

Greek Life and Literature

Area F Convention 2016

Directions: Mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet for questions 1–50 AND for the tie-breakers, questions 96–100.

1. Which Greek playwright wrote the *Oedipus Tyrannus* and *Trachiniae*?
A. Aeschylus B. Aristophanes C. Euripides D. Sophocles
2. What was the name of Solon's revolutionary debt forgiveness plan?
A. seisachtheia B. seismopoios C. seismodes D. seismatias
3. Strabo, Pausanias, and Eratosthenes were Greek _____.
A. historians B. tragedians C. geographers D. lyric poets
4. What third-century author, originally from Libya, was known for his short poems and epigrams, as well as a 120-volume bibliography called *Pinakes*?
A. Apollonius B. Callimachus C. Callicrates D. Menander
5. According to Herodotus, what Lydian king brought about the destruction of his own kingdom when he misunderstood a prophecy that "a great empire" would fall?
A. Solon B. Croesus C. Midas D. Gyges
6. Which author of the first/second century AD wrote a series of biographies called *Parallel Lives* in which he compared famous Greek and Roman historical figures?
A. Plutarch B. Lysias C. Lucian D. Diogenes Laertius
7. Which Greek author was known for works of New Comedy?
A. Aristophanes B. Cratinus C. Eupolis D. Menander
8. Which of the following Greek artists was NOT known for painting?
A. Zeuxis B. Pheidias C. Apelles D. Parrhasius
9. What is the term for a Greek city-state?
A. politeia B. phyle C. polis D. deme
10. What board of thirty elders governed ancient Sparta?
A. gerousia B. phratry C. boule D. ecclesia
11. What influential Greek philosopher, the teacher of Plato, left behind no writings?
A. Aristotle B. Leucippus C. Democritus D. Socrates
12. Which female poet from Lesbos was sometimes called "the tenth Muse"?
A. Corinna B. Telesilla C. Sappho D. Erinna

13. What type of vessel would be used for carrying water?
A. oinochoe B. hydria C. crater D. pyxis
14. What was the term for an area of sacred land, often found around a temple?
A. temenos B. plethron C. hektos D. naos
15. What was the term for a young man of military age, usually around age 15–20?
A. pais B. presbys C. ephebe D. aner
16. What was the name of the cemetery at Athens?
A. Thanateron B. Mnemeion C. Kerameikos D. Koimeterion
17. Which of the following authors did NOT write epic poetry?
A. Homer B. Simonides C. Apollonius D. Hesiod
18. What type of soldier was armed primarily with a bow and acted as an archer?
A. peltastes B. gymnites C. akontistes D. toxotes
19. Pottery shards were used to cast votes in an exile process known as _____.
A. aphorism B. sophism C. ostracism D. euhemerism
20. What was the term for an heiress?
A. hetaera B. epikleros C. chera D. metruia
21. What legendary Spartan lawgiver instituted communal and military reforms and established the Spartan constitution?
A. Leonidas B. Agesilaus C. Lycurgus D. Demaratus
22. The center of the Minoan civilization was _____.
A. Crete B. Mycenae C. Pylos D. Thera
23. A “paeon” was originally a hymn written for which god?
A. Apollo B. Zeus C. Hermes D. Dionysus
24. What poet was known for epinician, or victory, odes in celebration of famous athletes?
A. Terpander B. Pindar C. Alcaeus D. Simonides
25. In the city of Athens, what was the term for a resident alien who was not a citizen?
A. perioikos B. oikistes C. heilos D. metoikos
26. What term, loosely translated as “guest friendship,” describes a reciprocal relationship between a guest and host, often marked by the provision of shelter and gifts?
A. leitourgia B. philia C. xenia D. koinonia
27. In the city of Athens, what were Hekatombaion, Boedromion, and Elaphebolion?
A. festivals B. months C. sanctuaries D. sacrifices

28. Who were the architects of the Parthenon?
A. Harmodius and Aristogeiton B. Mnesicles and Dinocrates
C. Callicrates and Ictinus D. Parmenion and Hippodamus
29. According to Herodotus, which Spartan king died in prison after a fit of insanity, during which he cut the flesh from his own body, from his shins to his stomach?
A. Cleomenes B. Alcamenes C. Archidamus D. Nicander
30. The leader of the chorus in a Greek drama was called a/an _____.
A. kleroterion B. hypocrites C. paidotribes D. koryphaios
31. What title was given to the ruler of a Mycenaean palace state?
A. basileus B. wanax C. archon D. kowo
32. What Athenian orator, author of *Philippics* and *On the Crown*, was the most admired orator in ancient Greece?
A. Demosthenes B. Lysias C. Isocrates D. Hermogenes
33. Which of Plato's dialogues features a discussion of love by guests at a dinner party?
A. *Crito* B. *Symposium* C. *Apology* D. *Republic*
34. What term is often used to describe *Odyssey* book 11, in which Odysseus summons the souls of the dead?
A. nekrotagos B. katagraphe C. nekronomes D. nekuia
35. What was the lowest class of Athenian citizens, who often served as rowers in Athens' fleet?
A. hippeis B. hektemoroi C. zeugitai D. thetes
36. What was the type of room called an *andron* used for?
A. sleeping B. housing women C. cooking D. entertaining male guests
37. Which of the following would NOT be worn on the head?
A. peplos B. sakkos C. petasos D. stephane
38. How many books are in the *Iliad*?
A. 16 B. 12 C. 24 D. 22
39. What sculptor created the *Discobolos*, a statue of a young man preparing to throw a discus?
A. Praxiteles B. Myron C. Lysippus D. Pheidias
40. What did Thucydides call the 50-year period between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars?
A. Pentekontaetia B. Pentekonta C. Penteconter D. Pentechous
41. Euclid, Pythagoras, and Thales were all famous Greek _____.
A. tragedians B. geographers C. mathematicians D. architects

42. Which Lydian king, according to Plato, possessed a ring that could turn the wearer invisible?
A. Gyges B. Croesus C. Alyattes D. Candaules
43. What animals were often sacrificed to the goddess Hecate?
A. snakes B. puppies C. cattle D. birds
44. What was the ritual sacrifice of a hundred oxen called?
A. bouphonia B. chytra C. trittua D. hecatomb
45. What feast was celebrated on the fifth or seventh day after the birth of a child?
A. Amphidromia B. Apatouria C. Thargelia D. Anthesteria
46. What event in the ancient Olympic games was a race of approximately three miles?
A. apobates B. dolichos C. hoplitodromos D. diaulos
47. A wide tunic worn by both men and women was called a/an _____.
A. chlamys B. epiblema C. himation D. peplos
48. What letter, which dropped out of the Greek alphabet before the classical period, was used to represent the “w” sound found in some Mycenaean words?
A. sampi B. qoppa C. yodh D. digamma
49. What road ran between the cities of Athens and Eleusis?
A. Piraeen Way B. Panathenaic Way C. Sacred Way D. Street of the Tripods
50. What famous fourth century sculptor created the Aphrodite of Cnidus?
A. Myron B. Praxiteles C. Pheidias D. Pygmalion

TIE-BREAKERS. *Please use blanks 96–100 on your answer sheet.*

96. What was the practice of examining the livers of sacrificial animals to predict the future?
A. hepatoscopy B. extispicy C. augury D. anthropomancy
97. What was the term for a child’s sports instructor, who might give lessons in gymnastics?
A. paidagogos B. paidonomos C. paidotribes D. paidodidaskalos
98. What Greek island produced the best marble?
A. Delos B. Paros C. Andros D. Chios
99. What fifth-century philosopher believed that the world is made up of only four elements (air, earth, fire, and water)?
A. Parmenides B. Zeno C. Heraclitus D. Empedocles
100. What silver coin was worth one-sixth of a drachma?
A. obol B. mna C. stater D. tritartemorion