenian orator who delivered the *Philippics*, condemning Philip's increasing power?
- a. Aeschines b. Demosthenes c. Isocrates d. Pericles
39. Which group of people served as the *de facto* police force for democratic Athens, responsible for keeping order during assemblies and other public events?
- a. Aereopagus b. Helots c. Sacred Band d. Scythian Archers
40. Greek colonies in Sicily often struggled against which other power during the Archaic and early Classical periods?
- a. Carthaginians b. Etruscans c. Persians d. Romans
41. Which historian is our main source for the Archidamian War?
- a. Herodotus b. Polybius c. Thucydides d. Xenophon
42. What was the goal of the Second Athenian League?
- a. to oppose the Macedonian hegemony of Greece
b. to oppose the Spartan hegemony of Greece
c. to prevent a Roman invasion of Greece
d. to prevent Crisa from dominating Delphi

43. Which Persian king hired 10,000 Greek mercenaries to help him win a civil war against his brother?
 a. Artaxerxes b. Cyrus c. Darius d. Xerxes
44. For which of the following offices in the Athenian democracy were members elected?
 a. Council b. Assembly presidents c. Juries d. Generals
45. Who were the *perioikoi*?
 a. Slave caste among the Spartans
 b. Free but non-citizen inhabitants of Sparta
 c. Slave caste among the Athenians
 d. Free but non-citizen inhabitants of Athens
46. What was the effect of the Battle of Lade?
 a. It crushed the Ionian Revolt
 b. It crushed the second Helot revolt against Sparta
 c. It ended Spartan hegemony of Greece
 d. It ended the second Persian invasion under Xerxes
47. Which of the following cities did Philip II completely destroy during his conquests in the Fourth Century? The archaeological site today provides some of our best evidence for the housing and city layouts of Classical Greek *poleis*.
 a. Byzantium b. Pherae
 c. Olynthus d. Thebes
48. The elite Persian troops were called:
 a. the Companions b. the Immortals
 c. the Sacred Band d. the Tagma
49. Divide the number of tyrants in the oligarchy established in Athens in 404 by the number of ephors in Sparta. Multiply that by the number of property classes established by Solon. Finally, add the number of *strategoï* in Athens under the reforms of Cleisthenes.
 a. 22 b. 70 c. 34 d. 330
50. When the Lydian king Croesus consulted the oracle at Delphi about attacking Persia, the priestess prophesized that a “great empire” would be destroyed. Which empire was ultimately destroyed by his attack?
 a. Athens b. Lydia c. Macedon d. Persia