

2008 FJCL State Latin Forum Greek Literature

N.B. Any dates are BC. Some Greek names are spelled either K or C in English.

1. The history of Greek Literature begins with what ethnic branch of Greeks?
a. Ionians b. Dorians c. Pelasgians d. Minoans
2. Which author's complete works have come down to modern times?
a. Socrates b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Sophocles
3. The oldest Greek book was written by whom?
a. Hesiod b. Herodotus c. Homer d. Hippias
4. What is the theme of the Iliad?
a. the entire tale of Troy b. how Ilium was built
c. the wrath of Achilles d. the story of the Trojan horse
5. In the Odyssey, who is disguised as Mentor?
a. Athena b. Aphrodite c. Poseidon d. Ares
6. What was the name of Hesiod's "poetical remonstrance" to his brother which proclaims the virtue of honest work?
a. Theogony b. Catalogue of Women
c. Oeconomica d. Works and Days
7. Which city played the dominant role in the formation of Greek literature?
a. Sparta b. Corinth c. Athens d. Thebes
8. The Greek word for which poetic form literally means "goat song"?
a. comedy b. epithalamia c. epyllia d. tragedy
9. What man is acknowledged by most to have invented tragedy?
a. Prynichos b. Euripides c. Aeschylus d. Thespis
10. What was the large circular area pivoting around the altar, located in front of the stage called?
a. skene b. thymele c. orchestra d. exodus
11. Who made Achilles' shield?
a. Athena b. Thetis c. Hephaestus d. Ares
12. What had the most manifest literary influence on New Comedy?
a. Euripidean tragedy b. Old Comedy c. Middle Comedy d. choral lyric poetry
13. Who were the first writers of prose?
a. historians b. philosophers c. doctors d. mathematicians

14. What philosopher is considered the “father of atomic theory”?
 a. Melissos of Samos
 b. Gorgias
 c. Democritos of Abdera
 d. Archimedes
15. Who authored *On Diet in Acute Illnesses, Epidemics, On Airs, Waters and Places, and On Epilepsy*, among other works?
 a. Aristotle
 b. Anaxagoras
 c. Hippocrates
 d. Polybos
16. The use of dialogue for philosophical writing probably was developed because of the question & answer style (not written however) of what philosopher?
 a. Plato
 b. Socrates
 c. Aristotle
 d. Aischines
17. Who was Plato’s most famous student?
 a. Socrates
 b. Thales
 c. Aristotle
 d. Xenocrates
18. Who was Aristotle’s most famous student?
 a. Demosthenes
 b. Herodotus
 c. Aeschylus
 d. Alexander
19. Who was the author of the *Philippics*?
 a. Gorgias
 b. Lysias
 c. Isocrates
 d. Demosthenes
20. Who is known as the “Father of History”?
 a. Thucydides
 b. Polybius
 c. Herodotus of Halicarnassos
 d. Antiochus of Syracuse
21. What author is the main link between Aristophanes and the Roman comic poets?
 a. Menander
 b. Kratinos
 c. Peisandros of Rhodes
 d. Melanippides of Melos
22. Which poet did not flourish in the 42nd Olympiad (612-609)?
 a. Alkaios
 b. Hesiod
 c. Stesichoros
 d. Sappho
23. What is a general description of *skolia*?
 a. funeral dirges
 b. epic poems
 c. early comedies
 d. after-dinner songs
24. What Spartan poet, while more famous for being rescued by a dolphin, probably gave literary form to the dithyramb?
 a. Alcman
 b. Terpandros
 c. Arion
 d. Pindar
25. Who was the author of Concerning Nature?
 a. Hericleitos of Ephesus (the Obscure)
 b. Thales of Miletus
 c. Aristotle
 d. Pythagoras
26. In what work(s) is(are) found the story of Atlantis?
 a. Republic
 b. Apology & Crito
 c. Symposium
 d. Timaeus & Critias

27. What were Aristotle's followers called?
 a. Academics b. Stoics c. Cynics d. Peripatetics
28. In whose work would one find Pericles' funeral oration?
 a. Herodotus b. Thucydides c. Xenophon d. Aristotle
29. What work is the continuation of The History of the Peloponnesian War?
 a. Anabasis b. Cyropaedia c. Hellenica d. Oenomicus
30. Who wrote the Bacchae, Medea, and Hippolytus?
 a. Sophocles b. Euripides c. Aeschylus d. Aristophanes
31. Which play was not part of the Oresteia?
 a. Agamemnon b. Choephoroi c. Helen d. Eumenides
32. What early writer wrote elegies and war songs in the Doric dialect?
 a. Homer b. Empedocles c. Phokylides d. Tyrtaeus
33. What was the name of the wheeled platform which thrust actors onto the stage and then off again?
 a. ekkylema b. theologeion c. paraskenia d. machina
34. Which tragic poet is represented by the largest number of complete extant (existing) plays?
 a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Euripides d. Phrynichos
35. Which poet was not part of the Golden Age?
 a. Aeschylus b. Homer c. Aristophanes d. Sophocles
36. Which early Greek language did not develop a literary form?
 a. Doric b. Ionic c. Attic d. Minoan
37. Which of these is possibly an addition to Book II of the Iliad by person(s) unknown?
 a. catalogue of Greek & Trojan forces b. the temporary truce
 c. Patroclus fighting in Achilles armor d. seizure of Briseis
38. What was Aphrodite doing when she was wounded by Diomedes in the Iliad?
 a. assisting Ares b. rescuing Helen
 c. comforting Andromache d. rescuing Aeneas
39. Which work is not considered part of the Epic Cycle?
 a. Cypria b. Shield of Heracles c. Aithiopis d. Telegonia
40. In the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice (Batrachomyomachia), the mice are finally defeated by what animals, which were sent by what god?
 a. cats/Apollo b. dolphins/Dionysus c. crabs/Zeus d. owls/Athena

41. What Parian poet actually made fun of the fact that he had thrown down his shield in battle?
a. Callimachus b. Sappho c. Archilochos d. Kalondas
42. In what dialect were most of Pindar's poems written?
a. Attic b. Ionic c. Doric d. Boeotian
43. What poet described himself as "the Keian nightingale?"
a. Simonides b. Terpandros c. Suidas d. Bacchylides
44. Tradition claims comedy was invented by a Megarian named what?
a. Aristophanes b. Thespis c. Susarion d. Critias
45. Which play is correctly matched with a major character?
a. Birds/ Bdelykleon b. Clouds/Demos c. Frogs/Xanthias d. Plutus/Pluton
46. What did Sophron of Syracuse write?
a. tragedies b. satyr plays c. comedies d. mimes
47. Aristotle's works were almost lost to vermin and dampness but were finally rescued and taken to Rome by what unlikely person?
a. Julius Caesar b. Augustus c. Sulla d. Tiberius
48. What did the lost work of Aristotle titled Didascaliae concern?
a. nature of the soul b. locomotion of animals
c. successful plays of the Dionysia & Lenaea d. logic
49. Why was the profession of logographos needed at Athens?
a. litigants were required to speak for themselves in court
b. philosophy was highly regarded
c. detailed records were kept of all debates in the assembly
d. copies of plays were needed for actors to learn their parts
50. What orator successfully sued his guardians for robbing him of his inheritance before he was of age?
a. Isaios b. Isocrates c. Lysias d. Demosthenes