

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2016
HELLENIC HISTORY**

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Where did the Greeks gather for the Isthmian games?
a. Argos b. Corinth c. Delphi d. Thebes
2. When did the Athenians introduce the Panathenaic festival?
a. the Solonian reforms b. the dominance of Pericles
c. the reign of Pisistratus d. the Cleisthenic reforms
3. How were the members of the Athenian democratic *Boule* chosen?
a. birth b. election c. lot d. wealth
4. How old was Alexander the Great when he became king?
a. 16 b. 20 c. 24 d. 28
5. What was the name of the legendary Spartan law-giver, credited with founding their constitution in the ninth century?
a. Aristodemos b. Draco c. Leonidas d. Lycurgus
6. In democratic Athens, what did the Theoric Fund help subsidize?
a. New temples in Eleusis
b. The price of imported grain
c. Payment for jurors
d. Tickets to theater performances
7. Where did the tyrants Myrsilus and Pittacus rule?
a. Argos b. Corinth c. Mytilene d. Syracuse
8. The son-in-law of Darius who became chief advisor and general of Xerxes:
a. Artaphernes b. Mardonius c. Pharnabazus d. Tissaphernes
9. Who was “the father of Greek philosophy”, the earliest known pre-Socratic philosopher?
a. Anaxagoras b. Heraclitus c. Pythagoras d. Thales
10. Who were the *diadochi*?
a. The leaders of Greek colonies
b. The mercenaries hired by Cyrus for the Battle of Cunaxa
c. The successors to Alexander the Great
d. The two kings of Sparta
11. Who taught Alexander the Great?
a. Aristotle b. Demosthenes c. Plato d. Socrates

12. Who was the Athenian statesman most responsible for increasing the size and power of their navy in advance of the second Persian invasion under Xerxes?
 a. Cimon b. Epialtes c. Pericles d. Themistocles
13. Who is our main source for the history of the Persian Wars?
 a. Herodotus b. Polybius c. Thucydides d. Xenophon
14. Under the Solonian reforms, what was the name for the lowest (least wealthy) class in Athens?
 a. *pentakosiomedimnoi* b. *hippeis* c. *thetes* d. *zeugitai*
15. What was the name for the Spartan council of 30 elders?
 a. *apella* b. *boule* c. *ephors* d. *gerousia*
16. The majority of early Greek colonies were concentrated in which region of the Mediterranean?
 a. Gaul b. North Africa c. Southern Italy d. Spain
17. Which came **third** chronologically?
 a. Battle of Lade b. Battle of Marathon
 c. Battle of Plataea d. Battle of Themopylae
18. The *metropolis* of Syracuse was:
 a. Athens b. Megara c. Corinth d. Sparta
19. Who is our main source for the history of the Peloponnesian War?
 a. Herodotus b. Polybius c. Thucydides d. Xenophon
20. Who was the leader of the democratic insurgency against the Thirty Tyrants of Athens?
 a. Conon b. Critias c. Theramenes d. Thrasybulus
21. Who convinced the Spartans to fortify Decelea, providing a haven for thousands of fugitive slaves from Athens?
 a. Alcibiades b. Brasidas c. Eurymedon d. Lysander
22. Which of these events from the Peloponnesian War was considered a victory for Athens?
 a. Battle of Aegospotami b. Battle of Amphipolis
 c. Battle of Cyzicus d. Sicilian Expedition
23. The King's Peace in 386 between the warring Greek city-states was also called:
 a. Peace of Antalcidas b. Peace of Callias
 c. Peace of Nicias d. Peace of Philocrates
24. The Pentekontaetia was
 a. The area dominated by Sparta in the Peloponnesus
 b. The old type of warship which triremes replaced
 c. The period in which Athens developed her empire
 d. The name of a ruling family in Megara

25. To which city was Philip II sent as a hostage when he was fifteen?
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Sparta d. Thebes
26. Which of the following was characteristic of the Archaic period?
a. increase in chariot warfare
b. decline in the number of city-states
c. rise of Macedonian power
d. widespread colonization
27. What was the name of Alexander the Great's horse?
a. Bessus b. Bucephalus c. Incitatus d. Issus
28. On what island did the Athenians capture 100 Spartans, who were thought never to surrender, compelling them to agree to the Peace of Nicias in 421?
a. Amphipolis b. Corcyra c. Mytilene d. Sphacteria
29. What significant event is traditionally dated to the year 776?
a. Development of coinage by the Lydians
b. Establishment of the Athenian democracy
c. Establishment of the first Greek colony of Cumae (Pithecusae)
d. First Olympic games
30. Out of the following orators, who argued most vehemently against a policy of conciliation with Macedonia?
a. Aeschines b. Demosthenes c. Eubulus d. Phocion
31. Who is our main source for Greek history in the fourth century (the period following the Peloponnesian War up to the rise of Macedon)?
a. Herodotus b. Polybius c. Thucydides d. Xenophon
32. What was the name for a resident alien in Athens?
a. ephor b. helot c. metic d. thete
33. Who's law code was said to be "written in blood"?
a. Draco b. Lycurgus c. Pericles d. Solon
34. How many demes did Athens have?
a. 10 b. 33 c. 52 d. 139
35. Which of the following was **NOT** a reason the Athenians condemned Socrates to death?
a. His students were members of the Thirty b. Impiety
c. He shirked military duty d. He corrupted the youth
36. The Greeks believed the center of the earth was marked by a Navel Stone (the *omphalos*) found in a shrine at:
a. Delphi b. Delos c. Eleusis d. Ephesus

37. In which battle did Alexander the Great personally defeat the Persian King Darius III? (The battle is memorialized in a famous mosaic from Pompeii).
- a. Chaeronea b. Granicus c. Issus d. Tyre
38. Who was responsible for uniting the cities of Thessaly in the fourth century, but was ultimately assassinated before he could realize his plan of leading the Greeks against Persia?
- a. Alexander of Epirus b. Hegesippus
c. Jason of Pherae d. Phocion
39. Where did Alexander the Great die?
- a. Babylon b. Egypt c. India d. Macedonia
40. Behind Athens, which Greek city-state possessed the second-largest navy at the start of the Peloponnesian War?
- a. Argos b. Corcyra c. Sparta d. Thebes
41. Who was the statesman responsible for commissioning many of Athens' most famous buildings, such as the Propylaea and Parthenon on the Acropolis?
- a. Cimon b. Cleisthenes c. Demosthenes d. Pericles
42. What was the significance of the Battle of Leuctra?
- a. It ended the Macedonian hegemony of Greece
b. It ended the Spartan hegemony of Greece
c. It ended the Peloponnesian War
d. It ended the Persian Wars
43. For what reason were Harmodius and Aristogiton famous in Athens?
- a. Comic playwrights b. Legal orators
c. Tyrant slayers d. Victorious generals
44. Who of the following was a tyrant of Syracuse?
- a. Dionysius b. Cleon c. Pisistratus d. Theaganes
45. What was the Spartan *krypteia*?
- a. The assembly of all Spartan citizens
b. The practice of killing helots in secret to prevent a rebellion
c. The practice of killing unworthy Spartan newborns
d. The Spartan communal mess hall
46. Which long-time Athenian ally, who came to their aid at the Battle of Marathon, was completely destroyed by Thebes and Sparta during the Peloponnesian War?
- a. Aegina b. Argos c. Melos d. Plataea
47. Which body of the Athenian government met in the Pnyx?
- a. the Areopagus b. the Assembly (*ekklesia*)
c. the Council (*boule*) d. the law courts

48. What event precipitated Darius' Persian invasion of Greece in 490?
- a. Battle of Artemisium
 - b. Formation of Delian League
 - c. Sack of Sardis
 - d. The *seisachtheia*
49. In Xenophon's *Anabasis*, the Greek mercenaries famously shouted "Thalassa, Thalassa" when they reached which sea?
- a. Aegean Sea
 - b. Black Sea
 - c. Mediterranean Sea
 - d. Red Sea
50. The founding of Megalopolis by Epaminondas is an example of:
- a. colonization
 - b. imperialism
 - c. medizing
 - d. synoikismos