

**National Junior Classical League
Greek Life and Literature, 2003**

Always choose the best response to each item.

1. A *chiton* is ____.
A. an article of clothing B. a type of bread
C. a kind of jar D. a kind of cup
2. The wooden walls of Athens were her ____.
A. forests B. ramparts C. ships D. soldiers' wooden shields
3. The Mycenaeans designed their palaces around megarons, which were ____.
A. dining rooms B. towers C. rooms with ceremonial hearths and
 thrones D. rooms with little altars
4. A Mycenaean male of a wealthy family was buried with his ____
A. slaves B. armor and weapons C. pets
D. all of the above E. none of the above
5. The name or title *potnia* refers to ____.
A. a goddess B. a queen C. a female slave D. a male slave
6. The simplest order of architecture is the ____ order.
A. Athenian B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Doric
7. Book-length poems such as the *Iliad* began to be written down ____
A. about the middle of the 8th century B. C.
B. about 1100 B. C. C. in the 5th century B. C.
D. in the Bronze Age
8. The Greek concept of *arête* can best be interpreted with ____.
A. brotherly love B. romantic love C. courage D. excellence
9. Penelope's *arête* requires here to ____.
A. preserve her household and property during her husband's absence
B. display great strength [of character]
C. use her ingenuity against her husband's rivals
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
10. The value of competition among Greek men manifested itself in ____.
A. war B. the Olympic Games C. sword fights
D. chariot races

11. The central event of Greek religious rituals was ____.
- A. reading myths aloud
 - B. drinking a sacramental wine
 - C. sacrifices
 - D. dancing
12. ____ employed myth to reveal the divine origin of justice in his long poem the *Theogony*.
- A. Hesiod
 - B. Homer
 - C. Apollodorus
 - D. Socrates
13. Whom did the author of *Works and Days* identify as the fount of justice?
- A. Demeter
 - B. Hades
 - C. Ares
 - D. Zeus
14. During the Archaic Age, the Greeks fully developed the most influential and widespread of their new political forms, the ____.
- A. city-state
 - B. theocracy
 - C. monarchy
 - D. aristocracy
15. Which of the following sculpture in the Archaic Age?
- A. The sculptures were freestanding.
 - B. The sculptures appeared to stand stiffly.
 - C. The figures “stared” straight ahead.
 - D. The sculpture was influenced by Egyptian statues.
 - E. All of the above are true.
16. What were hoplites?
- A. infantrymen
 - B. cooks
 - C. muleteers
 - D. charioteers
17. In ancient Greece, most slaves were ____.
- A. born in the master’s house
 - B. captured in war
 - C. unintelligent
 - D. great philosophers
 - E. primarily teachers
18. What below describes the role of a woman of a wealthy family in Greece?
- A. Their lives consisted mainly of managing their home.
 - B. Their management allowed their husbands to participate in public affairs.
 - C. They became the legal wards of their husbands upon their marriage.
 - D. They could divorce their husbands by leaving their homes and returning to the guardianship of their male relatives.
 - E. All of the above are true.
19. Where only were women allowed to participate in athletic training with men?
- A. Corinth
 - B. Athens
 - C. Thebes
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
20. Metics were ____.
- A. priests
 - B. the lowest class of slaves
 - C. the lowest class of free men
 - D. resident foreigners
 - E. none of the above

34. The basic school curriculum did not include which of the following?
 A. gymnastics B. writing C. history D. music
35. What was the chief garment for women in Athens?
 A. the *chiton* B. the *peplos* C. the *himation* D. the *meti*
36. In what Sophoclean play does the chorus “the tenderest sympathy for the wounded soldier, and then takes advantage of his [sleep to do him harm]”?
 A. the *Frogs* B. *Philoctetes* C. *Oedipus Tyrannos*
 D. *Electra* E. none of the above
37. The Cretans ____.
 A. buried the dead in clay coffins or massive jars
 B. deposited modest amounts of food for the dead in the tomb
 C. buried clay figurines of women with the dead
 D. may substitute clay animals for food with the dead
 E. all of the above
38. The author of “Aphorisms,” “Prognostics,” and “Regimen in Acute Diseases” was ____.
 A. Galen B. Hippocrates C. Aristophanes D. Eumindes
39. What figure before Socrates is the “father of logic”?
 A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Zeno D. Pythagoras
40. ____ began his career with a speech called “Against the Sophists.”
 A. Socrates B. Aeschylus C. Isocrates D. Menander
41. Who wrote a comedy “depicting the pupils forming a school with a regular meeting place?”
 A. Plato B. Aristophanes C. Menander D. Isocrates
42. What is the name of the comedy to which number 41 alludes?
 A. *The Frogs* B. *Protagoras* C. *Apology*
 D. *The Clouds*
43. Who came from a Theban family *circa* 522 B. C. and had Lasus, Agathocles, and Corinna as his teacher?
 A. Pindar B. Simonides C. Suidas D. Homer
44. What Greek playwright does *Ecclesiazusae* depict
 A. Aeschylus B. Euripides C. Aristophanes D. Sophocles

45. Whom did Sophocles defeat for the prize at the Dionysian Festival 468 B. C.?
 A. Xenophon B. Thucydides C. Aeschylus
 D. Aristophanes
46. What Greek writer's name means "The Wise and Honored One"?
 A. Thucydides' B. Sophocles' C. Pindar's
 D. Xenophon's
47. We remember Corinna for her _____.
 A. tragedies B. poetry C. comedies D. sculpting
48. With whom did the records of the Dionysian Theater credit with seventy-plays, from *The Daughters of Pelias* in 455 B. C. to *The Bacchae* in 406?
 A. Sophocles B. Euripides C. Aeschylus
 D. Aristophanes
49. In what lost play did Aristophanes subject Cleon to ridicule?
 A. *The Babylonians* B. *The Frogs* C. *The Bacchae*
 D. *The Knights* E. none of the above
50. For what type of writing do we most remember Herodotus?
 A. comedy B. epic poetry C. history D. lyric poetry
51. Who is associated with Greek "New Comedy"?
 A. Xenophon B. Menander C. Plutarch D. Pindar
52. What does the painting *Aphrodite Anadyomene* portray?
 A. The birth of Eros B. a conversation between Aphrodite and Zeus
 C. an argument between Aphrodite and Hera
 D. Aphrodite rising from the sea
53. Who painted the *Aphrodite Anadyomene*?
 A. Praxitiles B. Zeno C. Apelles D. Chloris
54. What was the smallest Athenian coin?
 A. the drachma B. the obol C. the mina D. the stater
55. Which of the following characterizes the Athenian idea of a citizen?
 A. a man who votes B. a man who takes his turn by lot or rote
 serving as a magistrate C. only a free man
 D. a man willing and able to serve the state at any time E. all of these
56. Hymeneus was _____.
 A. the Marriage Song B. the Funeral Dirge
 C. the War Song D. the Dream Song

57. Which group made pottery that was black or brown in the earliest stages but finally had many colors and shades, with the signature of the potter on the piece from 2100 B. C. to 1959 B. C.?
- A. Athenians B. Neolithic Man C. Minoan D. Spartans
58. He received his education in Athens; he kept, from its very beginning a daily record of the Peloponnesian War; he had the plague in 430 B. C.; and he finally wrote the *History of the Peloponnesian War*. Who was he?
- A. Hippocrates B. Herodotus C. Xenophon
D. Archimander E. Thucydides
59. The father of tragic acting was ____.
- A. Sophocles B. Thetis C. Thespis D. Euripides
60. The highest art at Mycenae was in ____.
- A. ceramics B. architecture C. metal D. painting
61. Concerning who taught whom, which of these shows the correct sequence?
- A. Aristotle, Alexander, Plato, Socrates
B. Plato, Socrates, Aristotle Alexander
C. Socrates, Alexander, Aristotle, Plato
D. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander
62. He was a pupil of Socrates; he took part—as a young soldier of fortune—in the long “Retreat of the Ten Thousand” up along the Tigris and into the hills Kurdistan and Armenia to the Black Sea. Who was he?
- A. Thucydides, author of the *Anabasis*
B. Xenophon, author of the *Anabasis*
C. Plato, author of the *Phaedro*
D. Homer, author of the *Phaedra*
63. Which of the following would a Greek lady have had on her dresser?
- A. tweezers B. safety pins
C. lampblack for darkening her eyebrows D. pots for rouge and creams
E. all of the above
64. Of what were the *chiton* and *peplos* most often made?
- A. gold B. silver C. cotton D. wool
65. Which of the following did the ancient Greeks use or at least know about?
- A. diamonds B. olive oil and alkali soap
C. a type of antiperspirant D. all of these E. none of these
66. The sculptor who either oversaw or himself did carvings for the Parthenon was ____.
- A. Praxiteles B. Pheidias C. Anaxamoron D. Pericles

67. Which of the following is true about Greek theaters?
- They are open to the sky.
 - They always had wooden seats.
 - The seats were padded and very comfortable
 - All of the statements above are true.
 - None of the statements above is true.
68. The author of the *Poetics* was who?
- Socrates
 - Isocrates
 - Plato
 - Aristotle
69. To what do the terms *chthonian*, *Olympian*, and *mystic* apply.
- clothing
 - games
 - religion
 - temples
70. What society did the earliest Greek lyric poems depict?
- agrarian
 - priestly
 - shepherds'
 - aristocratic
71. Aspasia taught ____ in her school in Athens.
- music and gymnastics
 - rhetoric and philosophy
 - writing and arithmetic
 - sewing and cooking
72. An *aule* was ____.
- an elaborate door with stones
 - the kitchen
 - uncovered court paved
 - a covered walkway paved with gravel
73. The *deipnon* was the ____.
- living room
 - dinner
 - bedroom
 - lunch
74. What was the Greeks' attitude toward old age?
- They greatly feared and mourned it.
 - They accepted it with grace.
 - They felt senior citizens should be supported by the state.
 - They did not honor old people
 - None of the statements above is true.
75. What did the Greeks place in the mouth of a corpse?
- a small coin
 - a rock
 - a morsel of food
 - none of the above
76. The Greek name for a drinking party held after dinner was ____.
- kerō*
 - arête*
 - synposion*
 - ephebos*
77. At what age did Athenian boys enter upon the four stages of Athenian life?
- fifteen
 - sixteen
 - twenty-one
 - eighteen

78. According to legend, who taught the Thebans the alphabet?
 A. Oedipus B. Lycurgus C. Cadmus D. Laius
79. We remember Thales as _____.
 A. a great actor B. a great general C. a philosopher and scientist
 D. a painter and a sculptor E. none of the above
80. The color of mourning to the Greeks was _____.
 A. gray B. purple C. white D. black
81. Which of the following was not a writer during the Golden Age of Greek Literature?
 A. Sophocles B. Pindar C. Euripides D. Aeschylus
 E. All of them wrote during the Golden Age **OR** none of them wrote during the Golden Age
82. The greatest work of _____ consists of the *Oresteia* trilogy.
 A. Sophocles B. Aeschylus C. Euripides D. Menander
83. The a. _____ of b. _____ tells the story of the women's protest against a war between Athens and Sparta.
 A. a. *Lysistrata*; b. Aeschylus B. a. *Hecuba*; b. Aristophanes
 C. a. *The Trojan Women*; b. Euripides D. a. *Lysistrata*; b. Aristophanes
84. Who was killed, according to legend, when an eagle, mistaking his bald head for a rock, dropped a tortoise onto it?
 A. Aeschylus B. Pindar C. Alexander D. Isocrates
85. A woman's dowry _____.
 A. is provided by a maternal uncle
 B. is provided by her paternal grandfather
 C. remains her property and reverts to her if she separates from her husband
 D. becomes totally her husband's property no matter what happens in the marriage
86. The floor of a Greek house may be _____.
 A. made of hardened earth/dirt B. covered with plaster
 C. paved with small round stones set in cement D. covered with reed mats or rugs
 E. All of these are true **OR** none of these is true.
87. A Greek kitchen would be equipped with _____.
 A. glass plates B. forks C. a stove D. a sink with running water
 E. all of these **OR** none of these

Give the source for the quotations given in items 88 through 95.

88. "When the penalty is paid for Paris' outrage, Helen's shame,
all this great deliverance I in death shall compass, and my name
as one who gave to Hellas freedom, shall be blessing-crowned."
- A. *Agamemnon* B. *Iphigenia in Aulis* C. *Oedipos Tyrannos*
D. *The Trojan Women*
89. "*Strepsiades*: 'But come, is there no Zeus?'
Socrates: 'There is not Zeus.'
Strepsiades: 'But who makes it rain, then?'
Scorates: 'These clouds. For have you ever seen rain without clouds?'"
- A. Aeschylus B. Sophocles C. Menander
D. Aristophanes
90. "Anger be now your song, immortal one,
Akhilleus' anger, doomed and ruinous,
that caused the Akhaians loss on bitter loss"
- A. the *Odyssey* B. a translation of the *Aeneid* into Greek
C. the *Iliad* D. the "Little Iliad"
91. "brek ek ek coax coax"
- A. *The Chickens* B. *The Birds* C. *The Frogs*
D. *The Doors*
92. "Immortal, illustrious lords of the air,
Who survey from on high, with a merciful eye,
Your struggles of misery, labor, and care."
- A. the *Theogony* B. the *Bibliotheca* C. *The Birds*
D. an almost forgotten ancient myth about the gods and goddesses
93. "In the reigns of Darius, Xerxes, and Artaxerxes Greece suffered more sorrows than
in twenty generations before"
- A. Xenophon B. Homer C. Cleon D. Herodotus
94. " 'For if you kill me, you will not easily find another like me, who, if I may use
such a ludicrous figure of speech, asm a sort of gadfly, given to [Athens] by the
gods'"
- A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Orestes D. Aristophanes.
E. Socrates

95. “ ‘We looked, and in the cavern’s vaulted gloom
I saw the maiden lying strangled there,
A noose of linen twined about her neck;
And hard beside her, clasping her cold form,
[Haemon, my son] lay bewailing his dead bride’ ”
- A. Sophocles’ *Antigone* B. Euripides’ *The Trojan Women*
C. Sophocles’ *Agamemnon* D. Aeschylus’ *Agamemnon*
E. Homer’s *Odyssey*

**The remaining items cover very general knowledge
of Greek life and Literature.**

96. The overweening pride possessed by Greek tragic heroes is ____.
A. *onomatopoeia* B. *krater* C. *hybris* D. *oinos*
97. What play is the definitive Greek classical tragedy?
A. the *Poetics* B. *Oedipos Tyrannos (Oedipus Rex)*
C. *Agamemnon* D. *Prometheus Bound*
E. none of these
98. Who saw this play as the prime example of tragedy and wrote about it as such?
A. Sophocles B. Plato C. Isocrates D. Aristotle
99. After 487 B. C., the name given to the chief magistrate at Athens was ____.
A. *archon* B. *strategos* C. *logista* D. *stoa*
100. The men were stronger and handsomer, their women healthier and lovelier; they thought the best age for marriage for a man was thirty, for a woman twenty; celibacy was a crime; they taught their children only enough reading and writing to be barely literate; they taught their young men, in preparation for war, to forage in the fields and find their own food, or starve. Who were they?
A. the Athenians B. the Corinthians C. the Spartans
D. Isthmians in general E. the Thebans

TELOS