2019 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE TEST

1. The first translated Greek writing system, Linear B, is what sort of writing system?

A) Hieroglyphs B) Syllabic Script C) Alphabetic Script D) Illuminated Script

2. The Greek Alphabet we are familiar with was adapted from what culture’s written system?

A) The Egyptians B) The Persians C) The Minoans D) The Phoenicians

3. What was the most common term for a public marketplace in Ancient Greek City States?

A) Agora B) Tholos C) Odeion D) Demos

4. What term is most often used to refer to an ancient Greek City State

A) Polis B) Demos C) Hellas D) Agora

5. What was the most important industry in Ancient Greece during the historical period?

A) Mining B) Warfare Economy C) Agriculture D) Craft production

6. In Athens, who were the only people who could be considered citizens?

A) Land owners B) People with a citizen father

C) People who paid taxes D) People with two citizen parents

7. What was the name of the Athenian Practice of banishing citizens from Athens? Hint: the name comes from the small pieces of pottery used to vote on whether or not to banish an individual.

A) Shunning B) Purging C) Ostracism D) Exile

8) Which of these terms best describes the Spartan Government system?

A) Absolute monarchy B) Democracy

C) Republic D) Dual Monarch

9. The terms *khalkoi* and *staters* refer to examples of what materials?

A) Coins B) Pillars C) Chariots D) pottery

10. Women in the Ancient Greek world often played a central role in the production of which of the following materials?

A) Cookware B) Domestic Tools C) Medicine D) Textiles

11. What was the primary purpose of the pottery vessels known as *pithoi*?

A) Display B) Mixing wine and water C) Storage D) Cooking

12. What was the most common way of drinking wine in Ancient Greece?

A) straight, like modern wine drinkers B) warmed

C) mixed into food D) mixed with water

13. What is the only major Greek city state that did NOT mint coinage in the Classical era?

A) Sparta B) Boeotia C) Aegina D) Thebes

14. What was the most common form of government in the Greek World for most of its history?

A) Democracy B) Monarchy C) Theocracy D) Aristocracy

15. What was the most common term for non-citizen residents of a Greek city state?

A) Helot B) Hektermoroi C) Metics D) Synoikoi

16. Which city state utilized Scythian Archers as a police force?

A) Thebes B) Chalcis C) Olynthus D) Athens

17. Which of the following terms refers to a flute, an instrument used throughout Greece but most famously in Sparta?

A) Kithara B) Syrinx C) Aulis D) Phorminx

18. Athenian Tragedies were most often performed in which contexts?

A) Standalone events B) Aristocrats’ parties

C) Religious Festivals D) Political Rallies

19. What plays made up a typical *tragic cycle*?

A) Four tragedies B) Three Tragedies and a Satyr Play

C) Three Tragedies D) Two tragedies and a Comedy

20. What metal was mixed with copper to make bronze, one of the most important materials in Ancient Greek society?

A) Iron B) Silver C) Lead D) Tin

21. What is the location of the mine that provides us with most of our information about mining practice in Ancient Greece?

A) Sparta B) Olythnus C) Laurium D) Chalcis

22. Who made up the majority of miners in the Greek world?

A) Convicts B) Slaves C) Metics D) Children

23. Which of the following people had the largest amount of trade with Greek city states?

A) Mediterranean States B) Central Europe

C) Western Europe D) Asia

24. In what meter were Greek Epic poems written?

A) Dactylic Hexameter B) Iambic Pentameter

C) Elegiac Couplets D) Anapests

25. Which form of Greek drama is most similar to modern (i.e. 18th-21st century) plays?

A) Tragedy B) Satyr Play C) Old Comedy D) New Comedy

26. By in large, the term *barbaros*, translating roughly to “barbarian” or “foreign”, was used to refer to people who

A) Were not from the Greek peninsula B) Were culturally backward

C) Did not speak Greek as their first language D) Did not have an officially recorded birth

27. To what phenomenon does the term “synoikismos” refer?

A) the merging of villages into one city state B) when colonists return to the mother city

C) Multiple marriages between two families D) The practice of city planning

28. The terms *Doric*, *Koine,* and *Aiolic* all refer to which of the following?

A) types of pillars B) Greek Dialects

C) Types of elegaiac poetry D) Regions of Greece

29. There were two primary types of clocks in the Ancient Greek world. What were they?

A) hourglasses and water clocks B) hourglasses and shadow clocks

C) Water Clocks and Shadow Clocks D) Water Clocks and Harmonic Clocks

30. Which of the following practices began in earnest in the Greek “Dark Ages?”

A) Tragic Festivals B) Colonization

C) International trade D) Widespread Literacy

31. What was the only Greek city state to have a publicly funded education system?

A) Athens B) Thebes C) Aegina D) Sparta

32. Which of the following Greek Societies is most famous for its use of horses?

A) Macedon B) Athens C) Sparta D) Corinth

33. Which city became an economic power due in large part to its control of the isthmus between the Peloponnese and the Greek peninsula?

A) Sparta B) Corinth C) Tiryns D) Thessaloniki

34. What extant text provides our first evidence of surgery in Ancient Greece

A) Hippocrates’ *On Ancient Medicine* B) Herodotus’ *History*

C) Homer’s *Iliad* D) Aeschylus’ *Eumenides*

35. One unit of what currency was equivalent to one sixth of a drachma?

A) A drab B) A tetradrachm C) An obol D) An as

36. Which of the following terms does NOT refer to a class of people in the Peloponnese?

A) Spartiates B) Menelaioi C) Perioikoi D) Helots

37. Which playwright is credited with popularizing the use of three actors (rather than two) in Greek drama?

A) Aeschylus B) Sophocles C) Euripides D) Aristophanes

38. What important role did the Piraeaus play on the Greek peninsula?

A) It was a fort B) It was a temple C) It was a market D) It was a port

39. Malia, Knossos, and Phaistos are city states from what larger society?

A) The Peloponnesian League B) The Achaean League

C) The Minoans D) The Macedonians

40. Classical era Greeks believed that something from the Mycenaean kingdoms was made by Cyclopes. What was it?

A) City Walls B) Wells C) The Acropolis D) Grave monuments

41. Which of the following is a piece of clothing commonly used by Ancient Greeks?

A) The Toga B) The Kylix C) The Syrinx D) The Himation

42. Women in Athens commonly married at approximately what age?

A) 30 B) 15 C) 21 D) 18

43. Which women in the Greek world received the most training in music, dance, and gymnastics?

A) Macedon B) Sparta C) Corinth D) Argos

44. What figure most commonly appeared in Ancient Greek funerary art?

A) The Minotaur B) Hades C) The Sphinx D) Persephone

45. What was the common (and most affordable) source of dyes in the Greek world?

A) Types of Dirt B) Vegetable Dyes C) Snails D) Flowers

46. What color was the famous dye traded by the Phoenicians?

A) Red B) Yellow C) Blue D) Purple

47. The Senate *Gerousia* is the equivalent of what modern institution?

A) The Cabinet B) The Chamber of Commerce

C) The Senate D) The Joint Chiefs

48. What was the name of the running track used in Greek Olympic Games

A) a Hippodrome B) a Palaestra C) a Podarkos D) A Stadium

49. Why did the Gymnasium has its name?

A) It was established by Gymnasios B) People worked out naked there

C) Only youths were allowed in D) It was overseen by the *Gymnai*

50. Chios is a polis that was famous the quality of its

A) Wine B) Olive Oil C) Metalware D) Music

51. One of the few Calendars used by multiple Ancient Greek City States was based around which of the following events?

A) Solar Eclipses B) The Olympic Games

C) The Panathenaiac festival D) Lunar Eclipses

52. Which of these events was part of the *Anthesteria* festival?

A) The Brauron B) The Feeding of the Snake

C) The Choes D) The day of Songs

53. Euclid’s *Elements* is highly influential text on what subject?

A) Geometry B) The Universe C) Earth Science D) Physics

54. Which of the following was a side effect of Sparta’s unusual social structure?

A) Men became government leaders young B) Women held a great deal of land

C) Sparta was unusually dependent on trade D) Sparta had a high level of literacy

55. Most of our Linear A and Linear B materials are written on

A) Papyrus B) Clay tablets C) Stone D) Vellum

56. Many Greek inscriptions had alternating right to left and left to right lines of writing. What is the name of this style?

A) Hapax Legomenon B) Boustrophedon C) Syriac D) Trimeter

57. What sorts of locations were most likely to have paved roads leading to them?

A) Large Ports B) Major Markets

C) Shrines D) Wealthy people’s homes

58. Short explanatory notes placed on the margin of literary documents, often by Hellenistic era scholars, are referred to by what name?

A) Commentaria B) Scholastica C) Collatora D) Scholia

59. What was a (sometimes derogatory) name used to refer to teachers of rhetoric in Athens?

A) Pedagogues B) Androgogues C) Sophists D) Academics

60. What was the name for the districts of Attica that replaced family groups after the reforms of Cleisthenes?

A) Gens B) Demes C) Attices D) Ephorates

61. What was the name for long roofed colonnades featuring single wall on a long side, often used on the edge of markets?

A) Stoa B) Agora C) Pryteneia D) Odeion

62. The senior member of what group of five magistrates was typically used to mark the year in Sparta?

A) The Gerousia B) The Apella C) The Ephors D) The Sybils

63. What is the name of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno (hint: it is named for the location where Zeno first found followers)?

A) The Academy B) The Lyceum C) The Epicureans D) The Stoics

64. What signals do use as markers of city planning in Ancient Greek cities?

A) Street names and numbers B) Defined roads and districts

C) A “Bicycle Spokes” style design D) Multistory buildings

65. What was true about all performers in Greek drama?

A) They were all male B) They were all metics

C) They were all below 30 D) They were all professional musicians

66. What was the principal import of many Greek city states, including Athens?

A) Salt B) Papyrus C) Grain D) Iron

67. Which of the following was not a use of Olive Oil in the ancient world?

A) A food source B) As a preserver of bodies

C) As a soap substitute D) As fuel for lamps

68. What animal can be seen on the Athenian Drachma?

A) A bee B) A turtle C) A fish D) An Owl

69. With the exception of a few positions like *Strategos*, how were people given legal and political positions in Athens?

A) They were elected B) They were chosen at random

C) They were selected by elites D) They were purchased

70. Who abolished the practice of Debt Bondage in Athens?

A) Pericles B) Draco C) Solon D) Demosthenes

TIE-BREAKERS

96) During the Hellenistic period, Greeks (inspired by Eastern fashions) greatly increased their wearing of which of the following?

A) Jewelry B) Sandals C) Decorative combs D) Chitons

97) What title was given to the most important scholar, and sometimes teacher to the emperor, in the Ptolemaic empire?

A) Head professor B) Hierarch C) Archon D) Head Librarian

98) Which of these places utilized Shaft Graves AND Tholos Tombs?

A) Mycenae B) Classical Athens C) Syracuse D) Hellenistic Sicyon

99) What is the name of the first “computer”, an astronomical device named after the place where it was found?

A) Pylos device B) Sicyon tabulator

C) Antikythera Mechanism D) Sparta machine

100) In the *Iliad*, which of these animals was used to discuss an object’s value, suggesting that they may have been a unit of exchange before coinage?

A) Goats B) Sheep C) Chickens D) Cattle