

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM

HELLENIC HISTORY

1. In the history of many Greek city-states, especially that of Athens, democracy was preceded by the age of
 - a. cleruchs
 - b. metics
 - c. satraps
 - d. tyrants
2. The Greek tragedian who fought at both Marathon and Salamis was
 - a. Aeschylus
 - b. Agathon
 - c. Euripides
 - d. Sophocles
3. Arguably the greatest artistic achievement of the Periclean Age was
 - a. the Colossus of Rhodes
 - b. the Parthenon
 - c. the statue group of Laocoon and his sons (now in the Vatican)
 - d. the Stoa of Attalus
4. Draconian laws were famous for their
 - a. ambiguity
 - b. fairness
 - c. harshness
 - d. laxness
5. Alexander III of Macedonia (better known as Alexander the Great) defeated Darius III in 333 B.C. at the Battle of
 - a. Gaugamela
 - b. Granicus
 - c. Issus
 - d. Persepolis
6. Hostilities between Athens and Sparta were temporarily halted in 421 B.C. by the Peace of
 - a. Callias
 - b. Lysander
 - c. Nicias
 - d. Prodicus
7. The reputation of Lycurgus among the Spartans rests upon his contributions to
 - a. epic poetry
 - b. law
 - c. medicine
 - d. state religion
8. Greece won a decisive victory over Xerxes in 480 B.C. at
 - a. Marathon
 - b. Mycale
 - c. Plataea
 - d. Salamis
9. The Macedonian family installed by Alexander the Great as monarchs of Egypt were the
 - a. Attalids
 - b. Maccabees
 - c. Ptolemies
 - d. Seleucids
10. Leonidas and his royal guard of 300 Spartan soldiers fell to the Persians at
 - a. Alpenus
 - b. Anthela
 - c. Thermopylae
 - d. Trachinla
11. The first coins minted in Europe were the silver "tortoiseshells" of
 - a. Aegina
 - b. Athens
 - c. Corinth
 - d. Potidaea
12. Fully-armed Greek warriors were called
 - a. harmosts
 - b. hoplites
 - c. peltasts
 - d. perioeci
13. When Aristophanes wrote, "They love, hate and cannot do without him," he was speaking of
 - a. Alcibiades
 - b. Megacles
 - c. Pericles
 - d. Themistocles
14. Mardonius was defeated in Boeotia by the Spartan general
 - a. Arcesilaus
 - b. Damon
 - c. Pausanias
 - d. Philodemus
15. In the history of ancient Athens, the name of Aristogeiton is forever linked with that of his fellow-conspirator
 - a. Harmodius
 - b. Harpagus
 - c. Hippias
 - d. Histiaeus

16. The defeat of Athens at Aegospotomi occurred in
 a. 424 B.C. b. 418 B.C. c. 413 B.C. d. 405 B.C.
17. Such architectural marvels as the Great Temple of Hera and a mile-long water-tunnel through a mountain were built by
 a. Cleisthenes of Sicyon b. Panaetius of Leontini
 c. Pittacus of Mitylene d. Polycrates of Samos
18. In addition to those at Olympia, there were great athletic festivals at
 a. Eretria b. Methone c. Nemea d. Tigaea
19. The basic political organization of ancient Attica comprised approximately 170
 a. demes b. nomes c. prytanies d. syssitia
20. The Greek commander at the Battle of Marathon was
 a. Aristides b. Miltiades
 c. Pheidippides d. Thasos
21. An important Greek victory over the Carthaginians was won in 480 B.C. at the Battle of
 a. Acragas b. Gela c. Himera d. Selinus
22. In 461 B.C., at the request of Pericles, Athens ostracized
 a. Arion b. Cimon c. Isocrates d. Philopoemen
23. The Athenian assembly of citizens was called the
 a. apella b. boule c. ecclesia d. gerousia
24. The Corinthian who liberated Syracuse from the domination of military dictators and Carthaginian invaders in the mid-fourth century B.C. was
 a. Alcetas b. Hicetas c. Timaeus d. Timoleon
25. Philip II dealt Athens a crushing defeat at Chaeronea in
 a. 342 B.C. b. 340 B.C. c. 338 B.C. d. 336 B.C.
26. According to legend, Alexander the Great signalled his entrance into Asia by cutting the knot of
 a. Alyattes b. Croesus c. Gordias d. Midas
27. The general who died of wounds after his inconclusive victory at Mantinea (362 B.C.) was
 a. Agesilaus b. Antipater c. Epaminondas d. Epitadeus
28. The festival of the Great Dionysia was established at Athens in 534 B.C. by
 a. Ephialtes b. Peisistratus
 c. Solon d. Xanthippus
29. Athens was afflicted in 430 B.C. by a devastating
 a. crop failure b. fire
 c. plague d. series of military defeats
30. Between 1801 and 1812, under the supervision of a man named Elgin, much of the sculpture from the Acropolis was removed to
 a. Berlin b. London c. Paris d. Rome

31. Solon's first great reform measures were known as "the shaking-off of burdens," or the
 - a. aboullia
 - b. amphictyony
 - c. seisachthela
 - d. synoikismos
32. Cimon defeated the Persians in 468 B.C. at the River
 - a. Eurymedon
 - b. Halys
 - c. Maeander
 - d. Sangarius
33. The Athenian and Spartan generals who both died at Amphipolis in 422 B.C. were
 - a. Cleon and Brasidas
 - b. Cleon and Gylippus
 - c. Lamachus and Brasidas
 - d. Lamachus and Gylippus
34. From circa 657 - 625 B.C., Cypselus was the tyrant of
 - a. Argos
 - b. Corinth
 - c. Megara
 - d. Sicily
35. A decisive naval defeat in 459 B.C. led to the capture of the "eyesore of the Piraeus" and its forced inclusion in the Delian League. To what rival city-state of Athens does this refer?
 - a. Aegina
 - b. Cheos
 - c. Lesbos
 - d. Naxos
36. The Second Athenian Confederacy was formed in
 - a. 411 B.C.
 - b. 404 B.C.
 - c. 387 B.C.
 - d. 377 B.C.
37. Just when the Tarquins were being expelled from Rome, a series of Spartan invasions ousted the last Athenian tyrant in 510 B.C. He and his family escaped first to Sigeum and from there moved to the court of
 - a. Artemisia
 - b. Darius
 - c. Gelon
 - d. Theron
38. The Roman Republic was founded in 509 B.C. At this time in Athens there were two noble factions, led by the rivals
 - a. Alcmaeon and Cleomenes
 - b. Alcmaeon and Isagoras
 - c. Cleisthenes and Cleomenes
 - d. Cleisthenes and Isagoras
39. The revolution of the Four Hundred occurred in the same year that Athens
 - a. instituted the rule of the Thirty
 - b. lost Euboea to Sparta
 - c. mounted the Sicilian Expedition
 - d. won the Battle of Arginusae
40. Plato tried to make a "philosopher-king" out of
 - a. Dion
 - b. Dionysius II
 - c. Hieron I
 - d. Hieronymus
41. The Ionian Revolt took place from
 - a. 560 - 527 B.C.
 - b. 499 - 494 B.C.
 - c. 431 - 421 B.C.
 - d. 415 - 413 B.C.
42. Which of the following statements about the Athenian Conon is NOT true?
 - a. He was the only Athenian general on the alert at Aegospotomai.
 - b. He was horribly defeated by a Spartan fleet at Cnidus.
 - c. He completed the re-building of the Long Walls at Athens
 - d. He died shortly after escaping from a Persian prison.
43. From circa 400 - 167 B.C., the capital of Macedonia, situated on the slope of the River Lydias, was
 - a. Magnesia
 - b. Megalopolis
 - c. Pella
 - d. Phaselis

44. Athens had six thesmothetae whose original function was to guard public documents and record legal decisions. They served on a board of nine. The other members of their board included three of the following, but NOT
- a. the archon basileus
 - b. the archon eponymos
 - c. the nauarch
 - d. the polemarch
45. Cyrus enlisted mercenaries in an attempt to win the Persian throne from his brother
- a. Artaxerxes
 - b. Cambyses
 - c. Nabonidus
 - d. Tiribazus
46. A Boeotian general who served alongside Xenophon in Cyrus' army was
- a. Pellias
 - b. Pherycides
 - c. Protagoras
 - d. Proxenus
47. Three of the following individuals were among the Thirty Tyrants, but NOT
- a. Charicles
 - b. Critias
 - c. Theramenes
 - d. Thrasybulus
48. In 324 B.C., the army of Alexander the Great
- a. captured Tyre
 - b. left Egypt for Babylonia
 - c. mutinied
 - d. reached the Hyphasis
49. The term "thalassocracy" refers to
- a. government by the best
 - b. government by the few
 - c. maritime supremacy
 - d. a state in which political honors are dependent upon a property rating
50. Athenians were outraged in 415 B.C. by the vandalism of
- a. the Erechtheum
 - b. Hermae throughout the city
 - c. the Outer Ceramicus
 - d. the Temple of Hephaestus