

2014 NJCL Greek Life and Literature Test

1. According to Socrates in Plato's *Apology*, what is the maximum price one would have to pay for one of Anaxagoras' books when purchasing it from the Orchestra?
A. 3 obol B. 1 obol C. 1 drachma D. 2 minas
2. What were *hippiatrikoi*?
A. Horse Trainers B. Horse Sellers C. Horse Riders D. Veterinarians
3. In "Homer's" Iliad, which Trojan broke the truce between the Greeks and the Trojans in Book IV?
A. Hector B. Paris C. Pandarus D. Machaon
4. In which Greek *polis* were women dominant over men?
A. Eleusis B. Cithaeron C. Chalcis D. None of the Above
5. Which of these figures in Greek literature had his eyes gouged out?
A. Jason B. Ajax C. Achilles D. Oedipus
6. Which lyric poet wrote an elegy to the Spartans who died at Thermopylae?
A. Simonides B. Alcaeus C. Sappho D. Tetricus
7. Plato's *Crito* discusses Crito, one of Socrates' followers, attempting to do what?
A. Kill Socrates B. Free Socrates C. Defend Socrates D. Emulate Socrates
8. Which of the following was depicted on Minoan pottery?
A. Bull-leaping B. Trojan War scenes C. Heraclidae Invasion D. Incest of the gods
9. Our knowledge of Socrates comes largely from the works of Plato, Aristophanes and what Greek Historian?
A. Philoh B. Sophocles C. Xenophon D. Callisthenes
10. In the *Bacchae* of Euripides, who is torn apart by the Bacchae?
A. Orpheus B. Pentheus C. Minyas D. Euripides himself
11. What is the first word in the *Odyssey*?
A. Menin B. Andra C. Odysseus D. Arma
12. In the *Homeric Hymn to Demeter*, who ultimately convinces Demeter to give up her anger?
A. Rhea B. Zeus C. Hecate D. Persephone
13. Which Greek writer was supposedly killed when a bird dropped a turtle onto his head?
A. Aeschylus B. Sophocles C. Euripides D. Aristophanes
14. What was the mixing bowl known as?
A. krater B. askos C. amphora D. trapetum
15. Who won the prize at the first presentation of tragedy in Athens in 534 BC?
A. Aeschylus B. Meletus C. Thespis D. Stentor
16. Which poet was opposed alike to free invention of heroic incident and to rehashing traditional material?
A. Callimachus B. Plato C. Aristotle D. Xenophon
17. The famous "Long Walls" led citizens from Athens to what port city?
A. Sparta B. Eleusis C. Piraeus D. Ostia
18. Where was the most famous oracle located?
A. Delphi B. Athens C. Troy D. Oropus
19. What was *boustrophedon*?
A. A way to learn Greek B. system of weights C. Calendar D. Method of writing
20. The Greeks most likely derived their alphabet from which civilization?
A. Latins B. Etruscans C. Demacians D. Phoenicians
21. An important aspect of Greek culture was the idea of *kalokagathia*. What was this?
A. law and order B. beauty and goodness C. wealth and means D. intelligence and strength
22. "Homer" was thought to be from what region?
A. Boeotia B. Attica C. Ionia D. Euboea
23. Which Greek letter supposedly dropped out of use before the classical period?
A. Digamma B. Ash C. Nazg D. Durbatuluk

24. What was the council in Athens called?
 A. Dikaia B. Boule C. Agora D. Ephors
25. Order of pottery from earliest to latest (O = oriental, RF = red figure, BF = black figure, G = geometric)
 A. O RF BF G B. G BF RF O C. RF G BF O D. G O BF RF
26. Which of the following refers to a general?
 A. strategos B. anax C. dikaios D. helot
27. Which of the following was not a *gymnasium*?
 A. Lyceum B. Academy C. Palaestra D. Cynosarges
28. “You cannot step into the same river twice”
 A. Heraclitus B. Demosthenes C. Anaximenes D. Anaximander
29. Aristotle’s *Ethics* were named after?
 A. his wife B. his teacher C. his father and son D. his closest friend
30. What was a wide tunic worn by both men and women called?
 A. chiton B. peplos C. himation D. apodygma
31. Which of Plato’s dialogues concerns a conversation between Socrates and a poet, ultimately culminating in Socrates concluding that he knows more about Homer than the poet himself?
 A. Timaeus B. Phaedo C. Ion D. Parmenides
32. Men live chained to their seats in such a way that they can only see shadows projected on the wall by a light of truth which is behind them. This is a description of what?
 A. Peripateticism B. Allegory of the Cave C. katharsis D. synoikismos
33. What was the Areopagus?
 A. Market B. Athenian Court C. Temple to Ares D. Bath
34. In which play is the construction of “Nephelokukkugia” intended?
 A. *The Clouds* B. *The Birds* C. *The Wasps* D. *The Frogs*
35. Which philosopher thought of the world as breathing air from the boundless mass outside of it and spoke of this air as a god?
 A. Anaximander B. Thales C. Anaximenes D. Hesiod
36. What was the rigorous education and training regimen for all Spartan males?
 A. Synoikismos B. Pedagogica C. Praxiteles D. Agoge
37. Which of these is **NOT** attributed to Homer?
 A. Iliad B. Nostoi C. Odyssey D. Erga kai Himera
38. The first four books of the Odyssey are collectively known as?
 A. Telegony B. Telemachy C. Penelope D. Parsinope
39. What best describes *nekuia*?
 A. Warship B. Necromancy C. Self-Immolation D. Dice games
40. Which month was called Poseideon in the Athenian calendar?
 A. July B. October C. December D. February
41. Aristophanes wrote works protesting what?
 A. The Persian Invasions B. Sacred Band of Thebes C. Gordian Knot solution D. Peloponnesian War
42. In Plato’s *Symposium*, who describes love from a physician’s perspective?
 A. Phaedrus B. Pausanias C. Agathon D. Eryximachus
43. Mycenaean women began adopting fashion ideas from which other culture around the 18th century BC?
 A. Etruscans B. Egyptians C. Argives D. Minoans
44. Solon decreed that the happiest man in the world was?
 A. Pericles B. Tellus C. Tiro D. Croesus
45. Who asked Solon for his advice on this matter?
 A. Croesus B. Cyrus C. Themistocles D. Pericles
46. How are the writings of Herodotus and Homer different?
 A. Lyric vs Prose B. History vs Poetry C. Degree of xenophobia D. treatment of gods
47. Pnyx refers to?
 A. a river in Hades B. Trojan warrior C. hill in Athens D. hill in Sparta
48. Which gate led to the *Kerameikos*?
 A. Caudine B. Propylon C. Dipylon D. Procephalon

49. What was the *Kerameikos*?
 A. Temple to Kerama B. Lower Class Baths C. Site of Forerunner Relic D. Cemetery
50. What was the term for the vertical staff of a sundial?
 A. klepsydra B. noumenia C. gnomon D. dekades
51. What direction does one go when traveling from the Parthenon to the Temple of Hephaestus in the Agora?
 A. NE B. SW C. SE D. NW
52. What was the council of elders at Sparta called?
 A. gerousia B. ecclesia C. apella D. boule
53. What was the elite force of 300 hoplites who acted as the royal bodyguard of Sparta?
 A. Hieros Lakhos B. hippeis C. argyraspides D. kestros
54. In his *Ethics*, Aristotle claims that the highest aim of humans is what?
 A. procreation B. death C. excellence D. wealth
55. What were the long spears carried by the cavalry?
 A. sarissai B. hoplon C. peltai D. mitra
56. In which work does Hesiod discuss the origin of the universe?
 A. *Theogony* B. *Works and Days* C. *Cosmogony* D. *Origins*
57. The *syssitia* were men's clubs that formed the basis of social and military life in which *polis*?
 A. Athens B. Megara C. Sparta D. Thebes
58. Which historian wrote "As for the carrying off of women, it is the deed of a rogue; but to make a stir about such as are carried off argues a man a fool"?
 A. Thucydides B. Xenophon C. Timaeus D. Herodotus
59. Which of Plato's dialogues opens with a recapitulation of the first five books of the Republic?
 A. Timaeus B. Euthyphro C. Phaedrus D. Ion
60. In which of Xenophon's works does Socrates defend himself before the jury?
 A. *Apologia* B. *Erga kai Himera* C. *Anabasis* D. *Memorabilia*
61. What Spartan festival, held in honor of Apollo, resulted in Sparta's absence at the Battle of Marathon?
 A. Lupercalia B. Carneia C. Bacchanalia D. Hekeboulalia
62. Who was said to have won a musical contest at this festival and founded the "First School" of music at Sparta?
 A. Theognis B. Thucydides C. Terpander D. Thespis
63. What cloth was used to make sails?
 A. cotton B. silk C. linen D. wool
64. What is the subject of the *Iliad*, as stated in the first line of the epic?
 A. The Trojan War B. The wrath of Achilles C. The fall of Troy D. The death of Achilles
65. In the *Odyssey*, how long does it take Odysseus to reach Ithaca after the fall of Troy?
 A. 10 years B. 8 years C. 5 years D. 1 year
66. Classical Religion developed from Minoan and Mycenaean religion with influences from which region?
 A. Central Europe B. Britain C. Egypt D. Near East
67. What was the common dialect of Greek during the time of Alexander?
 A. Attic B. Doric C. Ionic D. Koine
68. What dialect was used by Athenian playwrights?
 A. Attic B. Doric C. Aeolic D. Koine
69. On a trireme, what were the second level of rowers called?
 A. thalamitai B. tekontoroi C. zygitai D. thranitai
70. Which dialect was brought into Greece along with its namesake "invasion"?
 A. Attic B. Doric C. Ionic D. Koine
71. Anaximander proposed a rational explanation for the origin of the world. What is this concept?
 A. The Big Bang B. Inflation C. Unbounded D. Expansion
72. Which of the works of the Oedipus trilogy was written first?
 A. *Oedipus Tyrannos* B. *Oedipus at Colonus* C. *Antigone* D. *Electra*
73. Which of the works of the Oedipus trilogy takes place first chronologically?
 A. *Oedipus Tyrannos* B. *Oedipus at Colonus* C. *Antigone* D. *Electra*
74. What were settlements established specifically as trading posts?
 A. emporia B. metropolis C. apoika D. koinon

75. Who was responsible for establishing the Academy school around 385 BC?
 A. Plato B. Socrates C. Aristotle D. Homer
76. What was the measurement of the area of a strip of land that oxen could plow in one day?
 A. medimnos B. pygon C. kyathos D. plethron
77. Which goddess was wounded in the *Iliad*?
 A. Hera B. Artemis C. Demeter D. Aphrodite
78. In which sports event did participants jump on and off their moving chariot?
 A. Himantes B. Diaulos C. Dolichos D. Apobates
79. What was the smallest silver coin?
 A. drachma B. obol C. talent D. mina
80. How long is one-sixth of a *stadion*?
 A. 12 feet B. 5/3 feet C. 100 feet D. 1000 feet
81. What were private individual bankers called?
 A. kybernetes B. mageiros C. neokoros D. trapezitai
82. Who was the most famous physician of Greek medicine?
 A. Diocles B. Aristotle C. Hippocrates D. Crateuas
83. Which nephew of Plato was made head of The Academy after Plato's death?
 A. Acrion B. Crantor C. Siro D. Speusippus
84. The betrothal was which of these?
 A. gamelion B. engye C. epikleros D. kurios
85. In a Greek house, what were the women's quarters called?
 A. thalamos B. andron C. gynaikonitis D. oikos
86. "Whom the gods love, die young"
 A. Aristophanes B. Sophocles C. Euripides D. Menander
87. Whom is Aristophanes primarily attacking in his *Clouds*?
 A. Aristotle B. Socrates C. Plato D. Strepsiades
88. What was the term for children's toys?
 A. paignia B. kuboi C. sphairai D. astragaloi
89. Which ring, discussed by Plato in his *Republic*, could turn the wearer invisible?
 A. The One Ring B. Ring of Gyges C. Ring of Shadow D. Ring of Fog
90. The Myth of Er discusses what?
 A. The afterlife B. The politics of war C. Morality D. Societal equilibrium
91. What were dice called?
 A. paignia B. kuboi C. sphairai D. astragaloi
92. Acharnae was which of these?
 A. philosopher B. game C. throne D. deme
93. Which of the following was the earliest?
 A. Aeschylus B. Theocritus C. Pindar D. Hesiod
94. Which philosopher of Agrigentum believed that the world was composed of four elements: earth, air, fire and water?
 A. Empedocles B. Callicrates C. Diogenes D. Plato
95. Who was the author of the *Argonautica*?
 A. Homer B. Apollonius of Rhodes C. Pindar D. Hesiod
96. Which of these was a colony founded by Sparta in 706 BC?
 A. Euboea B. Megara C. Taras D. Epidamnus
97. Which of Plato's works contains a number of the fashionable wits sharing discourses on the nature of love?
 A. *Republic* B. *Apology* C. *Phaedrus* D. *Symposium*
98. The Greek *phalanx* may have originated as early as the 8th century BC in what area?
 A. Macedonia B. Sparta C. Crete D. Dalmatia
99. How many works of literature can we ascribe to Socrates?
 A. None B. A single work C. Between 1 and 5 D. More than 10
100. What was the term for the sacrifice of 100 oxen?
 A. hecatomb B. centatomb C. megatomb D. decatomb