

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

## HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Alcibiades lost favor in Athens and was forced to flee because of
  - a. a rigged election.
  - b. his unjust accusation of sacrilege against Nicias.
  - c. his alleged collaboration with Sparta.
  - d. the mutilation of the Herms.
2. What title did Solon have when he instituted his reforms?
  - a. asymnetes b. basileus c. archon d. tyrant
3. What island had a long feud with Athens which ended only when all its inhabitants were expelled in 431?
  - a. Aegina b. Melos c. Naxos d. Skyros
4. The second time Pisistratus attempted to seize power in Athens, he was helped by Megacles, the leader of the
  - a. Plain. b. Hills. c. City. d. Coast.
5. Which was the single most decisive battle in the Persian Wars?
  - a. Plataea b. Artemisium c. Thermopylae d. Salamis
6. What event caused the Athenians to rethink their anti-Persian alliance with Sparta in 462?
  - a. The Spartans rebuffed Cimon and the Athenians who responded to the Spartan call for help.
  - b. A Helot revolt made the Athenians sympathetic to their plight.
  - c. The Spartans tried to persuade Cimon to become a traitor to the Athenians.
  - d. Argos asked for Athenian help against Sparta.
7. By 446 only three members of the Delian League still supplied ships instead of paying tribute. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
  - a. Samos b. Chios c. Lesbos d. Rhodes
8. What finally allowed the peace talks to get underway in 421?
  - a. Athens' threat to attack Sparta if peace was not made.
  - b. The depletion of Sparta's war chest.
  - c. The deaths of Brasidas and Cleon.
  - d. The revolt of more allies from both sides.
9. Which of the following lists of Alexander's victories is in the correct chronological order?
  - a. Granicus, Gaugamela, Issus
  - b. Issus, Granicus, Gaugamela
  - c. Granicus, Issus, Gaugamela
  - d. Gaugamela, Issus, Granicus

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10. It is most likely that the inhabitants of Melos did not yield to Athens in 416 because
  - a. they expected help from Sparta.
  - b. they thought they could survive an Athenian siege.
  - c. they knew Athens would soon be distracted by a Spartan attack on an Athenian ally.
  - d. they believed their distance from Athens protected them.
11. Which fourth-century defeat ended the Spartan reputation for invincibility in hoplite battles?
  - a. Corcyra
  - b. Megalopolis
  - c. Leuctra
  - d. Mantinea
12. Identify the naval commander who led the democratic reaction in the Athenian fleet at Samos in 411 and in 404/3 defeated the troops of the Thirty:
  - a. Theramenes
  - b. Thrasyllus
  - c. Thucydides
  - d. Thrasybulus
13. Which of the following was NOT a subdivision of the early Greek tribal order?
  - a. phylae
  - b. phratriae
  - c. cleruchiae
  - d. gene
14. Why did Themistocles urge the Athenians to make Piraeus their main seaport instead of Phalerum?
  - a. Sparta had advised him to do so.
  - b. Phalerum had been destroyed by the Persians.
  - c. It was closer and more easily defensible.
  - d. It was larger and more easily defensible.
15. Which class of people became free men farming their own land because of the Seisachtheia?
  - a. Demiourgoi
  - b. Hektemoroi
  - c. Ephetae
  - d. Zeugitae
16. Identify the general who was the son of Conon, captured Samos in 365, but was fined 100 talents for failure to support a fellow general at Chios in 356:
  - a. Chabrias
  - b. Timotheus
  - c. Iphicrates
  - d. Chares
17. The opponent of Cleisthenes who appealed to Sparta for help to expel the reformer from Athens:
  - a. Miltiades
  - b. Hippias
  - c. Isagoras
  - d. Cleomenes
18. Who was sent by Athens to the Amphictyonic Council to work for unity but failed in statesmanship and provoked a Sacred War instead?
  - a. Eubulus
  - b. Philocrates
  - c. Aeschines
  - d. Demosthenes
19. The first attempt by the Persians to extend their rule into the Cyclades was an attack on
  - a. Naxos.
  - b. Delos.
  - c. Melos.
  - d. Paros.
20. Alexander took as his second wife the eldest daughter of
  - a. Perdicas.
  - b. Hephaestion.
  - c. Porus.
  - d. Darius.

21. Bribery influenced the oracle at Delphi to tell
  - a. Sparta that it had to help free Athens.
  - b. Croesus that a great nation would fall.
  - c. Cyrus that a mule would have children.
  - d. Socrates that nobody was wiser than he.
22. Callistratus, who influenced Athenian policy from 377 to 361, based his policy on harmony with
  - a. Persia. b. Sparta. c. Thebes. d. Corinth.
23. In 427 Cleon proposed that the Mytileneans be punished by
  - a. killing all the men and enslaving everyone else.
  - b. executing the men responsible for the revolt.
  - c. confiscating all the land and imposing an indemnity.
  - d. destroying their fleet and burning their shipyards.
24. Which tyrant and city-state are NOT correctly paired?
  - a. Periander/Athens b. Polycrates/Samos
  - c. Cleisthenes/Sicyon d. Pheidon/Argos
25. Alexander met a philosopher in Corinth of whom he said, "If I were not Alexander, I should like to be \_\_\_\_\_."
  - a. Aristotle b. Zeno c. Crates d. Diogenes
26. Which of the following did NOT agree to join the Second Athenian League?
  - a. Chios b. Rhodes c. Mytilene d. Tanagra
27. The siege of Sphacteria lasted longer than expected, causing the general there to lay down his command in favor of one of his critics. Identify this critic who brought the siege to a successful conclusion.
  - a. Nicias b. Demosthenes c. Cleon d. Alcibiades
28. A new class of people in Sparta called neodamodes arose from
  - a. foreigners admitted to citizenship.
  - b. children born of unions between citizens and Helots.
  - c. Helots who had distinguished themselves in battle.
  - d. conquered inhabitants of Messenia.
29. Proskynesis was the term applied to
  - a. the unification of Greece under Alexander.
  - b. the subjugation of Bactria by the Greeks.
  - c. the Persian form of obeisance adopted by Alexander.
  - d. the founding of Alexandria in Egypt.
30. After the Persian Wars, Themistocles was ostracized and took up residence in
  - a. Sparta. b. Argos. c. Megara. d. Corinth.

31. Cylon's attempt to establish a tyranny resulted in a curse on  
a. the Alcmaeonid family. b. the Athenian people.  
c. Solon's descendants. d. the royal house of Megara.
32. A series of uprisings against Athens began in 412 with the revolt of  
a. Chios. b. Teos. c. Miletus. d. Samos.
33. The general and friend of Epaminondas who helped him raise Thebes to prominence in the fourth century:  
a. Pelopidas b. Perdiccas c. Pausanias d. Phocion
34. What was the result of Cleisthenes' reorganization of the tribes?  
a. a larger city population  
b. a preponderance of large landowners  
c. a break-up of religious groups  
d. a mixture of all classes
35. According to Herodotus, the Ionian Revolt was caused by the fears and frustrations of  
a. Megabazus of Thebes. b. Ariston of Byzantium.  
c. Aristagoras of Miletus. d. Otanes of Lesbos.
36. The Areopagus lost its political power because of a series of laws introduced by  
a. Aristides. b. Cimon. c. Ephialtes. d. Pericles.
37. Which Greek city is correctly matched with its colony?  
a. Athens/Tarentum b. Corinth/Syracuse  
c. Sparta/Metapontum d. Megara/Cumae
38. The rivalry between Athens and Sparta resulted in three wars: the First Peloponnesian War, the Great Peloponnesian War, and the  
a. Ionian War. b. Hegemonic War. c. Corinthian War.  
d. Theban War.
39. When Alexander crossed to Asia, whom did he leave behind in charge?  
a. Parmenion b. Antipater c. Ptolemy d. Attalus
40. In 349 Demosthenes gave three speeches urging Athens to help \_\_\_\_\_ which was under attack by Philip.  
a. Amphipolis b. Potidaea c. Methone d. Olynthus
41. Which two city-states vied for influence over Delos in the late sixth century?  
a. Corinth and Athens b. Samos and Megara  
c. Athens and Samos d. Corinth and Megara

42. According to Herodotus, Gyges, a favorite officer of the Lydian king, saw the queen naked. What was his fate?
  - a. He was put to death.
  - b. He became king.
  - c. He was bribed to keep quiet.
  - d. He was sold into slavery.
43. Themistocles financed the building of a navy by convincing the Athenians to
  - a. pass a tax on the wealthiest citizens.
  - b. confiscate a certain portion of private land.
  - c. use the spoils won in a recent war.
  - d. spend the windfall from the silver mines at Laurium.
44. The greatest single disaster suffered by the Delian League in the First Peloponnesian War occurred
  - a. at Megara.
  - b. in Egypt.
  - c. on Aegina.
  - d. at Sicyon.
45. The law of citizenship, passed in 451/0 and which admitted only those whose parents were both Athenian citizens, would have excluded all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. Themistocles.
  - b. Cimon.
  - c. Cleisthenes.
  - d. Pericles.
46. What general did Alexander put to death merely on the suspicion that he was implicated in the assassination plot of his son Philotas?
  - a. Parmenion
  - b. Antipater
  - c. Hephaestion
  - d. Seleucus
47. What city was founded by Epaminondas to be the capital of the Arcadian League?
  - a. Megalopolis
  - b. Decapolis
  - c. Hermopolis
  - d. Heliopolis
48. Which of the following is in correct chronological order?
  - a. Cambyses/Darius/Xerxes/Cyrus
  - b. Cyrus/Cambyses/Darius/Xerxes
  - c. Darius/Cyrus/Cambyses/Xerxes
  - d. Cambyses/Cyrus/Xerxes/Darius
49. Which city is correctly matched with its lawgiver?
  - a. Corinth/Draco
  - b. Megara/Thales
  - c. Athens/Chilon
  - d. Sparta/Lycurgus
50. The Delian League became the Athenian Empire because
  - a. there was widespread disaffection among its members.
  - b. Sparta was preparing to break the five-year truce of 451.
  - c. Thebes and Persia were moving toward an alliance.
  - d. Pericles came into power.