

DISTRICT 2 LATIN FORUM 1991

GREEK LITERATURE

1. Author of the History of the Peloponnesian War:
a. Thucydides b. Xenophon c. Ephorus d. Herodotus
2. The Panegyricus, expressing desire for a united Greece, was written by
a. Lysias. b. Hyperides. c. Isocrates. d. Demosthenes.
3. He praised the high-born and the victorious in the Olympia and the Pythia:
a. Simonides b. Pindar c. Alcaeus d. Anacreon
4. The philosopher who began teaching in the Painted Porch, from which derives the name of his philosophy:
a. Antisthenes b. Zeno c. Socrates d. Diogenes
5. In this work of Euripides there is a lesson on the equality of the sexes:
a. Alcestis b. Phoenician Women c. Bacchae d. Electra
6. Andocides wrote in what genre?
a. lyric poetry b. oratory c. philosophy d. history
7. An epigram attributed to Plato calls _____ the Tenth Muse.
a. Corinna b. Xanthippe c. Sappho d. Anactoria
8. This work by Aeschylus includes an image of the Furies rehabilitated by Athena's intervention:
a. Choephoroi b. Prometheus Bound c. Orestes
d. Eumenides
9. This is his last and greatest speech, the great apologia of his career, in which Demosthenes launched a virulent attack on Aeschines:
a. Against Eratosthenes b. Philippics c. On the Crown
d. On the Peace
10. The Hellenistic Age author of six Hymns and Aetia:
a. Callimachus b. Theocritus c. Herodas d. Pindar
11. The development of a class of Guardians for the state is a concept found in the writings of
a. Solon. b. Gorgias. c. Thucydides. d. Plato.
12. The individual to whom the beginnings of Greek tragedy are attributed is
a. Thales. b. Aeschylus. c. Thespis. d. Archilochus.

13. In this most spiritual and eloquent of the dialogues, Socrates discourses with friends on the immortality of the soul:
a. Phaedo b. Protagoras c. Crito d. Meno
14. The titles of most of Aristophanes' comedies are derived from
a. the chorus members. b. the antagonist. c. the protagonist. d. the main idea.
15. Idylls are associated in particular with
a. Callimachus. b. Alcman. c. Asclepiades. d. Theocritus
16. Homer's two works share what common meter?
a. iambic pentameter b. iambic hexameter c. dactylic hexameter d. dactylic pentameter
17. St. Thomas Aquinas and Sir Francis Bacon greatly admired the works of
a. Democritus. b. Epicurus. c. Aristotle. d. Parmenides.
18. This writer's uncles were leaders of the oligarchs who established the rule of the Thirty:
a. Antiphon b. Lysias c. Plato d. Andocides
19. The author of pointed satire under the protective camouflage of humor, he offered a mirror for Athens to study itself:
a. Antiphanes b. Menander c. Philemon d. Aristophanes
20. Statesman and first poet of Athens, this author wrote on political and philosophical themes:
a. Cleisthenes b. Solon c. Draco d. Archilochus
21. This poet was known particularly for his elegiac epigrams, especially the epitaph for the dead at Thermopylae:
a. Simonides b. Sappho c. Alcman d. Pindar
22. Xenophon wrote the
a. Philippica. b. Thebais. c. Atthides. d. Anabasis.
23. A work by a writer of New Comedy:
a. Lysistrata b. Arbitration c. The Madness of Herakles
d. Plutus
24. True lyric, subdivided into solo lyric and choral lyric, is also known by the term
a. hymn. b. melic. c. iamb. d. elegy.
25. A thoroughly aristocratic work devoted to the glorification of the aristocratic view of life in which glory is the driving force and honor is the paramount code:
a. Persians b. Argonautica c. Alicibiades d. Iliad

26. In Euripides' Hacchae, the king, Pentheus, is torn apart by
a. his mother. b. Dionysus. c. an eagle. d. a leopard.
27. Considered the "prophet of that righteousness which makes it possible for men to live together," this poet was of prime importance in shaping the ethics of Greece:
a. Hesiod b. Xenophanes c. Alcaeus d. Bacchylides
28. Which of these poets was blind?
a. Homer b. Pindar c. Simonides d. Alcman
29. In the fifth century this group professed to teach "goodness." In the fourth century its name developed a pejorative connotation:
a. Epicurians b. Hypokrites c. Atomists d. Sophists
30. A Greek author who fought at the Battle of Marathon:
a. Aeschylus b. Pindar c. Solon d. Demosthenes
31. This philosopher accepted only the unchanging, the indivisible, the whole as reality. A dialogue by Plato was named for this man:
a. Empedocles b. Pythagoras c. Anaxagoras d. Parmenides
32. Academy : Plato :: Garden : _____
a. Zeno b. Protagoras c. Theophrastos d. Epicurus
33. As one of the Presidents of the Athenian Assembly, he refused to put to a vote the illegal motion to put to death the generals who had been in command at Arginusae:
a. Aristophanes b. Socrates c. Euripides d. Plato
34. A general for Pericles in the Samian War, this great author wrote: "The world is full of wonders but nothing is more wonderful than man":
a. Hesiod b. Demosthenes c. Sophocles d. Plato
35. One of the Seven Sages whose ideal was "equality under the law":
a. Solon b. Xenophon c. Aristotle d. Plato
36. The defence of Socrates at his trial is contained in the
a. Crito. b. Apology. c. Meno d. Timaeus
37. Euripides is credited with the innovation and use of
a. satyrs. b. a kommos. c. a third actor. d. a deus ex machina
38. At once the wisest and humblest of men, he lived his own ideal: "An unexamined life is not worth the living for man":
a. Hesiod b. Protagoras c. Aristotle d. Socrates

39. Plato's dramatic masterpiece, the Symposium,
 a. concerns man's place in society and the destiny of man's soul. b. clearly expresses Socrates' attitude to the Sophists. c. discusses the nature of love. d. concerns ethics and morality.
40. The only Greek historical tragedy:
 a. Suppliants b. Women of Trachis c. Peace d. Persians
41. The hero in Seven Against Thebes who, like Oedipus, is a dutiful but flawed man inextricably enmeshed:
 a. Creon b. Eteocles c. Menoeceus d. Polynices
42. According to Professor Hadas, the carpet scene of this play is a magnificent piece of theater:
 a. Agamemnon b. Ion c. Antigone d. Eumenides
43. The philosophy which teaches that virtue is the only good and vice the only evil:
 a. Stoicism b. Naturalism c. Idealism d. Hedonism
44. It is said that Socrates good-naturedly stood up in the theater to allow comparison with his masked likeness during the performance of this satire against sophistry:
 a. Knights b. Birds c. Frogs d. Clouds
45. Sophocles wrote of this individual who, inflicted first with dementia and then with agony and shame because of his excessive pride, says despairingly: "Nobly to live, or else nobly to die befits proud birth":
 a. Oedipus b. Ajax c. Orestes d. Polynices
46. Greek tragedy evolved from
 a. the insufficiency of the heroic epic. b. choral recitation and song. c. dithyrambs in honor of a god. d. mythology
47. The nephew of Simonides:
 a. Bacchylides b. Archilochus c. Alcman d. Alcaeus
48. A Greek choral lyric that praises a fellow human being is an
 a. encomium. b. epyllion. c. eccyclema. d. elegy.
49. Euripides' only extant satyr play:
 a. Rhesus b. Cyclops c. Curetes d. Dioscuri
50. What philosopher wrote, "The Mind is infinite and self-ruling, and is mixed with no thing, but is alone by itself"?
 a. Democritus b. Anaxagoras c. Plato d. Protagoras