

2007 NJCL Greek Life and Literature Test

1.  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$  in a right triangle.  
 A. Euclid                      B. Pythagoras                      C. Anaxagoras                      D. Hypotenuseus
2. A 1300-room complex identifiable by its famed double-ax inscriptions was located at the ancient city of:  
 A. Athens                      B. Knossos                      C. Gortyn                      D. Syracuse
3. A central hearth, support columns, and open two-columned porch were standard features of a(n):  
 A. oinochoe                      B. taxiarch                      C. megaron                      D. deipnon
4. A drinking horn with one handle, often in the shape of an animal's head, was the:  
 A. rhyton                      B. kleros                      C. pedion                      D. phylax
5. A paean was a hymn to:  
 A. Zeus                      B. Athena                      C. Pan                      D. Apollo
6. A wall of overlapping shields and forward-pointing spears was the chief feature of the:  
 A. kapelos                      B. archon                      C. phalanx                      D. hippeis
7. After the reforms of Cleisthenes, this Athenian assembly consisted of 500 members.  
 A. Taygetus                      B. Cyclades                      C. Areopagus                      D. Boule
8. Alexander the Great once said that if he were not Alexander, he'd wish to be this Cynic philosopher.  
 A. Anaxagoras                      B. Pyrrhon                      C. Diogenes                      D. Eucleides
9. An ancient hecatomb was a(n):  
 A. meeting place                      B. mathematical sign                      C. art form                      D. sacrifice of 100 cattle
10. An obol was a(n):  
 A. coin                      B. meal                      C. soldier                      D. wagon
11. An odos was a(n):  
 A. article of clothing                      B. road                      C. battle                      D. religious ceremony
12. Ancient Greeks mixed water and wine in a bowl called a:  
 A. amphora                      B. stele                      C. loutrophoros                      D. krater
13. Aristotle wrote that this philosopher believed all matter came from water and would return to water.  
 A. Thales                      B. Aristion                      C. Callicrates                      D. Mnesicles
14. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics derives its name from:  
 A. his place of birth                      B. the ruling archon in Athens at the time  
 C. his son Nicomachus, who edited the book                      D. the name of his wealthy patron
15. Around 392 BC he opened his own school of rhetoric and became quite wealthy from it.  
 A. Lysippus                      B. Apollodorus                      C. Isocrates                      D. Timotheus
16. Athenian black-figure potters created black figures on red backgrounds by means of:  
 A. paint applied at the end of the process                      B. oxidation during the firing process  
 C. special 'black clay' from Thera                      D. a method unknown to us today
17. Broken pieces of pottery were used in ancient Greece as:  
 A. 'scrap paper'                      B. voting ballots                      C. construction material                      D. all of the above
18. Didaskaliai were official records of:  
 A. dramatic performances                      B. school attendees                      C. war casualties                      D. royal lineage
19. Ephesus used bees and Aegina used turtles for:  
 A. a special local dish                      B. prophecy                      C. coinage symbols                      D. house pets
20. Greeks left 'lifting bosses' on these items to make them easier to transport.  
 A. homes                      B. warships                      C. slaves                      D. blocks of stone

21. He called his school of philosophy "The Garden" and established it around 307 BC.  
 A. Epicurus                      B. Diogenes                      C. Scopas                      D. Polygnotus
22. He claimed his name was 'Ουτις in order to trick his drunken captor.  
 A. Achilles                      B. Ajax                      C. Diomedes                      D. Odysseus
23. He sculpted the famous 'Discus Thrower' bronze, of which a Roman marble copy is in the Vatican.  
 A. Pytheus                      B. Myron                      C. Praxiteles                      D. Callicrates
24. He wandered the Agora in the daylight with a torch, looking for an honest man.  
 A. Diogenes                      B. Empedocles                      C. Heracleitus                      D. Anaximander
25. He was the first to assert that the universe was infinite and eternal and free of controls by gods.  
 A. Anaximenes                      B. Plato                      C. Leucippus                      D. Epicurus
26. He was the secondary honoree of the Olympic Games, after Zeus.  
 A. Hermes                      B. Poseidon                      C. Theseus                      D. Pelops
27. His epitaph mentions his participation in the victory at Marathon but not his success as a playwright.  
 A. Bacchylides                      B. Aeschylus                      C. Aristophanes                      D. Homer
28. His Phainomena on astronomy was composed in dactylic hexameter and achieved immediate fame.  
 A. Hermippus                      B. Euphorion                      C. Aratus                      D. Pindar
29. His pupils Alcamenes and Agoracritus most likely sculpted the pedimental works of the Parthenon.  
 A. Euphranor                      B. Mnesicles                      C. Polyclitus                      D. Pheidias
30. Homer's Iliad ends with:  
 A. the end of the war                      B. the Trojan Horse                      C. the death of Priam                      D. the funeral of Hector
31. How many books comprise the Iliad?  
 A. 6                      B. 10                      C. 12                      D. 16
32. In 387 BC Plato began instructing students in a grove of trees in northwest Athens called:  
 A. the Academy                      B. Gedrosia                      C. Eleusis                      D. Dendrina
33. In classical Doric temples, this feature rests along the top of a row of columns.  
 A. stylobate                      B. cornice                      C. metope                      D. architrave
34. In front of the skene of a Greek theater was the:  
 A. proskenion                      B. orchestra                      C. koilon                      D. parados
35. In this play of 411 BC, the women of several Greek cities agree to abstain from marital relations with their husbands until the men agree to bring the Peloponnesian War to an end.  
 A. Medea                      B. Lysistrata                      C. Thesmophoriasuzai                      D. Bacchae
36. Just before his death, this Greek mathematician asked his executioner to leave his circles alone.  
 A. Euclid                      B. Pythagoras                      C. Hermippus                      D. Archimedes
37. Legend says that Aristotle was killed when an eagle dropped a \_\_\_\_ on his head.  
 A. rock                      B. tortoise                      C. fish                      D. mouse
38. Minoan religious ceremonies often involved acrobatic vaulting over:  
 A. slaves                      B. wooden horses                      C. bulls                      D. walls
39. Monodia were:  
 A. children's games                      B. tables                      C. solo songs                      D. legal decrees
40. Parmenides was the founder of this school of philosophy, with Zeno as one of his disciples.  
 A. Epicurean                      B. Stoic                      C. Cynic                      D. Eleatic
41. Place the four major Greek pottery styles in order, starting with the oldest.  
 A. Orientalizing, Geometric, Red Figure, Black Figure  
 B. Red Figure, Black Figure, Geometric, Orientalizing  
 C. Black Figure, Red Figure, Orientalizing, Geometric  
 D. Geometric, Orientalizing, Black Figure, Red Figure
42. Playwright who penned the line, "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."  
 A. Euripides                      B. Sophocles                      C. Aeschylus                      D. Aristophanes

43. Politeia was the Greek title of this, Plato's most famous work.  
 A. Phaidon                      B. The Republic                      C. Crito                      D. Symposium
44. Produced in 423 BC, it came in last place at the City Dionysia and featured an actor playing Socrates.  
 A. The Wasps                      B. The Clouds                      C. The Frogs                      D. The Birds
45. Public facilities for education, socialization, and athletic training were called:  
 A. gymnasia                      B. dekades                      C. syntagma                      D. deigmata
46. She was the mistress (and possibly wife) of Pericles and bore him a son.  
 A. Sappho                      B. Megara                      C. Aspasia                      D. Pisidia
47. Sophocles set his play Oedipus at Colonus in the town of Colonus because:  
 A. it was Sophocles' own hometown                      B. the town paid him a fee to earn this honor  
 C. the mythic tradition required it                      D. Thebes had banished Oedipus there
48. The #1 tourist attraction in ancient Greece was a place of theater, recreation, and fortune telling called:  
 A. Delos                      B. Mykonos                      C. Delphi                      D. Argos
49. The admiring residents of Syracuse built a statue of \_\_\_\_ who was coming there into exile from Mytilene.  
 A. Sappho                      B. Alcibiades                      C. Dionysius                      D. Herodotus
50. The ancient Greeks knew this comedy of Aristophanes by the onomatopoeic title Batrachoi.  
 A. The Clouds                      B. The Frogs                      C. The Birds                      D. The Wasps
51. The Athenian school called the Lyceum was made most famous for its association with:  
 A. Archilochus                      B. Pindar                      C. Socrates                      D. Aristotle
52. The author of the mythological work Theogony was:  
 A. Apollonius                      B. Hesiod                      C. Callimachus                      D. Homer
53. The barbiton was an ancient:  
 A. athletic event                      B. musical instrument                      C. shaving device                      D. article of clothing
54. The basic garment of both Greek men and women was the:  
 A. chiton                      B. peplos                      C. himation                      D. toga
55. The best preserved Doric temple in the Greek world can be found at:  
 A. Athens                      B. Sparta                      C. Mycenae                      D. Samos
56. The central marketplace and gathering spot in ancient Athens was the:  
 A. Stadion                      B. Acropolis                      C. Agora                      D. Monastiraki
57. The chief attraction for visitors to the ancient (and modern) city of Epidaurus is the:  
 A. temple of Zeus                      B. athletic stadium                      C. theater                      D. Tower of the Winds
58. The Cretan town of Aghia Triadha has yielded the greatest numbers of examples of this:  
 A. Linear A writing                      B. 'figure 8' shields                      C. boars tusk helmets                      D. gold burial masks
59. The Dipylon Gate from which the Sacred Way took its start stood in the part of Athens called:  
 A. Kerameikos                      B. Agora                      C. Acropolis                      D. Eridanus
60. The distance of four hundred steps taken by Hercules equaled the:  
 A. hekatompodos                      B. stadion                      C. plethron                      D. medimnos
61. The *Dyskolos* and the *Girl from Samos* are among the surviving comedies of:  
 A. Diphilus                      B. Aristophanes                      C. Archilochus                      D. Menander
62. The epigram "stranger, tell the Spartans that we lie here, obedient to their orders" was written by:  
 A. Anacreon                      B. Simonides                      C. Alcaeus                      D. Mimnermus
63. The expensive and popular purple dyes of ancient Greece came primarily from:  
 A. plants                      B. minerals                      C. animal blood                      D. sea snails
64. The famed physician who flourished around the time of Pericles was:  
 A. Moschus                      B. Machon                      C. Hippocrates                      D. Theopompus
65. The famed 'Venus de Milo' was sculpted out of marble from this island.  
 A. Delos                      B. Paros                      C. Chios                      D. Salamis

66. The famous chryselephantine statues of antiquity were so named because of their:  
 A. inventor, whose name was similar                      B. place of origin  
 C. use of gold and ivory                                      D. size
67. The first play that Sophocles composed while writing his Theban Trilogy was:  
 A. Oedipus the King      B. Antigone      C. Oedipus at Colonus      D. none of these
68. The governmental action called 'graphe paranomon' was used to:  
 A. banish powerful citizens                                      B. collect more taxes during a non-tax year  
 C. declare war on fellow Greek city-states                      D. stop potentially illegal new legislation
69. The Greek art form called a 'kore' depicted:  
 A. the countryside      B. a deity                      C. a young girl                      D. a household object
70. The Greek town of Pylos has yielded the second greatest volume of examples of this:  
 A. red-figure pottery      B. Linear B writing      C. shaft graves                      D. Egyptian papyrus
71. The Greek word tragedy literally meant:  
 A. goat song                      B. sadness                      C. mask-wearer                      D. honor the gods
72. The heavily-armed citizen militia of ancient Greece were the:  
 A. hoplites                      B. archons                      C. ephors                      D. thetes
73. The Minoan culture was centered around:  
 A. Rhodes                      B. Crete                      C. Mycenae                      D. Sparta
74. The opisthodomos of a Greek temple:  
 A. gave symmetry to the naos at the front                      B. featured larger than life sculptures  
 C. contained the cult statue of the deity                      D. helped rainwater drain away from the building
75. The philosophy that took its name from the "Painted Porch" in the Agora where its first pupils were taught:  
 A. Peripatetic                      B. Epicurean                      C. Stoicism                      D. Hippocratic
76. The Spartan Senate, which consisted of 28 members and the two kings, was the:  
 A. Apella                      B. Areopagus                      C. Gerousia                      D. Ecclesia
77. The Temple of Hera on Samos was the first to use this classical order of architecture.  
 A. Corinthian                      B. Aeolic                      C. Doric                      D. Ionic
78. The Tennessee State Capitol in Nashville is topped with a replica of the ancient Choregic Monument of \_\_\_\_\_ which still stands in the Street of the Tripods in Athens.  
 A. Lysicrates                      B. Simonides                      C. Stesichorus                      D. Alcman
79. The terms 'eponymous' and 'basileus' were applied in Athens to the officials called:  
 A. archons                      B. ephors                      C. strategoi                      D. satraps
80. The Thracian slave best known for his short stories (prose or verse) ending in a moral.  
 A. Polybius                      B. Aesop                      C. Nicander                      D. Cratippus
81. This assembly met on the Pnyx, and Pericles arranged for the members to be paid for their service.  
 A. Boule                      B. Apella                      C. Ecclesia                      D. Epigoni
82. This native of Halicarnassus wrote about the Persian Wars that took place during his childhood.  
 A. Euhemerus                      B. Herodotus                      C. Thucydides                      D. Xenophon
83. This philosopher predicted the solar eclipse of May 25, 585 BC which halted the Battle of the Halys.  
 A. Thales                      B. Paeonius                      C. Euphranor                      D. Cynosarges
84. This play by Euripides premiered posthumously in 405 BC and won first prize at the City Dionysia.  
 A. Bacchae                      B. Alcestis                      C. Electra                      D. Orestes
85. This playwright in his youth led a boys victory chorus after the battle of Salamis.  
 A. Aeschylus                      B. Sophocles                      C. Euripides                      D. Cimon
86. This poet's house in Thebes was spared by Alexander the Great as the rest of the city was destroyed.  
 A. Tyrtaeus                      B. Onomacritus                      C. Pindar                      D. Nicander

87. This school of philosophy was founded in 335 BC by Aristotle.  
 A. Peripatetic                      B. Philitic                      C. Oxyrhyncus                      D. Stoic
88. This student of Callimachus and head of the Library at Alexandria was best known for his Argonautica.  
 A. Catullus                      B. Hieronymus                      C. Apollonius of Rhodes                      D. Theopompus
89. This tree offered its leaves for victory crowns at the Olympic Games.  
 A. laurel                      B. oak                      C. olive                      D. willow
90. This tube-shaped garment was the typical outer garment of Greek women in the 6th century BC.  
 A. chiton                      B. himation                      C. peplos                      D. chlamys
91. This was the primary sweetener used by the ancient Greeks.  
 A. sugar                      B. molasses                      C. apple juice                      D. honey
92. This word referred to actions taken to shame one's victim and the accompanying sense of self-superiority.  
 A. khalkos                      B. hybris                      C. periplus                      D. arete
93. Usually pinned at the right shoulder, it was a woolen cloak worn particularly by those in the army.  
 A. chiton                      B. chlamys                      C. peplos                      D. himation



94. What type of pottery is this?  
 A. oinochoe                      B. lekythos                      C. hydria                      D. kantharos
95. Which deity was NOT the patron deity honored at a major Panhellenic athletic festival in Greece?  
 A. Zeus                      B. Apollo                      C. Poseidon                      D. Athena
96. Which feature of Mycenaean 'shaft graves' is INCORRECT?  
 A. household objects were found with the remains                      B. a mound of earth was put over the shaft  
 C. the name of the deceased was included inside                      D. a gravestone marked the site of the burial
97. Which of these was the least emphasized in the formal education of Spartan children?  
 A. sports                      B. writing                      C. dancing                      D. music
98. Xenophon's account of his return from mercenary army service in Asia was the:  
 A. Anabasis                      B. Plutus                      C. Historiai                      D. Heracleidae
99. You walk eighteen miles from Athens and find yourself participating in a ritual in the Telesterion near the Rharian Field where grain was said to have first grown. You are in:  
 A. Thebes                      B. Laurion                      C. Eleusis                      D. Sounion
100. Zeugitai were:  
 A. military officers                      B. oxen used to plow a field in one day  
 C. prostitutes kept by the State for official guests                      D. one of Cleisthenes' property classes