2013 NJCL Greek Life and Literature Test

Note: All dates on this test are B.C. unless otherwise noted.

1. Which historian wrote about the Persian Wars and was called the “Father of History?”
   A. Cassiodorus  B. Herodotus  C. Thucydides  D. Xenophon

2. Which philosopher founded a school called the Academy?
   A. Aristotle  B. Epicurus  C. Plato  D. Socrates

3. Which coin was worth six obols?
   A. Bema  B. Drachma  C. Pous  D. Stater

4. Which philosopher was forced to drink hemlock in 399 for corrupting the youth of Athens?
   A. Aristotle  B. Epicurus  C. Plato  D. Socrates

5. What was the term for a post-dinner drinking party?
   A. Apobates  B. Kedeia  C. Phykos  D. Symposion

6. Kottabos, often found at drinking parties, was what type of activity?
   A. An athletic contest  B. A game of skill  C. A group meal  D. A prayer

7. Which playwright of old comedy wrote The Acharnians, The Frogs, and The Wasps?
   A. Aristophanes  B. Cratinus  C. Menander  D. Pherecrates

8. How many books are in Homer's Odyssey?
   A. 6  B. 10  C. 12  D. 24

9. Helots were slaves in which Greek city-state?
   A. Athens  B. Corinth  C. Megara  D. Sparta

10. Basileus, eponymos, and polemarkhos were three of the most important ________ in Athens.
    A. Archons  B. Ephors  C. Stadiums  D. Temples

11. Which city produced the highest quality salt?
    A. Athens  B. Massilia  C. Megara  D. Sardis

12. The pygme, hema, and stadion are all ______.
    A. days of the week  B. measurements  C. ports of Athens  D. types of archons

13. What was the most common drink for the Greeks?
    A. Milk  B. Water  C. Unmixed wine  D. Wine diluted with water

14. The statues of young maidens lining the Erechthion are referred to as:
    A. Acroteria  B. Caryatids  C. Tholoi  D. Stoa

15. Which playwright wrote the trilogy consisting of Oedipus Rex, Antigone, and Oedipus at Colonus?
    A. Aeschylus  B. Euripides  C. Sophocles  D. Theocritus

16. Sappho and Alcaeus were poets from which island?
    A. Aegina  B. Lesbos  C. Crete  D. Samos

17. Who forbade eating beans and wearing wool in addition to developing a theorem about triangles?
    A. Aristotle  B. Democritus  C. Pythagoras  D. Socrates

18. What was the term for the forced ten-year exile from political life?
    A. Dokimasia  B. Graphia  C. Ostracism  D. Phrourion

19. The term referred to in question 18 took its name from what type of object?
    A. Coins  B. Pottery shards  C. Ships  D. Swords

20. Which city state was ruled by a council of five ephors and the gerousia?
    A. Athens  B. Corinth  C. Sparta  D. Thebes

21. Who wrote the History of the Peloponnesian War?
    A. Herodotus  B. Plato  C. Thucydides  D. Xenophon

22. Which philosopher's “method” involved asking questions and exposing contradictions?
    A. Aristotle  B. Diogenes  C. Plato  D. Socrates
23. Which philosopher formulated atomic theory?
   A. Anaximander  B. Democritus  C. Diogenes  D. Zeno

24. What was the primary male garment in Classical Greece?
   A. Chiton  B. Khlaian  C. Peplos  D. Zoma

25. How long was one *stadion*?
   A. 10 feet  B. 100 feet  C. 600 feet  D. 3000 feet

26. What was a *hecatomb*?
   A. Chariot race  B. Legislative decree  C. Public Assembly  D. Sacrifice

27. What did ancient Mycenaeans do with their dead?
   A. Burial  B. Cremation  C. Mummification  D. Thrown in the sea

28. In ancient Greece, what class of people were *barbaroi*?
   A. Guests  B. Foreigners  C. Magistrates  D. Priests

29. What Boeotian lyric poet wrote odes to victors at athletic contests?
   A. Alcman  B. Bacchylides  C. Pindar  D. Stesichorus

30. A *strategos* was associated with a city state's ______ affairs.
   A. Agricultural  B. Athletic  C. Military  D. Religious

31. In the mid 6th century, which island became the first Greek state to mint coins?
   A. Aegina  B. Ithaca  C. Rhodes  D. Sicily

32. Who were the private individual bankers, often metics, who were the money chargers.
   A. Auletes  B. Dithyramboi  C. Trapezitai  D. Zeugatai

33. A *krater* was generally used when preparing ______.
   A. Cheese  B. Olive Oil  C. Water  D. Wine

34. *Pyanopsion*, *Maimakterion*, and *Poseideon* are the names of three ______.
   A. Cults  B. Festivals  C. Months  D. Walls

35. Zeno, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius all adhered to which philosophy?
   A. Epicureanism  B. Pythagoreanism  C. Skepticism  D. Stoicism

36. Which poet wrote the *Theogony* and the *Works and Days*?
   A. Archilochus  B. Bacchylides  C. Pindar  D. Sappho

37. Which play by Euripides contains Pentheus, who is ripped apart in maenadic frenzy?
   A. *Bacchae*  B. *Electra*  C. *Oedipus Rex*  D. *The Trojan Women*

38. What playwright supposedly died when an eagle dropped a tortoise on his bald head?
   A. Aeschylus  B. Alcaeus  C. Aristophanes  D. Democritus

39. Who wrote about the march of the Ten Thousand in his *Anabasis*?
   A. Ctesias  B. Hecataeus  C. Thucydides  D. Xenophon

40. What court in Athens charges cases of murder, arson, and wounding?
   A. Areopagus  B. Erechthion  C. Megaron  D. Pnyx

41. Which author of Greek New Comedy wrote *The Girl from Samos* and *The Grouch*?
   A. Aristophanes  B. Cratinus  C. Menander  D. Sophocles

42. Thales of Miletus believed that all things came from which substance?
   A. Air  B. Apeiron  C. Fire  D. Water

43. The *peplos* and *strophion* were articles of clothing worn by which group?
   A. Women  B. Priests  C. Soldiers  D. Athletes

44. Where would a *mitra* and a *diadem* be worn?
   A. Around the ankles  B. Around the head  C. Around the waist  D. Around the wrists

45. What contest was a violent mix of boxing and wrestling that only forbade eye gouging and biting?
   A. Apobatei  B. Halteres  C. Pankration  D. Theorikos

46. The Eleusinian Mysteries was a cult of which deity?
   A. Asclepius  B. Bacchus  C. Demeter  D. Isis

47. The word “tragedy” literally means ______.
   A. Goat Song  B. Lyre player  C. Ox hide  D. Sinister laughter
48. Which of these sites is NOT associated with an oracle of Apollo?
   A. Corinth   B. Delos   C. Delphi   D. Tegyra

49. *Periodonikes* were victors in _______.
   A. Athletic contests   B. Battles   C. Elections   D. Theatre festivals

50. What were grave markers called in ancient Greece?
   A. Emblemata   B. Obols   C. Rhyta   D. Stelai

51. Which of these was not a form of taxation?
   A. Eponia   B. Thusia   C. Pornikos telos   D. Metoikion

52. What were the voluntary contributions to the state that wealthy citizens would provide, especially during war time?
   A. Epidosis   B. Parabasis   C. Stasis   D. Tholos

53. Which of these architects or sculptors was NOT involved in the construction of the Parthenon?
   A. Callicrates   B. Ictinus   C. Pheidias   D. Polycleitus

54. Which of the following was a work of the sculptor Praxiteles?
   A. Aphrodite of Cnidos   B. Apoxyomenos   C. Diadumenos   D. Discobolos

55. Which philosopher so believed in reincarnation that he leaped into Mount Etna?
   A. Aristotle   B. Democritus   C. Empedocles   D. Theophrastus

56. Who lived from 384-322 and was considered the greatest of the Attic orators?
   A. Cratinus   B. Demosthenes   C. Lysias   D. Philemon

57. Which figure and his “Thinkery” is lampooned in Aristophanes's *The Clouds*?
   A. Aristotle   B. Menander   C. Plato   D. Socrates

58. Which of the following was not a traditional Panhellenic festival?
   A. Isthmian Games   B. Lernean Games   C. Nemean Games   D. Pythian Games

59. Who allegedly invented tragedy by introducing an actor to converse with the chorus?
   A. Aeschylus   B. Euripides   C. Thespis   D. Tyrtaeus

60. Which of the following was not a meal?
   A. Ariston   B. Deipnon   C. Dorpon   D. Rhyton

61. What were the state allowances paid to poor Athenian citizens to visit theaters?
   A. Auletes   B. Megaron   C. Naos   D. Theorika

62. Which of these was NOT a style of Greek pottery?
   A. Black Figure   B. Blue Figure   C. Red Figure   D. White Ground

63. The most common Mycenaean sculptures were made of what material?
   A. Bronze   B. Ivory   C. Stone   D. Terra cotta

64. Xenophon wrote a biographical tract on the “education” of which king?
   A. Cyrus   B. Darius   C. Leonidas   D. Pericles

65. Which poet wrote epitaphs for the dead at the battles of Marathon and Thermopylae?
   A. Alcman   B. Sappho   C. Simonides   D. Theocritus

66. What festival was traditional founded in 776 and lasted until 393 A.D.?
   A. Asclepieia   B. Olympic Games   C. Panathenaia   D. Pythian Games

67. What did Greeks use as a sweetener for their food?
   A. Honey   B. Fruit   C. Milk   D. Wine

68. What city was the first planned town, set up on a grid by Hippodamus after the city was destroyed by the Persians in 494?
   A. Athens   B. Ephesus   C. Miletus   D. Thessaloniki

69. Which philosopher believed in *logos* and said “No man steps in the same river twice?”
   A. Aristotle   B. Epicurus   C. Heraclitus   D. Xenophanes

70. Yogurt and milk came from which animal?
   A. Cow   B. Goat   C. Horse   D. Sheep

2013 NJCL Greek Life and Literature, Page 3
71. Which of the following is NOT true concerning animal sacrifice?
A. Black haired animals were sacrificed to gods of the underworld
B. Animal victims must be without blemish and physically fit
C. No animal blood must ever touch the altar
D. Thigh bones wrapped in fat were burned on the altar for the gods

72. What was the bouleuterion used for?
A. Athletic contests  B. Council meetings  C. Meat selling  D. Slave trading

73. What was the track for chariot or horse races?
A. Cella  B. Hippodrome  C. Peristylon  D. Stoa

74. The Greeks would divide the night into ____ equal segments and the day into ____ equal segments.
A. 12; 4  B. 6; 6  C. 6; 12  D. 12; 12

75. Who wrote about such figures as Candaules, Gyges, and Atys?
A. Herodotus  B. Plato  C. Thucydides  D. Xenophon

76. Diphilus and Philemon were writers of which genre?
A. Lyric Poetry  B. New Comedy  C. Old Comedy  D. Tragedy

77. What was the term for drinking songs?
A. epinikia  B. nomoi  C. skolia  D. threnoi

78. What kind of people might have a statues built for them at the Olympic Games?
A. Charioteers  B. Cheaters  C. Runners  D. Swimmers

79. What letter resembled F and appeared between epsilon and zeta, but disappeared from the Greek language around 1000 B.C.?
A. Aleph  B. Digamma  C. Sillybos  D. Theta

80. A woman at the age of 15 was usually married to someone of which age?
A. 15  B. 20  C. 25  D. 30

81. Which of the following was NOT a use of olive oil?
A. Toothpaste  B. Fuel  C. Lubricant  D. Food

82. Which of these mountains was not chief source of marble?
A. Mount Hymettus  B. Mt. Ida  C. Mt. Marpessa  D. Mt. Pentelicus

83. Who in Greece were metalleutai?
A. Bakers  B. Magistrates  C. Miners  D. Performers

84. What is the meaning of menin, the first word of Homer's Iliad?
A. anger  B. home  C. sea  D. Troy

85. Isocrates and Lysias were two practitioners of which genre?
A. Epic Poetry  B. Lyric Poetry  C. Old Comedy  D. Oratory

86. What poet wrote about constellations and astrology in his poem Phainomena?
A. Aratus  B. Democritus  C. Leucippus  D. Theocritus

87. What was boustrophedon?
A. A ball game  B. A chariot race  C. A meeting place  D. A system of writing

88. The cella, pronaos, and opisthodomos could all be found in which type of building?
A. House  B. Stadium  C. Temple  D. Theatre

89. During the Hellenistic period, mulberry trees were planted on the island of ______ near Asia Minor, which produced a different kind of silk that could be spun.
A. Aegina  B. Cos  C. Corcyra  D. Zakinthos

90. Douris, Berlin, and Zeuxis all refer to ______.
A. Archons  B. Horses  C. Painters  D. Priests

91. What of these was not a festival celebrated in ancient Greece?
A. Asclepieia  B. Carneia  C. Gymnopaidia  D. Thesauroi

92. Which of the following was used for drinking?
A. Kylix  B. Lebes  C. Lekythos  D. Psykter

93. Where was the Minoan civilization centered?
A. Crete  B. Cyprus  C. Peloponnese  D. Santorini
94. Which ancient city had the most famous limestone quarry?
   A. Athens  B. Corinth  C. Pylos  D. Syracuse
95. What were shipowners called in ancient Greece?
   A. Emporoi  B. Naukleroi  C. Ordonoi  D. Palinkapeloi
96. What was the term for a wholesale fish merchant?
   A. Grammateus  B. Hierus  C. Metic  D. Tarikhegos
97. What was the term for “extras” or nonspeaking actors in Greek tragedy?
   A. Doryphoremata  B. Parabasis  C. Prologoi  D. Stasima
98. Which play by Euripides is the only extant satyr play?
   A. Cyclops  B. Ichneutae  C. Ion  D. Nostoi
99. What poet of the Palinode was allegedly blinded for writing verses damaging to Helen of Troy?
   A. Alcaeus  B. Sappho  C. Simonides  D. Stesichorus
100. The Homeridae were a guild of reciters of Homer's poetry on the island of _______.
     A. Chios  B. Delos  C. Naxos  D. Samos