

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI MMV

Section One: Have a little fun!

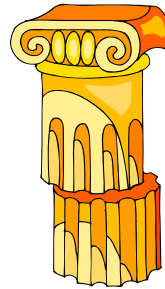
1. The goddess pictured is the patroness of what Greek city?



A. Sparta B. Athens C. Corinth D. Antioch E. Aulis

2. Which of the following are true about the author of the *Odyssey*?

A. He is usually thought of as blind.
B. He wrote the *Iliad*.
C. He wrote the *Odyssey*.
D. all of the above
E. none of the above



3. What type of column is in the picture?

A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Composite



4. What is this building?

A. the Pantheon B. the palace at Knossos

- C. the Parthenon D. the ruins of the Labyrinth



5. The deity whose emblems are seen here vied for the patronage of what Greek city?
A. Corinth B. Thebes C. Sparta D. Athens E. Pylos

**Always choose the best response for each item.
All dates are B. C. unless otherwise noted.**

Section Two: Greek Literature

6. What group developed Linear A?
A. the Athenians B. people living around Marathon
C. the Cretans D. the Mycenaeans E. the Pelasgians
7. What person connected with medicine lived during the 5th Century, a time when there was an increase in literacy?
A. Galen B. Hippocrates C. Aeschylus D. Aesclepius
8. What year saw the premier of the *Orestia*?
A. 500 B. 458 C. 753 D. 300 E. 250
9. Who wrote the *Orestia*?
A. Oedipus B. Aeschylus C. Euripides D. Homer
10. Who wrote *Lysistrata*?
A. Sophocles B. Euripides C. Menander
D. Aristophanes
11. The Academy was founded ____.
A. by Aristotle B. *circa* 399 – 347 C. in Sparta
D. *circa* 675 – 650 E. none of the above
12. Who founded the Lyceum?
A. Aristotle B. Plato C. Socrates D. Isocrates
13. Who founded the Stoic philosophy?
A. Zeno B. Plato C. Isocrates D. Polybius
E. Thucydides

14. The subject of *Works and Days* was ____.
A. warfare B. farming C. naval battles D. mythology
15. The author of *Works and Days* was ____.
A. Homer B. Boethius C. Aristotle D. Hesiod
16. In the *Iliad* the common people ____.
A. play a major role B. never appear C. visible only as a part of the social background D. none of the above
17. Who first developed the idea of an author's *persona*?
A. Hesiod B. Homer C. Aeschylus D. Isocrates
E. Xenophon
18. Lyric poetry may have had its origins in which of the following?
A. folk songs created for special occasions such as harvests
B. coming-of-age rituals
C. hymns
D. fables or drinking songs
E. all of the above
19. Some lyrics ____.
A. were accompanied by a *lyra* B. were accompanied by a flutelike instrument C. were chanted or recited D. all of the above
20. What 7th Century lyricist was a great wit?
A. Aristotle B. Socrates C. Plato D. Archilochus of Paros
E. Pindar
21. What Greek author was born in Halicarnassus?
A. Thucydides B. Xenophon C. Herodotus D. Zeno
22. What Greek historian's idea of not judging a man until his life is over echoes in *Oedipus Tyrannos*?
A. Menander B. Herodotus C. Xenophon
D. Thucydides
23. Which of the following are the dates of the author of the *Oedipos*?
A. 496 – 406 B. 496 – 400 C. 550 – 500 D. 496 – 446
24. In what year did *Medea* premier?
A. 485 B. 496 C. 550 D. 431

25. Who “explains his methodology in his history of the Peloponnesian War, contrasting himself with less reliable reporters . . .”?
A. Herodotus B. Xenophon C. Thucydides E. Isocrates
26. What poet thought “*polis andra didaskei*” [the city-state teaches a man]?
A. Menander B. Sophocles C. Sappho D. Simonides
27. Who wrote, in the 4th century, *Oeconomicos*?
A. Xenophon B. Thucydides C. Socrates D. Herodotus
28. In what form is the *Oeconomicos*?
A. a lyric poem B. an epic poem C. a Socratic dialogue
D. a Homeric hymn E. none of the above
29. Who wrote the *Idylls*?
A. Sappho B. Theocritus C. Crites D. Aristotle
E. Callimachus
30. Who wrote the *Nichomean Ethics* and the *Poetics*, originally one book?
A. Sophocles B. Plato C. Aristotle D. Socrates
31. What Greek, a historian of Rome, held the offices of consul and praetorian prefect?
A. Plotinus B. Plutarch C. Dio Cassius D. Lucian
32. Which of the following wrote an early biography of Alexander the Great?
A. Diodorus B. Pompeius Trogus C. both “A” and “B”
E. none of the above
33. What was the relationship of Callisthenes to Aristotle?
A. Aristotle was his uncle. B. Aristotle was his nephew.
C. He was Aristotle’s father D. Aristotle was his father.
E. Aristotle was his grandfather
34. Callisthenes wrote ____.
A. a biography B. an epic C. lyric poetry D. comedy
35. Who thought women were inferior to men in all skills except cooking and weaving, though there would be individual women who would be outstanding?
A. Plato B. Menander C. Zeno D. Thucydides
E. Socrates

36. ___ was the unofficial poet laureate of the Peloponnesian Wars.
A. Thucydides B. Menander C. Darius D. Plato
E. Simonides
37. Who wrote the Nemean Odes?
A. Plutarch B. Petrarch C. Pindar D. Lycurgus
38. According to Plutarch, ___'s dying remarks noted that no living Athenian ever put on mourning because of him?
A. Cecrops B. Alexander C. Phillip V D. Pericles
E. Timon
39. Who reinvigorated epic with his tale of Jason and Medea?
A. Plutarch B. Apollonius of Rhodes C. Callimachus
D. Simonides E. Cleisthenes
40. Whose poetry did the Spartans ban?
A. Tyrtaeus' B. Callinus' C. Archilocus' D. Lycurgus'
41. Who am I? I traced my lineage to an ancient Theban family, and my uncle was a flutist. I claimed that many of the heroes I wrote about were my ancestors. When I was twenty, I studied with the poetess Corinna.
A. Simonides B. Lasus C. Agathocles D. Pindar
42. In his *Lexicon*, the author told ____.
A. how the stone theater of Dionysus came to be
B. that the old wooden theater collapsed during a hurricane
C. that the seats collapsed during the first performance of *Oedipus Tyrannos*
D. all of the above E. none of the above
43. An old story says that ___ died when an eagle dropped a tortoise onto his bald head.
A. Homer B. Aeschylus C. Callimachus D. Euripides
44. Whose name means "the wise and honored one"?
A. Callimachus' B. Telemachus C. Sophocles
D. Heracles
45. Who wrote the following?
**Stranger, where thy feet no rest
In this land of horse and rider,
Here is earth all earth excelling,
White Colonus here doth shine.**
A. Curipides B. Aeschylus C. Sophocles

D. Aristophanes

46. ___ opened a school of rhetoric in Athens *circa* 450 and may have taught Socrates and Euripides, as well as encouraged the education of women; she also became the mistress of Pericles.
A. Corinna B. Sappho C. Aspasia D. Agariste
47. The author of *The Frogs* was ____.
A. Aristophanes B. Menander C. Polyxena D. Suidas
48. The fragments we have of a play called *Prometheus* ____.
A. represent a satyr play B. are by Aeschylus C. are parts of the very first comedy of Aristophanes D. are on clay tablets
49. Associated with the New Comedy was who?
A. Pindar B. Menander C. Aristotle D. the Spartans
E. Pheidias
50. Who wrote *The Bacchae*?
A. Sophocles B. Plutarch C. Cleon D. Euripides

Section Three: Greek Life

51. Which of the following was most important to the ancient Greeks?
A. plums B. olives C. grapes D. sheep E. cows
52. The basic Greek garment was the ____.
A. toga B. tunica C. stola D. chiton E. paidion
53. Until the sixth century, the material most used by sculptors was ____.
A. marble B. wood C. resin D. sandstone
E. soapstone
54. To the Greeks, foreigners were ____.
A. *barbaroi* B. *balbi* C. *dora* D. archons E. *basileoi*
55. Warriors and rich people had ____ for breakfast.
A. bread and water B. bread and milk C. meat and milk
D. meat and wine E. olives and grapes
56. Which of the following did the Greeks use as we use butter?
A. olive oil B. soft cheeses C. meat fat D. whey
57. Which of the following did the Greeks use to sweeten foods and beverages?

A. cane sugar B. beet sugar C. brown sugar D. maple syrup E. honey

58. Which statement is true?

A. Even women like Penelope, Andromache, and Helen of Troy prided themselves on their spinning, weaving, and needlework.

B. Only poor women spun.

C. Only servant women did fancy needlework.

D. Wealthy and royal women did only fancy work.

E. Wealthy women relied on clothing bought for themselves and their families from roving peddlers.

59. Funerals included ____.

A. keening and wailing by professional mourners

B. games and races that only the ruling class may take part in

C. games and races for everyone

D. sacrifice of the family of the deceased

E. none of the above

60. According to Thucydides, among the earliest Greeks, ____ was the chief source of livelihood.

A. farming

B. crafts

C. trade with China

D. supplying the military

E. marauding, plunder, and raiding – even by kings

61. A Greek woman's basic clothing was the ____.

A. chiton B. peplos C. agon D. buskin

62. A *chlamys* was a ____.

A. shawl B. dress C. hat D. cloak

63. Who might have been thrown from a cliff on Mt. Taygetus?

A. a defeated general B. a loser in an election

C. a defective infant or child D. someone who had been ostracized

64. In Sparta, a man ____.

A. was liable for military service at the age of eighteen

B. was liable for military service from his twentieth to his sixtieth year

C. was considered one of the best of men if he never married

- D. felt that goodness and strength had nothing to do with morality
65. *Sybarite* became a synonym for ____.
A. *thespian* B. *hypocrite* C. *coward* D. *epicurean*
66. According to Homer, who “anoint the body with ‘rose-scented oil’”?
A. Odysseus and Penelope B. women and Paris
C. virgins and very young men D. schoolgirls
E. kings and queens
67. Which of the following livestock did the Greeks of Homeric times not raise?
A. sheep B. pigs C. horses D. none of the above
E. none of the above
68. The Athenians ate ____.
A. roast goose daily B. sitting up C. reclining
D. in the kitchen E. mostly in the *agora*
69. Trousers developed from what?
A. the *hiamaton* B. the *toga* C. the loincloth
D. the buskin E. none of the above
70. In Sparta, ____.
A. nearly every young man had an older lover
B. celibacy was a crime
C. young men were allowed great freedom before marriage
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
71. The *Discus Thrower*, by Myron, was a what?
A. play B. painting C. Homeric hymn D. sculpture
72. The *Discus Thrower* is associated with ____.
A. red-figured pottery B. Samos C. Athens D. Sparta
73. Potters learned the use of ____ in the Early Minoan Period.
A. the wheel B. glazes
C. a knife to carve geometric lines into wet clay
D. paste in making bas-relief plaques
74. The most attractive feature of ancient Crete was its ____.
A. architecture B. lifelike sculpture C. painting
D. cuisine

75. Usually, what color was the background on a red-figured vase?
A. vermilion B. blue C. green D. pink
E. none of the above
76. The Cretans ____.
A. never learned to write B. practiced leaping over bulls
C. developed sculpture to its highest form
D. all of the above E. none of the above
77. The Mycenaeans usually ____.
A. buried their dead B. cremated their dead
C. had little regard for old people
D. did not believe in ghosts or in an afterlife
78. The Greek letters A (alpha) and G (gamma) originally represented ____, respectively.
A. a house and a chariot B. 100 and 200
C. an ox and a house D. an ox and a hill
79. What was placed into the mouths of the corpses of ancient Greeks?
A. grain B. a coin C. nothing D. an olive E. a grape
80. Which of the following is true of the attitude of the ancient Greeks toward old age?
A. It was feared because they were so life loving.
B. It was feared because they did not believe in an afterlife.
C. It had no consolations.
D. It was never feared or mourned.
81. The letter delta is shaped like a ____.
A. circle B. pentagon C. triangle D. square
82. It was the custom among the Greeks to ____.
A. carry small change in the mouth.
B. lay wreaths of oak on a grave.
C. pour olive oil onto a new grave.
D. none of the above
E. all of the above
83. What was a *krater*?
A. a cup B. a chariot C. a book D. a pen E. a tablet
84. In the British Museum, we can see the Portland ____.
A. *Krater* B. Vase C. Scroll D. Marbles E. Window
85. To the ancient Greeks, what was a mausoleum?

- A. a grave
- B. a very simple tomb
- C. an elaborate tomb
- D. a small temple to a local deity
- E. an early Christian church

86. The order of architecture which eventually dominated Greek design was the ____.

- A. Doric
- B. Ionic
- C. Corinthian
- D. Composite



87. The man in the picture is wearing a garment which developed partially from what?

- A. the *chiton*
- B. the *stoa*
- C. the *lykion*
- D. the *doron*

88. The Sacred Way ran between what two cities?

- A. Athens and Sparta
- B. Athens and Corinth
- C. Athens and Eleusis
- D. Corinth and Ephesus
- E. Sparta and Halicarnassus

89. In Boeotia, as in the Peloponnese, who owned the land?

- A. the farmers
- B. absentee nobles
- C. generals
- D. resident nobles
- E. kings

90. In the western mainlands of Greece, society and life were primarily ____.

- A. urban
- B. rural
- C. easy
- D. poverty stricken
- E. rich

91. The Greeks' favorite worship was of ____.

- A. Zeus
- B. Hermes
- C. health, courage, beauty and youth
- D. architecture, literature, and art
- E. wealth and possessions

92. The *thetes* were ____.

- A. were eligible to hold office under Solon
- B. ineligible to hold individual office, as under Solon
- C. academicians
- D. members of the Lyceum

93. What were *ostraka*?

- A. potsherds
- B. postcards
- C. marble chips
- D. wooden balls
- E. amber balls

94. About how many men were in the Athenian assembly?
A. 400 B. 500 C. 5,000 D. 30,000 E. 250,000
95. Which of the following was a military leader?
A. *mathetes* B. *didaskolos* C. *strategos* D. *ostrakon*
96. Greek life before Homer had been ____.
A. urban B. highly stabilized C. a blend of rural and urban cultures D. nomadic E. none of the above
97. What did Strabo and Plutarch say regarding old age?
A. There was once a law commanding those over sixty to drink hemlock. B. Old women were especially honored.
C. Old men were considered the pillars of society.
D. Most old people were honored.
E. Only old men were honored, but old women were executed.
98. The *metropolis* was which of the following?
A. a colony B. a minor *polis* C. the Athenian city-state
D. the mother city of a colony E. the *argon* of a *polis*
99. We know *Aphrodite of Melos* as what?
A. *The Venus de Milo* B. a sacrifice to Aphrodite of *melos*
C. the *Cyclades* D. *The Cytherean Meter**
E. *The Melian Meter**
*{ *Meter* = Mother }
100. The god Dionysus ____.
A. was originally Thracian B. “the horned child”
C. a god of liquor brewed from barley D. became a god of wine
E. all of the above

