

GREEK LITERATURE
FJCL Regional Latin Forum 2024

1. According to Aristotle, the poet Thespis, for whom we attribute the term Thespian, is thought to have invented _____.
a. epic poetry b. lyric poetry c. biography d. the play
2. What function did the *skene* serve in ancient Greek theater?
a. dancing floor b. entrance c. dressing room d. stage
3. Which Aristophanes play features a plot where both Spartan and Athenian wives unite to bring an end to the war by refusing to be intimate with their husbands?
a. *Lysistrata* b. *Ecclesiazusae* c. *The Birds* d. *The Wasps*
4. During and after which historical event were comedy performances reduced to three at the Great Dionysia due to economic reasons?
a. The Persian War b. The Peloponnesian War
c. The conquests of Alexander the Great d. The death of Alexander the Great
5. How many of Menander's plays have survived in a virtually complete state?
(N.B. The denominator is an estimate.)
a. 11/50 b. 11/100 c. 1/50 d. 1/100
6. Of the following Greek playwrights, which is the oldest?
a. Aeschylus b. Aristophanes c. Euripides d. Sophocles
7. Which of the following tragedies is **NOT** credited to Sophocles?
a. *Ajax* b. *Antigone* c. *Electra* d. *Hippolytus*
8. Actors in tragedy wore masks and garments made of _____ skin, hence the original meaning of the word *tragoedia* which means "_____ song."
a. bear b. deer c. goat d. sheep
9. Who is the first character to speak in *The Frogs*?
a. Charon b. Dionysus c. Heracles d. Xanthias
10. For what reason was Thucydides removed from his position as a general in the Athenian military, as mentioned in his *History of the Peloponnesian War*?
a. losing the battle of Naupactus
b. failing to take Amphipolis
c. opposing the war against Sparta
d. conspiring against the Athenian government

11. Xenophon wrote a semi-fictional biography about this Persian leader.
a. Cyrus the Great b. Darius I c. Darius III d. Xerxes
12. Which orator practiced speaking with stones in his mouth to overcome his speech impediment?
a. Aeschines b. Andocides c. Demosthenes d. Isocrates
13. Which of these Attic Orators wrote "Against Leocrates"?
a. Demosthenes b. Isaeus c. Lycurgus d. Lysias
14. Which of the following is the correct pairing of orator to their work?
a. *Against Timarchus* by Antiphon
b. *On the Crown* by Aeschines
c. *On the Mysteries* by Andocides
d. *Panegyricus* by Isocrates
15. For what reason did Euphiletus kill Eratosthenes, in the defense speech *On the Murder of Eratosthenes* written by Lysias?
a. Eratosthenes had been caught having an affair with Euphiletus's unwed daughter
b. Eratosthenes had been caught having an affair with Euphiletus's wife
c. Eratosthenes had tried to murder Euphiletus's wife
d. Eratosthenes had tried to murder Euphiletus
16. To which place was the logographer Dinarchus exiled?
a. Chalchis b. Pandateria c. Sicily d. Tomis
17. The Athenians convicted _____ of corrupting the youth and subsequently compelled him to commit suicide for his crimes.
a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. Xenophon
18. Aristotle famously tutored which historical figure?
a. Pericles b. Philip II c. Themistocles d. Alexander the Great
19. Like Plato, this philosopher also wrote an *Apology*, which addresses the trial of Socrates.
a. Antisthenes b. Diogenes c. Xenophon d. Zeno
20. What was the central belief of Stoicism?
a. happiness comes from pleasure b. man should pursue harmony
c. true knowledge is unattainable d. virtue makes happiness
21. The Stoics are so named because they met in a *stoa*. What is a *stoa*?
a. a covered walkway b. an exercise courtyard
c. a marketplace d. a schoolhouse

22. Which Neo-Platonist, considered the most famous, was murdered by a fanatical mob of monks in 415 A.D.?
a. Proclus b. Plotinus c. Hypatia d. Ammonius Saccas
23. Who succeeded Parmenides at the Eleatic school?
a. Empedocles b. Heraclitus c. Pyrrhon d. Zeno
24. Place the leaders of Cynic philosophy in the correct order.
a. Antisthenes, Crates, Diogenes b. Antisthenes, Diogenes, Crates
c. Diogenes, Antisthenes, Crates d. Diogenes, Crates, Antisthenes
25. Acusilaus of Argos, sometimes listed as one of the Seven Sages, wrote on what topic?
a. genealogies b. geography c. geometry d. grammar
26. In Plato's *Symposium*, who in attendance of Agathon's dinner party was a physician?
a. Agathon b. Eryximachus c. Phaedras d. Pausanias
27. How long are both Homer's *Odyssey* and *Iliad*?
a. 6 books b. 12 books c. 18 books d. 24 books
28. Which lyric poet is credited with inventing the dithyramb, a form of choral lyric poetry?
a. Alcaeus b. Alcman c. Anacreon d. Arion
29. Which of the following lyric poets famously wrote odes for athletic victors?
a. Alcaeus b. Arion c. Pindar d. Stesichorus
30. Which of the following works is written exclusively in dactylic hexameter?
a. *Aetia* b. *Prometheus Bound*
c. *Seven against Thebes* d. *Works and Days*
31. Apollonius of Rhodes chronicled the tales of the hero Jason in the *Argonautica*. The *Argonautica* is divided into how many books?
a. 4 b. 6 c. 12 d. 24
32. Catullus 51 is a Latin translation of Sappho _____, which deals with the physical experience of falling in love.
a. 1 b. 21 c. 31 d. 41
33. This lyric poet is considered by Aristotle to be the forerunner of Attic tragedy.
a. Archilochus b. Bacchylides c. Ibycus d. Pindar

34. Which of the following elegiac poets wrote epitaphs for fallen soldiers from the Battle of Marathon and the Battle of Thermopylae?
a. Callimachus b. Anaximander c. Simonides d. Tyrtaeus
35. Which of the following lyric poets wrote in the Ionian dialect?
a. Alcman b. Anacreon c. Bacchylides d. Pindar
36. Which of the following poets has a meter named after them?
a. Archilochus b. Asclepiades c. Nicander d. Theocritus
37. _____ poetry consists of short, proverbial statements on wisdom and morality.
a. Didactic b. Elegiac c. Gnomic d. Pastoral
38. In addition to Olympian gods, there are also Homeric Hymns dedicated to the following mythological figures, except for _____.
a. the Dioscuri b. Eos c. Pan d. Selene
39. In *Amores* I.15, Ovid discusses the following Greek writers. To whom was he referring when he wrote, "Although he is not strong in talent, he is strong in art" (*quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet*)?
a. Callimachus b. Homer c. Menander d. Sophocles
40. Lucian is famous for writing which work?
a. *Lament for Adonis* b. *Milesian Tales*
c. *Way of Truth* d. *Way to Write History*
41. Aesop is best known for writing _____.
a. fables b. farces c. philosophy d. the first novel
42. If one wanted to learn more about popular sights in ancient Greece, they should consult _____.
a. Epicurus b. Hippocrates c. Pausanias d. Pythagoras
43. Euclid's *Elements* was an important development in the study of which STEM field?
a. algebra b. astronomy c. geometry d. physics
44. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the four humors outlined by Hippocrates?
a. bile b. blood c. phlegm d. urine
45. Which of the following writers is NOT from Lesbos?
a. Alcaeus b. Parmenides c. Pittacus d. Sappho

46. Who among the Seven Sages of Greece enacted the *seisactheia*, a law that ended enslavement for debt and abolished all existing debts?
a. Periander b. Pittacus c. Solon d. Thales
47. Where Anaximenes believed that air was the source of all things, Thales believed that _____ was the primary substance.
a. earth b. fire
c. water d. unspecified boundless stuff
48. Philo of Alexandria, a Hellenistic philosopher, belonged to which religious sect?
a. Christianity b. Cult of Isis c. Cult of Serapis d. Judaism
49. In his *Geographica*, Eratosthenes famously calculated the circumference of the Earth by comparing shadows cast in both Alexandria and _____.
a. Amarna b. Memphis c. Syene d. Thebes
50. A student of Hellenic History will spend a great deal of time studying the Persian War. Which author, coined the father of history, is our primary source on the subject?
a. Herodotus b. Polybius c. Theopompus d. Thucydides