

TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
AREA F
GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE, 1998

ALWAYS CHOOSE THE BEST RESPONSE FOR
EACH ITEM. NUMBERS 51-55 WILL
BE SCORED ONLY TO BREAK TIES.

1. The author of the *Odyssey* was ____.
A. Aeschylus B. Menander C. Euripides D. Homer E. Socrates
2. The play which tells the story of the wife of Jason is ____.
A. *Antigone* B. *Medea* C. *The Trojan Women* D. *Oedipus Tyrannos*
E. *The Libation Bearers*
3. A *symposium* was a ____.
A. type of garment B. meeting of the council C. war council
D. banquet E. drinking party
4. An important food of the ancient Greeks was ____.
A. beef B. pasta C. pineapple D. olives E. sweet potatoes
5. Homer compares the sea to ____.
A. rain water B. wine C. honey D. olive oil E. melted snow
6. The Treasury of Atreus was ____.
A. a bank B. a library C. a temple D. in a cave E. a tomb
7. A Greek city-state was organized politically on the concept of ____.
A. citizenship for all its native free inhabitants B. oligarchy
C. dictatorship D. citizenship for all who live in its confines
E. citizenship for those with a certain income
8. Pythagoras dealt with and studied ____.
A. the heavens B. astrology C. literature D. numbers E. biology
9. The teacher of Aristotle was ____.
A. Socrates B. Menander C. Pythagoras D. Plato E. Homer
10. The Greeks believed that the gods ____.
A. demanded hospitality to strangers B. were always active in all man's daily
affairs C. were faceless and formless D. lived on the Acropolis at Athens
E. never ate
11. The author of the *Ajax* was ____.
A. Menander B. Sophocles C. Euripides D. Aeschylus E. Protagoras
12. The *genre* of the *Ajax* was ____.
A. old comedy B. new comedy C. lyric poetry D. pastoral poetry E. tragedy
13. To interact with a god, worshippers ____.
A. prayed B. sang hymns of praise C. offered sacrifices D. presented offerings
at the god's sanctuary E. all of the above
14. The patroness of the Athenian Council of Five Hundred was ____.
A. Athena B. Artemis C. Demeter D. Hestia E. Hera

15. A Greek might wear a ____.
A. *chiton* B. *glossa* C. *cathedra* D. *phos* E. *didaskolos*
16. The simplest order of Greek architecture was ____.
A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian
17. The ____ column represents a woman.
A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian
18. The wife of Agamemnon was ____.
A. Helen of Troy B. Medea C. Clytemnestra D. Hecuba E. Andromache
19. Athens' favorite author of tragedies was ____.
A. Aeschylus B. Homer C. Euripides D. Sophocles E. Menander
20. The terms "black figured" and "red figured" refer to ____.
A. pottery B. frescoes C. columns D. temple murals E. illustrated books
21. A *helot* was a ____.
A. slave B. king C. queen D. teacher E. naval officer
22. The wooden walls of Athens ____.
A. were her soldiers' wooden javelins B. were her ships C. were never considered important in defense D. were not often considered important in her defense E. were totally ineffectual
23. The daughters of well-to-do families learned to read and write ____.
A. in *gymnasia* B. in a temple of Hestia C. at home D. along with the boys E. in public grammar schools
24. Socrates was tried and executed in ____ B. C.
A. 500 B. 450 C. 753 D. 399 E. 100
25. The teacher of Alexander the Great was ____.
A. Pythagoras B. Protagoras C. Sophocles D. Socrates E. Aristotle
26. Houses in ancient Greece were simple and unpretentious until ____ set a fashion of magnificence.
A. Socrates B. Agamemnon C. Alcibiades D. Thucydides E. Pericles
27. Marriages were arranged by ____.
A. the parents of the couple B. matchmakers C. both "A" and "B" D. the ruler of the city E. priests of Hera
28. At meals, men ____.
A. reclined on couches, three to each couch B. reclined on couches, two on each couch C. sat at small tables D. always ate with their families E. never ate with their families
29. A ____ was placed between the teeth of a corpse.
A. coin B. ring C. small silver stick D. small gold nugget E. none of the above
30. The statues and reliefs on the Parthenon were executed by ____ and his aides.
A. Pericles B. Myron C. Pheidias D. Plato E. Praxiteles
31. The drama at Athens was ____.
A. perennial B. secular C. noted for its poor quality D. part of the feast of Dionysus E. part of the feast of Apollo
32. The *Oresteia* was produced in ____ B. C.
A. 500 B. 458 C. 522 D. 102 E. 676

33. The author of *Bacchae* was ____.
A. Euripides B. Sophocles C. Aeschylus D. Menander E. Pericles
34. Which of the following are true of education in Athens?
A. The city provided public *gymnasia* and *palaestrae*.
B. The city exercised some loose supervision of teachers.
C. The city provided no public schools.
D. There were no state universities.
E. all of the above
35. The oldest epics known to us are ____.
A. the work of Menander B. criticized adversely by philosophers C. the works of Aeschylus D. the Homeric poems E. none of the above
36. In Sparta, sickness was ____.
A. rare B. treated by male nurses C. considered a crime D. treated by the family of the patient E. caused most often by overindulgence in food and wine
37. Which of the following is true of marriage in Sparta?
A. Marriages were usually arranged by the parents.
B. There was no purchase involved in marriage.
C. The groom was expected to carry off the bride by force.
D. The bride usually stayed with her parents for a while, and the groom remained in his barracks.
E. all of the above
38. The *Theogony* was ____.
A. written by Thucydides B. the earliest example of epic poetry in Greece
C. a genealogy of the gods D. a work of history E. a collection of pastoral poetry
39. The council of four hundred at Athens was the ____.
A. *boule* B. *tetrarch* C. *tyrannos* D. *obol* E. *chiton*
40. The eldest son in a Greek family was given the name of ____.
A. the ruler of his city B. his father C. his maternal grandfather D. his paternal grandfather E. his great grandfather
41. A child was accepted into the family on or before the ____ day of his life.
A. ninth B. tenth C. seventh D. second E. third
42. To a Greek, *deipnon* was ____.
A. dinner B. a type of hat C. breakfast D. a type of shoe E. luncheon
43. To cleanse their bodies, the Greeks used ____.
A. alcohol B. olive oil C. butter D. an early form of soap E. none of the above
44. In ancient Greece, water for bathing was ____.
A. plentiful B. scarce C. never used D. used over and over again E. piped in from the sea
45. Philemon was a leader in the development of ____.
A. lyric poetry B. pastoral poetry C. epic poetry D. tragedy E. new comedy
46. The author of *The Clouds* was ____.
A. Menander B. Philemon C. Hesiod D. Aristophanes E. Pericles
47. The great achievement of Periclean prose was ____.
A. travelogues B. science C. philosophy D. history E. religious literature

48. Cicero called ___ "The Father of History."
A. Hesiod B. Thucydides C. Homer D. Herodotus E. Sophocles
49. ___ was accused of being "... a public offender in that he does not recognize the gods the state recognizes, but introduces new demoniacal beings" and of corrupting the youth.
A. Alcibiades B. Pericles C. Aristotle D. Plato E. Socrates
50. ___ made a famous speech which we call "On the Crown."
A. Alcibiades B. Pericles C. Xerxes D. Demosthenes E. Cresiphon

Tie-Breakers

51. Isocrates was known primarily as a ___ and rhetorician.
A. poet B. philosopher C. historian D. geographer E. orator
52. In the countryside, most work in ancient Greece was done by _____.
A. civilians B. the families of civilians C. the slaves of the civilians
D. a combination of all the above E. none of the above
53. Pindar studied poetry under _____.
A. Homer B. Socrates C. Sappho D. Corinna E. Menander
54. About 430 B. C., Athens _____.
A. suffered from a plague, probably malaria B. burned all her ships
C. had an outbreak of polio D. was defeated by the Spartans
E. outlawed bathing
55. The Greeks used ___ for light and heat.
A. candles B. charcoal braziers C. lamps burning olive oil D. lamps burning resin E. all of the above