

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1998

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The first Olympiad took place in 776. Other games were held in all the following places except
a. Nemea. b. Isthmus of Corinth. c. Delphi. d. Sparta.
2. The king of Persia at the time of the Battle of Marathon was
a. Artaxerxes. b. Darius. c. Xerxes. d. Cambyses.
3. Alexander's tutor was
a. Plato. b. Aristotle. c. Socrates. d. Zeno.
4. Who was commissioned with extraordinary powers to codify the criminal law of Athens in 621?
a. Solon b. Draco c. Pericles d. Pisistratus
5. Leonidas and the 300 Spartans took their famous stand at
a. Marathon. b. Salamis. c. Plataea. d. Thermopylae.
6. The Peloponnesian War was fought between Athens and her allies and _____ and her allies.
a. Thebes b. Ephesus c. Syracuse d. Sparta
7. Alexander was able to free the Greek cities in Asia after the battle of
a. Issus. b. Hydaspes. c. Susa. d. Granicus.
8. The Corinthians founded the city of Syracuse in
a. 750. b. 600. c. 650. d. 733.
9. Xerxes defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae in
a. 490. b. 480. c. 479. d. 492.
10. The first great test of the Delian League came in about 470 when _____ decided to withdraw.
a. Lesbos b. Naxos c. Byzantium d. Megara
11. The Peace of Callias was a negotiated peace between Athens and _____.
a. Sparta b. Persia c. Corinth d. Thebes
12. In 420 Alcibiades was elected _____ or military leader.
a. ephor b. strategos c. thetes d. archon
13. Alexander is a common name for a Macedonian king. Alexander the Great is actually Alexander
a. V. b. IV. c. III. d. II.

14. In 448 Athens invited the Greek states to send representatives to an Hellenic congress at Athens to discuss all of the following except
 - a. unification of all the Greeks under Athens' leadership.
 - b. restoration of the temples which had been burned by the Persians.
 - c. payment of the votive offerings due to the gods for their deliverance from the Persians.
 - d. the taking of common measures for clearing the seas of piracy.
15. The leader who gained control of a united Thessaly in 371 was
 - a. Jason. b. Epaminondas. c. Amyntas. d. Pelopidas.
16. Immediately after his conquest of Egypt, Alexander founded the city of
 - a. Thebes. b. Alexandria. c. Bucephala. d. Memphis.
17. In 359 Philip of Macedon took the title of _____ and seized Amphipolis.
 - a. king b. tyrant c. strategos d. archon
18. An important city in the Chalcidice, Potidaea, was founded by
 - a. Pittacus. b. Periander. c. Thrasybulus. d. Cypselus.
19. The deme was established as the unit of local self-government in Athens by
 - a. Cleisthenes. b. Solon. c. Hippias. d. Pisistratus.
20. The Lydian king who incorporated the Greeks on the Asiatic coast into his realm in 545 was
 - a. Gyges. b. Amasis. c. Megabyzus. d. Croesus.
21. What great Athenian statesman, who by his evacuation of Athens and reliance on the navy saved his country from the Persians, was forced to flee Greece and seek shelter from Artaxerxes at Susa?
 - a. Cimon b. Themistocles c. Alcibiades d. Ephialtes
22. The Persian fleet was defeated by the Greeks in 480 near the island of
 - a. Aegina. b. Delos. c. Salamis. d. Crete.
23. Which of the following was true about Pericles' Athens?
 - a. The archonship had no salary.
 - b. Judges were elected annually.
 - c. There were no regular taxes on income or capital.
 - d. The Council of 500 was abolished.
24. In 411 the Council of Elders in Athens was abolished in favor of the
 - a. Ecclesia. b. Thirty. c. Strategoi. d. Four Hundred.

25. Who returned to Athens from self-imposed exile and was elected strategos in 407?
a. Lysander b. Conon c. Alcibiades d. Cleon
26. Alexander's army traveled as far east as _____ before turning back.
a. Persia b. China c. Babylonia d. India
27. The city founded by Epaminondas on the slopes of Mount Ithome against Sparta:
a. Tegea. b. Megalopolis. c. Messene. d. Pherae.
28. Where did Philip defeat the Athenians and Thebans in 338 and, thereby, establish Macedonian supremacy in Greece?
a. Mantinea b. Chaeronea c. Amphissa d. Elatea
29. Alexander died in June of 323 from
a. assassination. b. suicide.
c. an infectious illness, d. an accident.
30. The Lacedaemonians were made up of each of the following groups except
a. helots. b. Spartan citizens.
c. Tegean citizens. d. perioeci.
31. Which of the following was **NOT** a member of the Peloponnesian League?
a. Corinth. b. Elis. c. Tegea. d. Argolis.
32. Early in the 7th century the Athenian republic was an aristocracy. The executive branch of the government was in the hands of three annually elected officers, the archon, the king, and the polemarch. The archon
a. was the supreme judge in all civil suits.
b. performed old religious ceremonies.
c. was commander-in-chief of the army.
d. served as president of the Council of Elders.
33. What group was established in 477 in which all the member states were bound by the treaty to Athens?
a. Boetian League b. Amphictionic League
c. Peloponnesian League d. Delian League
34. From whom did Sparta receive help in putting down a rebellion of helots in 464 known as the 3rd Messenian War?
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Thebes d. Macedonia
35. In the Sacred War of 448, to what people was the Delphic shrine restored by an Athenian army led by Pericles?
a. Spartans b. Locrians c. Delphians d. Phocians
36. The dates of the Peloponnesian War:
a. 460-445. b. 460-421. c. 431-404. d. 460-404.

37. After her defeat, Athens agreed to all the following conditions **EXCEPT** to
- destroy the fortifications of the Piraeus and the Long Walls.
 - destroy her entire fleet.
 - give up all foreign possessions.
 - to follow Sparta's leadership as an ally.
38. Philip of Macedon was assassinated in
332. b. 334. c. 336. d. 338.
39. Sparta suffered its first defeat in open country at the hands of the Thebans in 372 at
- Elis. b. Mantinea. c. Thermopylae. d. Leuctra.
40. Pericles died in the year
445. b. 436. c. 429. d. 404.
41. The Spartan commander who brought about the end of the Peloponesian War by his victory at Aegospotami and his blockade of Athens was
- Lysander. b. Lycurgus. c. Leonidas. d. Lysippus.
42. In 413 the Athenians suffered a great defeat at _____ in which they lost the majority of their fleet, 2000 hoplites, and two generals, Demosthenes and Nicias.
- Plataea b. Mytilene c. Syracuse d. Corcyra
43. The Peace of Nicias was achieved in
421. b. 425. c. 431. d. 415.
44. In 427 the Peloponnesians finally achieved the surrender of Plataea by
- burning the city. b. blockading the city.
 - building a mound. d. tearing down the walls.
45. Epaminondas was killed in the Battle of
- Arginusae. b. Mantinea.
 - Chaeronea. d. Cynoscephelae.
46. After which battle did the satrap Mazaeus surrender Babylon to Alexander?
- Granicus b. Hydaspes c. Issus d. Gaugamela
47. The tyrant who is not correctly paired with his state is
- Cypselus - Corinth. b. Thrasybulus - Thebes.
 - Cleisthenes - Sicyon. d. Myrsilus - Lesbos.
48. The company of 300 picked hoplites of the best families, formed at the time of the reorganization of the Theban army under Epaminondas was called the _____.
- Sacred Band b. hypaspists
 - Companions d. hoplites

49. In 403 civil peace was restored in Attica after
a. Critias seized power. b. an oligarchy was set up.
c. the execution of the Thirty. d. Lysander died.
50. The Athenian general who, along with Demosthenes, captured
the Spartans on Sphacteria was
a. Cleon. b. Nicias. c. Hippocrates. d. Aristides.