

## GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE

TSJCL AREA F 2002

1. Who was the priestess at Delphi?  
a. Apollonia b. Sibyl c. Delphia d. Pythia
2. A woman's everyday garment was a:  
a. chiton b. pilos c. tribon d. chlamys
3. Who wrote a *History of the Peloponnesian War*?  
a. Euripedes b. Anaxamander c. Herodotus d. Thucydides
4. The type of slave that escorted his master's children to school was the:  
a. andrapodiste b. paidagogus c. hetera d. autourgous
5. The muse of comedy was:  
a. Calliope b. Erato c. Thalia d. Melpomene
6. The officer who commanded the cavalry was the:  
a. hipparch b. archon c. harmost d. satrap
7. Tortoise shell and ox-hide were used to make a:  
a. plectrum b. aulos c. syrinx d. lyre
8. Plato describes the ideal society in which book?  
a. *Crito* b. *Republic* c. *Symposium* d. *Apology*
9. The marketplace in Athens was called the:  
a. Megaron b. Stoa c. Agora d. Acropolis
10. A song of thanksgiving or praise to Apollo was called:  
a. paean b. dithyramb c. ode d. orthic nome
11. The cult statue would be held in this part of a Greek temple.  
a. pronaos b. pediment c. stylobate d. cella
12. "Magna Graecia" was located in:  
a. Etruria b. Southern Italy c. Crimea d. Attica
13. This poet wrote epinicia, or victory odes.  
a. Theognis b. Anacreon c. Gorgias d. Pindar
14. What lyric poetess was born on Lesbos?  
a. Philyra b. Sappho c. Phocaea d. Megara
15. A decree approved by vote (on a pottery shard) was called:  
a. synoecism b. shophet c. psephism d. ostracism

16. What 8<sup>th</sup> Century poet sang of the harshness of life in the Age of Iron?  
a. Hesiod    b. Homer    c. Pindar    d. Sappho
17. What Greek writer has been called both “the father of history” and “the father of liars”?  
a. Xenophon    b. Thucydides    c. Herodotus    d. Suetonius
18. What king was noted for immense wealth?  
a. Croesus    b. Solon    c. Demosthenes    d. Agamemnon
19. In what play by Aristophanes do women go on a ‘sex strike’ to solve political problems?  
a. *Plutus*    b. *Lysistrata*    c. *Peace*    d. *Acharnians*
20. The warrior in the Iliad noted for his mature yet pedestrian advice was:  
a. Achilles    b. Odysseus    c. Nestor    d. Stentor
21. The first systemic geographer and author of *Geographica* was:  
a. Eratosthenes    b. Herodotus    c. Glycon    d. Pentheus
22. The Peripatetic School in Athens was inspired by the teachings of:  
a. Thales    b. Socrates    c. Plato    d. Aristotle
23. Around 400 B.C. Ariphron praised this as the First of Blessings, or the highest good:  
a. wealth    b. health    c. beauty    d. victory
24. This reformer divided the citizens of Athens into four census-classes.  
a. Pericles    b. Lysander    c. Demosthenes    d. Solon
25. A *kouros* statue represented a:  
a. statesman    b. young man    c. teacher    d. philosopher
26. The “father of tragedy” and author of *Prometheus Bound* was:  
a. Homer    b. Euripides    c. Aristophanes    d. Aeschylus
27. The author of *Antigone* and *Oedipus the King* was:  
a. Theocritus    b. Pindar    c. Sophocles    d. Aeschylus
28. Which tragedy by Euripides ends with Hecuba holding the mangled body of her grandson?  
a. *The Trojan Women*    b. *The Bacchae*    c. *Hippolytus*    d. *Medea*
29. Who wrote the *Aphorisms*, observations drawn from medical studies?  
a. Plato    b. Aristotle    c. Gorgias    d. Hippocrates
30. Who was the author of *Anabasis*, “Retreat of the Ten Thousand”?  
a. Herodotus    b. Xenophon    c. Thucydides    d. Menander

31. Which work of Plato is a treatise on love, staged at a dinner party?  
a. *Phaedo* b. *Timaeus* c. *Symposium* d. *Crito*
32. *Apology*, *Crito* and *Phaedo* focus on the life and death of:  
a. Plato b. Socrates c. Pericles d. Solon
33. Three centuries after composition, Cicero imitated this orator's *Philippics*:  
a. Pericles b. Xenophanes c. Heraclitus d. Demosthenes
34. This philosopher defended poetry and poets whom Plato attacked:  
a. Aristotle b. Socrates c. Thales d. Pythagoras
35. 'Let no man enter who knows no geometry' was found above the door into the:  
a. Parthenon b. Academy c. Propylaea d. Lyceum
36. This poet lost his shield at the battle of Sigeum around 600 B.C.:  
a. Pindar b. Sappho c. Aristarchus d. Alcaeus
37. This sculptor designed the Parthenon's pedimental figures:  
a. Polyclitus b. Mnesicles c. Phidias d. Praxiteles
38. The island home of Alcaeus was:  
a. Delos b. Samos c. Aegina d. Lesbos
39. This blind prophet of Thebes appears in several tragedies:  
a. Daedalus b. Teiresias c. Creon d. Melampus
40. He wrote *The Life of Pericles*:  
a. Polybius b. Thucydides c. Plutarch d. Herodotus
41. Praxiteles excelled in what endeavor?  
a. oratory b. philosophy c. poetry d. sculpture
42. Clytemnestra's paramour was:  
a. Aegisthus b. Orestes c. Agamemnon d. Pelops
43. Orestes' sister was:  
a. Clytemnestra b. Medea c. Cassandra d. Iphigenia
44. Electra's brother was:  
a. Aegisthus b. Orestes c. Menelaus d. Priam
45. Hippolytus' mother was  
a. Phaedra b. Clytemnestra c. Hippolyte d. Medea

46. The tragedian attacked in *The Frogs* was:  
a. Aristophanes    b. Euripides    c. Aeschylus    d. Sophocles
47. The "father of modern comedy" and author of *The Girl from Samos* was:  
a. Niceratus    b. Philemon    c. Apollodorus    d. Menander
48. The Eleusian Mysteries were observed to honor:  
a. Demeter    b. Hera    c. Aphrodite    d. Artemis
49. A drinking vessel shaped like a horn was:  
a. dipylon    b. amphora    c. kylix    d. rhyton
50. The units of Greek polity are commonly called:  
a. archons    b. agoras    c. city-states    d. basilicas

TIE BREAKERS (take care in marking your scantron!)

96. Alexander the Great's tutor was:  
a. Anaximander    b. Aristotle    c. Plato    d. Socrates
97. Cyrus overthrew this last king of Lydia:  
a. Croton    b. Xerxes    c. Antiphon    d. Croesus
98. The Peloponnese and Attica are joined by the:  
a. Corinthians    b. long walls    c. Isthmus    d. Spartans
99. A Spartan could live with his wife when he reached the age of:  
a. 60    b. 30    c. 20    d. 15
100. The recognition scene in a tragedy is called the:  
a. peripeteia    b. miasma    c. anagnorisis    d. nemesis