

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE FORUM 1992

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The battle of Pallene in 546 ended all resistance to
 a. Pisistratus. b. Lycurgus. c. Miltiades. d. Megacles.
2. What city founded Syracuse in 734?
a. Athens b. Sparta c. Megara d. Corinth
3. Who often served as a naval commander during the early years of the Delian League?
a. Ephialtes b. Cimon c. Themistocles d. Miltiades
4. Which of the following did NOT remain under the jurisdiction of the Areopagus after the legislation of Ephialtes?
a. the right to try cases of homicide
 b. the right to inquire into the lives of private citizens
c. care of the sacred olive-trees
d. a voice in the supervision of the property of the Eleusinian deities
5. What general's incompetence, bungling, and superstition led to the downfall of Athens?
a. Cleon b. Demosthenes c. Nicias d. Alcibiades
6. "His favorite book was the Iliad, his favorite sport hunting, and his only relaxation the symposium":
a. Pericles b. Alcibiades c. Alexander d. Philip II
7. Who took over control of the Theoric Fund in 354?
a. Aeschines b. Eubulus c. Demosthenes d. Isocrates
8. What political leader authored the decree which excluded the Megarians from Athens and the ports of her empire?
a. Thucydides the son of Melesias b. Cleon
 c. Pericles d. Cimon
9. Coinage in precious metals was invented in Lydia. The first coins struck in mainland Greece were made during the last quarter of the seventh century in
a. Epidaurus. b. Corinth. c. Megara. d. Aegina.
10. Because of the assassination of Hipparchus, Hippias became a harsher ruler. What other move did he make to ensure his safety?
a. He had Aristogeiton killed.
b. He opened trading negotiations with Sparta.
c. He became an ally of Eretria.
d. He married his daughter to the tyrant of Lampsacus.

11. What caused Darius to have a servant say to him three times a day, "Master, remember the Athenians"?
 - a. the conquest of Miletus
 - b. the attack on Susa
 - c. the battle of Marathon
 - d. the burning of Sardis
12. Which of the following is NOT true of Miltiades?
 - a. He was prosecuted in Athens.
 - b. He ruled in the Chersonese.
 - c. He fled from the Persians.
 - d. He formed an alliance with Themistocles.
13. Where and against whom did the Spartan reputation for invincibility in hoplite battles end?
 - a. Corcyra...Athens
 - b. Leuctra...Thebes
 - c. Mantinea...Thebes
 - d. Cnidus...Athens
14. What enemy of the Greeks are often referred to as Medes?
 - a. Thracians
 - b. Persians
 - c. Macedonians
 - d. Scythians
15. In 387 the Peace of Antalcidas ended the conflict between
 - a. Sparta and Persia.
 - b. Sparta and Thebes.
 - c. Corinth and Thebes.
 - d. Corinth and Athens.
16. In 454 the Athenians were defeated by the Persians at Prosopitis and thus lost
 - a. the Chersonese.
 - b. Egypt.
 - c. Chalcidice.
 - d. Rhodes.
17. Who was responsible for the death of Cleopatra, Philip's young wife, and her infant son?
 - a. Alexander
 - b. Pausanias
 - c. Roxane
 - d. Olympias
18. What prominent leader died at the battle of Mantinea?
 - a. Chabrias
 - b. Epaminondas
 - c. Timotheus
 - d. Agesilaus
19. Pheidon, who later became so famous that the royal house of Macedon was anxious to claim descent from him, was an hereditary king of
 - a. Corinth.
 - b. Argos.
 - c. Pellene.
 - d. Epidaurus.
20. The wife of Cylon, who made an unsuccessful bid for tyranny at Athens, was the daughter of the tyrant of
 - a. Corinth.
 - b. Sicyon.
 - c. Megara.
 - d. Epidaurus.
21. The five ephors at Sparta had the power to do all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. serve as the supreme civil court.
 - b. preside over meetings of the Gerousia and Apella.
 - c. indict the king.
 - d. declare war.

22. Which of the following was a member of the Peloponnesian League?
a. Megara b. Corinth c. Delphi d. Tenos
23. The so-called Spartan outrages between 385 and 379 included acts against all of the following EXCEPT
 a. Mantinea. b. Phlius. c. Olynthus. d. Thebes.
24. In the battle of Marathon, the strategy of the weaker Athenian army was to
a. force an early battle. b. depend on its cavalry.
c. strengthen the center and weaken the wings.
d. strengthen the wings, thus weakening the center.
25. The capital of the Chalcidian League in 432:
a. Amphipolis b. Olynthus c. Potidaea d. Stagirus
26. The general whose oratorical ability, freedom from political prejudices, and power of winning popularity abroad made him "a Spartan by mistake":
a. Brasidas b. Agesilaus c. Leonidas d. Cleomenes
27. He saved Alexander's life at Granicus but was himself killed by Alexander seven years later:
a. Pausanias b. Cleitus c. Philotas d. Callisthenes
28. Which Athenian general was ultimately responsible for the defeat at Embata although his colleagues were the ones put on trial?
 a. Chares b. Timotheus c. Chabrias d. Iphicrates
29. As part of his anti-Dorian policy, this Sicyon ruler early in the sixth century renamed the tribes of Sicyon, calling his own "The Rulers of the People" and naming the others after animals:
a. Cleisthenes b. Megacles c. Periander d. Hippocleides
30. The war between Aegina and Athens towards the end of the sixth century was precipitated by an appeal to Aegina from the
a. Thebans. b. Corinthians. c. Spartans. d. Milesians.
31. The Archidamian War began in
a. 460. b. 446. c. 431. d. 421.
32. Philip II took control of Macedon due to
a. the death of his brother.
b. the assassination of his father.
c. the help of Athens.
d. the overthrow of the government by the army.

33. What two prominent Athenians, later to become prominent leaders, commanded their tribal contingents at Marathon?
a. Aeschylus/Themistocles b. Aristides/Cimon
c. Themistocles/Aristides d. Aeschylus/Cimon
34. The Corinthian tyrant who as a babe was hidden in a jar to save him from would-be assassins:
a. Periander b. Pittacus c. Cylon d. Cypselus
35. The so-called First Peloponnesian War was precipitated by the
a. dismissal of Cimon from Messenia.
b. Spartan alliance with Argos.
c. abduction of Cleomenes.
d. prosecution of Ephialtes.
36. Thucydides, the son of Melesias, who rallied the opponents of Pericles, was a kinsman of
a. Cylon. b. Cleon. c. Critias. d. Cimon.
37. The nearest Alexander ever came to disaster:
a. the siege of Tyre
b. the battle of Granicus River
c. the mutiny on the Hyphasis
d. the march through Gedrosia
38. The tyrant of Miletus who decided to incite a revolt of the Asiatic Greeks when the Persians failed to support his plans for expansion:
a. Histiaeus b. Aristagoras c. Thrasybulus d. Phrynichus
39. Which group benefitted the most from Solon's reforms?
a. Demiourgoi b. Zeugitai c. Hektemoroi d. Eupatridai
40. Which of the following is NOT true of Alcibiades?
a. His troops defeated Pharnabazus at Abydos.
b. He began public activity during the Archidamian War.
c. He convinced the Persians to transfer support to Athens.
d. He became the chief rival of Nicias.
41. According to Herodotus, Periander asked Thrasybulus, the tyrant of Miletus, how best to preserve his rule. Thrasybulus' response was to
a. line up his hoplite phalanx.
b. bring out his children.
c. throw a religious icon to the floor.
d. cut off the tallest ears of grain in his fields.
42. After the Peloponnesian War, Spartan allies included
a. Boeotia. b. Messenia. c. Persia. d. Corinth.

43. Themistocles and his colleagues decided to evacuate Athens because
 - a. the Spartans had been defeated at Thermopylae.
 - b. the Athenians had been defeated at Artemisium.
 - c. the Spartans did not advance to defend Boeotia.
 - d. the Corinthians insisted on delay.
44. On account of its geography, Greece relied on trade and colonization for expansion. The first Greek colony on the Italian mainland was founded in 750 at
 - a. Cumae. b. Rhegium. c. Tarentum. d. Capua.
45. The League of Corinth was set up by Philip to
 - a. enable him to control Greece.
 - b. keep Sparta from attacking Athens and Corinth.
 - c. punish the Greek states.
 - d. promote unity among Greeks.
46. In 451/0 a law was passed which would have excluded Themistocles, Cimon, and Cleisthenes the lawgiver from citizenship because
 - a. they had been ostracized.
 - b. they had not undertaken liturgies.
 - c. their mothers were foreigners.
 - d. they had no children.
47. Who, besides Socrates, was forced to drink the hemlock?
 - a. Theramenes b. Antiphon c. Alcibiades d. Thrasybulus
48. Who returned the statue group of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, taken by Xerxes in 480, to Athens?
 - a. Cimon b. Alcibiades c. Conon d. Alexander
49. Which of the following generals was NOT related through marriage into the Thracian royal house?
 - a. Iphicrates b. Timotheos c. Charidemus d. Thrasybulus
50. "His ideal was the Athens of Pericles, but he lived in the Athens of Eubulus," and no matter how much he might invoke the memories of the past, he could not stir his fellow-citizens to action against the formidable power descending on them from the north:
 - a. Isocrates b. Aeschines c. Isaeus d. Demosthenes