

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1996

GREEK LITERATURE

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The Athenian poet and statesman who, according to Aristotle, was appointed sole archon with special powers to reform the laws of Athens:
a. Peisistratus b. Simonides c. Solon d. Pericles
2. The writer whose works reflect his experiences in the affairs of his time, including his adventures on the expedition of the Ten Thousand:
a. Sophocles b. Archilochus c. Menander d. Xenophon
3. Some of the most famous speeches in the history of oratory, which denounced Philip and harangued the Athenians for their inactivity, were delivered by
a. Demosthenes. b. Andocides. c. Aeschines. d. Demades.
4. The historian who attempted to present past events with a certain degree of objectivity and authenticity but included folk tales and incorrect statistics:
a. Herodotus b. Xenophon c. Hecataeus d. Thucydides
5. According to tradition, Prometheus Bound was written by
a. Sophocles. b. Euripides. c. Aeschylus.
d. Aristophanes.
6. In a Greek theater, the background building, perhaps containing dressing rooms for the actors and an entrance to the stage, was known as the
a. orchestra. b. parodos. c. proscenium. d. scena.
7. Who succeeds in humanizing Achilles at the end of the Iliad?
a. Agamemnon b. Ajax c. Paris d. Priam
8. When Alexander quelled the rebellion at Thebes, the only house left standing had belonged to
a. Pindar. b. Alcaeus. c. Anacreon. d. Hesiod.
9. Homer composed his epics in
a. elegiac couplets. b. iambic trimeter.
c. dactylic hexameter. d. trochaic tetrameter.
10. The Works and Days of Hesiod is primarily concerned with
a. trade. b. manufacturing. c. agriculture.
d. seamanship.
11. Who was especially famous for selecting and depicting the essential and passionate feelings of a lover?
a. Archilochus b. Sappho c. Tyrtaeus d. Simonides

12. Which historian objectively described events he had witnessed, intending to provide a clue to the future through a study of the present?
a. Hecataeus b. Thucydides c. Herodotus d. Xenophon
13. Which orator, after studying with Isaeus, successfully brought charges against his guardians for their dishonest handling of his inheritance?
a. Aeschines b. Lycurgus c. Demosthenes d. Lysias
14. Which of the following was NOT written by Plato?
a. Politics b. Symposium c. Critias d. Laws
15. Who served as a hoplite in the Peloponnesian War?
a. Socrates b. Plato c. Archesilaus d. Agathon
16. The originator of pastoral poetry:
a. Callimachus b. Callisthenes c. Theocritus
d. Theophrastus
17. Which play was used by Aristotle as the model for his description of the classical ideal of tragedy?
a. Medea b. Oedipus Rex c. Agamemnon d. Electra
18. Which city-state, mentioned in the Homeric poems as supplying fifty ships, was NOT the home of any of the great heroes at Troy?
a. Sparta b. Athens c. Ithaca d. Phthia
19. The only surviving Greek tragedy based on historical material instead of the heroic figures of traditional myths:
a. The Phoenician Women b. The Persians c. The Suppliants
d. The Women of Trachis
20. Who wrote the play in which the god of wealth has been blinded by Zeus so that he will reward men without regard to their virtue?
a. Agathon b. Phrynichus c. Aristophanes d. Menander
21. The Sicilian rhetorician, famous for his epideictic orations, who visited Athens in 427:
a. Gorgias b. Lysias c. Antiphon d. Isaeus
22. Which orator was accused of being involved in the mutilation of the Hermae?
a. Andocides b. Isaeus c. Antiphon d. Isocrates
23. The earliest Greek philosopher, who determined the height of the pyramids by measuring the length of their shadows:
a. Pythagoras b. Thales c. Eratosthenes d. Heracleitus

24. Which of the following statements about Pythagoras is NOT true?
- He thought the earth was flat.
 - He believed in the transmigration of souls.
 - He expressed the relationship between the chief musical intervals as ratios.
 - He sacrificed a hecatomb upon discovering the theorem that still bears his name.
25. Which of these philosophers is correctly matched to the school he founded?
- Epicurus/Lyceum
 - Plato/Garden
 - Zeno/Porch
 - Aristotle/Academy
26. Which philosopher believed that a man who had a knowledge of goodness acquired through the practice of dialectic would constitute the ideal ruler?
- Aristotle
 - Aristagoras
 - Plato
 - Pythagoras
27. Who wrote an ode to Hieron, the tyrant of Syracuse, celebrated the victory of his horse Pherenikos in 476?
- Pindar
 - Terpander
 - Bacchylides
 - Stesichorus
28. Which poet is best known for his brilliant epigrams, including one on the death of Heracleitus of Halicarnassus?
- Theophrastus
 - Callimachus
 - Simonides
 - Apollonius
29. Which Greek writer believed that a great leader such as Philip II could unify the Greek states?
- Demosthenes
 - Lysias
 - Isocrates
 - Hyperides
30. Thespis is credited with
- including ten choruses in the dithyramb odes.
 - inventing the speaking actor.
 - limiting the plot to one strand of action.
 - introducing the second actor.
31. Which Greek tragedy begins with a watchman waiting for a fire-signal that will announce the fall of Troy?
- Ajax
 - Andromache
 - Iphigeneia in Tauris
 - Agamemnon
32. Which author, whose works were excluded from the Greek school curriculum because they were written in koine and not in classical Attic Greek and thus lost, has been rediscovered in the twentieth century through numerous papyri finds?
- Antiphon
 - Critias
 - Phrynichus
 - Menander

33. Which of the following were among the colonists who went to found Thurii in Italy?
 a. Gorgias and Hyperides b. Pythagoras and Alcaeus
 c. Thucydides and Antiphon d. Lysias and Herodotus
34. Known as the "laughing philosopher" because he found amusement in the foolishness of man, this philosopher was the first to advocate the idea that men should aim at happiness derived from peace of mind:
 a. Protagoras b. Democritus c. Plato D. Xenophanes
35. Which group of philosophers advocated that happiness consisted of satisfying one's barest natural needs in the easiest and cheapest way, renouncing possessions and maintaining this self-sufficiency by physical and mental discipline?
 a. Academics b. Peripatetics c. Epicureans d. Cynics
36. Which of the following statements about Aristotle is NOT true?
 a. He admired the mathematical philosophy of the Academics under Speusippus.
 b. He was the tutor of Alexander the Great.
 c. His father served as physician to the king of Macedonia.
 d. Charged with impiety, he went into exile "lest the Athenians sin twice against philosophy."
37. Which of the following statements about Simonides is NOT true?
 a. He was the uncle of the poet Bacchylides.
 b. He became an ally of Themistocles.
 c. He was invited to Athens by the Peisistratids.
 d. He died when the roof of a banquet hall in Thessaly collapsed.
38. When the Spartans asked the Athenians to send them a general during the Second Messenian War, the Athenians sent the lame poet _____ who inspired them to victory with his songs.
 a. Bacchylides b. Stesichorus c. Anacreon d. Tyrtaeus
39. Who does NOT commit suicide in the Antigone?
 a. Haemon b. Antigone c. Creon d. Eurydice
40. In which play does Euripides suggest that the two major characters are the victims of excess, incapable of sophrosyne, a key work in the tragedy?
 a. Hippolytus b. Alcestis c. Ion d. Helen

41. In the opinion of Thucydides, the Greek princes followed Agamemnon to war because of
- their promise to Helen's father.
 - his superior strength and stronger navy.
 - their ties of kinship with him.
 - a prophecy given by Calchas.
42. Greek tragedians often endowed their main characters with _____ which brought in its wake _____, which then led to _____.
- ate, hybris, nemesis
 - hybris, ate, nemesis
 - hybris, nemesis, ate
 - ate, nemesis, hybris
43. Which writer used strong imagery and basic symbols such as the eagle, the net, and the snake, to convey his theme of the triumph of democracy over tyranny, of order and enlightenment over irrationality and violence?
- Aristophanes
 - Sophocles
 - Euripides
 - Aeschylus
44. Lycurgus, one of the so-called Ten Attic Orators, did all of the following **EXCEPT**
- establish state texts of tragic drama.
 - complete the theater of Dionysus.
 - oppose Demosthenes and his position on Macedonia.
 - serve as chief financial officer of Athens.
45. Which philosopher lived in Ephesus, was famous for his dislike of mankind in general, and believed the world had an underlying unity which depended on a balance of opposites?
- Parmenides
 - Leucippus
 - Heracleitus
 - Aristagoras
46. Which poet fell in love with Neobule and, when her father forbade the marriage, wrote such biting satire that both father and daughter hanged themselves?
- Alcaeus
 - Archilochus
 - Alcman
 - Aristophanes
47. Who established lyric poetry in Sparta?
- Archesilaus
 - Alcaeus
 - Terpander
 - Stesichorus
48. The ekkleme
- lifted actors into the air.
 - was a high platform on or near the roof.
 - served as a backdrop for the action.
 - revealed the interiors of temples or houses.
49. Which of the following plays by Aristophanes did **NOT** win first prize in the competitions?
- Clouds
 - Acharnians
 - Frogs
 - Knights
50. Which philosopher was the first to call himself a sophist and teach for pay?
- Xenophanes
 - Aristagoras
 - Socrates
 - Protagoras