

# GREEK LIFE & LITERATURE

TSJCL (AREA F): 1992

**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 'αρετή (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 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> or \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>; the exception was Sparta which was technically a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> but in reality a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>.

- 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 (Χάρων)
- 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 (ἱμάτιον)

- C. peplosian (πεπλοσιαν)
- D. kerux (κηρυχ)

19. Most of the clothing in a Greek home was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. purchased from a clothier
- B. imported from abroad

- C. bought as cloth & then made in the home
- D. made from cloth spun in the home

20. Greek women \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. had equal rights with their husbands in Greek society  
 B. had most of the rights that their husbands had  
 C. had almost no rights in Greek society  
 D. were actually property, bought & sold like slaves
21. The exception to this was in \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Athens where women were major business owners  
 B. Corinth where women had equal voting rights  
 C. Sparta where women owned almost half the land holdings  
 D. Thessaly which was ruled by hereditary queens
22. The Olympic Games held in Greece were more precisely held at \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. the shrine of Zeus at Olympia  
 B. the shrine of Hera at Argolis  
 C. the shrine of Apollo at Delphi  
 D. the shrine of Aphrodite at Corinth  
 E. the shrine of the twelve major gods at Mount Olympus
23. Which of the following was not one of the games of the ancient Olympics?  
 A. discus throwing  
 B. foot race with helmet & shield  
 C. four-horse chariot racing  
 D. boxing  
 E. (All of these were included at the ancient Olympics.)
24. New doctors in Greece swore an oath which read, in part, as follows:  
 I swear by Apollo...I will give no deadly medicine to anyone if asked nor suggest  
 any such counsel....I not whatever houses I enter, I will go into them for the benefit  
 of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief...  
 This oath is traditionally ascribed to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Aristotle  
 B. Hippocrates of Cos  
 C. Thales of Miletus  
 D. Xenophon
25. Asclepius was the god of healing and medicine. His symbol was \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. the *calix*, a cup of medicine  
 B. the *cadeucus*, a staff with two  
 twined snakes on it  
 C. the *serux*, a surgical knife  
 D. the rising sun
26. Which of the following is not one of the classical "orders" of Greek architecture?  
 A. Athenian  
 B. Corinthian  
 C. Doric  
 D. Ionic
27. Most of the surviving sculpture from Greek temples would originally have been placed \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. in the inner "holy of holies"  
 B. around the outside of the temple  
 C. out in front of the temple  
 D. in the temple treasuries in the cellars
28. The Greek word 'philosophia' (φιλοσοφία) is a compound word and means \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. 'love of living'  
 B. 'love of country'  
 C. 'love of mankind'  
 D. '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.  
 A. Democritus  
 B. Empedocles  
 C. Pythagoras  
 D. Thales

30. The philosopher who first advanced the idea that the universe is made up of tiny particles called "atoms" was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Democritus  
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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).
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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  
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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  
C. Dionysus  
D. Hermes  
E. Hermes
35. Which of the following was not an active playwright in 5th century BCE Athens?
- A. Aeschylus  
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 Oedipus and his family, a trilogy which refashioned the ancient Theban myth into a meditation on man's struggle against Fate.
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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. Aeschylus  
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 Macedonia and he was publically executed.
- A. Aeschylus  
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. Aeschylus  
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
- E. in a Spartan barracks

- C. in the home of an Olympic winner
- D. in the lawcourts

53. The three basic precepts (or rules) of Greek theatre were first (and definitively) pronounced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Aeschylus
- B. Aristophanes

- C. Euripides
- D. Sophocles

E. Aristotle

54. The Parthenon on the acropolis in Athens was dedicated to "Athena ἡ παρθενος," (hay parthenos). 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.)

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

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B. Hesiod  
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D. Homer
2. The site of Troy is generally believed to have been on the coast of modern-day \_\_\_\_\_.  
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3. The major plot device of Iliad is \_\_\_\_\_.  
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C. the trick of the wooden horse  
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C. stated by the ghost of Achilles, "Better to be a living slave than a dead hero."  
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9. The first one to recognize Odysseus upon his return to his own house is \_\_\_\_\_.  
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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 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> or \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>; the exception was Sparta which was technically a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>, but in reality a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>.
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13. Greek city-states established colonies all around the Mediterranean. The two most famous Greek colonies were \_\_\_\_\_ in Sicily & \_\_\_\_\_ (modern Istanbul).
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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.
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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 & \_\_\_\_\_.
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B. blue  
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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?
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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. Chiton (χιτών)  
B. chimera (χιμερα)  
C. chiton (χιτών)  
D. corybantes (κωρυβαντης)
18. Over this a man might throw a wide travelling cloak called a (an) \_\_\_\_\_.
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  - foot race with helmet & shield
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  - the rising sun
26. Which of the following is **not** one of the classical "orders" of Greek architecture?
- Athenian
  - Corinthian
  - Doric
  - Ionic
27. Most of the surviving sculpture from Greek temples would originally have been placed \_\_\_\_\_.
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  - Thales

30. The philosopher who first advanced the idea that the universe is made up of tiny particles called "atoms" was \_\_\_\_\_.
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35. Which of the following was not an active playwright in 5th century BCE Athens?
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- 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 winshop  
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 παρθενος," (hay parthenos). 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.)