

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2000

HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are BCE

1. According to Herodotus, which Greek sage visited Croesus, the king of Lydia, and warned him that none could count himself truly fortunate until he had died?
a. Pittacus b. Thales c. Solon d. Periander
2. Excluding the two kings, what was the minimum age of the members of the gerousia?
a. 35 b. 40 c. 50 d. 60
3. Name the ruler of Mytilene who successfully expelled the tyrant Melanchrus, was overthrown by another tyrant and ultimately joined forces with this second tyrant and banished his former ally, the poet Alcaeus:
a. Pittacus b. Pisistratus c. Myrsilus d. Pheidon
4. The Spartan lawgiver who outlined the basics of the constitution in 885 B.C. was
a. Chilon. b. Lycurgus. c. Aristodemus. d. Theopompus.
5. The Pythian festival was held in what city?
a. Nemea b. Delphi c. Olympia d. Corinth
6. Where did the Thebans defeat Alexander of Pherae in 364?
a. Sepeia b. Sigeum c. Thermopylae d. Cynocephelae
7. With which Peloponesian city did Sparta go to war believing the Delphic oracle when it said: "I will give you _____ to dance in with stamping feet /and her fair plain to measure out with the line."
a. Tegea b. Argos c. Mantinea d. Sicyon
8. The royal guard of the Macedonian infantry was called
a. Agema. b. Lochoi. c. Zeugitae. d. Sphendonetai.
9. The name Areopagus was derived from the name of the
a. district in Greece. b. god of war.
c. first archon. d. well-known philosopher.
10. The Athenian occupation of Pylos and Cythera induced the Spartans to make peace during the Peloponnesian War. What two defeats made the Athenians sign a one-year armistice in 423?
a. Delium and Amphipolis b. Siphae and Chaeronea
c. Megara and Amphipolis d. Chaeronea and Delium
11. At what river in India did Alexander's troops finally refuse to proceed any further?
a. Indus b. Oxus c. Ganges d. Hyphasis
12. Who was the first person to be "ostracised" from Athens in 487 B.C.?
a. Aristides b. Hipparchus c. Megacles d. Xanthippus
13. The Greek city-states lost their independence to Macedonia as the result of what battle?
a. Aegospotami b. Mantinea c. Marathon d. Chaeronea

29. The Athenian commander who died in 414 B.C. attempting to destroy the defensive wall at Syracuse was
 a. Cleon. b. Nicias. c. Lamachus. d. Demosthenes.
30. Which Athenian leader first "cleansed" the island of Delos by exhuming the bodies buried within sight of the temple of Apollo and re-intering them elsewhere upon Delos?
 a. Pisistratus b. Cimon c. Pericles d. Nicias
31. The Second Peloponnesian War occurred during the years
 a. 499-479. b. 431-404. c. 429-416. d. 379-338.
32. The Peace of Nicias was completed in the year
 a. 421. b. 431. c. 412. d. 447.
33. The co-author of the Peace of Nicias was
 a. Demosthenes. b. Cleon, c. Pleistoanax. d. Alcibiades.
34. A curse was placed on the Alcmaeonids resulting from the death of
 a. Cylon. b. Cleomenes. c. Solon. d. Cyrus.
35. The measure called Seisachtheia established by Solon
 a. created a new tribal system.
 b. cancelled debt and freed those enslaved by it.
 c. divided the citizen body into four classes.
 d. drew distinctions between murder and manslaughter.
36. Who was the mother of Alexander the Great?
 a. Artemisia b. Aspasia c. Roxanne d. Olympias
37. The top class in Athens at the time of Solon, the pentacosiomedimni, were so named because
 a. they produced 500 bushels of corn annually.
 b. they were fifth generation Greeks.
 c. they could number no more than 50.
 d. they were the 500 members of the priesthood.
38. According to Herodotus, the core of the Persian army was an elite unit of professional soldiers called the
 a. Medes Magni. b. Council of Five Hundred.
 c. The Pride of Xerxes. d. 10,000 Immortals.
39. Xerxes' fleet was finally defeated off the coast of what island?
 a. Salamis b. Naxos c. Corcyra d. Cythera
40. The hegemony of Greece passed to Thebes as the result of what battle?
 a. Platea b. Leuctra c. Aegospotami d. Coronea
41. What Athenian general discovered the bones of Theseus on the island of Scyros, thus fulfilling an oracle of Delphi?
 a. Chilon b. Cimon c. Themistocles d. Alcibiades
42. According to Herodotus, how many men did the Athenians lose at the battle of Marathon?
 a. 192 b. 490 c. 643 d. 1216

43. The victorious leader of the Greeks at Plataea who was accused of wearing Persian dress, agreeing to enslave his own city, and making a marriage compact with Xerxes was
a. Themistocles. b. Aristides. c. Xanthippus. d. Pausanias.
44. The last of the Achaemenian kings who opposed Alexander but was not killed by him was
a. Artaxerxes II. b. Bessus.
c. Darius III. d. Cyrus the Younger.
45. What Carian ruler who died in 353 B.C. was immortalized by the sepulchral tomb named as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world?
a. Philomelus b. Mausolus c. Thrasybulus d. Artemisia
46. What orator spoke vehemently against Macedonian influence in Athens?
a. Aeschines b. Hyperides c. Ctesiphon d. Demosthenes
47. Who was the Milesian who tried to bribe King Cleomenes of Sparta to help the Greeks of Asia against the Persians?
a. Aristagoras b. Histiaeus c. Hegesistratus d. Bias
48. The democratic institution of the Council of Five Hundred was established by
a. Pisistratus. b. Cleisthenes. c. Draco. d. Solon.
49. The six archons who controlled the law courts at Athens were called the
a. Strategoi. b. Zeugitae. c. Thesmothetae. d. Leitourgiae.
50. The fund established to allow poor people to attend the theater was called the _____ fund.
a. Paranomon b. Periclean c. Theoric d. Olynthiac