

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2009
HELLENIC HISTORY

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Whose reforms included the *Seisachtheia* or cancelation of debts?
a. Draco b. Lycurgus c. Solon d. Pericles
2. The Greek leader who convinced the Athenians to use the silver found at Laurium to build a fleet:
a. Aristides b. Cleisthenes c. Cleon d. Themistocles
3. The Ephorate was an office characteristic to the city state of
a. Athens. b. Sparta. c. Corinth. d. Argos.
4. Who ruled as *tyrannos* in Athens from 546-527?
a. Solon b. Cylon c. Peisistratus d. Hippias
5. Ostracized in 471, _____ died in exile at the court of the Persian king Artaxerxes.
a. Miltiades b. Themistocles c. Xanthippus d. Aristides
6. King Leonidas and his “300” died while defending the pass at _____ in 480.
a. Salamis b. Plataea c. Mycale d. Thermopylae
7. According to legend, the Olympic games were founded by Heracles in
a. 776. b. 700. c. 565. d. 510.
8. The colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra were founded by
a. Athens. b. Sparta. c. Thebes. d. Corinth.
9. Which Athenian leader commissioned Phidias to sculpt the cult statue of Athena for the Parthenon?
a. Peisistratus b. Themistocles c. Miltiades d. Pericles
10. In October of 331 Alexander crushed the army of the Persian king Darius III at
a. Issus. b. Granicus. c. Gaugamela. d. Hydaspes.
11. The Alcmaeonid reformer _____ is credited with having established democracy in Athens in 508.
a. Themistocles b. Solon c. Pericles d. Cleisthenes
12. Which Spartan king attacked the city of Byzantium in 477 on his own authority and was later starved to death for his actions?
a. Leotychidas b. Agelaus c. Pausanias d. Agis

26. The tyrant of Syracuse whom Plato attempted to tutor as a “philosopher king” was
 a. Gelon. b. Dionysius. c. Dionysius II. d. Dion.
27. Which Athenian was accused of mutilating the herms?
 a. Nicias b. Alcibiades c. Cleon d. Thucydides
28. Who was the leader of the group known as the Thirty Tyrants?
 a. Theramenes c. Cleomenes c. Lysander d. Critias
29. Which Spartan king invaded Attica in 431?
 a. Archidamus c. Leonidas c. Agis d. Agelaus
30. The only city state to fight with the Athenians at Marathon:
 a. Thebes b. Corinth c. Eretria d. Plataea
31. The Panhellenic colony of _____ was founded in Italy in 443.
 a. Pithecusae b. Thurii c. Taras d. Cumae
32. The Spartan secret police formed to curb the threat of a helot insurrection:
 a. Neodamodes b. Zeugitae c. Mothones d. Krypteia
33. Which Athenian seized the Acropolis in 632, in an attempt to make himself tyrant?
 a. Cylon b. Theagenes c. Epimenides d. Peisistratus
34. The political opponent of Pericles who died during the siege of Cition in 449:
 a. Miltiades b. Conon c. Cimon d. Callimachus
35. At which battle in 338 did the Theban Sacred Band fight to the death against the Macedonians?
 a. Chaeronea b. Amphissa c. Orchomenus d. Potidea
36. After the revolt of several Athenian allies in 412, Sparta and Persia agreed to the Treaty of _____, which recognized Persian sovereignty over the Ionian Greeks.
 a. Mycale b. Miletus c. Mytilene d. Megara
37. Alexander murdered his foster brother _____ at Samarkand after the latter had boasted that Alexander’s army did all the work while he reaped the benefits.
 a. Clitus b. Parmenio c. Hephaestion d. Ptolemy
38. In the early years of the Peloponnesian War, Athens sentenced the adult male population of _____ to death and sold the women and children into slavery.
 a. Miletus b. Mytilene c. Chios d. Thasos
39. Who was tried and executed in 399 for corrupting the youth of Athens?
 a. Socrates b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Pythagoras

40. Who commanded the Persian forces at Marathon for Darius?
 a. Datis b. Cyrus the Great c. Xanthippus d. Cyrus the Younger
41. The first phase of the Peloponnesian War was concluded with the Peace of _____ in 421.
 a. Callias b. Miletus c. Nicias d. Naxos
42. The oligarchical government of the Four Hundred was led by
 a. Theramenes. b. Critias. c. Theophrastus. d. Conon.
43. In 401, ten thousand Greek mercenary soldiers were victorious against the Persian king Artaxerxes at
 a. Sardis. b. Gordion. c. Cunaxa. d. Plataea.
44. The final battle of the Peloponnesian war was fought at _____ in 405.
 a. Arginusae b. Aegospotami c. Amphipolis d. Cyzicus
45. Whose house was the only edifice to survive Alexander's destruction of Thebes in 335?
 a. Epaminondas' b. Pindar's c. Diogenes' d. Pelopidas'
46. Cleisthenes was a noted anti-Dorian tyrant of
 a. Sicyon. b. Argos. c. Thessaly. d. Megara.
47. The instigator of the first Sacred War was the town of
 a. Sicyon. b. Phocis. c. Locris. d. Crisa.
48. When king _____ of Lydia consulted the Delphic Oracle, the Pythia told him that if he were to attack the Persians a mighty empire would fall.
 a. Midas b. Cyrus c. Croesus d. Sargon
49. The short lived supremacy of Thebes ended after the Spartan victory at ____ in 362.
 a. Oropus b. Olynthus c. Naxos d. Mantinea
50. Which of the following actively worked with Cimon after the ostracism of Themistocles?
 a. Aristides b. Pericles c. Ephialtes d. Xanthippus