NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
TULANE UNIVERSITY, MMI

GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE

Section One: Identify the author of each work.

1. *Agamemnon* — A. Aeschylus B. Aristophanes C. Aristotle D. Euripides

2. *Antigone* — A. Aeschylus B. Euripides C. Sophocles D. Pindar

3. *Bacchae* — A. Euripides B. Aeschylus C. Sophocles D. Plato

4. the *Poetics* — A. Pindar B. Homer C. Aristotle D. Plato

5. the *Crito* — A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Herodotus D. Thucydides

6. the *Iliad* — A. Homer B. Plato C. Herodotus D. Sophocles

7. *Medea* — A. Aeschylus B. Sophocles C. Menander D. Euripides

8. *Melanippe* — A. Euripides B. Aeschylus C. Sappho D. Plato

9. *Reproduction of Animals* — A. Aristotle B. Plato C. Cleanthes D. Aristippus

10. *On the Crown* — A. Thucydides B. Demosthenes C. Sophocles D. Aristotle

Section Two: Choose the best response for each item.

11. Who wrote a "thumbnail biography" of Hippocrates?
A. Aristotle B. Suidas C. Plato D. Socrates

12. In the first century A. D., Erotian attributed the authorship of "On the Physician" to whom?
A. Hippocrates B. Thucydides C. Herodotus D. Aristotle

13. Parmenides and Xenophanes were primarily ____.
A. poets B. philosophers C. dramatists D. historians

14. Which philosopher was tortured to death for attempting to depose the tyrant Nearches?
A. Zeno B. Socarates C. Aristotle D. Plato

15. This philosopher "confessed" to his friends that he was a god; he was also--in reality--a great engineer.
A. Socrates B. Aristotle C. Empedocles D. Plato

16. Which of the following is a work of Xenophon?
A. *The Cave* B. *Periploi* C. *Protagoras* D. *Banquet*

17. What drama represents the students of Socrates as forming a school with a regular meeting place?
A. *The Birds* B. *Medea* C. *The Clouds* D. *The Frogs*

18. A story about wooden theater benches collapsing about 500 B. C. is told in ___. (This collapse and the injuries it caused to the audience let to the building of the first stone theater.)
A. the *Lexicon* of Suidas B. the *Orestia* of Aeschylus C. a Pindaric ode
D. a Homeric hymn

19. The masks used in tragedy and comedy originated in ___.
A. the works of Homer B. religious performances C. the bad reputations of actors
D. a need for actresses to be heard better

20. Which of the following, along with his two brothers, fought at the Battle of Marathon?
A. Pericles B. Demosthenes C. Empedocles D. Aeschylus

21. Who won a double prize, for music and wrestling? (He was also an excellent harpist and ballplayer.)
A. Euripides B. Cleon C. Sophocles D. Myron

22. Which of the following is true about *The Trojan Women*?
A. It was produced shortly after the Athenian destruction of Melos.
B. It is a cry upon the author's part for peace.
C. It is a brave portrayal of victory from the point of view of the defeated.
D. All the above are true.
E. None of the above are true.

23. Who denounced the whole apparatus of divination and prophecy?
A. Euripides B. Sophocles C. Menander D. Pindar

24. ___ was the ablest competitor of Aristophanes.
A. Eupolis B. Sophocles C. Menander D. Euripides

25. In what comedy does the chorus represent idle citizens who seek to earn their incomes by serving daily as jurymen?
A. *The Frogs* B. *The Clouds* C. *The Birds* D. *The Wasps*

26. Thucydides ___.
A. wrote the *History of the Peloponnesian War* B. may have been murdered
C. began his history where Herodotus had left off D. all of the above

27. Which historian wrote at least partially to entertain the educated reader?
A. Thucydides B. Herodotus C. Sappho D. Eupolis

28. As early as 446 B. C. Corax of Syracuse wrote *Techne Logon*, which ___.
A. was the first work to mention the existence of electricity
B. was the first work to mention the atomic theory
C. was designed to guide a citizen in the art of public speaking
D. was the earliest dictionary of the Greek language

29. Who is being described? "His father made a fortune by manufacturing flutes . . . . He began [to earn his living] by writing speeches for others, and thought of becoming an orator. But he suffered from shyness and a weak voice [and hated political strife.]"
A. Aristotle B. Demosthenes C. Pericles D. Isocrates

30. Xenophon was ___.
A. a student of Socrates B. the author of *Bios Hellados* C. a comedian
D. all of the above E. none of the above

31. Because he lectured at a gymnasium called Dogfish, the followers of ___ became known as ___.
A. Socrates . . . Cynics B. Antisthenes . . . Cynics
C. Demosthenes . . . Fishermen D. Antisthenes . . . Fisherman

32. In which book of *The Republic* did the author describe a communistic and naturalistic ideal society?
A. Book I B. Book III C. Book IV D. Book II

33. What book of the *Iliad* first tells of the argument of Agamemnon and Achilles?
A. Book XXIII B. Book I C. Book XI D. Book VI

34. The Latin term used to describe how epics begin is ___.
A. *in medias res* B. *in retrospectione* C. *ad finem*
D. *ex post facto*

35. According to an epigram by Plato, the "Tenth Muse" was ___.
A. Sappho B. Lesbia C. Corinna D. Cleopatra I

36. Timon of Athens described ___, who always wore a white robe, as "a juggler of solemn speech, engaged in fishing for men."
A. Pythagoras B. Jesus C. St. Andrew D. Menander

37. The Greeks knew much about mythology from a work called ___.
A. *Bibliotecha* B. *Techne Nomos* C. *Ho Biblion*
D. *He Mathetes*

38. Diodorus Siculus, as early as 50 B. C., interpreted the tale of Dionysus as a ___myth.
A. creation B. vegetation C. weather D. Euhemeristic

39. Which writer had a pupil named Atthis?
A. Sophocles B. Plato C. Aristotle D. Sappho

40. The mysteries of Dionysus entered into the Eleusian liturgy during ___.
A. the Age of Peisistratus B. the Age of Pericles
C. prehistoric times D. the reign of Minos on Crete

41. Which of the following was a sculptor?
A. Praxiteles B. Thucydides C. Menander D. Phalaris

42. Which of the following was a great lawgiver?
A. Pericles B. Solon C. Alexander the Great
D. Democritus

43. Which of the following was an orator?
A. Democedes B. Democritus C. Socrates D. Demosthenes

44. Which of the following was a Cynic philosopher?
A. Diogenes B. Diomedes C. Dion D. Deucalion

45. Which of the following wrote *The Constitution of Athens*?
A. Socrates B. Pythagoras C. Aristotle D. Plato

46. The definition of classic tragedy is in a work by ___.
A. Aristotle B. Plato C. Demosthenes D. Herodotus

47. The writer who is one of our greatest sources of Greek mythology was ___.
A. Apollonius B. Apollodorus C. Antiphon
D. Aristaeus

48. Corinna was a ___.
A. queen of Athens B. lyric poetess C. priestess
D. queen of Corinth

49. Aesop was a writer of ___.
A. histories B. mythology C. fables D. tragedies

50. Who wrote *The History of the Peloponnesian War*?
A. Aristotle B. Hieronymus C. Iadmon D. Thucydides

51. In the mystic stage of Greek religion, ___.
A. subterranean deities were worshiped B. resurrected deities were worshiped
C. celestial deities were worshiped D. only nature was worshiped

52. To learn of the future, a Greek might have consulted ___.
A. the oracle at Delphi B. a philosopher such as Aristotle
C. the Homeric Hymns D. all of the above E. none of the above

53. Which of the following art forms was earliest?
A. Hellenistic sculpture B. black figure pottery C. red figure pottery
D. Corinthian columns

54. Red figure pottery originated in ___.
A. Athens B. during the sixth century B. C. C. both the above
D. none of the above

55. Which of the following lists the styles of architecture from the simplest to the most elaborate?
A. Doric, Corinthian, Ionic B. Ionic, Doric, Corinthian
C. Ionic, Corinthian, Doric D. Doric, Ionic, Corinthian

56. A *helot* was a ___.
A. general B. judge C. doctor D. slave

57. In Athens in ancient times, ___.
A. there was no trial by jury B. every voter was by right a member of the basic governing body C. foreigners came to dominate the Assembly
D. trials began with a sacrifice of a goat to Athena

58. Which of the following was not a use of olive oil in ancient Greece?
A. annointing B. eating C. burning in lamps D. oiling farm tools to prevent rust

59. Which of the following was not a staple of the diet of ancient Greeks?
A. cereals B. figs C. beef D. grapes E. olives

60. For dessert a Greek in ancient times might have eaten ___.
A. honey or cheese B. oranges and grapefruits C. chocolate chip cookies D. all of the above E. none of the above

61. A *metic* was a ___.
A. free man of foreign birth B. a camp follower C. a freed native Athenian D. a slave born in the master's house

62. A Greek male usually had ___.
A. three names, like the Romans B. two names
C. a name always based upon the name of the maternal grandfather
D. one name E. none of the above

63. A Greek child would have played with ___.
A. something like our marbles B. spinning tops C. dolls
D. clay soldiers E. all of the above

64. Which of the following is/are true?
A. The education of girls was carried on in the home.
B. The education of girls was primarily concerned with home economics.
C. Girls at Sparta took part in public gymnastics.
D. all of the above E. none of the above

65. Boys of Periclean Athens were brought up chiefly in the companionship of other boys and men after the age of ___.
A. six B. seven C. ten D. twelve E. sixteen

66. Which of the following would an Attic wife do?
A. make contracts without the consent of her husband B. move freely about the city or countryside C. entertain her husband's guests
D. spend her life in the women's quarters E. all of the above

67. The strongest institution in ancient Greece was ___.
A. law courts B. the gymnasium C. the army
D. the family E. the navy

68. In a Greek's home, what was the *aule*?
A. kitchen B. doorway C. uncovered courtyard
D. bathroom E. colonnade

69. While dining, ___.
A. the Greeks used spoons and their fingers B. men recline on couches
C. women and boys sit before small tables D. the Greeks clean their finger with either bread or water E. all of the above

70. In the Heroic Age, what was the preferred form of disposal of a dead body?
A. burial B. cremation C. mummification D. burial at sea

71. The color of mourning among the ancient Greeks was ___.
A. white B. purple C. black D. grey

72. During which period was painting considered individual, producing easel paintings for private purchasers?
A. Helladic B. Doric C. Hellenic D. Hellenistic

73. The earliest style of Greek painting, especially on pottery, was ___.
A. geometric B. impressionistic C. realistic D. surrealistic

74. A boy reading a book with his dog nearby or a young woman admiring her jewels would most often been depicted on a ___.
A. black figure vase B. red figure jar C. tomb stele
D. temple wall E. painting done on canvas with oil

75. ___ carved the statues and reliefs of the Parthenon.
A. Myron B. Praxiteles C. Phidias D. none of the above

76. The theater was first associated with which of the following?
A. Dionysus B. Ares C. Zeus D. Demeter

77. The wooden walls of Athens were ___.
A. her ships B. actual wooden walls C. large forests
D. all of the above at one time or another E. none of the above

78. ___ mixed with alkali into a paste was used when we would use soap.
A. olive oil B. lemon juice C. milk D. water

79. The chief garment at Athens for men was the ___.
A. chiton B. stola C. toga D. himation

80. A chlamys was a ___.
A. hat B. cloak C. shoe D. sock

81. The chief garment at Athens for women was the ___.
A. chlamys B. peplos C. stola D. himation

82. Which best describes the attitude toward or use of cosmetics among Greek women?
A. Cheeks, lips, and eyebrows were colored or painted.
B. Greek women never used cosmetics.
C. The Greek women knew of nothing to use as a deodorant.
D. Greek women never used perfumes or scents.

83. In Athens, the children of slaves were ___.
A. considered a part of the family B. seldom allowed to live
C. usually kept alive to wait on the children of the family
D. were always exposed immediately after birth
E. none of the above

84. A Greek infant was usually accepted into the family on or before the ___ day of life.
A. ninth B. seventh C. sixth D. tenth

85. Which of the following are correct about abortion in ancient Greece?
A. Midwives were allowed to perform abortions with no impediment from the law
B. Physicians did not perform abortions because the Hippocratic forbade it
C. Aristotle defended abortion as preferable to infanticide
D. " A" and "B" only are correct.
E. All are correct

86. A rhetor was a ___.
A. garment B. teacher C. speech D. type of book E. ship

87. The four stages of life to a Greek were ___, in chronological order.
A. aner, geron, ephebos, pais B. geron, pais, aner, ephebos
C. pais, ephebos, aner, geron D. aner, pais, geron, aner

88. In *astragali* (knucklebones) the highest throw was ___.
A. two B. three C. four D. five E. six

89. The Greeks mined, in the rich soil of Attica, which of the following?
A. gold B. plutonium C. marble D. silver E. both "C" and "D"

90. Which of the following was known but scorned for use in the days of Pericles?
A. beer B. whiskey C. wine D. tobacco

91. In 334 B. C. Antimenes of Rhodes organized the first insurance company in the world; the policy holders were insured against the loss of ___.
A. life B. their homes C. fugitive slaves
D. limbs E. merchandise at sea

92. The Cretan civilization is most associated with which of the following?
A. bulls B. Athena C. Ares D. wolves
E. birds

93. ___ the Stoic described an ideal communism in his *Republic*.
A. Aristotle B. Zeno C. Isocrates D. Menander

94. During the third century B. C. in Greece, Euhemerus published a work whose import was ___.
A. being instrumental in turning many people towards atheism
B. restoring the old gods and religions
C. bringing about a new way of looking at trade and economy
D. bringing about a trend towards monotheism

95. Which of the following was basically a tomb?
A. the Parthenon B. the Mausoleum C. the Lyceum D. the gymnasium

96. A young Greek would have exercised in the ___.
A. gynaeceum B. lyceum C. Atheneum D. palaestra

97. The process by which a man might be sent into exile for ten years was ___.
A. *thetes* B. *peplos* C. ostracism D. franchise

98. A *rhapsode* was a type of ___.
A. poet B. soldier C. book D. weapon

99. Polycrates and Peisistratus in the sixth century B. C. were associated with the first ___.
A. libraries B. fire departments C. system of bookkeeping
D. farmers' organizations

100. Dorian and Phrygian are modes of ___.
A. cooking B. music C. glass making D. map making
E. none of the above