

2010 NJCL Greek Life and Literature Test

1. Sparta had ___ ephors.
A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. 9
2. What were the five companies of the Spartan army?
A. pentekostyes B. lochoi C. enomotiai D. ouragos
3. Who reformed the Athenian army in the early fifth century?
A. Pericles B. Themistocles C. Cleisthenes D. Isocrates
4. What was the heavily armored infantry soldier ?
A. hoplite B. peltast C. onager D. hypast
5. What was a sarissa?
A. breastplate B. helmet C. sword D. spear
6. How many men were in the bodyguard of a Spartan king?
A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400
7. What was a Spartan serf?
A. metic B. helot C. perioekoi D. crypteia
8. In the Athenian calendar January was _____.
A. Anthesterion B. Maimakterion C. Gamelion D. Poseidon
9. A Greek day began at _____.
A. sunset B. sunrise C. midnight D. noon
10. What day of the month was noumenia?
A. first B. 10th C. 20th D. last
11. How long was an Olympiad?
A. 2 years B. 3 years C. 4 years D. 5 years
12. Only women in _____ could normally inherit property directly.
A. Sparta B. Athens C. Argos D. Corinth
13. What was the Greek term for a wife?
A. kyrios B. despoina C. kore D. epiklera
14. Upper class Greek women were most active in _____.
A. politics B. business C. teaching D. religion
15. What were hetairai?
A. courtesans B. actresses C. chefs D. seamstresses
16. Females were usually married by the age of _____ years.
A. 13 B. 15 C. 17 D. 19
17. Males were usually married by the age of ___ years.
A. 15 B. 20 C. 25 D. 30
18. In Athens, who led the bride to her husband's home?
A. bride's father B. bride's mother C. groom's father D. groom's mother
19. In Hellenistic times, polygamy was practiced in _____.
A. Arcadia B. Boetia C. Macedonia D. Thrace
20. The amphidromia or purification ceremony took place ___ days after birth.
A. 5 B. 7 C. 9 D. 11
21. What were a child's paignia?
A. swaddling clothes B. toys C. baby teeth D. blankets
22. What were dice?
A. astragaloi B. spharoi C. kuboi D. klepsydroi
23. At what age did Spartan boys leave home to live in the barracks?
A. 7 B. 9 C. 11 D. 13

24. What was the main meal of the day?
 A. dorpon B. ariston C. deipnon D. symposium
25. What was the classical Greek equivalent of the Roman tunica?
 A. himation B. chiton C. peplos D. tribon
26. Which shoes were made of wood?
 A. bymademata koila B. kroupezoi C. sandalia D. pedila
27. What was the most violent of the Olympic sports?
 A. stadion B. pentathlon C. balter D. pankration
28. How many laps were in the chariot race at the Olympic Games?
 A. 6 B. 12 C. 18 D. 21
29. How many handfuls of dirt made up minimal burial in Greece?
 A. 3 B. 6 C. 9 D. 12
30. Near what major city were the Eleusinian Mysteries held?
 A. Argos B. Athens C. Thebes D. Pylos
31. Which was the most elaborate style of column capital?
 A. Argive B. Doric C. Ionic D. Corinthian
32. What was an olive mill?
 A. pithoi B. trapetum C. epinetron D. cire perdue
33. Where was silk produced in Hellenistic times?
 A. Delos B. Cos C. Rhodes D. Pergamum
34. Whose priestess was the Pythia?
 A. Hera B. Poseidon C. Demeter D. Apollo
35. In what style was the Temple of Zeus at Olympia?
 A. Doric B. Ionic C. Archaic D. Aeolic
36. Which deity did NOT have a temple on the Acropolis?
 A. Erechtheus B. Athena C. Nike D. Apollo
37. To which deity were horses sacrificed?
 A. Artemis B. Ares C. Poseidon D. Hermes
38. Where was there an oracle of Zeus?
 A. Delphi B. Agae C. Amphicteia D. Dodona
39. What was the traditional founding date of the Olympic Games?
 A. 876 BC B. 826 BC C. 776 BC D. 726 BC
40. Where do you find the Lion's Gate?
 A. Athens B. Mycenae C. Sparta D. Tiryns
41. This author wrote *Erga kai Hemera*, a poem on the topic of agriculture which includes one of the earliest versions of the myth of Prometheus and Pandora.
 A. Pindar B. Xenophon C. Hesiod D. Homer
42. An influential tragedian whose epitaph commemorated not his art, but his military service at Marathon, this individual apocryphally perished due the the collaboration of an eagle, a tortoise, and gravity.
 A. Sophocles B. Aeschylus C. Euripides D. Aristotle
43. In winter, Greek men would wear this woolen cloth over their shoulders.
 A. *chlaina* B. *chiton* C. *himation* D. *perizōma*
44. Which word best matches the theme of this series: *balaneia, loutērion, therma, _____*.
 A. *hydria* B. *arotron* C. *oinos* D. *hetaira*
45. Hippocrates, Galen, and Asclepiades would have been most interested in discussing
 A. military strategy B. philosophy C. architecture D. medicine
46. Mount Taygetus was used by _____ to _____.
 A. Athens / defend against attack
 B. the Persians / navigate their navies toward Greece
 C. Sparta / dispose of unfit or weak newborns
 D. Aristophanes / serve as the setting for his *Lysistrata*

47. Like us, the Greeks of Homer's time apparently realized that breakfast is the 'most important' meal of the day, as evidenced by their name for it.
 A. *deipnon* B. *ariston* C. *oinos* D. *kakiston*
48. The typical position a dinner guest would take while dining is etymologically derived from the name for the piece of furniture which he used, namely:
 A. *klinē* B. *mustron* C. *oikos* D. *trōgalia*
49. Which of the following epithets was **not** used by Homer?
 A. ox-eyed Hera B. grey-eyed Athena C. rosy-fingered Eos D. aegis-bearing Thetis
50. *medimnos* : weight :: _____ : distance
 A. *metretes* B. *hōra* C. *geōrgos* D. *stadion*
51. Both Xenophon and Plato wrote works sharing this title; in Plato's version, the character of Aristophanes tells a creation myth in which humans are divided in half by an angry Zeus.
 A. *Oeconomicus* B. *Apology* C. *Symposium* D. *Phaedo*
52. *Kottabos* was
 A. a game popular at *symposia*, especially in the 4th and 5th centuries BC.
 B. the type of wooden plow characteristic of early Hellenic craftsmanship.
 C. a technique of red-figure pottery used by late Archaic painters.
 D. the traditional cheer used at athletic competitions.
53. The *hoplitodromos*, first introduced in 520 BC, was at first 2 *stades*, and ultimately 15 *stades* in length. What was it?
 A. a ship B. a footrace C. a ceremony D. a poetic meter
54. In the midst of the Sicilian Expedition, what Athenian general defected to Sparta, necessitating his replacement by Nicias?
 A. Alcibiades B. Pericles C. Protomachus D. Cimon
55. *Barbitos*, *psalterion*, *diaulos*, *lura*. These are all types of
 A. hairstyle B. architecture C. clothing D. musical instrument
56. In early Greek history, when the government of a *polis* needed funds to equip a military expedition, it would most likely go to one of these "too big to fail" institutions:
 A. prytanies B. *demoi* C. temples D. *ekklesiai*
57. 430 BC was not a great year for Athens. What event is estimated to have cost up to 67% of the Athenian population their lives?
 A. Spartan invasion B. the Great Fire C. a plague D. the Sicilian Expedition
58. "A free man?—There is no such thing! All men are slaves: some, slaves of money; some, of chance; others are forced, either by mass opinion, or the threatening law, to act against their nature." Identify the author of this quotation.
 A. Euripides B. Menander C. Aristotle D. Homer
59. This school of Greek philosophy was the first in history to condemn morally the practice of slavery.
 A. Academic B. Pythagoreanism C. Epicureanism D. Stoicism
60. What is the common thread linking these individuals: Aesop, Phaedo, Epictetus, Pasion?
 A. they were all philosophers
 B. they all wrote works that have survived to the present
 C. they were all slaves or former slaves
 D. they all lived in the 6th century BCE
61. Who was the first recorded town planner who began his career by redesigning the destroyed city of Miletus?
 A. Brygus B. Hippodamus C. Lysippus D. Apollodorus
62. Who wrote the only surviving examples of Old Comedy?
 A. Aristophanes B. Euripides C. Menander D. Sophocles
63. What was the school of Aristotle?
 A. Lyceum B. Academy C. Stoa D. Hagia Sophia
64. Who was known for his fables?
 A. Antiphon B. Aratus C. Alcman D. Aesop

65. Who was the "father of history" and the author of the Persian Wars?
 A. Plutarch B. Hecataeus C. Herodotus D. Phrynichus
66. Which elegiac poet wrote war songs to encourage the Spartans in the Second Messenian War?
 A. Archilochus B. Tyrtaeus C. Alcaeus D. Callimachus
67. What poet's house was spared by Alexander the Great, when Alexander destroyed Thebes?
 A. Pindar B. Alcaeus C. Alcmaeon D. Anacreon
68. Who was the most famous writer of New Comedy?
 A. Menippus B. Melampus C. Manetho D. Menander
69. Who was the teacher of Alexander the Great?
 A. Euclid B. Archimedes C. Zeno D. Aristotle
70. Who wrote the Anabasis about the March of the Ten Thousand?
 A. Dionysius of Halicarnassus C. Thucydides
 B. Xenophon D. Euhemerus
71. Who wrote about his philosophy in a series of dialogues?
 A. Aristotle B. Diogenes C. Plato D. Socrates
72. What type of comedy was based on contemporary politics and social commentary?
 A. Old Comedy B. New Comedy C. Stoic Comedy D. Menippean Satire
73. Who wrote the Oresteia trilogy?
 A. Thespis B. Aeschylus C. Menander D. Sophocles
74. What philosopher propagated the theory of the four elements?
 A. Anaximenes B. Cleanthes C. Panaetius D. Empedocles
75. Thales, the first philosopher, believed that ____ was the first cause.
 A. earth B. air C. water D. fire
76. Who wrote the Iliad and Odyssey?
 A. Demodocus B. Hesiod C. Homer D. Simonides
77. Who calculated the circumference of the earth and made the first scientific attempt to fix the dates of Greek history?
 A. Antisthenes B. Hero C. Archimedes D. Eratosthenes
78. Who, an opponent of Philip II of Macedonia, was considered the greatest Greek orator?
 A. Philocrates B. Demosthenes C. Aeschines D. Harpylus
79. Who was the most famous writer on geometry?
 A. Hippasus B. Herophilus C. Euclid D. Protagoras
80. Which philosopher from Croton was famous for his theories on mathematics and music?
 A. Pythagoras B. Plato C. Eucleides D. Bion
81. Whose most famous surviving plays are Medea and Bacchae?
 A. Sophocles B. Aeschylus C. Aristophanes D. Euripides
82. Which statement about Apollonius Rhodius is NOT true?
 A. he lived and wrote in the 3rd century BC C. his major work was the Argonautica
 B. he lived much of his life in Thebes D. he was a pupil of Callimachus
83. Which playwright wrote plays named after their choruses of animals such as frogs, birds and wasps?
 A. Aeschylus B. Euripides C. Sophocles D. Aristophanes
84. In what city did Euripides, Aeschylus, Sophocles live?
 A. Athens B. Corinth C. Thebes D. Miletus
85. Thespis is considered to be the creator of _____.
 A. ethnography B. hagiography C. biography D. drama
86. Who was famous for his writings on medicine and has given his name to the doctor's oath?
 A. Galen B. Hippocrates C. Ptolemy D. Crates
87. Which philosopher proposed the atomic theory?
 A. Anaxagoras B. Anaximenes C. Heracleitus D. Democritus
88. Who wrote plays on Oedipus and Antigone?
 A. Sophocles B. Aeschylus C. Aristophanes D. Euripides

89. Which city had the most famous library in the classical world, and the Museum?
 A. Athens B. Cyrene C. Alexandria D. Syracuse
90. The adult male population of Athens declined by about 33% from the 5th century BC to the 4th century BC.
 A. true B. false
91. The greatest female poet of the ancient world, from the island of Lesbos, was:
 A. Phryne B. Anyte C. Sappho D. Cinesias
92. The only historical (non-mythological) tragedy to survive is the Persians by
 A. Euripides B. Aeschylus C. Sophocles D. Aristophanes
93. The most important festival in Athens for the production of plays was the
 A. Panathenaia B. Epeisodion C. City Dionysia D. Stasimon
94. The historian who wrote on the Peloponnesian War was
 A. Thucydides B. Callisthenes C. Epicharmus D. Herodotus
95. The greatest painter of antiquity, who painted Alexander the Great, Aphrodite Anadyomene, and grapes that looked so real that birds pecked at them, was
 A. Apelles B. Mnesicles C. Damophon D. Scopas
96. The sculptor of *Hermes with the Infant Dionysus* and the original of which the *Venus de Milo* is a copy was
 A. Timotheus B. Euphronius C. Praxiteles D. Polygnotus
97. The author Pausanias claimed to have seen a statue of Athena punishing Marsyas. Who was the sculptor of that statue, as well as the more famous *Discobolos* (discus thrower), of which we have a number of copies?
 A. Amasis B. Euphranor C. Myron D. Pazonius
98. The sculptor of the statue of Zeus at Olympia (one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World), as well as of the Athena in the Parthenon, was
 A. Polycleitus B. Phidias C. Hermogenes D. Exekias
99. The Peripatetic School of philosophy (legendarily so called because the instructor walked as he talked) is associated with
 A. Plato B. Socrates C. Zeno of Citium D. Aristotle
100. Ictinus and Callicrates collaborated in the building of which temple?
 A. Zeus at Olympia B. Parthenon C. Artemis at Ephesus D. Apollo at Corinth