2018 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

**GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE TEST**

1) The Mycenaean Linear B Script was primarily used for

A) Literature B) Bookkeeping C) Religious laws D) Secular Laws

2) The Central great room seen in dark age and Mycenaean palaces is called the

A) Apside B) Gunaikon C) Megalia D) Megaron

3) All of the following are locations of known Minoan cities EXCEPT

A) Pylos B) Phaistos C) Malia D) Knossos

4) Which of the following is the modern name for the still untranslated Minoan script?

A) Linear A B) Linear B C) Proto-Greek D) Proto-Luvian

5) Later Greeks believed that the Mycenaean walls were built by which beings?

A) Giants B) Titans C) Cyclopes D) Gods

6) Which of the following NON-GREEK peoples provide epigraphic evidence that the term “Achaean” was connected to the Mycenaean Greeks?

A) Phoenicians B) Jews C) Hittites D) Trojans

7) Which of the following cultures made use of “Tholos Tombs” most frequently?

A) Minoans B) Mycenaeans C) Athenians D) Thracians

8) The *Iliad* provides the earliest written evidence of which of the medical practices, suggesting that it dates to at least the Greek dark ages?

A) Cauterization B) Bloodletting C) Splinting D) Surgery

9) Which of the following terms refers to man size pottery used for storage and transportation?

A) Kylix B) Rhyton C) Oinochoe D) Pithos

10) The Phoenicians were most famous for trading which of the following goods?

A) Dye B) Salt C) Wheat D) Gold

11) The City of Laurium provides a great deal of evidence about the operation of which of the following?

A) Farms B) Vineyards C) Forges D) Mines

12) For most of the Greek world throughout history, the most popular form of government was

A) Democracy B) Representative Government C) Theocracy D) Monarchy

13) Which of the following was NOT a piece of clothing commonly worn by Ancient Greeks?

A) Himation B) Toga C) Chiton D) Peplos

14) In Athens, Men were most commonly married at which point in their lives?

A) 18-20 B) 21-24 C) 14-16 D) 27-33

15) In Athens, women were most commonly married at which points in their lives?

A) 18-20 B) 21-24 C) 14-16 D) 27-33

16) Of the following, which animal was most commonly used for *meat,* particularly in middle and lower class homes?

A) Cattle B) Goats C) River Fish D) Pigs

17) Of the following, which animal was most commonly used for *cheese*?

A) Cattle B) Goats C) Fish D) Pigs

18) What term was used to describe free people living in Greece who were *not* citizens of the *polis* in which they lived?

A) Metic B) Peripatetic C) Alien D) Freedman

19) In which of the following *poleis* did women hold the HIGHEST percentage of public property?

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

20) In Athens, tragic performances were funded by

A) Private Citizens B) The *Polis* C) the cult of Dionysus D) Athens’ Allies

21) Which metal, necessary for making bronze, did the Greeks acquire almost exclusively by *importing* it?

A) Silver B) Copper C) Tin D) Gold

22) Classical Athenians often used what substance instead of soap?

A) Olive Oil B) Charcoal C) goat milk D) Smoke

23) What is that name of the dance, commonly performed by Spartan women, that required repeated leaping and touching of the heels to the buttocks?

A) Choresis B) Kalesis C) Silesis D) Bibasis

24) In most Athenian *symposia*, who were the only women allowed to participate?

A) The host’s wife B) Citizens C) *Hetaerae*  D) *Braurae*

25) The Greeks considered “Barbarians” to be

A) People from North Africa B) People from Northern Europe

C) People who did not live in Greece D) People who did not speak Greek as a native language

26) What is the name for a Greek open air market, including spaces in Athens and Corinth that are among our most famous archaeological sites?

A) agora B) Templa C) Polis D) Vacua

27) How many obols are equivalent to one drachma?

A) 2 B) 6 C) 10 D) 100

28) The vast majority of Greeks in all cities except Sparta were

A) Subsistence farmers B) Traders C) Soldiers D) Urban workers

29) What did Greeks (and Romans) use in place of dice?

A) Tops and chips B) clay cubes C) metal balls D) knucklebones

30) Which Greek city had the most complete public education system?

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

31) This foreign people often provided the Greeks with archers, for both military and domestic purposes

A) the Thracians B) The Persians C) the Macedonians D) The Scythians

32) The most famous school of medicine in the Greek world was founded by.

A) Alexander the Great B) Hippocrates of Kos

C) Solon of Athens D) Philostratos of Samos

33) For most of its history, what form of government controlled Syracuse?

A) A Democracy B) an Oligarchy C) A Republic D) a Tyranny

34) Which monster appeared most often on funerary materials in the Ancient Greek World?

A) the Sphinx B) The Centaur C) The Minotaur D) A snake

35) What is the name of the class of people in Sparta who were, by definition, neither slaves nor citizens?

A) Peloponnesians B) Helots C) Perioikoi D) Lacadaemonians

36) What did Greeks use a *stathmos* for?

A) Hunting B) building ships C) Weighing and Measuring D) Carving wood

37) Where did Greek women most often give birth?

A) In temples B) In a doctor’s office C) In the slaves’ quarters D) at Home

38) Upper floors of many Greek houses were made primarily of which material?

A) Marble B) Mud Brick C) Wood D) rough hewn stone

39) Most Ancient Greek textiles were made on what device?

A) Spinning wheel B) knitting needles C) Upright Loom D) Turning loom

40) The Kerameikos in Athens contained a

A) Market B) Port C) Mine D) Cemetery

41) How many plays would be part of a typical Greek cycle (note: answer includes the satyr play)?

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

42) The majority of books written in Ancient Greek culture were written on which material?

A) Vellum B) Papyrus C) Pulp Paper D) Clear

43) The Spartan equivalent of the modern Senate was called the

A) Symposium B) Logismos C) Gerousia D) Archon

44) Besides athletics, what major role did the Ancient Greek Gymnasium play?

A) an education space B) A market

C) A Military practice field D) A farming space

45) Which of these geographic elements on the Greek peninsula plays the largest role in the development of the various Greek societies?

A) Frequent Volcanic activity B) Large forests C) large lakes D) Mountains

46) Athens claimed to be the originator of which of the following practices?

A) Public Education B) Jury Trials

C) Debt jubilees D) Representative Government

47) In the time Aeschylus, how many actors appeared in most plays, not including the chorus?

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

48) The name of the Greek chorus reflects their association with what behavior?

A) Dancing B) Singing C) Acting D) Praying

49) Which Persian ruler is known for popularizing the practice of using coinage?

A) Cyrus the Great B) Darius C) Xerxes D) Artaxerxes

50) Which society famously resisted minting their own coins for centuries?

A) Corinth B) Syracuse C) Thasos D) Sparta

51) What is *maza*?

A) A type of wine B) A type of weapon C) A type of bread D) A type of cheese

52) Which of these was NOT an athletic competition?

A) Corcyrean Games B) Nemean Games

C) Isthmian Games D) Pythian Games

53) What animal is on the coins of Ephesus? Note that this animal is also connected to the priestesses of Artemis in the *polis*.

A) Cattle B) Owls C) Bees D) Turtles

54) A shrine or event open to all Greek *poleis* was called

A) Polytropic B) Universal C) Olympian D) Panhellenic

55) How many calendars were used in Athens at the same time in the fifth century?

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

56) What was the most popular pet in Ancient Greece?

A) Cats B) Dogs C) Birds D) Rabbits

57) Spartans were known for their expertise in the *Aulis*. What is an *Aulis*?

A) a kind of flute B) a kind of bow

C) a stringed instrument D) a type of spear

58) Which of these events was NOT part of the traditional Greek Olympics?

A) steeplechase B) footrace C) poetry competition D) boxing

59) To be an Athenian citizen, what needed to be true about you?

A) You needed to have two citizen parents B) You needed one citizen parent

C) You needed to be born in Athens D) You needed to serve in the military

60) What dialect of Greek did Athenians speak?

A) Doric B) Aeolic C) Koine D) Attic

61) What was the title of the chief scholar in a Hellenistic kingdom? The most famous of these worked in Alexandria.

A) Professor B) Curator C) Librarian D) Researcher

62) What is the name of the Hellenistic era philosopher who famously measured the circumference of the Earth, coming up with a measurement that was considerably closer than Christopher Columbus’ centuries later?

A) Euclid B) Archimedes C) Eratosthenes D) Ptolemy

63) What was the name of the Athenian wine cask opening festival?

A) Anthesteria B) Eleusinians C) Artemisia D) Brauron

64) What sort of object was a *clepsydra*?

A) A stove B) A clock C) A press D) A winch

65) Which of these *poleis* is most famous for its wine?

A) Thessaloniki B) Miletus C) Athens D) Chios

66) Because of the lack of an international calendar, Greek writers regularly used what to mark a given year?

A) Athletic victors B) Fixed festivals C) The Athenian Calendar D) The Spartan King List

67) The theoretical women’s quarters in the Greek house was called the

A) Feminum B) Solarium C) Atrium D) Gunaikon

68) Which of the following is true about the typical Greek theater?

A) They were built to be easily erected and disassembled B) They were small venues

C) They stopped being built in the early 4th century

D) They were often built into mountainsides

69) Which of the following punitive practices did Solon reform?

A) Capital Punishment B) Disinheritence

C) Debt Bondage D) Legal representation

70) What is the name of the districts into which Athens and environs were divided?

A) Demes B) cities C)Poleis D) Phratries

Tie-Breaker Questions

96) The “Heracles Knot” was most commonly seen in

A) armor B) Jewelry C) Chariot ornamentation D) Nautical situations

97) The quasi-mythical first actor to win an award for his performance in Athens was named:

A) Protagonist B) Musaeus C) Thespis D) Orpheus

98) Which of the following objects were sold as good luck charms in Greece?

A) Rabbit’s feet B) Pieces of glass with painted eyes

C) Komboloi (worry beads) D) oil and skin scraped from athletes

99) What is the name for the everyday, basic Egyptian script often seen in Ptolemaic public proclamations, most famously on the Rosetta Stone?

A) Rosetta B) Hieratic C) Demotic D) Koine

100) What is the name of the code that required Greeks to generously host the strangers that came to their door?

A) Sophrosune B) Xenia C) Charis D) Tyche