

## GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE TSJCL AREA F, 2014

1. Homer composed the epic poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* around the  
a. first century B.C.E.    b. fifth century B.C.E.    c. eighth century B.C.E.    d. twelfth century B.C.E.
  
2. According to tradition, the *Iliad's* and *Odyssey's* author \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Homer; blind    b. Herodotus; deaf    c. Hesiod; lame    d. Aristotle; both blind and deaf
  
3. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ books  
a. 12    b. 16    c. 20    d. 24
  
4. The title of the *Iliad* derives from the word Ilion, another word for  
a. war    b. wrath    c. the heroes    d. Troy
  
5. In the *Iliad*, Achilles' wrath is ignited when Agamemnon takes from him  
a. the slave Chryseis    b. the slave Briseis    c. the shield forged by Hephaestus    d. treasure he won in battle
  
6. In the *Iliad*, the fall of the city of Troy is symbolized by the  
a. death of Hector    b. death of Patroclus    c. burning of the Greek ships  
d. funeral games celebrating Patroclus' death
  
7. After the Trojan War, Odysseus sets out for his homeland, the island of  
a. Delos    b. Crete    c. Ithaka    d. Naxos
  
8. The god Poseidon hates Odysseus because  
a. He fought against the Trojans.    b. He blinded Poseidon's son Polyphemos.  
c. He ate Poseidon's sacred cows on the island of Crete.  
d. He tricked Poseidon's daughter Circe.
  
9. All of the following are Greek playwrights except  
a. Sophocles    b. Xenophon    c. Euripides    d. Aeschylus
  
10. Aristophanes wrote which of the following plays?  
a. Medea    b. Philoctetes    c. The Wasps    d. The Eumenides

11. The poet Apollonius of Rhodes wrote his famous epic
- The Shield of Heracles
  - Naupactia
  - Argonautica
  - Phocais
12. Apollonius' epic featured the
- story of Theseus and his battle with the Minotaur
  - escapades of Menelaus and his men on his return from Troy
  - quest of Jason to find the golden fleece
  - the twelve labors of Heracles
13. In the Athenian Dionysia, a playwright would customarily enter \_\_\_\_\_ into the competition.
- two tragedies
  - two tragedies and a satyr play
  - three tragedies
  - one tragedy
14. All of the following are plays attributed to the playwright Aeschylus except
- The Libation Bearers
  - The Trojan Women
  - The Persians
  - Prometheus Bound
15. The play by Sophocles that roughly corresponds to the plot of Aeschylus' *Libation Bearers* is
- Ajax
  - Oedipus at Colonus
  - Antigone
  - Electra
16. The play by Aristophanes in which Socrates thinks about the heavens and investigates things under the ground is
- Lysistrata
  - The Frogs
  - The Clouds
  - The Birds
17. The Peloponnesian War was fought between
- The Athenians and the Persians
  - The Athenians and the Romans
  - The Athenians and the Cretans
  - the Athenians and the Spartans
18. The author of the History of the Peloponnesian War was
- Thucydides
  - Herodotus
  - Lysias
  - Plutarch
19. The Aeolic order of columns is most similar to the
- Doric
  - Ionic
  - Corinthian
  - Athenian
20. The sister of Zeus and goddess of hearth and home was
- Juno
  - Hestia
  - Demeter
  - Artemis
21. The dates 447-433 B.C. mark the
- Persian Wars
  - the trial and death of Socrates
  - the building of the Parthenon
  - the composing of the Homeric Hymns

22. The Minoans lived

- a. In Sparta
- b. on the island Aegina
- c. on the island Delos
- d. on the island Crete

23. The early people located in the southern mainland of Greece and responsible for the capture of Troy were the

- a. Thessalonians
- b. Macedonians
- c. Myceneans
- d. Athenians

24. Alexander the Great's father was

- a. Xerxes
- b. Alexander I
- c. Philip II
- d. Pericles

25. The league formed in 477 B.C. uniting the Aegean islands and many Greek cities was the

- a. Athenian League
- b. Spartan League
- c. Delian League
- d. Donousian League

26. All of the following are articles of clothing except

- a. Chiton
- b. himation
- c. pelike
- d. chlamys

27. A dithyramb was

- a. An entrance to the stage of the theater
- b. a hymn sung to the god Dionysius
- c. a winter festival
- d. a theater mask

28. The Greek word *basileus* means

- a. king
- b. slave
- c. altar
- d. city

29. The female counterparts to satyrs are the

- a. maenads
- b. amechania
- c. arae
- d. moirai

30. Democritus is a philosopher known for

- a. Being the first to explain with universe without reference to mythology
- b. The idea that the universe is composed of tiny particles called "atoms"
- c. Work in theoretical geometry
- d. The idea that the universe is composed of 4 elements, earth, air, water and fire

31. The muse of history is

- a. Calliope
- b. Clio
- c. Erato
- d. Thalia

32. The wheeled platform used to carry out interior scenes on stage was called

- a. eccyclema
- b. skene
- c. paradoi
- d. mechane

33. The island of Delos was well known for its
- a. production of olive oil
  - b. theater
  - c. oracle
  - d. wine
34. The temple of the Delians on the island of Delos was dedicated to
- a. Athena
  - b. Apollo
  - c. Zeus
  - d. Dionysius
35. The Greek vessel that is most like an amphora is a
- a. crater
  - b. pelike
  - c. oinoche
  - d. olpe
36. The latest style of pottery would be
- a. red figure
  - b. black figure
  - c. oriental
  - d. geometric
37. A zone would be used to
- a. cover the foot
  - b. tie around the middle of the waist
  - c. fasten clothing at the shoulder
  - d. cover the head
38. The garment worn exclusively by women was the
- a. chiton
  - b. chlamys
  - c. peplos
  - d. himation
39. Which of the following is considered an Ionian island?
- a. Corfu
  - b. Aegina
  - c. Crete
  - d. Lesbos
40. The man who is said to be the great law-giver of Sparta was
- a. Pericles
  - b. Lycurgus
  - c. Draco
  - d. Peisistratos
41. A great statesman and leader in the Peloponnesian War who promoted arts and literature was
- a. Socrates
  - b. Alcibiades
  - c. Pericles
  - d. Demosthenes
42. The name given to the early Greek life-sized statue of a young man was
- a. kouros
  - b. loutrophoros
  - c. tanagra
  - d. antipatrid
43. Which of the following is not an ancient Greek sculptor?
- a. Polyclitus
  - b. Zeuxis
  - c. Praxiteles
  - d. Phidias
44. Caryatids were
- a. Small figurines celebrating Artemis
  - b. wine jugs
  - c. female sculptures used in the place of columns
  - d. gold coins

45. The goddess Demeter was worshiped in

- a. Delos
- b. Delphi
- c. Eleusis
- d. Epidaurus

46. The Pankration was an Olympic event involving both

- a. Discus and javelin
- b. riding and running
- c. wrestling and running
- d. wrestling and boxing

47. After visiting the dead as part of the funeral rites, an ancient Greek would

- a. Go to the temple of Apollo and make an offering
- b. wash because the dead were unclean
- c. throw nuts and fruits at the house for prosperity
- d. put on black clothing

48. The 6<sup>th</sup> century statesman who introduced ostracism and brought reforms that led to democracy was

- a. Cimon
- b. Draco
- c. Cleisthenes
- d. Pheidias

49. A stele was a

- a. Type of sandal worn by women
- b. a bronze belt worn by soldiers
- c. a type of storage jar with a flat base
- d. a portrait carved on a stone slab used to decorate a tomb

50. The piece of broken pottery used to vote to banish a politician each year in Athens was called a

- a. phyle
- b. ostrakon
- c. syrinx
- d. paidonome

### **Tie Breaker Questions**

96. The words *opisthodomus* and *pronaos* have to do with

- a. Pottery
- b. temples
- c. politics and government
- d. food preparation

97. Digoras of Rhodes was a famous

- a. boxer
- b. painter
- c. sculptor
- d. philosopher

98. The birthplace of Apollo's son, Asclepius, is purportedly

- a. Athens
- b. Delphi
- c. Epidaurus
- d. Boeotia

99. The spring festival held in Athens each February in which the wine from the last harvest was put on sale was:

- a. The Great Panathenaea
- b. Lenaia
- c. Boedromia
- d. Anthesteria

100. The goddess Athena in the Parthenon held a spear in one hand and \_\_\_\_\_ in the other

- a. An owl
- b. a scroll
- c. a figure of the goddess of victory
- d. a torch