

GREEK LIFE & LITERATURE

TSJCL (AREA F): 1991

DIRECTIONS: Mark on your answer sheet the letter of the answer which best answers the question or completes the initial statement.

1. According to tradition, the epic poems Iliad and Odyssey were composed in the eighth century B.C.E. by the blind poet _____.
A. Herodotus
B. Hesiod
C. Hipparchus
D. Homer
2. The site of Troy is generally believed to have been on the coast of modern-day _____.
A. Bulgaria
B. Greece
C. Italy
D. Turkey
3. The major plot device of Iliad is _____.
A. the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis
B. the anger of Achilles and its consequences
C. the trick of the wooden horse
D. the sack of Troy and the escape of Aeneas
4. One of the finest speeches in the whole Iliad is spoken by _____ when, standing on the walls of Troy, he instructs his wife to raise his son in such a way that the boy will achieve 'αρετη (human excellence or virtue).
A. Achilles
B. Hector
C. Menelaus
D. Paris
5. Iliad ends with an athletic contest, funeral games celebrating the death of Achilles' friend _____.
A. Diomedes
B. Odysseus
C. Patroclus
D. Priam
6. In Odyssey, most of the adventures of Odysseus are told _____.
A. by the poet as they happen
B. by Odysseus in a 'flashback' style
C. by the oracle to Telemachus
D. by Telemachus to his descendants
7. Odysseus offended _____ by blinding his son, the cyclops Polyphemous, but is eventually helped by the goddess _____.
A. Zeus; Aphrodite
B. Poseidon; Aphrodite
C. Poseidon; Athena
D. Zeus; Athena
8. The major theme woven between the adventures of Odysseus & the adventures his son Telemachus is _____.
A. "You never know how good you had it until you've lost it."
B. "You cannot fight the gods and win."
C. stated by the ghost of Achilles, "Better to be a living slave than a dead hero."
D. "As a man grows in skill & power, he should also grow in self-awareness."
9. The first one to recognize Odysseus upon his return to his own house is _____.
A. Argos, his favorite hunting dog
B. Eurykleia, his nurse
C. Penelope, his wife
D. Laertes, his father

10. Odyssey ends with the appearance of _____, who makes peace between Odysseus & the fathers of the suitors, thus ending the poem with the restoration of social & political harmony.
- A. Aphrodite
B. Apollo
C. Artemis
D. Athena
11. Most Greeks in the 8th-2nd centuries B.C.E. were citizens of their native city-state, called (in the singular) the _____.
- A. hierarchy (ἱεραρχία)
B. polis (πόλις)
C. republic (ρεπουβλική)
D. regnum (ρεγνυμ)
12. Most of these city-states had one of two forms of government, either _____ 1 _____ or _____ 2 _____; the exception was Sparta which was technically a _____ 3 _____, but in reality a _____ 4 _____.
- A. (1) monarchy (2) aristocracy (3) democracy (4) military state
B. (1) aristocracy (2) democracy (3) monarchy (4) military state
C. (1) monarchy (2) military state (3) aristocracy (4) democracy
D. (1) democracy (2) military state (3) aristocracy (4) monarchy
13. Greek city-states established colonies all around the Mediterranean. The two most famous Greek colonies were _____ in Sicily & _____ (modern Istanbul).
- A. Byzantium; Syracuse
B. Syracuse; Byzantium
C. Carthage; Syracuse
D. Carthage; Byzantium
14. Most Greek trade involved the transport of _____ because it could be used for food, fuel, soaps & perfumes, and medicine.
- A. dried fish
B. grain
C. olive oil
D. wine
15. Most Greek trade goods were transported or stored or served in pottery vessels. These were often highly decorated. The basic colors used were red, white & _____.
- A. black
B. blue
C. brown
D. green
16. The most highly decorated pottery ware was that used at the table, especially drinking cups. Which of the following was NOT a type of decoration used on these cups?
- A. hunting scenes
B. battle scenes
C. the adventures of gods & heroes
D. scenes from daily life & work
E. (NONE of the Above: all these were used.)
17. The _____ was the basic garment for both men & women.
- A. Charon (Χαρων)
B. chimera (χιμερα)
C. chiton (χιτων)
D. corybantes (κωρυβαντης)
18. Over this a man might throw a wide travelling cloak called a (an) _____.
- A. hamartia (ἡμαρτία)
B. himation (ἱματιον)
C. peplosian (πεπλοσιαν)
D. kerux (κηρυχ)
19. In 480 B.C.E. _____, the Persian "King of Kings" invaded the Greek mainland with 180,000 men and over 600 ships.
- A. Cyrus
B. Cambyses
C. Darius
D. Xerxes

20. The message of the oracle to Athens when Athens asked the best defense against the Persians was to "trust the wooden walls." This meant that the Athenians should _____.
- build a wooden wall outside their stone walls.
 - trust that the forests around Athens would protect them.
 - build a new navy as fast as they could & use it to fight the Persians.
 - build a new navy as fast as they could & use it to escape to Sparta.
21. The story of the Greeks is told in The History of the Persian Wars by _____, also known as "The Father of History."
- Herodotus
 - Hesiod
 - Thucydides
 - Xenophon
22. The period between the Persian Wars and the Peloponnesian War is known as _____.
- "The Age of Heroes"
 - "The Golden Age of Athens"
 - "The Silver Age of Athens"
 - "The Hellenistic Age"
23. The Delian League, a reluctant alliance, paid annual tribute to _____ in exchange for naval protection and trade agreements.
- Argos
 - Athens
 - Corinth
 - Sparta
24. The major combatants in the Peloponnesian War were _____ & _____.
- Argos & Athens
 - Athens & Sparta
 - Corinth & Athens
 - Sparta & Argos
25. In the first year of that war, a public ceremony was held to honor the war dead. At this ceremony a famous speech was given by the great Athenian statesman _____.
- Aristarchus
 - Cleisthenes
 - Pericles
 - Pisistratus
26. The text of this speech is reconstructed in The History of the Peloponnesian War by the historian _____.
- Herodotus
 - Hesiod
 - Thucydides
 - Xenophon
27. The war was eventually won by _____, but the cost of victory proved so high that she was exhausted as a power and so was as bad off as the loser, _____.
- Argos, Athens
 - Athens, Sparta
 - Corinth, Athens
 - Sparta, Argos
28. The Greek word 'philosophia' (φιλοσοφία) is a compound word and means _____.
- 'love of learning'
 - 'love of country'
 - 'love of mankind'
 - 'love of wisdom'
29. The 'first' philosopher was _____ of Miletus, who advanced the idea that the whole world had developed out of water by purely natural processes.
- Democritus
 - Empedocles
 - Pythagoras
 - Thales
30. The philosopher who first advanced the idea that the universe is made up of tiny particles called "atoms" was _____.
- Democritus
 - Empedocles
 - Pythagoras
 - Thales

31. Although known now for his work in theoretical geometry, _____ was known in his own time equally well for the idea that since music could be expressed in terms of mathematical ratios and since the universe can be expressed in geometrical terms, then the universe produces its own music, specifically 'the music of the spheres' (i.e. of the planets rotating through space).
- A. Democritus
B. Empedocles
C. Pythagoras
D. Thales
32. _____ put forward the idea that the fundamental elements of the universe are earth, air, fire, and water, and that these are moved by the opposing forces of Love and Strife to produce the known world.
- A. Democritus
B. Empedocles
C. Pythagoras
D. Thales
33. Together with many others, these philosophers are generally classified together under the label "_____ philosophers."
- A. preternatural
B. pre-Socratic
C. post-Socratic
D. Neoplatonist
34. Greeks, regardless of their city-state, were all great theatre-goers. The presentation of plays originally grew out of the religious celebrations in honor of the god/goddess _____.
- A. Apollo
B. Athena
D. Dionysus
E. Hermes
35. Which of the following was not an active playwright in 5th century BCE Athens?
- A. Æschylus
B. Aristophanes
C. Euripides
D. Sophocles
E. (ALL of the above were active playwrights in 5th century BCE Athens.)
36. _____ wrote the trilogy concerned with King Œdipus and his family, a trilogy which refashioned the ancient Theban myth into a meditation on man's struggle against Fate.
- A. Æschylus
B. Aristophanes
C. Euripides
D. Sophocles
E. (None of the above.)
37. _____ wrote a trilogy based on the death of King Agamemnon and its consequences, thus refashioning the myth to show how new concepts Justice came to replace the older idea of Revenge as Justice.
- A. Æschylus
B. Aristophanes
C. Euripides
D. Sophocles
E. (None of the above.)
38. _____ was a comic writer. His play Anabasis, about the famous March of the 10,000 to the Black Sea, satirised King Phillip V of Macedon and he was publically executed.
- A. Æschylus
B. Aristophanes
C. Euripides
D. Sophocles
E. (None of the above.)
39. _____ was a comic playwright who wrote Clouds, a bitter, vicious and very funny attack on the philosopher Socrates and his new type of "Wisdom." Socrates attended the performance of the play and is said to have laughed all the way through it.
- A. Æschylus
B. Aristophanes
C. Euripides
D. Sophocles
E. (None of the above.)

40. _____ was a writer of tragedies and was not often admired by the Athenian public. He questioned popular religious ideas (as in Bacchae) and showed great sympathy for the situation of women in Greek society (as in Medea and Iphigenia at Aulis).
- A. Aeschylus
 B. Aristophanes
 C. Euripides
 D. Sophocles
 E. (None of the above.)
41. Before he took up the life of "societal gadfly" and amateur philosopher, Socrates was a _____.
 A. baker
 B. shoemaker
 C. olive oil importer
 D. farmer
42. The famous "Socratic method" is distinguished by _____.
 A. arriving at "true Wisdom" by logical argument
 B. asking questions of people who claim to "Know-it-All"
 C. demonstrating the ignorance of others, while professing one's own ignorance
 D. the appearance of being simple-minded while arguing with others
 E. (ALL of the above are parts of the "Socratic method.")
43. Socrates was charged with the treasonous offences of _____.
 A. speaking against the gods and corrupting the minds of the city's young men
 B. plotting against the Athenian aristocracy and speaking against the gods
 C. divulging military secrets during the War and embezzling public funds
 D. failure to pay his debts and corrupting the minds of the city's young men
44. After his conviction, both Socrates and his accusers were allowed to put forward a suitable punishment. Socrates' accusers argued for the death penalty; Socrates told the jury that he thought that they should _____.
 A. exile him to another country
 B. put him under house arrest for a while
 C. be satisfied with his apology & promise not to repeat his offensive behavior
 D. put him on the public payroll and encourage him to do the very things that he had been convicted of, for the moral health of their city.
45. The jury voted for the death penalty and Socrates died _____.
 A. cursing the gods for injustice
 B. at a military execution from which he had tried to escape
 C. calmly among his friends, after drinking poisonous hemlock
 D. in exile, alone and unmourned
46. Most of what we claim to know about Socrates and his system of thought, we know from _____.
 A. Socrates' own writings
 B. Xenophon's Anabasis
 C. the writings of his disciple Aristotle
 D. the writings of his disciple Plato
47. In The Republic, _____ sets out his ideas for the perfect society, a society which includes an uneducated peasantry, a class of professional Guards, and a higher class of educated "Philosopher-Kings" who would always agree, since they would always be looking at TRUTH in the same way at the same time.
 A. Aristotle
 B. Plato
 C. Pythagoras
 D. Xenophon
48. By contrast, his disciple _____ examined the political constitutions of all city-states of his time and formulated a more realistic view in his book The Politics.
 A. Aristotle
 B. Plato
 C. Socrates
 D. Xenophon

49. This philosopher was also the tutor of young _____ who, because of his education, might have reasonably laid claim to the title of "Philosopher-King," had he lived long enough to implement any systematic form of government.
- A. Alexander of Macedon (later "the Great")
 - B. Gaius Julius Caesar of Rome
 - C. Pericles of Athens
 - D. Leonidas, future king of Sparta
50. The death of this leader coincided with (and in some sense caused) the spread of Hellenism. The term "Hellenism" describes a world-view _____.
- A. based on the ancient Greek ideals of "truth, honor & justice"
 - B. that mingled elements of Greek culture with elements of the cultures of conquered peoples in the Near East.
 - C. characterized by the view that the individual is at the mercy of forces which he does not and cannot understand; that "man is lost in the cosmos."
 - D. characterized by material greed and moral decay, best summed up in the phrase "You only go around once in this life, so you gotta grab all gusto you can."
 - E. (All answers except A are true.)

Tie-Breakers

51. Socrates wife was named _____.
- A. Artemisia
 - B. Athenadora
 - C. Hecuba
 - D. Myra
 - E. Xanthippe
52. You would most likely find a στεφανος (stephanos) _____.
- A. in an Athenian wineshop
 - B. on any ancient Greek farm
 - C. in the home of an Olympic winner
 - D. in the lawcourts
 - E. in a Spartan barracks
53. The three basic precepts (or rules) of Greek theatre were first (and definitively) pronounced by _____.
- A. Æschylus
 - B. Aristophanes
 - C. Euripides
 - D. Sophocles
 - E. Aristotle
54. The Parthenon on the acropolis in Athens was dedicated to "Athena ἡ παρθενη," (hay parthenay). This term later became part of Christian terminology and is also used in Biology. It refers to Athena "_____".
- A. The Almighty
 - B. The Guardian of Women
 - C. The Compassionate
 - D. The Protector
 - E. The Virgin
55. The Greeks called non-Greeks βαρβαροι (barbaroi) or Barbarians because they thought _____.
- A. non-Greeks had no souls & were therefore like animals
 - B. the speech of non-Greeks sounded like the barking of dogs
 - C. non-Greeks were incapable of logical thinking or philosophical reflection.
 - D. (All of the above are true.)
 - E. (A & C are true, but not B.)