2023 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE TEST

**Part I: Greek Life**

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Where would you be able to find a *hoplite* being used?

A. in a bakery B. in a court case C. at sea D. in battle

2. The *chiton* is typically made out of

A. gold B. clay C. wool D. marble

3. Who were permitted to speak and vote in the Athenian *ekklesia*?

A. all landowning citizens over 40 B. all married citizens over 20

C. all adult citizens over 20 D. all residents over 30

4. Athenian jurors were selected using a device called the

A. *kleroterion* B. *klismos* C. *krypteria* D. *keres*

5. The Eleusinian mysteries were dedicated to

A. Mithras B. Demeter C. Hekate D. Aphrodite

6. When were Greek children were formally accepted into their families?

A. 5 days before birth B. on the day of birth C. 10 days after birth D. 1 year after birth

7. The word *symposion* describes a

A. educational speech B. political assembly C. drinking party D. funeral rite

8. Spartan children were taken from their parents under control of the State to live in barracks at the age of

A. 4 years B. 7 years C. 10 years D. 13 years

9. By the 5th century B.C., the Olympic games were held over a period of

A. 5 days B. 7 days C. 2 weeks D. 1 month

10. In Greek houses, the room used for entertaining male guests at dinner was the

A. *andron* B. *aule* C. *gynaikeion* D. *prothyron*

11. The power of kings of Minoan Crete was symbolized by the *labrys* which was a

A. longsword B. shield C. tree D. double axe

12. The Parthenon featured a 40-foot statue of Athena made of ivory and gold, which was sculpted by

A. Callicrates B. Myron C. Ictinus D. Phidias

13. A *krater* was used for

A. mixing water & wine B. private worship of a god C. burying the dead D. plowing land

14. How often did Spartans elect the five *ephors*?

A. every 3 months B. every year C. every two years D. every five years

15. Which Greek architectural order is marked by its use of scrolled capitals on columns?

A. Corinthian B. Ionic C. Doric D. Lydian

16. The Greek deities who were associated with agriculture, the earth, and the underworld are referred to as

A. ouranic B. cthonic C. infernal D. Olympian

17. When was the *deipnon* typically eaten?

A. in the morning B. at midday C. in the evening D. its not edible

18. The smallest Athenian coin was the

A. drachma B. obol C. mina D. stater

19. Which political structure, invented by the Greeks of the Archaic Age, was arguably the most influential and widespread of its time?

A. theocracy B. monarchy C. aristocracy D. city state

20. The title *potnia* was often used poetically to refer to

A. an enslaved woman B. twice-married woman C. a queen D. a goddess

21. In court cases, the legal testimony of enslaved persons was

A. inadmissible as evidence B. given by the enslaver C. voluntarily given D. obtained by torture

22. Athenian ostracism could be voted on as frequently as

A. once a year B. twice a year C. every other year D. every four years

23. In Greek architecture, a building with a circular colonnade supporting a roof without any walls was called a

A. *tholos* B. *naos* C. *stoa* D. *megaron*

24. What is the platform upon which Greek temple colonnades were placed called?

A. architrave B. facade C. stylobate D. frieze

25. Greek festival dramas were funded by a wealthy sponsor called the

A. *theorikon* B. *choregos* C. *thumele* D. *prokurator*

26. The typical age of marriage for Spartan girls was

A. 11 years old B. 13 years old C. 15 years old D. 18 years old

27. The part of a theater where spectators would sit was called the

A. *skene* B. *orkestra* C. *theatron* D. *exodos*

28. In a typical Greek house, you might find a *klismos* being used for

A. eating dinner B. storage C. cooking D. sitting

29. The *hydria*  was a vessel used for

A. mixing wine & water B. carrying water C. storing wine D. serving wine

30. The *pankration* competition could best be compared with the modern sport of

A. equestrian dressage B. soccer C. mixed martial arts D. rugby

31. Coins from the island of Aegina were identifiable by their depiction of a

A. turtle B. mule C. trireme D. helmet

32. Six obols were equivalent to one silver

A. mina B. stater C. drachma D. talent

33. Which of the following would you use an *epimetron* with?

A. wool B. meat C. coinage D. arrows

34. Which city-state built a wooden tramway on an isthmus between northern and southern Greece by which ships could be drawn on rollers?

A. Corinth B. Sparta C. Syracuse D. Elis

35. Attic weddings typically took place during *Gamelion* which falls in

A. January-February B. April-May C. June-July D. August-October

**Part II: Greek Literature**

36. The author considered to be the last of the great Greek tragedians was

A. Aeschylus B. Menander C. Euripides D. Aristotle

37. The *Hellenika*, covering history from 411-362 B.C. was written by

A. ThucydidesB. XenophonC. HerodotusD. Cassius Dio

38. Which of the following plays does not belong to Aeschylus’ *Oresteia* trilogy?

A. *Elektra*  B. *Libation Bearers*  C. *Eumenides* D. *Agamemnon*

39. The *Argonautica* following the hero Jason on his quest for the golden fleece was written by

A. Homer B. Apollonius Rhodius C. Aeschylus D. Antimachus

40. In *Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers,* Diogenes Laertius wrote how he mocked Plato’s definition of man as “featherless biped” using a plucked

A. dove B. chicken C. eagle D. seagull

41. Plato wrote that Socrates proposed what “suitable” punishment for himself?

A. death by poisoning B. marriage C. free meals D. exile

42. A *katharsis* was described as the author’s aim in writing tragedy for a spectator by

A. Socrates B. Aristotle C. Sophocles D. Euripides

43. Many of Pindar’s odes were dedicated to which tyrant?

A. Hieron B. Thales C. Theagenes D. Solon

44. Greek comedies and tragedies were both judged at festivals dedicated to

A. Athena B. Hera C. Apollo D. Dionysus

45. The account of 10,000 Greeks leaving Persian territory was given in the work entitled

A. *Anabasis* B. *Didascalia* C. *Lygadmus* D *Pyanepsia*

46. The transmigration of souls as described in the “Myth of Er” was written by

A. Aristotle B. Pythagoras C. Protagoras D. Plato

47. Which Greek comedy featured playwrights Euripides and Agathon as characters, with Agathon pretending to be a woman in order to spy on women at a festival?

A. *Clouds* B. *Thesmophoriazusae* C. *Ekklesiazusae* D. *Lysistrata*

48. Stesichorus wrote that which figure of the Trojan War never went to Troy but went to Egypt while their ghost went to Troy?

A. Menelaus B. Agamemnon C. Odysseus D. Helen

49. Aristophanes’ *Clouds* was written to mock which intellectual school of thought?

A. Plato & his Academy B. Diogenes & the Cynics

C. Socrates & the New School of Learning D. Pyrrho & the Skeptics

50. The poet whose home was left intact when Alexander razed the city of Thebes was

A. Pindar B. Hesiod C. Sappho D. Homer

51. The Greek trope of adding a third actor on stage in performance was introduced by

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

52. The only extant works of “Old Comedy” were written by

A. Hermippus B. Aristophanes C. Eupolis D. Phrynichus

53. Euripides’ *Cyclops* is the only extant example of which Greek genre?

A. commentary B. lyric C. satyr play D. prose history

54. How many members typically composed a Greek chorus after the time of Aeschylus?

A. ten B. twelve C. fifteen D. twenty

55. Demosthones’ most famous speech was a defense of Ctesiphon and an attack against those who desired peace with Philip II entitled

A. On the Liberty of the Rhodians B. On the False Embassy

C. On the Crown D. On the Peace

56. Pericles’ funeral oration is fully recorded within the writings of

A. Polybius B. Plutarch C. Herodotus D. Thuycydides

57. The philosopher who argued that “pleasure” was the highest good of life to be sought was

A. Thales B. Anaximander C. Heraclitus D. Epicurus

58. The play which serves as aetiological myth for the development of the Athenian judicial system was

A. Aeschylus’ *Eumenides* B. Sophocles’ *Philoktetes*

C. Aristophanes’ *Wasps* D. Menander’s *Men at Arbitration*

59. The Epic Cycle which collectively tells the story of the Trojan War does not include

A. *Iliad* B. *Cypria* C. *Aethiopis* D. *Iliupersis*

60. Aristotle’s work which describes the origins of the universe being with one “first uncaused cause” was

A. *Rhetoric* B. *Nicomaechan Ethics* C. *Eudemian Ethics* D. *Metaphysics*

61. Plato’s *Critias* serves as a sequel to his

A. *Sophist* B. *Timaeus* C. *Critias* D. *Phaedrus*

62. Herodotus wrote a story about the lyric poet Arion, whose life was saved by a

A. turtle B. lioness C. wolf D. dolphin

63. Cleanthes writes on the theme of free will in his hymn dedicated to the god

A. Kronos B. Athena C. Zeus D. Apollo

64. Chionides was considered one of the earliest Attic comic poets by

A. Herodotus B. Plato C. Aristotle D. Thucydides

65. The lyric poet Alcman wrote the *Partheneion* as a dedication to

A. Athena B. Phidias C. women D. marriage

66. The Euripidean tragedy recounting the events leading to the death of a young man after being entangled and dragged along by his own horses was entitled

A. *Hippolytus* B. *Alcestis* C. *Ion* D. *Rhesus*

67. Which Greek historian was known as the father of scientific history?

A. Herodotus B. Thucydides C. Xenophon D. Plutarch

68. Which Greek tragedian was forced to read a choral ode from one of his works to prove his own competency as a playwright?

A. Sophocles B. Aeschylus C. Iophon D. Euripides

69. Which of the following city-states does not have a panegyric dedicated to it?

A. Olympia B. Nemea C. Delphi D. Thebes

70. Plato’s *Phaedo* includes a biography of

A. Socrates B. Plato C. Phaedo D. Dionysius II

**Tie Breakers:**

**PLEASE MARK THE FOLLOWING AS # 96 – 100 ON YOUR SCANTRON.**

96. The *peltast* is a type of

A. wheat thresher B. infantryman C. magistrate D. currency

97. “Red-figure” pottery was characterized by figures decorated over a solid background entirely of

A. yellow B. white C. black D. red

98. *On Horsemanship* was written by the philosopher

A. Xenophon B. Zeno C. Evander D. Pythagoras

99. Thales was a philosopher who ascribed to which school of philosophy?

A. Milesian B. Stoic C. Pluralist D. Neoplatonic

100. An *athlon* is a

A. prize in an athletic contest B. competitor in a panhellenic games

C. stadium for large-scale competition D. sponsor who presided over games