

2009 NJCL Greek Life and Literature Test

1. This settlement, established in 706 BCE, was the only colony founded by Sparta.
A. Epidamnus B. Taras C. Sybaris D. Cumae
2. A *pentekonter* is:
A. a unit of fifty soldiers B. a long warship C. a unit of measurement D. a 5-sided temple
3. Aegina was the first Greek city-state to:
A. issue coinage C. join the Delian League
B. adopt Phoenician script D. establish an *agora*
4. The Calaurian Amphictyony was:
A. the formal name of Plato's academy C. the collection of Aristotle's dialogues
B. an alliance to suppress piracy D. the period from 750-701 BCE
5. This poet from Ascrea was cheated of his inheritance by his brother Perses.
A. Archilochus B. Hesiod C. Homer D. Simonides
6. This poetic form, considered a forerunner of tragedy, is associated with Dionysus.
A. elegy B. dithyramb C. *nomē* D. *prooemia*
7. The man appointed as *diallaktes* in 594 BCE to resolve Athens' class struggles was:
A. Pindar B. Theognis C. Solon D. Pisistratus
8. In an elegy, Solon praises this quality, personified as the daughter of Promatheia.
A. *eupragia* B. *eudaimonia* C. *euterpē* D. *eunomia*
9. A *gnomē* is:
A. birth B. a proverb C. an essence D. a law
10. This place, famed for poetry and music, was supposedly the resting place of Orpheus' lyre.
A. Crete B. Thrace C. Lesbos D. Thessaly
11. Wedding songs celebrating the luck of the groom and the beauty of the bride were known as:
A. *choroi* B. *epithalamiai* C. *proxenoi* D. *mousopoloι*
12. Andromeda and Gorgo were the rivals of this poet.
A. Alcaeus B. Simonides C. Philoxenus D. Sappho
13. This Spartan general, nephew of Leonidas, captured Byzantium in 478 BCE.
A. Pausanias B. Sinon C. Cimon D. Xerxes
14. The signatories of this alliance threw lead into the sea and swore loyalty "until the lead swam".
A. Peloponnesian League B. Megaran League C. Delian League D. Ionian League
15. This earliest extant Greek tragedy was performed at the festival of Dionysus in 472 BCE.
A. *Antigone* B. *Trojan Women* C. *The Wasps* D. *The Persians*
16. The word *moira* means:
A. fate B. slave girl C. shield D. heifer
17. Which of the following was **not** one of the Seven Sages of the 6th century BCE?
A. Plato B. Solon C. Thales D. Kleoboulos
18. The most ubiquitous decoration at the palace at Knossos was/were:
A. *pyxides* B. red-figure pottery C. terra cotta sculpture D. the double axe
19. Cleisthenes is best known for:
A. his tyrannical, but prosperous, rule of Athens in the middle of the 6th century BCE
B. leading the Delian League to a series of victories over the Persians
C. his reforms to establish the Assembly as sovereign, making Athens a democracy
D. successfully mediating the class conflict between Athenian nobles and farmers
20. The first Peloponnesian War ended in:
A. Athens' defeat B. Sparta's defeat C. a stalemate D. a 30 years' peace

21. What were the Long Walls?
 A. the supposedly “unconquerable” defenses of Sparta
 B. fortifications connecting Athens and Piraeus
 C. the Athenians' nickname for their fleet of warships
 D. the outcropping ridges at Thermopylae which protected the Spartan defenders
22. The author of the *Cyropaedia*, *Memorabilia* and an *Apology* is:
 A. Thucydides B. Euripides C. Plato D. Xenophon
23. In 332 BCE, this orator committed suicide by poison on the island of Calauria when he saw himself surrounded by the myrmidons of Antipater.
 A. Solon B. Demosthenes C. Apollodorus D. Lycurgus
24. Speusippus is best known for:
 A. originating the practice of ostracism C. succeeding Plato as head of his academy
 B. sculpting the first *korai* D. condemning Socrates to death
25. *Pentakosiomedimnoi* were:
 A. members of a social class C. ships built to carry 500 soldiers
 B. large mixing bowls D. coins worth 50 *drachmai* apiece
26. Which word best matches the theme of this series: *atē*, *Nemesis*, _____.
 A. *nomos* B. *metron* C. *hubris* D. *chronos*
27. The characteristically Athenian practice of temporary banishment is named for:
 A. the river that formed the boundary of Athens, beyond which the banished must travel
 B. the official specially appointed to enforce the terms of the banishment
 C. the fragments of pottery used to cast the votes for or against banishment
 D. the legendary figure who originated the practice
28. Aristotle says that this philosopher was mocked by a Thracian serving-girl for falling into a well.
 A. Pythagoras B. Thales C. Parmenides D. Anaxagoras
29. The figure of Diotima is most closely associated with Socrates' discussion of:
 A. justice B. mathematics C. truth D. love
30. Which verb describes what one would do at a philosophical discussion?
 A. *summachein* B. *sumplein* C. *sumposiazerein* D. *sumbainein*
31. Select the correct sequence of terms used to name the stages of maturity of Spartan boys.
 A. *paides*, *paidiskoi*, *hebontes*, *ephēboi* C. *paides*, *ephēboi*, *paidiskoi*, *hebontes*
 B. *paides*, *paidiskoi*, *ephēboi*, *hebontes* D. *paidiskoi*, *paides*, *hebontes*, *ephēboi*
32. To winnow out weak offspring and toughen the strong, Spartan mothers would:
 A. feed their children only one meal each day
 B. wash their newborns in unmixed wine instead of water
 C. dress babies in uncured leather instead of swaddling
 D. feed their children a small daily dose of poison
33. The writing of Thucydides differs from that of Herodotus primarily in what way?
 A. Thucydides has an archaic poetic style, whereas Herodotus writes in hexameters.
 B. Thucydides uses Attic Greek, whereas Herodotus writes in an Ionian dialect.
 C. Thucydides is a Spartan partisan, whereas Herodotus favors Athens.
 D. Thucydides is primarily humanistic, whereas Herodotus acknowledges divine intervention.
34. Identify the god to whom the Isthmian games were dedicated.
 A. Poseidon B. Zeus C. Apollo D. Ares
35. Select the word which does **not** belong, on the basis of meaning.
 A. *helots* B. *agōn* C. *metikoi* D. *homoioi*
36. The political group which would have killed Socrates for insubordination had it not disbanded:
 A. *boulē* B. *gerousia* C. *hoi Triakonta* D. *ekklēsia*

37. In Athens, the 'Scythians' were:
 A. responsible for marking with red ochre citizens who were late to the *ekklēsia*
 B. the citizen group whose job it was to welcome foreign diplomatic envoys
 C. low-class *hetairai*
 D. the slaves who kept the *agora* clean
38. Select the word or phrase which does **not** belong, on the basis of meaning.
 A. *boulē* B. *Areos pagos* C. *ekklēsia* D. *deipnon*
39. Achilles and the tortoise, the arrow, the grain of millet. These are all associated with:
 A. Zeno B. Hera C. Andromache D. Heraclitus
40. In 506 BCE, Athens sent 4000 settlers, called *cleruchs*, to occupy:
 A. Chalcis B. Delphi C. Messenia D. Boeotia
41. The number of ephors elected each year in Sparta was:
 A. four B. five C. two D. three
42. The *Pnyx* was:
 A. a river in Hades C. the meeting place of the *ekklēsia*
 B. Aristophanes' last play D. a bay in the Aegean near Naxos
43. The term *meander* refers to:
 A. an early 'wandering' style of script C. a unit of land division
 B. the 'Greek key' pattern D. Athenian case law
44. Of the choices below, the latest and most famous style of pottery was:
 A. black-figure B. Corinthian C. red-figure D. geometric
45. This earliest known Greek philosopher identified water as the primary substance of the world:
 A. Anaximander B. Pythagoras C. Heraclitus D. Thales
46. The most influential cultural legacy of Lycurgus was:
 A. the *agōgē* B. Athenian naval supremacy C. democracy D. the *Theogony*
47. These three philosophers are known as the Ionian or Miletan philosophers:
 A. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle C. Democritus, Pythagoras, Xenophanes
 B. Heraclitus, Empedocles, Parmenides D. Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes
48. The Dipylon Gate of Athens led to:
 A. the Propylaea B. the temple of Olympian Zeus C. Piraeus D. Kerameikos
49. Identify the river which flowed within the city walls of Athens.
 A. Ilissos B. Erymanthos C. Eridanos D. Kephissos
50. *Pedion*, *Paralia*, and *Diakria* were:
 A. Athenian *prytanys* B. months of the year C. regions of Attica D. dialects of Greek
51. The largest deme of Attica was:
 A. Phaleron B. Acharnai C. Eleusis D. Melite
52. Pythagoreanism famously recommended dietary restrictions on certain foods, including:
 A. beans B. fennel C. olives D. milk
53. Which word best matches the theme of this series: *akratisma*, *ariston*, *deipnon*, _____:
 A. *mura* B. *kolumbēthra* C. *dorpon* D. *klinē*
54. *Enguēsis* and *epidikasia* were:
 A. types of marriage in Athens C. techniques of decorating pottery
 B. rooms in a temple D. rhetorical styles
55. What restriction did classical Athens place on baths?
 A. Only cold baths were permitted to be built within city limits.
 B. Public baths could only be large enough to accommodate 10 men at a time.
 C. Slaves, manual laborers and metics were forbidden to use public baths.
 D. Citizens had a limited number of times per year they were permitted to attend the baths.
56. In his *Politics*, he famously claims that "man is by nature a political animal":
 A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Xenophon D. Lycurgus

57. The *Krypteia* was/were:
 A. the hidden doctrines of a philosophical school C. an annual harvest festival
 B. Dionysiac cult rituals or 'mysteries' D. a Spartan rite of passage
58. *mina*, *obol*, and *drachma* are all types of:
 A. building B. food C. money D. clothing
59. In addition to writing *Seven Against Thebes* and other plays, he fought in the Battle of Salamis.
 A. Euripides B. Ion of Chios C. Aristophanes D. Aeschylus
60. When a chorus directly addresses the audience in Old Comedy, it is known as:
 A. *krisis* B. *parabasis* C. *katharsis* D. *mimēsis*
61. An Athenian taking a stroll from the *Stoa Poikilē* to the *Propylaea* would travel most directly:
 A. south B. east C. west D. north
62. Zeno of Citium, cosmopolitanism, predestination. These terms are associated with:
 A. the Eleatic school B. Stoicism C. Scholasticism D. Epicureanism
63. Born in Athens, he was exiled to Sparta, then defected to Persia, was recalled to Athens, but was eventually exiled a second time.
 A. Clinias B. Demosthenes C. Alcibiades D. Apollodorus
64. The concept of *xenia* is best illustrated in which situation?
 A. Paris' attitude toward Menelaus C. the Peloponnesian War
 B. Zeus' relationship with Hera D. Nausicaa's treatment of Odysseus
65. The oracle at Delphi famously offered two pieces of advice - "know thyself" and:
 A. "nothing in excess" C. "pride goes before a fall"
 B. "fear the gods" D. "carry woes in silence"
66. The Eleusinian mysteries were associated with what divinities?
 A. Zeus and Persephone C. Orestes and Ariadne
 B. Dionysus and Orestes D. Demeter and Persephone
67. Creon's son, and Antigone's betrothed, in *Antigone* is:
 A. Tiresias B. Laius C. Haemon D. Eteocles
68. Freedom from fear (*ataraxia*) and absence of pain (*aponia*) are the mainstays of this philosophy:
 A. Epicureanism B. Skepticism C. Stoicism D. Platonism
69. The tutor of Alexander the Great was:
 A. Philip B. Aristotle C. Plutarch D. Ptolemy
70. Which of the following does **not** belong?
 A. *chiton* B. *peplos* C. *chlamys* D. *mura*
71. A major difference between a *korē* and a *kouros* is that a *korē* is _____ and a *kouros* is _____.
 A. clothed; nude B. bronze; marble C. male; female D. painted; gilt
72. The literary work primarily concerned with the origins of the gods is:
 A. *Theomachy* B. *Kosmogony* C. *Theogony* D. *Aristeia*
73. What is a *kylix*?
 A. an animal B. a drinking cup C. a garment D. a stone tool
74. The golden death mask excavated at Mycenae was erroneously identified as depicting the face of:
 A. Minos B. Zeus C. Lycurgus D. Agamemnon
75. The doctrine that the body (*sōma*) is the tomb (*sēma*) of the soul originates with:
 A. the Stoics B. Xenophanes C. the Orphic cult D. the Delphic oracle
76. "The unexamined life is not worth living" is a sentiment expressed by:
 A. Pindar B. Socrates C. Hermogenes D. Herodotus
77. This philosopher wrote his prose poem, the *Way of Truth*, in hexameter verse:
 A. Zeno of Citium B. Parmenides C. Heraclitus D. Pythagoras
78. This 3rd century BCE astronomer's heliocentric theory was dismissed because of his sloppy argumentation:
 A. Euclid B. Ptolemy C. Aristarchus D. Strato
79. A Greek of the Hellenistic era who wanted _____ would go to Tanagra or Myrina.
 A. terra cotta figurines B. house slaves C. an education D. political power

80. Famous quotations from this New Comedy writer include “Whom the gods love die young” and “We live not as we will, but as we can”:
 A. Menander B. Callimachus C. Euripides D. Aeschylus
81. The Lenaean festival, the Rural Dionysia, and the City Dionysia in Athens were occasions for:
 A. electing new members to the *boulē*
 B. a traditional 10-day truce with all enemy *poleis*
 C. honoring one's ancestors with wax masks and solemn processions
 D. new plays to be produced
82. This predecessor of Hippocrates is said to have been the first Greek physician to operate on the human eye:
 A. Galen B. Empedocles C. Alcmaeon D. Callicrates
83. This sculptor was responsible for decorating the Parthenon:
 A. Phidias B. Ictinus C. Praxiteles D. Damon
84. Whereas the Parthenon's style is _____, that of the Erechtheum is _____.
 A. Ionic / Doric B. Doric / Ionic C. Doric / Corinthian D. Ionic / Corinthian
85. “A changeable creature, such is man; a shadow in a dream. / Yet when god-given splendor visits him / A bright radiance plays over him, and how sweet is life.” The author of these lines is:
 A. Sophocles B. Theophrastus C. Solon D. Pindar
86. Aristophanes lampoons Socrates in the *Clouds* as a proponent of:
 A. tyranny B. sophistry C. oligarchy D. Panhellenism
87. Phalerum and Piraeus were:
 A. colonies of Athens B. Attic tribes C. ports of Athens D. festivals
88. Thrace, Scythia, and Asia Minor were the three best sources in the classical Greek world for:
 A. imported grain B. cedar timbers for boat-building C. iron ore D. slave labor
89. This symbol on Athenian coins was so widely recognized that it became synonymous for the currency itself:
 A. the owl B. the grape C. Athena D. the Parthenon
90. The name for this important Greek cultural legacy is sometimes said to derive from the word for 'goat':
 A. democracy B. logic C. tragedy D. cynicism
91. The price of admission to the theater of Dionysus to see new plays performed:
 A. one drachma B. three talents C. two obols D. free
92. This poet wrote the epic *Argonautica* and was librarian of the Great Library at Alexandria in the 200s BCE:
 A. Apollonius Rhodius B. Lycophron C. Menander D. Zenodotus
93. The highest level of formal education in the Hellenistic period was:
 A. *paideia* B. *grammateia* C. *schōlē* D. *gymnasion*
94. Cos and Cnidus were recognized as the leading centers for learning in the field of:
 A. philosophy B. medicine C. rhetoric D. mathematics
95. This god of healing was formally accepted into the Athenian pantheon in 420 BCE:
 A. Apollo B. Hippocrates C. Archontes D. Asclepius
96. The *Hermes* of Olympia and the *Aphrodite* of Cnidus were works of:
 A. Menander B. Praxiteles C. Dion D. Archimedes
97. This playwright abandoned Athens late in life, withdrawing to Macedonia to write the *Bacchae*:
 A. Sophocles B. Callicles C. Aeschylus D. Euripides
98. He was expelled from Athens for claiming that the sun was a molten rock as big as the Peloponnesus:
 A. Anaxagoras B. Socrates C. Plato D. Euclid
99. Heraclitus' most famous dictum involves what image?
 A. twin suns C. a constantly-changing river
 B. Achilles and a tortoise D. a lever, a fulcrum, and the entire world
100. Herodotus attributed the Greek victory over the Persians after the battle of Salamis to:
 A. superior supply lines C. the *hubris* of Xerxes
 B. tactical use of scouts D. the Greek helots' resistance