

2013 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY  
 TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS  
 GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE TEST

1. What was a small roofed theatre used for musical recitals?  
 a. Tholos                      b. Odeum                      c. Koilon                      d. Skene
2. Who was said to have been prosecuted for leaking information about the Eleusinian mysteries in one of his plays?  
 a. Callimachus              b. Phrynichus              c. Euripides              d. Aeschylus
3. Who wrote *The Distaff* and later died at the age of 19?  
 a. Erinna                      b. Timarus                      c. Moschus                      d. Sappho
4. Who committed suicide for the love of Phaon?  
 a. Erinna                      b. Praxilla                      c. Sappho                      d. Alexis
5. Who ran from Athens to Marathon and dropped dead after the news of victory?  
 a. Leonidas                      b. Pheidippides                      c. Critias                      d. Thrasybulus
6. How much is 100 drachmas worth?  
 a. 1 mina                      b. 8 obols                      c. 12 chalkoi                      d. 1 talent
7. From the island of Cyprus, who established a school in the Stoa Poikile?  
 a. Plato                      b. Antisthenes                      c. Pyrrho                      d. Zeno
8. What is a balaneion?  
 a. baths                      b. cooking utensil                      c. gym                      d. temple
9. Who was the son of King Laios and Queen Jokasta?  
 a. Oedipus                      b. Creon                      c. Antigone                      d. Lamachos
10. Who designed the Propylaea on the Acropolis?  
 a. Callicrates                      b. Mnesicles                      c. Execias                      d. Hippodamus
11. Who believed that everything was in a state of flux?  
 a. Pythagorus                      b. Empedocles                      c. Leucippus                      d. Heraclitus
12. In Athens, polygamy was commonplace.  
 a. true                      b. false
13. The Peloponnesian War was fought between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Athens and Perisa                      b. Sparta and Persia  
 c. Athens and Sparta                      d. Athens and Macedon

14. Which of the following was **NOT** a historian?  
 a. Herodotus                      b. Hesiod                      c. Thucydides                      d. Xenophon
15. Following the defeat by Sparta, Athens was governed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. The Thirty Tyrants                      b. The Council of Elders  
 c. Democracy                      d. Lacedaemonians
16. Who was the first to introduce the third actor into tragedies?  
 a. Sophocles                      b. Aristophanes                      c. Aeschylus                      d. Euripides
17. The device used by Greeks to select jurors was called?  
 a. Plinth                      b. Kleroterion                      c. Stylobate                      d. Edhinus
18. Who was assassinated by the oligarchs in 461 B.C.?  
 a. Hippias                      b. Hipparchus                      c. Ephialtes                      d. Cimon
19. Themistocles was credited with shifting Athen's port from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Peiraeus ... Phalerum                      b. Phalerum ... Peiraeus  
 c. Salamis ... Peiraeus                      d. Brauron ... Salamis
20. Who was the outspoken opponent of the Thirty Tyrants?  
 a. Lysias                      b. Demosthenes                      c. Andocides                      d. Isocrates
21. The Philippics were attacks on Philip of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Assyria                      b. Macedon                      c. Issus                      d. Chaeronea
22. A music teacher was called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. hithorties                      b. pedagogue                      c. paidotribe                      d. grammateus
23. Which of the following is a trumpet?  
 a. plectrum                      b. aulos                      c. salpinx                      d. syrinx
24. Who were involved in a painting contest?  
 a. Timaret & Apelles                      b. Zeuxis & Apelles  
 c. Timaret and Parrhasius                      d. Parrhasius & Zeuxis
25. The sima was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. top of the cornice                      b. gutter  
 c. space between the triglyphs in the frieze                      d. stone slab
26. What was the three-day festival in honor of Zeus and Athene?  
 a. Diasia                      b. Cronia                      c. Apaturia                      d. Skirophoria
27. Who wrote *Oedipus the King*?  
 a. Aeschlyus                      b. Sophocles                      c. Euripides                      d. Menander

28. Which does not belong?  
a. Persians            b. Choephoroi            c. Prometheus Bound    d. Electra
29. In *Suppliant Women*, Aegyptus' 20 sons wished to marry the 50 daughters of whom?  
a. Polyneices            b. Danaus            c. Merope            d. Thyestes
30. What was the stone at Delphi that marked the exact center of the earth?  
a. omphalos            b. didyma            c. clarus            d. pergamum
31. By whom were both Ares and Aphrodite wounded when helping the Trojans?  
a. Odysseus            b. Diomedes            c. Achilles            d. Patroclus
32. The youth that was accidentally slain by the discus of Apollo.  
a. Narcissus            b. Hyaeinthus            c. Adonis            d. Arachne
33. Horrible goddesses of the underworld who tormented the lives of sinners.  
a. Fates            b. Muses            c. Graces            d. Erinyes
34. Blind seer of Thebes.  
a. Eumaeus            b. Demodocus            c. Teiresias            d. Telemachus
35. The earliest Greek map was on a(n)?  
a. Athenian tetradrachma            b. stone slab  
c. Aeginaean turtle            d. Electrum slates
36. Which of these was NOT a common part of the diet of an ancient Greek?  
a. olives            b. tomatoes            c. wheat            d. fish
37. For what type of history is Polybius known?  
a. Greek history            b. Roman history            c. Spartan history            d. Egyptian history
38. The last letter of the Greek alphabet is?  
a. alpha            b. epsilon            c. omega            d. theta
39. The poet who wrote lyrics for the choruses of young Spartan women was?  
a. Lysander            b. Tisander            c. Timaret            d. Alcman
40. Periplos was a work written about?  
a. history            b. the gods            c. philosophy            d. geography
41. Alexander the Great died in what year?  
a. 328 B.C.            b. 304 B.C.            c. 323 B.C.            d. 333 B.C.
42. The failure of the Greeks to unite is mainly due to this.  
a. geography            b. anarchy            c. democracy            d. religion

43. The best of Xerxes' soldiers were called?  
 a. hypaspista      b. "The Warriors"      c. "The Immortals"      d. "The Phalanx"
44. Which of the following battles is arranged in chronological order?  
 a. Marathon, Salamis, Thermopylae, Himera, Plataea  
 b. Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis, Himera, Plataea  
 c. Marathon, Thermopylae, Himera, Salamis, Plataea  
 d. none of the above
45. What presided over the Boule under Pericles?  
 a. Prytaneis      b. Prytany      c. Prytaneum      d. Graphe Paranomon
46. Who was the first to write court speeches for others and was also a member of the oligarchic party?  
 a. Andocides      b. Antiphon      c. Aeschines      d. Antipater
47. Who was the founder of European grammar and philosophy?  
 a. Gorgias      b. Demosthenes      c. Protagorus      d. Hippias
48. At what age did children begin their education in Athens?  
 a. 5      b. 6      c. 7      d. 8
49. What was the grove of 12 sacred olive trees in Athens called?  
 a. kykeon      b. moria      c. cabeira      d. none of the above
50. What was the term for the choral ode at the end of each episode in Greek tragedy?  
 a. prologue      b. stasimon      c. parodos      d. exodos
51. In Homer's *The Odyssey*, what sea nymph keeps Odysseus captive for nine years?  
 a. Penelope      b. Calypso      c. Scylla      d. Eurycleia
52. Where was the temple of Artemis Orthia located?  
 a. Sparta      b. Athens      c. Delphi      d. Samos
53. Who was the first recorded female artist?  
 a. Timaret      b. Parrhasius      c. Zeuxis      d. Polygnotus
54. The Erechtheum was built in?  
 a. Doric style      b. Ionic style      c. Corinthian style      d. Ionic & Doric
55. Greeks of \_\_\_\_\_ were the first to discover the use of drapery as a sculptural element.  
 a. Dorian      b. Ionian      c. Corinthian      d. Aedians
56. The central part of a Greek home, a court which admitted light and air was the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Thyron      b. Agora      c. Aula      d. Parastrades

57. Which of the following did Plato NOT compose?  
a. *Crito*      b. *Republic*      c. *Nicomachean Ethics*      d. *Timaeus*
58. What was a dithyramb?  
a. a verse of two lines      b. a choral lyric dedicated to Dionysus  
c. a minstrel      d. an animal sacrifice
59. Who was the artist of Doryphorus, a statue of a youth carrying a spear?  
a. Polyclitus      b. Myron      c. Phidias      d. Scopas
60. *The Frogs*, by Aristophanes, features a literary contest between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Euripides and Sophocles      b. Homer and Hesiod  
c. Callimachus and Sappho      d. Euripides and Aeschylus
61. Which work of Plato discusses the origin of language?  
a. Symposium      b. Cratylus      c. Work and days      d. Politics
62. Who studied the blood system and later practiced vivisection on condemned criminals?  
a. Herophilus      b. Hippocrates      c. Eurodus      d. Erasistratus
63. Which of the following statements is not true about the Athenian Boule?  
a. Membership was open to all citizens over 21.  
b. It met in the bouleteurion which was in the agora.  
c. It had 500 members.  
d. its agenda was prepared by the prytaneis.
64. Teacher of literature in higher schools  
a. hithorties      b. paidotribe      c. pedagogus      d. grammaticus
65. What island did the best marble come from?  
a. Sicily      b. Paros      c. Melos      d. Crete
66. What were the professional reciters of Homer and other Greek poets called?  
a. Bards      b. Sophists      c. Rhapsodes      d. Philosophers
67. The leaders of the Greek forces which defeated the Persians in the battle of Marathon in 490 B.C. were  
a. Themistocles & Miltiades      b. Aristides & Kleisthenes  
c. Callimachus & Miltiades      d. Datis & Artaphernes
68. Whose house was spared by Alexander when he leveled Thebes in 335 B.C.?  
a. Phidias      b. Plutarch      c. Pindar      d. Plato
69. Which of the following philosophers was married to Xanthippe?  
a. Thales      b. Plato      c. Socrates      d. Empedocles

70. The tragedy of Oedipus is about a royal family of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Mycenae                      b. Troy                      c. Ithaca                      d. none of the above

### **Tie Breakers**

96. Which play's main idea is "what happens to a person who reaps the benefits of the sacrifices of another's?"

a. Ion                      b. Medea                      c. Alcestis                      d. Suppliants

97. Agoranomi were

a. beggars who would beg in the market.  
b. men who controlled and supervised the market.  
c. pickpockets of the market.  
d. alien merchants in the market.

98. The polemarchi were the supreme officers of the Athenian state.

a. True                      b. False

99. Student of Isocrates who specialized in judicial oration and founded a school of rhetoric?

a. Isaeus                      b. Dinarchus                      c. Aeschines                      d. Lycurgus

100. Synoikismos refers to

a. an Athenian warship of 50 oars  
b. a city gate fortified with high towers  
c. the combining of villages into a single city-state  
d. a didactic poem of astronomy by Aratus of Soli