

13. What were the *sussitia*, or *pheiditia* in Sparta?
 (A) the council of elders (B) a propertied class of citizens
 (C) the communal messes (D) a fund that could be expended on public works
14. Who wore the *chiton*?
 (A) men (B) women (C) children (D) priests
15. Which of the following was true for most upper class Athenian women in the fifth century B. C.?
 (A) She rarely left her home for shopping or socializing.
 (B) She had little say in the day-to-day running of the household.
 (C) She was a behind-the-scenes advisor to her husband in political matters.
 (D) She would never have gone to the theatre.
16. What were the enslaved peoples at Sparta called?
 (A) *thetes* (B) *komos* (C) *helots* (D) *perioikoi*
17. What is the name of the school founded by Plato for the training of young men for public life?
 (A) the Assembly (B) the Academy (C) the Museum (D) the Peripatetic school
18. Who was the Athenian sculptor and friend of Pericles who made the statue of Zeus at Olympia?
 (A) Myron (B) Pindar (C) Pheidias (D) Praxiteles
19. Which was not true for the Spartans?
 (A) Their babies were examined by officials and if they showed signs of weakness they were left to die.
 (B) A boy was educated by the state until the age of twenty.
 (C) Girls trained and competed in athletic events, wearing short tunics.
 (D) Literature and art were important to the young Spartan's education.
20. What was the primary function of the *cella* of a temple?
 (A) The people worshipped there. (B) Sacrifices took place there.
 (C) The statue of the gods was kept there. (D) Items were stored there.
21. What was a *choregus*?
 (A) the part of the theatre between the audience and the stage
 (B) a group of men who performed in unison during a play
 (C) a type of play in which satyrs were the stars
 (D) a wealthy citizen who paid most of the expensed of a dramatic production
22. The Athenian device for getting rid of unpopular politicians by sending them into exile was named for which of the following?
 (A) a hill (B) a potsherd (C) a street (D) a person
23. Who was the most popular tragedian of this day?
 (A) Aeschylus (B) Herodotus (C) Corinna (D) Xenophon

24. Which is not true concerning Athenian funerals?
 (A) The body was put on display for relatives and friends to view.
 (B) It was very important for members of the community to attend the funeral procession.
 (C) The funeral procession was accompanied by music.
 (D) The funeral procession to the place of burial took place before the sun came up.
25. Who was perhaps the greatest female love poet in antiquity?
 (A) Sappho (B) Andromeda (C) Lesbos (D) Aspasia
26. Which vessel was used for mixing wine and water?
 (A) ~~pyxis~~ (B) *krater* (C) *amphora* (D) *kylix*
27. Who wrote *Medea*, *Andromache*, *Electra*, *Iphigeneia in Taurus*, *Trojan Women* and *Helen*?
 (A) Polybius (B) Euripides (C) Hesiod (D) Sophocles
28. What was a *stele* used for?
 (A) to indicate a type of business (B) to house livestock
 (C) to mark a grave (D) to lock a door
29. Which one of the following 'gave the year its name' in many Greek communities?
 (A) ~~basileus~~ (B) *polemarch* (C) *strategos* (D) *eponymous*
30. Which of the following did Aristophanes not write?
 (A) *Acharnians* (B) *Lysistrata* (C) *The Frogs* (D) *Oresteia*
31. Where would a trial for a case of homicide have been held?
 (A) *Aeropagus* (B) the *Ecclesia* (C) the *Dionysia* (D) the *Leonidaion*
32. What prize was given at the athletic games such as Olympia?
 (A) money (B) land (C) a terracotta trophy (D) a wreath
33. Why did the Greeks put a coin into the mouth of a deceased person?
 (A) to bring good luck to his family (B) to symbolize that all his debts were paid in full
 (C) to pay Charon to ferry the soul across the river Styx
 (D) to symbolize that nothing was owed to him
34. Who wrote *Antigone*, *Oedipus Tyrannus* and *Electra*?
 (A) Thucydides (B) Sophocles (C) Hesiod (D) Pindar
35. Which is true concerning those who rowed the Greek ships?
 (A) They were slaves.
 (B) They did double duty as soldiers and rowers.
 (C) They were too poor to afford the armor needed for the army.
 (D) They were not citizens.
36. Of what material was *chryselephantine*?
 (A) ivory and glass (B) quartz (C) ivory and gold (D) quartz and silver

37. What was the *boule*?
(A) a council (B) class of citizens (C) a type of ship (D) an article of clothing
38. If you had gone to the oracle at Delphi, who would have delivered an incoherent utterance to you?
(A) the Pythia (B) a priest (C) Apollo (D) the *prophetai*
39. What was an *archon*?
(A) military officer (B) an advisor
(C) an Athenian state official (D) an architectural component
40. What was the most important necessity for the Greek style of warfare that employed the *phalanx*?
(A) forward speed (B) an unbroken front line
(C) ability to move around within the ranks (D) individual feats of courage
41. What was the *pancratation*?
(A) a long foot race (B) a combination of boxing and wrestling
(C) a horse race (D) a jumping contest
42. What part of the house was the *gynaikon*?
(A) the women's quarters (B) the dining room (C) the garden area (D) the bathing room
43. Which statement is not true concerning *cleruchs*?
(A) They were Athenians allocated ownership of conquered lands.
(B) The name means 'shareholders'.
(C) They were similar to colonists.
(D) They did not have to live on the conquered lands.
44. Which of the following was a mathematician who invented a device for raising water?
(A) Aristotle (B) Hippocrates (C) Archimedes (D) Heron
45. What was a *kouros*?
(A) an eating utensil (B) a type of pottery (C) a covered walkway (D) a male statue
46. Which part of the Greek temple was the *pediment*?
(A) the floor on which the columns rested (B) the steps leading up to the floor
(C) the area behind the altar (D) the triangular area at the end of the roof
47. What were *ephors*?
(A) formal expressions of high praise
(B) small-scale mythological narratives
(C) jars for perfumes, oils or spices
(D) magistrates with executive, judicial and disciplinary powers in Sparta
48. What was the trireme?
(A) a committee (B) a warship (C) a street corner (D) a poem
49. Which of the following describes the *stoa*?
(A) a long flowing garment made of silk (B) a watering station for animals
(C) a long building left open where people could walk and talk (D) the seating area of the theatre

50. Which of the following was not one of the four major athletic contests (Games) held each year in rotation with the others?
 (A) Pythian (B) Nemean (C) Panathenaic (D) Isthmian
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51. What were the *Hetairoi*?
 (A) a body of about 100 persons who stood in an especially close personal relationship with Alexander
 (B) the bodyguard for Athenian generals
 (C) those who succeeded Alexander after his death
 (D) the conquered territories ruled by Alexander's generals
52. Which would not be a characteristic attitude of a Cynic?
 (A) held contempt for convention (B) sought immediate pleasures of the body
 (C) appreciated simplicity of life (D) given to outspokenness
53. What was the job of a *proxenos*?
 (A) to inspect ships at the harbour (B) to carry messages to neighboring states
 (C) to set tax rates for citizens and shops (D) to look after all the visitors from a particular state
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54. What was overweening pride?
 (A) *hubris* (B) *ate* (C) *probouloi* (D) *agrimi*
55. To which god/goddess would the sick people turn for help?
 (A) Apollo (B) Hera (C) Asklepios (D) Demeter
56. What was the major function of the festival held each year in Athens in which the procession moved across town and up onto the Acropolis?
 (A) to clothe the statue of Athena with a new *peplos* (B) to honor the soldiers fallen in her wars
 (C) to install newly elected officers (D) to commemorate the naming of Athens
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57. Where did the Athenian citizens meet to discuss public matters such as defense and the food supply?
 (A) Acropolis (B) Pnyx (C) Pelopion (D) Erectheon
58. What was originally a frenzied choral song in honor of Dionysus?
 (A) *aulos* (B) *dithyramb* (C) *citharode* (D) *dactyl*
59. Which of the following was an annual Athenian dramatic festival?
 (A) *Gymnopaedia* (B) *Hippeis* (C) *Great Dionysia* (D) *Lanaea*
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60. Which statement about marriage is not true?
 (A) The primary purpose of marriage was to have children.
 (B) The agreement for a couple to marry was binding.
 (C) The Greeks preferred to marry at the time of the full moon and in the winter.
 (D) It was easy for a woman to gain separation from her husband.
61. Which statement is not true concerning Athenian citizens?
 (A) Every citizen could have some share in the government of the State through direct democracy.
 (B) There was no mechanism by which a non-Athenian could become a citizen.
 (C) To qualify for citizenship, one's father (and later one's mother too) had to be Athenian-born
 (D) One must have attained one's majority (18 years old) to take a place in the People's Assembly.

62. Which of the following would have included comedy produced by Aristophanes?
 (A) New Comedy (B) Old Comedy (C) Middle Comedy (D) Late Comedy
63. Which was not a Pythagorean principle?
 (A) seeking tranquility by avoidance of dogmatism and by suspension of judgment
 (B) attempting to explain the universe by numbers
 (C) a belief in transmigration of souls
 (D) attempts to achieve purification by ascetic living
64. What was the function of the *Propylaea*? It served as
 (A) a roadway (B) an altar (C) a gateway (D) a treasury
65. What were the *auloi*, the *syrinx* and the *timpanon*?
 (A) shoes (B) coins (C) toys (D) musical instruments
66. Which words are not correctly paired?
 (A) Composite order & triglyphs (B) Doric order & metopes
 (C) Ionic order & volutes (D) Corinthian order and acanthus
67. What was the practice of 'incubation'?
 (A) sleeping a wine-induced stupor (B) sleeping outside the city wall
 (C) not sleeping for an extended period of time (D) sleeping inside a sacred enclosure
68. What might an Athenian statesman be accused of by his enemy if he appeared to co-operate with the Persian Empire?
 (A) *ostracism* (B) *demosion* (C) *Medism* (D) *barbarism*
69. On what did the Eleusinian Mysteries seem to be based?
 (A) the place where the goddess Demeter first taught mankind to grow corn
 (B) the creation and the after-life
 (C) Underworld deities who were associated with fertility and the protection of sailors
 (D) the origin of the heavens and the earth
70. What was a *partheneion*?
 (A) a maiden (B) a female figure used as a column
 (C) a song for performance by a choir of maidens (D) a temple dedicated to Athena

Tie-breakers: The following questions will be scored only to break ties.
 Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.

96. What was an *epicedion*?
 (A) the title of second-in-command to a Spartan navarch
 (B) a poem of lament for a dead person
 (C) the center trading area in a city
 (D) a type of wagon
97. What was the technique of painting in melted wax?
 (A) encaustic (B) fresco (C) black figure (D) mosaic

98. What was the name of the Spartan council whose members included the two kings and elected male citizens over the age of sixty?
(A) senate (B) *graphe paranomon* (C) *gerousia* (D) *tholos*
99. Where did the *paralioi* live?
(A) in the hills (B) on the islands (C) on the coast (D) in the valleys
100. What was the name of the festival held for women only?
(A) *Anthesteria* (B) *Prytaneion* (C) *Pelopion* (D) *Heraia*

