

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM
GREEK LITERATURE

PART I (QUESTIONS 1 - 10). TRAGEDIANS AND THEIR WORKS.

1. The first Greek tragedian to use a feminine mask (i.e., to bring a female character onto the stage) was also famous for inventive choreography. His name was
 - a. Arion
 - b. Epigenes
 - c. Phrynichus
 - d. Thespis
2. The dancing floor of a Greek theatre was called the
 - a. ekkyklema
 - b. orchestra
 - c. skene
 - d. thymele
3. Only three of the following statements about Aeschylus are true. Identify the FALSE statement.
 - a. He was born circa 525 B.C., the son of a Eupatrid named Euphorion.
 - b. He fought at Marathon alongside a brother named Cynegeirus.
 - c. He was tried at Athens for divulging the Eleusinian mysteries but acquitted of guilt.
 - d. He was ripped to pieces by dogs at the court of Archelaus.
4. Aeschylus won his last prize in 458 B.C. with a trilogy that has survived to the present day. The three plays in question are collectively named for
 - a. Orestes
 - b. the Persians
 - c. Prometheus
 - d. the Seven Against Thebes
5. Sophocles was reportedly taken to court in his old age by a son named
 - a. Ariston
 - b. Diodorus
 - c. Gryllus
 - d. Iophon
6. Two Sophoclean titles refer to women. The names of these two plays are the Antigone and the
 - a. Electra
 - b. Hecuba
 - c. Suppliant Maidens
 - d. Phoenician Women
7. In Sophocles' Oedipus Tyrannus, a good example of anagnorisis is
 - a. Creon's announcement that the city of Thebes is polluted by the presence of a murderer
 - b. Jocasta's off-stage suicide
 - c. Oedipus' belated realization of his true parentage
 - d. Tiresias' declaration to the king that he himself is the killer he seeks
8. Euripides achieved a distinctive dramatic style by relying on three of the following devices, but NOT
 - a. colloquial speech
 - b. deus ex machina endings
 - c. elaborate choral odes
 - d. psychological realism
9. The Euripidean drama in which Heracles wrestles with Death for the life of the Queen of Pherae is the
 - a. Alcestis
 - b. Children of Heracles
 - c. Philoctetes
 - d. Women of Trachis
10. Pentheus and Agave, who appear in Euripides' Bacchae, are related as
 - a. brother and sister
 - b. father and daughter
 - c. husband and wife
 - d. son and mother

PART II (QUESTIONS 11 - 20). COMIC PLAYWRIGHTS AND THEIR WORKS.

11. Comedies were performed at Athens during two annual festivals that honored the god of wine. These festivals were called the
 - a. Anthesteria and Panathenaea
 - b. Dionysia and Lenaea
 - c. Oschophoria and Thargelia
 - d. Scirophoria and Thesmophoria

12. In Old Comedy, the epirrhema was
- an expository opening scene before the entrance of the chorus
 - a long sentence, or "choker," recited in one breath at a high pitch of excitement
 - a lyrical interchange between actors and the chorus
 - a speech in trochaic lines on contemporary matters
13. The lewd comic dance that sometimes occurred in the final scene, or exodos, of a Greek comedy was known as the
- antode
 - cordax
 - parabasis
 - parados
14. The Frogs by Aristophanes is a comedy about
- epic poetry
 - history
 - philosophy
 - tragedy
15. In Aristophanes' Birds, two elderly men named Euelpides and Pisthetaerus build a utopian city called "Cloud-Cuckooland," or
- Brekekekex ko-ax ko-ax
 - Kydathenalon
 - Lopadotemachoselachogaleokranioleipsanodrimhypotrimmatosilphioparao-
mellitokatakechymenoklichlepiakossyphophattoperisteralektryonopteke-
phallioikigklopeleiolagoiosiraiobaphetraganopterygon
 - Nephelococcygia
16. The works of Aristophanes propose a number of ways to end war, including three of the following, but NOT
- beginning international peace on an interpersonal level
 - imitating the common sense of women
 - invoking the aid of the gods
 - purchasing peace with lavish gifts to one's enemies
17. The period known as Middle Comedy spanned the years from
- 425 to 404 B.C.
 - 404 to 321 B.C.
 - 321 to 293 B.C.
 - 293 to 264 B.C.
18. Two of Aristophanes' last works can be regarded as Middle Comedies. The names of these two plays are
- the Acharnians and the Knights
 - the Banqueters and the Babylonians
 - the Ecclesiazusae and the Plutus
 - the Lysistrata and the Thesmophoriazusae
19. Aspis, Epitrepontes, Misoumenous, Perikeiromene, Samia, and Sikyonios are all titles of fragments by a master of Greek New Comedy. The Romans Plautus and Terence both adapted his works, and even St. Paul quoted him in his first epistle to the Corinthians. The author in question is
- Apollodorus
 - Diphilus
 - Menander
 - Posidippus
20. Two of the following titles name dramatic works which have survived in their entirety; the other two are the names of dramatic fragments. Which of the four is NOT the title of a satyr play?
- Cyclops
 - Dictyulci
 - Dyskolos
 - Ichneutae

PART III (QUESTIONS 21 - 30). POETS AND THEIR WORKS.

21. Greek couples were often serenaded on their wedding nights by young friends who gathered outside their bedroom doors to sing
- epithalamia
 - genethliaca
 - hyporchemata
 - partheneia
22. Complete this analogy. Bacchylides : Ceos :: Alcaeus : _____
- Cyprus
 - Ios
 - Lesbos
 - Paros

23. He was born at Cynoscephalae and many years later his home in nearby Thebes was spared from a general conflagration by Alexander the Great. Almost all of his epinikia have survived and are grouped as Isthmian, Nemean, Olympian, and Pythian Odes. His name was
 a. Anacreon b. Callimachus c. Ibychus d. Pindar
24. He was allegedly quite ugly and perhaps too fond of money, but his excellent choice of words and his harmonious style won him 56 victories in dithyrambic competitions. He was renowned for dirges and elegies including a number of laments for the Spartans who died at Thermopylae. He carried on a famous controversy with Timocreon. His name was
 a. Archilochus b. Echembrotus c. Mimnerus d. Simonides
25. The two genuine works by Hesiod which have survived in their entirety are
 a. the Melampodia and the Catalogue of Women
 b. the Melampodia and the Precepts of Chiron
 c. the Theogony and the Shield of Heracles
 d. the Theogony and the Works and Days
26. Sappho was regarded by the ancients as
 a. the "Attic bee" b. the "Cean" nightingale"
 c. the "godlike speaker" d. the "tenth Muse"
27. In Homer's Iliad, two duels are described at length. The first of these, in Book Three, occurs between Menelaus and Paris. The second duel, in Book Seven, takes place between
 a. Achilles and Paris b. Agamemnon and Paris
 c. Ajax and Hector d. Patroclus and Hector
28. Much of Homer's Odyssey is a "flashback" narrative that Odysseus tells to
 a. Aeolus b. Alcinous c. Calypso d. Circe
29. In Book X of the Odyssey, the protagonist visits the Laestrygonians. These people are
 a. cannibals ruled by a chief named Antiphates
 b. denizens of Tartarus
 c. inhabitants of a perpetually dark land at the edge of the world
 d. lotus eaters
30. The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells the story of
 a. Aphrodite's efforts to win Helen for Paris
 b. Aphrodite's efforts to win Medea for Jason
 c. Aphrodite's love affair with Anchises
 d. Aphrodite's love affair with Ares

PART IV (QUESTIONS 31 - 40). PHILOSOPHERS, ORATORS, AND THEIR WORKS.

31. He was variously credited in ancient times as the inventor of rhetoric and the founder of the Sicilian school of medicine. As for his contribution to Greek philosophy, he was the first to propound the theory of the four elements. His name was
 a. Anaximander of Miletus b. Empedocles of Acragas
 c. Heraclitus of Ephesus d. Parmenides of Elea
32. Two of the Early Stoa's most distinguished philosophers were
 a. Diogenes of Sinope and Crates of Thebes
 b. Protagoras of Abdera and Gorgias of Leontini
 c. Pyrrho of Elis and Timon of Phlius
 d. Zeno of Citium and Chrysippus of Soli

33. The father and the son of Aristotle were both named
- Callisthenes
 - Eudemus
 - Hermelas
 - Nicomachus
34. As a young man, Socrates worked with his father Sophroniscus. They were
- beekeepers
 - potters
 - sculptors
 - vegetable vendors
35. The school of Epicurus was called the
- Academy
 - Garden
 - Lyceum
 - Porch
36. A famous illustration about the shadows observed by prisoners in a subterranean cave occurs in Book VII of Plato's
- Critias
 - Republic
 - Symposium
 - Timaeus
37. According to Plato's Phaedo, the universe is made up of "Forms" which are
- changeable and imperfect ideas
 - concepts with no relationship to the universe as we see it
 - merely creations of our own minds
 - ultimate facts that we try our best to approximate
38. In Plato's Apology, we learn that the oracle at Delphi called Socrates the wisest of men. Socrates refused to believe this and sought for years to find an interpretation of the Pythia's words. He came at last to the conclusion that the oracle meant the following:
- A man who exposes the ignorance of others is truly wise.
 - A man who knows his own limitations is truly wise.
 - A man who listens to the young is truly wise.
 - A man who respects and teaches traditional truths is truly wise.
39. He was nicknamed batalos ("the stammerer") because he could not pronounce his r's. After practicing with pebbles in his mouth, however, he became the greatest of all Athenian orators. His name was
- Antiphon
 - Demosthenes
 - Gorgias
 - Isocrates
40. His surviving speeches include a funeral oration on those who died in the Corinthian War and a defense of a man charged with murdering his wife's seducer. Plato's Phaedrus contains a speech on love which is attributed to him. His name was
- Aeschines
 - Deinarchus
 - Isaeus
 - Lysias

PART V (QUESTIONS 41 - 50). GEOGRAPHERS, HISTORIANS, AND THEIR WORKS.

41. Herodotus probably died at Thurii in Italy. He had been born, however, in Asia Minor at
- Clazomenae
 - Colophon
 - Halicarnassus
 - Sardis
42. In the opening words of Herodotus' History, we read that his purpose was, essentially, to ask concerning "the Great War:"
- What accounts for the progressive demoralization of the Persians?
 - Which gods were involved in the conflict?
 - Who contributed most to the Greek effort?
 - Why was such a war fought in the first place?
43. According to Herodotus, one of the following four individuals became the King of Persia because his horse was the first of seven to neigh. Who was this lucky man?
- Cambyses
 - Cyrus
 - Darius
 - Xerxes
44. Xenophon's Anabasis deals with
- the education of a monarch
 - the expedition of the Ten Thousand
 - household management
 - hunting

45. Xenophon defends Socrates in both his Apology and his
- a. Constitution of Athens
 - b. Memorabilia
 - c. Spartan Constitution
 - d. Ways and Means
46. Only one of the following statements about Thucydides is true. Which?
- a. He caught the Plague circa 430 but recovered and lived for twenty more years.
 - b. He saved Amphipolis from the Spartan general Brasidas.
 - c. He vigorously opposed the reforms of Pericles.
 - d. His family had little political influence and bequeathed him no property.
47. Thucydides' History breaks off in mid-sentence with the events of the winter of
- a. 431-30 B.C.
 - b. 424-23 B.C.
 - c. 411-10 B.C.
 - d. 405-04 B.C.
48. Altogether, the number of separate biographies in Plutarch's Parallel Lives is
- a. 19
 - b. 23
 - c. 46
 - d. 50
49. The Lydian geographer whose travels are recorded in an extant ten volume Description of Greece is
- a. Panaetius
 - b. Pausanias
 - c. Polybius
 - d. Posidonius
50. He was born in Pontus circa 64 B.C. and travelled "from Armenia to Etruria, from the Black Sea to the borders of Ethiopia." He updated Eratosthenes with an impressive seventeen-volume work that combined physical, historical, political, and mathematical geography. His name was
- a. Ctesias
 - b. Ephorus
 - c. Strabo
 - d. Timaeus