

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1994

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. What important event occurred in 776?
 - a. Attica was united by synoecism.
 - b. Periander became tyrant of Corinth.
 - c. Sparta won the First Messenian War.
 - d. The first Olympic games were held.
2. The Athenian general who suffered defeat at Syracuse?
 - a. Alcibiades b. Cleon c. Nicias d. Thrasybulus
3. The subject people around Sparta who could do their own farming and took care of the necessary commerce:
 - a. aristoi b. gerontes c. helots d. perioeci
4. The Battle of Plataea was won by the Greeks in
 - a. 494. b. 479. c. 393. d. 370.
5. Alexander the Great was born in
 - a. 384. b. 362. c. 356. d. 333.
6. The Athenian who opposed Philip's efforts to unite Greece:
 - a. Demosthenes b. Isocrates c. Aeschines d. Eubulus
7. What was the original capital of the First Athenian Empire?
 - a. Chios b. Delos c. Lesbos d. Naxos
8. The Athenian general who avenged the defeat at Aegospotami by winning a resounding victory at Cnidus in 394:
 - a. Cimon b. Chabrias c. Conon d. Charidemus
9. The secret police in Sparta were called the
 - a. ephors. b. apella. c. krypteia. d. strategoi.
10. Greece fell to Philip II in 338 at
 - a. Amphipolis. b. Chaeronea. c. Megalopolis. d. Heraclea.
11. The 192 Athenians who died in the battle were buried in a common tomb at
 - a. Marathon. b. Salamis. c. Plataea. d. Aegospotami.
12. The Peace of Nicias ended the
 - a. Megarean War. b. Corinthian War. c. Archidamian War. d. Olynthian War.
13. Philip II spent several years in Thebes as a hostage and thus was able to observe at first hand the successful military tactics of
 - a. Phocion. b. Epaminondas. c. Onomarchus. d. Philomelus.

14. Name of the Spartan admiral who won the Battle of Aegospotami:
a. Lysander b. Agis c. Agesilaus d. Leonidas
15. The system of demes, trittyes, and tribes was devised by
a. Draco. b. Solon. c. Miltiades. d. Cleisthenes.
16. Which of the following Athenians became pro-Persian?
a. Solon b. Hippias c. Cleisthenes d. Pisistratus
17. Who was Alexander's mother?
a. Cleopatra b. Olympias c. Statira d. Barsine
18. The Athenians often showed their gratitude in mysterious ways. Which leader was ostracized and spent the last years of his life highly honored among the very people he had so soundly defeated?
a. Themistocles b. Aristides c. Miltiades d. Cimon
19. The currency used by Sparta:
a. zinc b. gold c. iron d. silver
20. Solon offered citizenship to traders and craftsmen if they would move to Athens. This practice was continued until the time of
a. Cleisthenes. b. Themistocles. c. Pericles. d. Cimon.
21. At what battle did Cimon and the Athenian League destroy the Persian fleet?
a. Mycale b. Eurymedon River c. Nine Ways d. Cyprus
22. Which Macedonian general did Alexander kill in a drunken rage?
a. Parmenion b. Philotas c. Cleitus d. Callisthenes
23. What kind of politician was Critias?
a. extreme oligarch b. moderate oligarch
c. moderate democrat d. radical democrat
24. Which politician was in control at Athens during the Mytilene affair?
a. Cimon b. Ephialtes c. Pericles d. Cleon
25. Miletus fell to the Persians after the Battle of
a. Sardes. b. Artemisium. c. Lade. d. Naxos.
26. The metropolis of Syracuse:
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Megara d. Sparta
27. What family was banished from Athens because of the conspiracy of Cylon in 632?
a. Philaids b. Kerykes c. Pisistratids d. Alcmeonids

28. The heliaea was a
 - a. court of law.
 - b. special branch of the Macedonian army.
 - c. herald of the Eleusinian Mysteries.
 - d. council of elders.
29. Tyrants did all of the following in the Greek world EXCEPT
 - a. break the power of the aristocracy.
 - b. broaden the basis of wealth.
 - c. foster the development of the arts.
 - d. form a power bloc to oppose the Persians.
30. In 449 the Treaty of Callias was signed by
 - a. Athens and Sparta.
 - b. Athens, Thebes, and Sparta.
 - c. Sparta and Persia.
 - d. Athens and Persia.
31. Which of the following statements about the policy of Pericles is NOT true?
 - a. It led the League to empire.
 - b. It pursued a course hostile to Sparta.
 - c. It successfully fought wars on two fronts.
 - d. It developed radical democracy in Athens.
32. Who made up the Council of Elders in Sparta?
 - a. 28 nobles and 2 kings
 - b. 21 nobles, 5 ephors, and 2 kings
 - c. 26 former ephors and 2 kings
 - d. 25 nobles and 5 ephors
33. The Hippeis, Zeugitae, and Thetes were all social classes in Athens based on
 - a. geography.
 - b. birth.
 - c. wealth.
 - d. politics.
34. Identify the able ruler who was able to unite Thessaly during the early fourth century only to be assassinated in 370:
 - a. Jason
 - b. Amyntas
 - c. Pelopidas
 - d. Iphicrates
35. What was the aim of Cleisthenes' reforms?
 - a. to protect the people from the arbitrary action of magistrates.
 - b. to destroy the political expression of regionalism
 - c. to empower the Thetes
 - d. to reorganize the military
36. The political divisions of Hill, Coast, and Plain are associated with the time of
 - a. Pisistratus.
 - b. Demosthenes.
 - c. Pericles.
 - d. Critias.
37. Which general earned great popularity by finding the "bones of Theseus" and returning them to Athens?
 - a. Alcibiades
 - b. Miltiades
 - c. Cimon
 - d. Pericles

38. What city was thoroughly sacked by the Macedonian soldiers who were enraged because Alexander had been wounded?
a. Taxila b. Molton c. Tyre d. Arbela
39. In the early fifth century the Greeks faced a powerful opponent--Persia. Which of the following statements about the Persian empire is NOT true?
a. It practiced complete toleration.
b. It established the first imperial coinage.
c. Its army was loosely organized and had trouble with large-scale operations.
d. It had an admirable system of royal roads.
40. What Spartan leader was starved to death in the temple of Athena of the Brazen House?
a. Agesilaus b. Lysander c. Pausanias d. Brasidas
41. Who overthrew the Rule of the 400 and instituted the Rule of the 5000?
a. Critias b. Antiphon c. Thrasybulus d. Theramenes
42. The date of the Peace of Antalcidas:
a. 413 b. 404 c. 387 d. 371
43. In what year did Philip II end the 3rd Sacred War?
a. 359 b. 355 c. 346 d. 340
44. The talented and knowledgeable Greek mercenary who was put in charge of the Persian defences but was not allowed to face Alexander because of jealousy among the Persian aristocracy:
a. Timotheus b. Chares c. Alexander of Pherae
d. Memnon of Rhodes
45. Who won an important battle at Mantinea in 418?
a. Thebes b. Athens c. Sparta d. Argos
46. Which defeated leader, when asked by Alexander how he should be treated, answered, "Like a king"?
a. Darius III b. Bessus c. Oxyartes d. Poros
47. Whose reforms are the first example of proportional representation in the world?
a. Lycurgus b. Solon c. Cleisthenes d. Theramenes
48. All of the following statements about ostracism are true EXCEPT
a. a quorum of 6000 votes was necessary.
b. exile lasted for 10 years.
c. the exile retained his citizenship.
d. the ostracized leader lost his property.

49. Who led the Athenian sack of Melos in 416?
a. Alcibiades b. Nicias c. Demosthenes d. Lamachus
50. What battle marked the end of the 2nd Delian League?
a. Cyzicus b. Chios c. Rhodes d. Notion