

STATE LATIN FORUM 1981

HELLENIC HISTORY

1. The mother-city of Syracuse:
a. Sparta b. Athens c. Megara d. Corinth e. Miletus
2. In the seventh century the rule of the aristocracy of birth was challenged by an aristocracy based on:
a. wealth b. political power c. landownership d. priests
e. military power
3. The Lydian king who subjugated the Asiatic Greeks:
a. Croesus b. Cyrus c. Cambyses d. Xerxes e. none of these
4. What was the original center of the Athenian empire?
a. Delos b. Miletus c. Chios d. Naxos e. Rhodes
5. Spartan general active in Thrace during the Peloponnesian War:
a. Brasidas b. Lysander c. Cleomenes d. Dracontides e. none of these
6. Most powerful member of the Board of Thirty:
a. Theramenes b. Socrates c. Critias d. Thrasybulus e. Conon
7. The system of demes, trittyes, and tribes was devised by:
a. Solon b. Draco c. Cleisthenes d. Pericles e. Plato
8. The final defeat of Darius by Alexander came at:
a. Granicus b. Issus c. Gaugamela d. Babylon e. Samarkand
9. Athenian general who avenged the battle of Aegospotami at Cnidus in 394:
a. Conon b. Charidemus c. Thrasybulus d. Cimon e. Iphicrates
10. Semi-mythical character who is believed to have been the father of the Spartan institutions and laws:
a. Solon b. Lycurgus c. Cleisthenes d. Pericles e. Leonidas
11. Who said, "No Athenian ever put on black for an act of mine"?
a. Aristeides b. Pericles c. Nicias d. Alcibiades e. none of these
12. Name of Alexander's mother:
a. Roxane b. Aspasia c. Olympias d. Corinna e. Xanthippe
13. Illegitimate monarchs in Greece were called:
a. dictators b. monarchs c. despots d. tyrants e. autocrats
14. The Athenian general who suffered defeat at Syracuse:
a. Alcibiades b. Thrasybulus c. Nicias d. Cleon e. Theramenes
15. Greece fell to Philip II at the battle of:
a. Amphipolis b. Olynthus c. Delphi d. Chaeronea e. Byzantium

16. The Amphictyonic League was based in:
a. Attica b. the Peloponnesus c. Asia Minor d. Macedonia
e. none of these
17. The invention of coinage is attributed to:
a. Athens b. Miletus c. Lydia d. Egypt e. Phoenicia
18. Alexander spent 6 months constructing a mole to capture the city of:
a. Tyre b. Miletus c. Alexandria d. Sidon e. Cairo
19. The feast of synoikia commemorated:
a. peace between Athens and Sparta b. peace between Athens and Persia
c. victory at Marathon d. the unification of Attica
e. the unification of the Peloponnesus
20. The Peace of Callias was signed in 449 between:
a. Athens and Sparta b. Sparta and Thebes c. Sparta and Persia
d. Thebes and Athens e. none of these
21. Solon introduced the practice of choosing the chief magistrates by:
a. a vote of the Boule b. a vote of the Areopagites c. direct election by the people
d. lot e. none of these
22. The Persian general at the Battle of Plataea in 479:
a. Xerxes b. Datis c. Mardonius d. Darius e. none of these
23. During the Golden Age, the real political power in Athens lay with the:
a. archon b. board of 10 generals c. Court of the Areopagus
d. king e. polemarch
24. It is believed that the first written edition of the Homeric poems was made under:
a. Peisistratus b. Cleisthenes c. Solon d. Pericles e. Alexander the Great
25. What was the significance of moving the treasury of the Confederacy to Athens in 454?
a. the money was safer in Athens b. it was easier for Athens to use the league funds
c. Athens no longer needed to consult the other members of the Confederacy about her actions
d. two answers are correct e. three answers are correct
26. The practice of voting a political leader into exile is called:
a. seisachtheia b. synoikismos c. ostracism d. anarchia
e. none of these
27. Spartan leader at Thermopylae:
a. Cleomenes b. Pausanias c. Aristagoras d. Leonidas
e. Isagoras

28. Miletus fell to the Persians after the battle of:
a. Salamis b. Lade c. Aegospotami d. Artemisium e. none of these
29. Sculptor who fashioned the statue of Athena for the Parthenon.
a. Menon b. Praxiteles c. Phidias d. Callicrates e. none of these
30. Harmodius and Aristogeiton were:
a. political leaders b. military generals c. poets d. philosophers
e. tyrant-slayers
31. What natural phenomenon affected the outcome of the battle at Syracuse?
a. a violent rain storm b. a sudden calming of the wind c. an eclipse of the sun
d. a tidal wave e. an eclipse of the moon
32. Theban general who was victorious at the battle of Leuctra in 371:
a. Epaminondas b. Chabrias c. Cleombrotus d. Agesilaus e. none of these
33. The temple of Hephaestus in the agora is more commonly known as the:
a. Parthenon b. Theseum c. Erechtheum d. Propylaea e. Odeum
34. Who was called the Aristides of the Second Confederacy?
a. Demosthenes b. Callistratus c. Timotheos d. Chabrias
e. Isocrates
35. The name of Athens' harbor:
a. Ceramicus b. Phalerum c. Aegina d. Piraeus e. Eleusis
36. The Peace of Philocrates was signed in:
a. 368 b. 356 c. 346 d. 336 e. 323
37. The Peloponnesian League was dominated by:
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Argos d. Mycenae e. Corinth
38. Athenian orator who opposed Philip II:
a. Aeschines b. Demosthenes c. Isocrates d. Lysias e. Eubulus
39. The Treaty of Miletus (412) was signed between:
a. Athens and Persia b. Sparta and Athens c. Athens and Syracuse
d. Athens and Miletus e. Sparta and Persia
40. The father of the Athenian navy:
a. Pericles b. Cimon c. Miltiades d. Callias e. none of these
41. The growth of Hellenic unity was fostered by:
a. a common name b. religious leagues c. the games d. two answers
are correct e. three answers are correct

42. In the Spartan state the class which was free but had no political rights was called:
a. helots b. perioeci c. thetes d. metics e. gerontes
43. The ruler of Sicyon married his daughter Agariste to:
a. Psammetichus b. Pericles c. Megacles d. Periander e. Miltiades
44. The chief antagonist of Cimon in the 460s was:
a. Pericles b. Themistocles c. Thucydides the son of Melesias
d. Ephialtes e. none of these
45. The currency used by Sparta:
a. iron bars b. gold c. copper d. silver e. nickel
46. The most famous victim of the plague in 429:
a. Pericles b. Socrates c. Callias d. Nicias e. Sophocles
47. The banishment of the Alcmeonid family was precipitated by the conspiracy of _____ in 632.
a. Pericles b. Megacles c. Miltiades d. Gyges e. Cylon
48. The Athenians conquered Boeotia in 457 at the battle of:
a. the Eurymedon River b. Oenophyta c. Tanagra d. Mylae
e. Megara
49. The seisachtheia was the first social reform of:
a. Cleisthenes b. Draco c. Solon d. Pericles e. Themistocles
50. The magistrate who gave his name to the year:
a. king b. archon c. polemarch d. strategos e. hipparch