

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. Khlaina 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. Stersichorus
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. Hesiod C. Homer 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. Cteasias 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 *diadema* 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. Apobatai B. Halteres C. Pankration D. Theorika
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

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. Zakynthos
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. Gymnopaidea D. Thesaurioi
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. Palinkapeloι
96. What was the term for a wholesale fish merchant?
 A. Grammateus B. Hiercus 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