

Greek Life & Literature

Contest Code # 14

Directions: Place the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

1. What was the open space in the middle of a Greek city called?
a) forum b) aetia c) kleros d) agora
2. What was the himation?
a) a duty shift b) a cooking vessel c) a musical instrument d) a cloak or scarf
3. What was the polis?
a) an independent Greek state b) a group of citizens c) a song of rejoicing d) a food
4. Which of these was a famous tragedian?
a) Aeschylus b) Aesop c) Alcaeus d) Apollodorus
5. Who is remembered for his speeches against Philip II of Macedon?
a) Lysias b) Pericles c) Demosthenes d) Lycurgus
6. What is a famous work by Myron?
a) *Apoxyomenos* b) *Discobolus* c) Laocoon d) *herm of Pericles*
7. Who was the most famous sculptor in antiquity; his Zeus at Olympia was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
a) Endoios b) Pheidias c) Euphranor d) Scopas
8. Who set up the Academy, a school on the outskirts of Athens?
a) Pyrrhon b) Isocrates c) Plato d) Solon
9. What was the meaning of the word acropolis?
a) market b) fortifications c) center of worship d) high city
10. What was the hoplite?
a) heavily armed foot soldier b) roadway c) shield d) religious precinct
11. Who was Sappho?
a) an actor b) a business woman c) antiquity's greatest love poet d) a noted physician
12. For what is Euclid best known?
a) astronomy b) geographic maps c) recipes d) geometric proofs
13. What did Lysippus and Praxiteles have in common?
a) oratory b) poetry c) sculpture d) architecture
14. Which philosopher was convicted for "corrupting the young" and condemned to die by drinking hemlock juice?
a) Socrates b) Hippon c) Democritus d) Lacydes

15. Who was a most popular Athenian comic poet of Old Comedy?
a) Eupolis b) Aristophanes c) Machon d) Menander
16. Who is known as the "father of history"?
a) Thucydides b) Herodotus c) Onesicritus d) Theopompus
17. Which room of the house was used only by the men for dining?
a) skene b) andron c) chora d) asty
18. What point did Dionysius II of Syracuse make for Damocles?
a) that life is too short to waste time
b) you cannot trust everyone
c) that a tyrant is too frightened to enjoy the pleasures that his position affords
d) trust many, but be careful
19. What was the phalanx?
a) a farm b) a ship
c) a type of sculptural relief d) a block of soldiers in battle formation
20. For which of the following is Amasis best known?
a) music b) poetry c) pottery d) sculpture
21. This Alexandrian helped Julius Caesar reform the Roman calendar.
a) Sosigenes b) Diophantus c) Theaetetus d) Poseidonius
22. Apollonius Rhodius wrote which of the following?
a) *Olynthiacs* b) *Oracles* c) *Argonautica* d) *Hellenica*
23. Who wrote the *Theogony* and the *Works and Days*?
a) Homer b) Pindar c) Democritus d) Hesiod
24. Which philosopher held that the criterion of good was pleasure?
a) Epicurus b) Hippasus c) Lacydes d) Hippon
25. What was the Asclepiadae?
a) a guild of physicians b) the Athenian council
c) a close-knit federal state d) Spartan system of military training
26. *Agamemnon*, *Choephoroi*, and *Eumenides* form a trilogy called by what name?
a) *Persians* b) *Chrestomathia* c) *Symposium* d) *Oresteia*
27. What was the name given to the generals who took over various parts of Alexander the Great's empire after his death? The word means "successors".
a) tetralogy b) strategoi c) diadochi d) satrap

28. Of what material were the first coins made?
a) silver b) gold c) copper d) electrum
29. Of what materials would an early lyre have been made?
a) ivory and gold b) wood and metal c) tortoise shell and ox horns d) silver and gold
30. For what purpose was the aulos used?
a) to file a court case b) to accompany choruses in drama
c) to recite epic poetry at a banquet d) to figure a citizen's taxes
31. What was an amphora?
a) a large, earthenware storage jar b) a large pot with two handles
c) a special pot in the shape of a horn or an animal's head d) a large vase for mixing wine
32. What was a deme?
a) an offspring b) a village or other community c) a citizen d) any person
33. Which poet and scholar had a great influence on the best poets in Rome, including Catullus and Ovid?
a) Protagoras b) Phanodemus c) Callimachus d) Lycophron
34. What was the ostracism?
a) a device for getting rid of unpopular politicians without bloodshed
b) a way to force compliance
c) execution of military deserters
d) the four-year cycle of athletic games
35. Who would have worn the chiton?
a) a woman b) a child c) a priest d) a farmer
36. Of what value were the Long Walls in Athens?
a) They connected the Acropolis and the agora.
b) They protected the population from Spartan attacks.
c) They surrounded the Acropolis.
d) They surrounded the entire city.
37. Who was the Cynic philosopher who lived in a tub and was known as "dog"?
a) Leontion b) Diogenes of Sinope c) Philolaus d) Empedocles
38. What took place in the Mycenaean megaron?
a) the king conducted business b) communal meals
c) religious ceremonies d) burial

39. What was an ephebe?
a) a young Athenian serving compulsory military training
b) a tyrant who had been elected to office
c) a sculptured element decorating the apex and corners of temple gables
d) an advisor to the king
40. A group of men who spoke in unison as part of a dramatic performance was called what?
a) dithyramb b) epyllion c) chorus d) amphictyons
41. Who was the official historian of Alexander during the expedition against the Persian empire?
a) Pheidippides b) Eumelus c) Callisthenes d) Ephorus
42. In which civilization was the labrys an important sacred symbol?
a) Mycenaean b) Dorian c) Cycladic d) Minoan
43. Which is not a characteristic of a play by Sophocles?
a) plausible human motivation b) an unexpected fulfillment of a prophecy
c) a limit on human freedom of choice d) a sequence of events linked by cause and effect
44. Whose writings show his great originality in mathematical methods?
a) Crateuas b) Aristarchus c) Heron of Alexandria d) Archimedes
45. What was an archon?
a) an architectural detail b) a sailor c) a priest d) an Athenian official
46. What was the main purpose of the cella?
a) to house the cult statue of the god or goddess b) for storage
c) for sacrifices d) for worship
47. What kind of column was decorated with acanthus leaves on the capital?
a) Ionic b) Corinthian c) Ionic d) Tuscan
48. What was the stele?
a) A stone slab grave marker b) a stone coffin c) a shaft grave d) a funerary urn
49. What are Linear A and Linear B?
a) geometric vase decorative styles b) a type of column shaft design
c) temple proportions d) early forms of writing
50. What was the intention of the Cyclic Poets?
a) to draw attention to unfair policies of the government b) to record their history
c) to fill in gaps of the Trojan legend not covered by Homer d) to memorialize their leaders
51. Who was regarded by Aristotle as one of the earliest poets of Attic comedy?
a) Plato Comicus b) Phrynichus c) Orsippus d) Chionides

52. Which is the best definition of a tyrant in ancient Greece?
a) a ruler who had killed his predecessor b) a ruler who killed innocent citizens
c) a ruler who came to power by illegal means d) an absolute despot
53. Who established the school called the Peripatos, after the name of the covered walkway where he taught? a) Aristotle b) Lacydes c) Protagoras d) Xenocrates
54. The Greek word aristoi, from which we get our word "aristocrat", was used by the Greeks to designate whom?
a) the best people b) the elders c) rulers d) citizens
55. What was the gynaeceum?
a) women's rooms in a private house b) a mid-wife c) nursery d) bath
56. What color ground decorated "black figure" ware?
a) yellow b) red-orange c) white d) black
57. Who was the lyric poet who figures into a tale by Herodotus in which a dolphin saves him?
a) Heron of Alexandria b) Praxilla c) Arion d) Democritus
58. What was faience?
a) clear glass
b) a cement-like material used for road building
c) a mixture of unfired clay, sand, and particles of baked clay
d) colored, glazed, earthenware used in Minoan Crete to make decorative objects
59. Which of the following was not written by Aristophanes?
a) *Lysistrata* b) *Wasps* c) *Oedipus Rex* d) *Clouds*
60. What was a column carved in the shape of a young woman called?
a) hetaira b) caryatid c) helot d) kore
61. What was the peltast?
a) the serf population at Sparta
b) one of the three region-based political parties in Athens
c) a lightly armed foot soldier
d) a Spartan military governor over an "allied" city overseas
62. What is the topic of *Anabasis*?
a) the history of Greece b) Alexander the Great
c) a study of epic poetry d) the adventures of Cyrus' Greek mercenaries
63. In his *Hymn to Zeus*, Cleanthes touches on which theme?
a) free will b) patience c) old age d) charity

