

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
Greek Life and Literature, MMIV
Always choose the BEST response.

1. Which of the following statements is not true of “Greek” life in the Neolithic Period?
 - A. People domesticated plants.
 - B. People domesticated animals.
 - C. Hereditary chieftains ruled.
 - D. There were permanent farming villages.
 - E. People made pottery.

2. Indo-European gods were introduced into Greece ____.
 - A. in the late Bronze Age.
 - B. in the Middle Bronze Age.
 - C. during the reign of Minos
 - D. in the Hellenistic Period.
 - E. before animals were domesticated.

3. Linear B is a type of ____.
 - A. pottery design B. writing C. tomb design
 - D. architecture featuring vertical lines

4. The traditional date for the first Olympic Games is ____.
 - A. 776 B. C. B. 1776 B. C. C. 753 B. C.
 - D. A. D. 14 E. A. D. 27

5. *Red-figure technique* refers to ____.
 - A. pottery B. clothing design C. ships’ figureheads
 - D. the palace at Crete E. the Labyrinth

6. Which of the following shows the correct chronological order?
 - A. Aeschylus’ *Oresteia*, Herodotus’ *Histories*, Aristophanes’ *Lysistrata*, Sophocles’ *Oedipus Tyrannos*
 - B. Sophocles’ *Oedipus Tyrannos*, the laws of Pericles, Plato’s dialogues, Aristophanes’ *The Frogs* and *The Clouds*
 - C. Aeschylus’ *Oresteia*, Herodotus’ *Histories*, Sophocles’ *Oedipus Tyrannos*, Aristophanes’ *Lysistrata*
 - D. Euripides’ *Trojan Women*, Sophocles’ *Oedipus Tyrannos*, the laws of Pericles, the construction of the Parthenon

7. Demosthenes was best known as a/an ____.
A. tragedian B. comedian C. historian D. tyrant
E. orator
8. The Corinthian black-figure technique developed about the same time as ____.
A. the first building of marble and stone temples
B. red-figure technique
C. the monumental buildings at Lefkandi
D. the rule of Peristratus at Athens
E. the domestication of animals
9. All of the following aspects of Greek culture developed or occurred about the same **except** ____.
A. the first Olympic games
B. the earliest alphabet
C. the earliest temples
D. the beginning of philosophy by the Presocratics
E. the composition of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
10. Which of the following is not an order of classical Greek architecture?
A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Spartan
E. Athenian
11. Throughout antiquity ____, ____, and ____ were the staples of the Greek diet.
A. beef, cheese and olives B. grain, grapes, and olives
C. pork, bread, and citrus fruits D. grain, grapes, and mutton
12. In very ancient times, ____ were the primary markers of high social status.
A. rich clothes B. big houses C. horses D. pigs
13. The Greeks usually drank ____.
A. wine diluted with water B. beer C. buttermilk
D. undiluted wine E. malt liquor
14. The Greeks used ____ for sweetening.
A. rose water B. brown sugar C. white sugar
D. honey E. maple syrup

15. For plowing and pulling heavy loads the Greeks used ____.
A. donkeys and mules B. mules and oxen C. horses
D. horses and donkeys E. elephants
16. To refer to the entire “Greek” civilization during the late Helladic Period we use the term ____.
A. Mycenaean B. Helladic C. Spartan D. Cretan
E. Corinthian
17. What were *tholoi*?
A. courtesans B. race courses C. tombs D. books
18. Which of the following was a basic article of clothing?
A. *argon* B. *basileus* C. *chiton* D. *pos*
19. What do we call the stories of the Greek gods and goddesses?
A. sagas B. mythology C. epics D. lyrics
20. Between 700 and 400 B. C., the basic unit of political and social organization was the ____.
A. nation B. county C. temple D. city-state
21. Another unit of political and social organization was the ____.
A. *ethnos* B. *demos* C. both “A” and “B”
D. none of the above E. *polis*
22. Which of the following is true about women in Archaic Greece?
A. Sometimes men of a higher class married them if their dowries were large.
B. They had important roles in the religious worship of the community.
C. They were denied participation in politics
D. They were barred from judicial matters.
E. All of the above are true.
23. The subject of the *Theogony* was ____.
A. the travels of Odysseus B. the death of Achilles
C. the clash of the Titans D. the genealogy of the gods
24. The author of the *Theogony* was ____.
A. Hesiod B. Homer C. Pisistratus D. Solon

25. What were hoplites?
A. heavily armed foot soldiers B. sailors
C. lightly armed foot soldiers D. cavalrymen
26. The *phalanx* was a ____.
A. garment B. soldier C. boatswain
D. pottery shard E. none of the above
27. What was a *korē*?
A. a statue of Zeus B. a temple of Artemis
C. a statue of a young woman or maiden D. a vase
28. What was a *crater*?
A. a statue of a young man B. a statue of a maiden
C. a mixing bowl D. a tomb E. none of the above
29. The statue of a young man is called a ____.
A. *kouros* B. *korē* C. *stoa* D. *bouleuterion*
30. The philosophers whose beliefs are over simplified to “eat, drink, and be merry” were the ____.
A. Stoics B. Presocratics C. Epicureans
D. Agnostics E. Platonists
31. Who wrote the *Iliad*?
A. Homer B. Vergil C. Sophocles D. Socrates
32. The great Grecian lyric poetess was ____.
A. Medea B. Sappho C. Cleopatra D. Lesbia
33. Pindar is best known for ____.
A. epics B. comedies C. odes D. satires
E. tragedies
34. The dancing circle in a Greek theater was the ____
A. *skēnē* B. *thuran* C. *choragos* D. *orchestra*
35. The author of the *Agamemnon* was ____.
A. Homer B. Aristophanes C. Aeschylus
D. Pindar E. none of the above

36. ___ was sacrificed at Aulis so that the winds would blow and the Greeks could sail to Troy.
A. Antigone B. Iphigenia C. Clytemnestra
D. Pollux E. Castor
37. *Helots* were ____.
A. soldiers B. slaves C. cavalrymen D. teachers
38. The *polis* known for harsh living conditions and bravery was ____.
A. Corinth B. Athens C. Aulis D. Sparta
39. The norm for education in the ancient world, including Greece, was ____.
A. coeducational B. domestic C. same-sex D. artistic
40. The *gerousia* was ____
A. a council of older men, especially at Sparta
B. a type of ostracism
C. a red-figured vase
D. a shield
E. a council of kings and queens
41. Every year the Spartans elected ____ overseers called ____.
A. five, kings B. six, ephors C. five, ephors
D. six, kings E. seven, kings
42. The people mentioned in number 41 above had to be ____.
A. of the ruling house B. over the age of forty
C. over the age of thirty D. educated in rhetoric
43. After the time of Solon, Athenian men were ____.
A. not permitted to sell their children into slavery
B. permitted to sell an unmarried daughter into slavery if she proved to be not a virgin
C. both "A" and "B"
D. not permitted to work together as a community to govern the state
a. none of the above
44. What was a *psyktēr*?
A. a cup B. a hat C. a shoe D. a tablet
E. none of the above

45. What was the ruling council at Athens?
 A. the *gerousia* B. a collection of *ephors* C. the *boulē*
 D. the *trittyes* E. the king and his family
46. The *ekklēsia* was ____.
 A. the ruling council at Corinth B. the ruling council at Sparta
 C. the popular assembly at Sparta
 D. the popular assembly at Athens E. a church on the citadel
47. The terms *taxiarchos* and *hipparchos* relate to ____.
 A. the walls of Athens B. the military C. a library
 D. the kings E. ancient Greek music
48. ____ was a rival of Pindar.
 A. Sophocles B. Euripides C. Sappho
 D. Bacchylides E. Timon of Athens
49. Which of the following is true about tragedy?
 A. All parts were played by men.
 B. Masks were seldom used.
 C. The buskin played no part in a tragic production.
 D. Tragedies were usually performed in five acts.
 E. All of the above OR none of the above
50. The ____ tells the story of the Trojan War.
 A. *Odyssey* B. *Iliad* C. *Anabasis* D. Library

For numbers 51 – 60, identify the author.

51. *Antigone* A. Euripides B. Thucydides C. Aeschylus
 D. Sophocles
52. *Persians* A. Telemon B. Homer C. Aeschylus
 D. Euripides
53. the epic in which the dog Argos is a “character”
 A. Homer B. Pindar C. Vergil D. Sappho
54. *The Eumenides* A. Sophocles B. Pausanias C. Herodotus
 D. Aeschylus
55. the *Oresteia* A. Thucydides B. Homer C. Aeschylus
 D. Appolonius

56. the *Anabasis* A. Pausanias B. Herodotus C. Thucydides
 D. Xenophon
57. the *Odyssey* A. Homer B. Euripides C. Vergil
 a. Simonides
58. *The Frogs* A. Alexandros B. Alexander the Great
 C. Aristophanes D. Socrates
59. *The Republic* A. Homer B. Aristotle C. Socrates
 D. Plato
60. Greek new comedy A. Pindar B. Aristophanes C. Isocrates
 D. Menander

For numbers 61 – 70, identify the genre.

- Choices are as follow:** A. tragedy
 B. comedy
 C. lyric poetry
 D. epic poetry
 E. history or philosophy

61. *The Clouds*
 62. *The Birds*
 63. *The Libation Bearers/Pourers*
 64. *The Cave*
 65. *Anabasis*
 66. the *Poetics*
 67. the works of Sappho
 68. the works of Pindar
 69. *Agamemnon*
 70. the *Iliad*

For numbers 71 -- 85, merely respond to each item.

71. What was a talent?
 A. a measure of grain B. a type of book C. a tax
 D. a measure of wine E. a monetary unit; *i. e.*, an amount of money
72. Around 404 – 403 B. C., Lysander set up around the Aegean *decarchies*. These bodies were what?
 A. boards of ten Pro-Spartan officials
 B. Pro-Athenian kings
 C. boards of twelve military governors
 D. boards of eleven priestesses
 E. none of the above

73. Where did entertainment take place in a Greek home?
A. in the men's quarters B. in the atrium
C. in the women's quarters
D. always and only in the dining room
E. always and only in the bedroom
74. Who normally did the marketing and other errands outside the Greek home?
A. the wife B. the oldest daughter C. the oldest son
D. the wife and slaves E. the husband and slaves
75. According to Aristotle, most craftsmen were ____.
A. former soldiers B. slaves C. rich D. women
76. Which of the following best describes Agamemnon's shield, according to Homer?
A. It was small.
B. It could shelter a man on either side.
C. It was large but round.
D. It had a leather rim.
77. Chariots in the *Iliad* were used primarily for ____.
A. charges B. transporting only the general C. taking the king to the site of the battle
D. carrying the heroes to the front lines
78. The Mycenaeans ____
A. buried their dead B. cremated their dead C. put their dead onto ships
D. were inconsistent between burial and cremation E. none of the above
79. Telemachus and Penelope appear in ____.
A. *The Frogs* B. *The Clouds* C. *The Birds* D. *Agamemnon*
E. none of the above
80. ____ is not associated with the *Oresteia*.
A. Penelope B. Electra C. Clytemnestra D. Agamemno
81. ____ is not associated with the Oedipus trilogy.
A. Polynices B. Jocasta C. Antigone D. Glauce
82. Which of the following reflects correct chronological order?
A. Alexander the Great, Aristotle, Plato
B. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
C. Aristotle, Plato, Socrates
D. Socrates, Alexander the Great, Plato

83. Which order of Greek architecture has a scrolled capital?
 A. Doric B. Corinthian C. Etruscan D. Ionic
84. Which of the following does not belong with the rest?
 A. Isocrates B. Plato C. Zeno D. Euripides
85. Which of the following does not belong with the rest?
 A. Aeschylus B. Menander C. Sophocles D. Homer

For numbers 86 – 95 tell with what work, author, or other personality each item is associated.

86. A man has to string his bow to try to prove his identity.
 A. the *Iliad* B. *The Frogs* C. *The Birds* D. the *Odyssey*
87. A princess is consumed by flame when she puts on the clothing her future stepsons bring her.
 A. *Medea* B. *The Trojan Women* C. *Antigone*
 D. *Lysistrata*
88. A man kills his father and marries his mother.
 A. *Oedipus Tyrannos* B. *Agamemnon* C. *Electra*
 D. *Antigone*
89. The hero “Noman” blinds a Cyclops.
 A. *Oedipus Tyrannos* B. the *Iliad* C. the *Odyssey*
 D. a Homeric hymn
90. Her work influenced Catullus.
 A. Helen of Troy B. Sappho C. Hecuba D. Livia
91. There is great internal evidence of oral composition and the oral tradition
 A. Vergil B. Aeschylus C. Homer D. Socrates
92. He was the first actor.
 A. Aeschylus B. Sophocles C. Menander D. Thespis
93. His new comedy influenced Roman writers.
 A. Homer B. Menander C. Aristophanes
 D. none of the above E. all of the above
94. A girl buries her brother in defiance of King Creon.
 A. *Antigone* B. *Euminides* C. *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*
 D. *The Libation Bearers* E. none of the above

95. Jason kills his children to spite his wife.
A. *The Argonauts* B. *The Golden Fleece* C. *Glauce*
D. *Creon* E. none of the above

Choose the best answer.

96. The ancient Greeks did not know or use ____.
A. honey B. wheat C. whiskey D. olives E. grapes
97. According to a work of art called “The Lion Hunt,” men wore ____ when hunting lions.
A. linen leg coverings B. scale armor C. winged helmets
D. all of the above E. none of the above
98. The Roman name for Odysseus is ____.
A. Odysseus B. Drusus C. Hercules D. Ulixes
99. The periods of Greek history and life, in chronological order, are ____.
A. Hellenistic, Hellenic, Helladic
B. Helladic, Hellenistic, Hellenic
C. Halladic, Hellenic, Hellenistic
D. Hellenistic, Helladic, Hellenic
100. Which type of column supposedly represents or suggests a female figure?
A. Tuscan B. Composite C. Doric D. Corinthian
E. Ionic

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