

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1994

GREEK LITERATURE

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Greek drama had its roots in the Athenian festival honoring
a. Zeus. b. Dionysus. c. Poseidon. d. Herakles.
2. In what year did Socrates die?
a. 427 b. 403 c. 399 d. 371
3. Who composed the epitaph for the dead at Thermopylae?
a. Simonides b. Alcaeus c. Aeschylus d. Pindar
4. Which orator enhanced his great talent by enormous self-discipline which included diligent adherence to difficult exercises such as speaking with stones in his mouth?
a. Aeschines b. Pericles c. Demosthenes d. Isocrates
5. Who ran a school for girls devoted to the study of poetry and music?
a. Sappho b. Alcaeus c. Archilochus d. Simonides
6. Which of the following orators was the leader of the pro-Macedonian party in Athens?
a. Lysias b. Aeschines c. Isocrates d. Demosthenes
7. Who wrote a play about a misanthrope named Cnemon?
a. Menander b. Xenophon c. Aristophanes d. Euripides
8. Which of the following is a didactic poem?
a. Iliad b. The Catalogue of Women c. Theogony
d. Works and Days
9. Who wrote a history of Greece covering the years 411-362?
a. Aristotle b. Thucydides c. Isocrates d. Xenophon
10. Which of the following authors wrote tragedies?
a. Herodotus b. Menander c. Aristophanes d. Aeschylus
11. Whose poetry is dominated by the victory ode?
a. Sappho b. Alcaeus c. Pindar d. Callimachus
12. Aristophanes wrote all of the following EXCEPT
a. The Clouds. b. The Birds. c. The Cyclops.
d. The Frogs.
13. The word tragedy comes from the Greek for
a. swan song. b. sheep song. c. bird song. d. goat song

14. Who went to Syracuse to transform Dionysius into a model ruler?
a. Aristotle b. Socrates c. Gorgias d. Plato
15. Heraclitus is associated with the idea of
a. change. b. reincarnation. c. paradox. d. ethics.
16. According to Herodotus, the hostility between East and West goes back to
a. the conflict between religions.
b. the search for fertile land.
c. the abduction of women.
d. the founding of colonies.
17. Aristophanes erroneously identifies Socrates with the Sophists in his play
a. The Knights. b. The Birds. c. The Frogs.
d. The Clouds.
18. Which of the following is best known for his open mockery of the heroic code?
a. Antiphon b. Alcaeus c. Andocides d. Archilochus
19. Which writer gently exposed folly by poking fun at the absurdity of human types in his Characters?
a. Hesiod b. Solon c. Bacchylides d. Theophrastus
20. Corinna, the Boeotian poetess from Tanagra, is also known
a. for her liaison with Philip II.
b. as the author of a history of Boeotia.
c. as the teacher of Pindar.
d. for her opposition to Sparta during the Peloponnesian War.
21. Empedocles believed that the origin of the universe lay in
a. numbers. b. a mixture consisting of all substances.
c. atoms. d. earth, air, fire, and water.
22. Which orator never delivered the speeches he wrote?
a. Isocrates b. Andocides c. Lysias d. Lycurgus
23. Which of the following is NOT associated with Lesbos?
a. Sappho b. Alcaeus c. Terpander d. Pindar
24. Which of the following was a teacher of Demosthenes?
a. Plato b. Antiphon c. Isaeus d. Gorgias
25. What tragedy does Aristotle use as an example of excellent dramatic technique?
a. Medea b. Prometheus Bound c. Oedipus Rex
d. Agamemnon

26. How many books make up the Iliad?
 a. 6 b. 12 c. 18 d. 24
27. What was a choregos?
 a. one hired to train the chorus for a performance
 b. leader of the chorus in a comedy
 c. a wealthy citizen assigned to fund a theatrical performance.
 d. a drama judge at the Panathenaea
28. Who wrote that all art is based on imitation?
 a. Aristophanes b. Aristotle c. Herodotus d. Sappho
29. Which of the following was a sculptor by trade?
 a. Xenophon b. Protagoras c. Socrates d. Demosthenes
30. The opening scene of the Odyssey takes place
 a. in Troy. b. near Ogygia. c. on Mt. Olympus. d. at sea.
31. Which philosopher was accused of impiety but was saved from death by the intervention of Pericles?
 a. Gorgias b. Zeno c. Parmenides d. Anaxagoras
32. Which of the following writers was elected a general and fought in Thrace against the Spartan Brasidas?
 a. Sophocles b. Thucydides c. Antiphon d. Xenophon
33. Who believed that "for man the unexamined life is not worth living"?
 a. Euripides b. Thucydides c. Socrates d. Gorgias
34. In what work do we find an account of the quarrel between Cyrus and Artaxerxes which led to the Battle of Cunaxa in 401?
 a. History of the Persian Wars b. Cyropaedeia
 c. History of the Peloponnesian Wars d. Anabasis
35. The most famous member of the Cynic school:
 a. Leucippus b. Parmenides c. Anaximander d. Diogenes
36. In what play are a lock of hair, footprints, and a piece of clothing used as evidence?
 a. The Eumenides b. Electra c. Antigone d. Oedipus Rex
37. Demosthenes' speech In Defense of Ctesiphon is more commonly known by the title
 a. On the Peace. b. The First Olynthiac. c. On the Crown.
 d. The Third Philippic.
38. Who is the reputed inventor of iambic poetry?
 a. Sappho b. Archilochus c. Homer d. Simonides

39. In which work of Plato is the death of Socrates described?
a. Phaedo b. Crito c. Apology d. Republic
40. Everyone knows that the main theme of the Iliad concerns the maturation of Achilles. Who epitomizes that theme in the Odyssey?
a. Penelope b. Antinous c. Odysseus d. Telemachus
41. Which of the following was the key element of Greek drama?
a. scenery b. acting c. chorus d. costumes
42. The topic of Plato's Symposium is
a. government. b. love. c. death. d. virtue.
43. In the play Antigone, what does Ismene do after Polynices has been buried?
a. She tries to flee from Thebes.
b. She claims to have helped Antigone.
c. She secretly informs Creon.
d. She seeks sanctuary with Tiresias.
44. Who wrote the Panegyricus and the Areopagiticus?
a. Isocrates b. Pindar c. Aristophanes d. Plato
45. In whose work do we find the Funeral Oration of Pericles?
a. Plato b. Thucydides c. Xenophon d. Aristotle
46. According to Aristophanes, which of the following used words of "great weight"?
a. Sophocles b. Homer c. Hesiod d. Aeschylus
47. Which orator admitted his involvement in the mutilation of the herms in 415 and was banished from Athens?
a. Andocides b. Lysias c. Isaeus d. Lycurgus
48. Which of the following is the last tragedy in the Oresteia?
a. Eumenides b. Choephoroi c. Ecclesiazusae
d. Agamemnon
49. Which of the following plays centers on frenzied violence but develops the concept of self-control?
a. Bacchae b. Oedipus Rex c. Prometheus Bound d. Electra
50. The conflict between East and West, which served as the main theme of Herodotus' work, was also used by Euripides in
a. Iphigenia in Aulis. b. Medea. c. The Trojan Women.
d. Alcestis