

**2017 FJCL State Latin Forum  
Hellenic History**

**NB: All years are BC**

**I. Match the historical figure to the city-state he belongs to.**

1. Cleomenes I

- a. Athens      b. Corinth      c. Megara      d. Sparta

2. Periander

- a. Athens      b. Corinth      c. Megara      d. Sparta

3. Xenophon

- a. Athens      b. Corinth      c. Megara      d. Sparta

4. Theagenes the Tyrant

- a. Athens      b. Corinth      c. Megara      d. Sparta

**II. Provide the best possible answer.**

5. According to Thucydides, the Persian Wars were the second time the Greek city-states joined together to fight a foe. What was the first time?

- a. The Peloponnesian Wars      b. The Sacred Wars  
c. The Trojan War      d. The Seven against Thebes

6. What did the Spartans' decision to attack Tegea, Athens using their navy to defend against Xerxes, and Lydia's decision to invade Persia have in common?

- a. They were all based on prophecies from the Oracle of Delphi  
b. They all led to the defeat of the city-state attacking  
c. They all led to victory for the city-state attacking  
d. None of the above

7. What league started as a religious alliance to protect sacred lands and temples, especially those of Delphi?

- a. Amphictyonic League      b. Delian League  
c. Peloponnesian League      d. Ionian League

8. Which tyrant arrived in Athens with a woman dressed as Athena in his chariot?  
a. Periander                      b. Peisistratos                      c. Pericles                      d. Pheidon

9. What region included Aeolia, Lydia, and Caria?  
a. Attica                      b. Doric                      c. Ionia                      d. Peloponnese

10. What Greek philosopher tutored Alexander the Great?  
a. Aristotle                      b. Epicurus                      c. Plato                      d. Socrates

11. What battle led to the end of dominant Spartan power and made Thebes the most powerful city-state?  
a. Battle of Cynoscephalae                      b. Battle of Himera  
c. Battle of Leuctra                      d. Battle of Mantinea

12. Cleisthenes created a new council in Athens consisting of 500 members. What was it called?  
a. Apella                      b. Boule                      c. Ecclesia                      d. Gerousia

13. What could Spartan women NOT do?  
a. Vote                      b. Own property  
c. Testify in court                      d. They could do all the above

14. The philosopher Socrates served as a hoplite during which war?  
a. The Persian War                      b. The Peloponnesian War  
c. The Sacred War                      d. None of the above

15. At what age were Spartan boys required to leave home and join a camp?  
a. 7                      b. 13                      c. 18                      d. 24

16. Alexander the Great claimed divine parentage from which god or goddess?  
a. Athena                      b. Mars                      c. Poseidon                      d. Zeus

17. Who replaced Draco's law code?

- a. Alcmaeonids                      b. Cylon                      c. Peisistratus                      d. Solon

18. What school of philosophy believed that one should seek pleasure and avoid pain?

- a. Aristotelian                      b. Epicurean                      c. Platonic                      d. Stoic

19. Which of the following was NOT a political party in Athens?

- a. The Coast                      b. The Hill                      c. The Plains                      d. The Valley

20. Which member of the Delian League tried to revolt from Athens in 428 and was punished by having all the men put to death and all the women and children enslaved?

- a. Ephesus                      b. Delos                      c. Mytilene                      d. Paros

21. Which rivalry prevented Greece from uniting against the threat of Macedonia?

- a. Athens versus Sparta                      b. Athens versus Thebes  
c. Thebes versus Sparta                      d. Corinth versus Athens

22. Who revealed the goat path to the Persians at Thermopylae, betraying the Greeks and trapping the 300 Spartans?

- a. Ephialtes                      b. Hyperbolus                      c. Lycutgus                      d. Pericles

23. Who saved Alexander's life at Granicus River?

- a. Cleitus                      b. Harpalus                      c. Memnon                      d. Philotas

24. Which Greek city-state refused to sign the Peace of Callias in 371?

- a. Athens                      b. Corinth                      c. Thebes                      d. Sparta

25. Which of the following battles did NOT occur in 480?

- a. Artemesium                      b. Mycale                      c. Salamis                      d. Thermopylae

26. What sentence of ten year banishment was established by Cleisthenes as a check on the power of Athenian politicians?

- a. Boule                      b. Dionysia                      c. Liturgy                      d. Ostracism

27. The most famous Olympic athlete was Milo of Croton. He won six times in what event?

- a. Boxing                      b. Discus                      c. Running                      d. Wrestling

28. Which famous Spartan law-giver is said to have starved himself so that his people would obey his laws?

- a. Agelaus                      b. Agis                      c. Lycurgus                      d. Lysander

29. Which of the following cities did NOT contribute troops to the allied Greek army that was victorious at Plataea in 479?

- a. Athens                      b. Tegea                      c. Thebes                      d. Sicyon

30. Athenians elected Alcibiades and two other generals for the Sicilian Expedition. Who were they?

- a. Pericles and Laachus                      b. Pericles and Nicias  
c. Nicias and Lamachus                      d. Nicias and Cleon

31. Where does Stoicism, a school of philosophic thought, get its name?

- a. From their meeting place in the Agora  
b. From the name of their founder  
c. From a famous battle  
d. From the title of a book written about it

32. What punishment did the Spartans inflict on Pausanias in 471 for attacking Byzantium?

- a. Execution by beheading                      b. Starved him to death  
c. Exile                      d. Life in prison

33. Which historian, sometimes called "the father of history", wrote about the Persian wars?

- a. Herodotus                      b. Plato                      c. Pliny                      d. Thucydides

34. According to Plutarch, who sent Sparta a letter warning, "If I invade you will never rise again," to which the Spartans replied "If.?"

- a. Alexander the Great
- b. Pericles
- c. Philip II
- d. Xerxes

35. What politician fled from Athens and turned traitor after being implicated in the plot to mutilate the hermae in 415?

- a. Alcibiades
- b. Nicias
- c. Theramenes
- d. Xenophon

36. What were the officials, ten in number, called who collected the dues for membership in the Delian League?

- a. Epibatai
- b. Epheboi
- c. Hellenotamiae
- d. Proxenoi

37. According to legend, where did the survivors of the Doric Invasion relocate?

- a. Crete
- b. Delos
- c. Ionia
- d. Sicily

38. This baker was the first winner of the Olympic stadion running race.

- a. Amyndas
- b. Coroebus
- c. Diognetus
- d. Leonidas

### **III. Match the Pan-Hellenic games with their description.**

39. This athletic event took place in the city of Delphi.

- a. Isthmian
- b. Nemean
- c. Olympic
- d. Pythian

40. This athletic event, held in honor of Zeus, was said to be founded by Herakles after the completion of the first of his 12 labors.

- a. Isthmian
- b. Nemean
- c. Olympic
- d. Pythian

41. This was the first of the four major athletic events to be founded.

- a. Isthmian
- b. Nemean
- c. Olympic
- d. Pythian

42. This athletic event was held in honor of Poseidon, and winners received a crown of celery.

- a. Isthmian                      b. Nemean                      c. Olympic                      d. Pythian

**IV. Match the description to the soldier type.**

43. Regular infantry, armed with a spear and shield.

- a. Ekdromoi                      b. Hoplite                      c. Pezhetairos                      d. Toxotai

44. Archers, armed with short bows

- a. Ekdromoi                      b. Hoplite                      c. Pezhetairos                      d. Toxotai

45. Armed with long pikes for attacking cavalry, their name means "foot companions."

- a. Ekdromoi                      b. Hoplite                      c. Pezhetairos                      d. Toxotai

46. Lightly armed infantry, their name means "out runner," and they would run out of the phalanx to attack.

- a. Ekdromoi                      b. Hoplite                      c. Pezhetairos                      d. Toxotai

**V. Match the kind of government to its definition**

47. Rule by one person

- a. Aristocracy                      b. Democracy                      c. Monarchy                      d. Timocracy

48. Rule by the people

- a. Aristocracy                      b. Democracy                      c. Monarchy                      d. Timocracy

49. Rule by the best

- a. Aristocracy                      b. Democracy                      c. Monarchy                      d. Timocracy

50. Rule by the propertied

- a. Aristocracy                      b. Democracy                      c. Monarchy                      d. Timocracy