

GREEK CULTURE AND HISTORY: Georgia Junior Classical League 2009

FILL In the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four-digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM—1016. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. The government of early Sparta is best described as A. oligarchy B. tyranny
C. democracy D. plutocracy
2. The colony of Cyrene was located A. in Italy B. on the Black Sea C. in Ionia
D. in Africa
3. The language of Mycenaean Linear B is A. Greek B. Luwian C. Latin D. Oscan
4. The public marketplace in Athens was called the A. barathrum B. acropolis C. agora
D. Pnyx
5. Athenian wives were A. free B. slaves C. under the legal control of their fathers
D. under the legal control of their husbands
6. Ephors were important officials in A. Corinth B. Sparta C. Thebes D. Rhodes
7. Which of the following battles did not involve Greeks versus Persians? A. Aegospotami
B. Marathon C. Salamis D. Plataea
8. Pisistratus was tyrant of A. Megara B. Syracuse C. Athens D. Samos
9. The Delian League was so called because A. Delos was the leading power of
Greece at the time B. it honored Apollo who was born on Delos C. the treasury of the
alliance was housed there originally D. Delos was the name of the leading general
10. Aristophanes was a writer of A. epic B. tragedy C. fables D. comedy
11. Persephone is often called A. gyne B. pais C. mater D. kore
12. Where did the Isthmian Games take place? A. Corinth B. Nemea C. Delphi D. Elis
13. What calamity did the Athenians experience at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War?
A. famine B. plague C. locusts D. economic collapse
14. Who of the following was NOT an Athenian leader in the Peloponnesian War?
A. Alcibiades B. Nicias C. Cleon D. Cimon
15. Who of the following had a major role in Aristophanes' *Clouds*? A. Socrates
B. Euripides C. Solon D. Themistocles
16. The Theory of Forms is most closely associated with
A. Democritus B. Epicurus C. Plato D. Aristotle
17. The father of Alexander the Great was
A. Phillip II B. Demetrius Poliorcetes C. Demosthenes D. Phillip V
18. The territory of Bactria, the edge of Alexander the Great's conquests lies in modern-day
A. Iran B. Afghanistan C. Iraq D. Tajikistan
19. *Lives of the Sophists* was written by
A. Themistius B. Himerius C. Philostratus D. Theophrastus
20. The works of Philo are particularly important for their discussions of
A. Jewish history B. the religious practices of the Cabeiroi
C. the successors of Alexander the Great D. the life of Socrates
21. Who of the following was NOT on the side of the Greeks in the Trojan War?
A. Nestor B. Diomedes C. Patroclus D. Hektor
22. The *Cypria* narrated the A. sack of Thebes B. wedding of Peleus and Thetis
C. origin of the constellations D. story of Perseus and Andromeda
23. The poems of Anacreon typically dealt with the theme of
A. love B. war C. travel D. history
24. In Euripides' *Helen* Menelaus finds his wife in A. Athens B. Egypt C. Argos D. Troy

25. Which of the following is NOT a dialogue of Plato? A. *Busirus* B. *Phaedo*
C. *Republic* D. *Laws*
26. Demosthenes won great fame for a set of speeches delivered against
A. Socrates B. Lysias C. Phillip II D. Isocrates
27. Who was the leader of the Argonauts? A. Heracles B. Phineus C. Jason D. Ixion
28. Who chronicled the rise of Roman power in the Mediterranean region?
A. Herodotus B. Thucydides C. Hecataeus D. Polybius
29. The work of Pausanias A. describes the monuments of Greece B. traces the dynasties of
Egypt C. describes borders of the known world D. narrates a fictional trip to the moon
30. Who wrote *Parallel Lives of Greeks and Romans*?
A. Diodorus Siculus B. Antiochus C. Lucian D. Plutarch
31. Which of the following places is north of Athens?
A. Pylos B. Thrace C. Crete D. Egypt
32. Which of the following was NOT among the earliest cities to send out colonies?
A. Eretria B. Massilia C. Euboea D. Corinth
33. Greek traders transported cargo in large jars called
A. lekeuthoi B. amphorae C. cylixes D. choes
34. An Odeon is a A. type of glass B. grappling hook C. small roofed theater D. small harp
35. Pentakonter, trireme, bireme are types of A. ships B. board games C. horses D. coins
36. The capital of Minoan Crete was A. Gortyn B. Aghia Triadha C. Palaikastro D. Knossos
37. The "long walls" connected A. Athens and Megara B. Athens and Plataea
C. Athens and Piraeus D. Athens and Phalerum
38. What king founded the library of Alexandria? A. Alexander the Great B. Ptolemy I
C. Antiochus D. Phillip II
39. With whom is Ariadne usually associated?
A. Theseus B. Perseus C. Heracles D. Meleager
40. Deucalion A. survived the great flood that covered the earth by building a boat
B. attempted to steal nectar and ambrosia from the gods C. was tormented by Harpies
who stole his food D. invented wings for himself and his son to escape from Crete
41. The Parthenon is sacred to A. Artemis B. Nike C. Athena D. Apollo
42. Sarpedon was a Trojan A. warrior B. ally C. river D. battle cry
43. Which of these creatures is not female? A. Harpies B. Sirens C. Scylla D. Minotaur
44. Chief official in classical Athens A. ephor B. archon C. basileus D. Priest of Dionysus
45. If you visited an Asclepieion you would be seeking
A. wealth B. marriage C. oracles D. a cure for disease
46. The cult of Isis came to Greece from A. Egypt B. Samothrace C. Sicily D. Crete
47. Who was NOT a sculptor A. Pheidias B. Praxitiles C. Lysias D. Myron
48. Which was not a staple of the ancient Greek diet?
A. maize (corn) B. wheat C. wine D. olive oil
49. The *Phaenomena* of Aratus is about A. astronomy B. physics C. farming D. snakes
50. Who was NOT a lyric poet? A. Sappho B. Alcman C. Iamblichus D. Pindar

GREEK CULTURE AND HISTORY: Georgia Junior Classical League 2008

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1. The son of Phillip II was A. Pericles B. Alexander C. Aristotle D. Callimachus
2. Which of the following was not a battle in which Alexander the Great participated?
A. Sphacteria B. Gaugamela C. Issus D. Granicus
3. Brasidas was a A. Poet B. General C. Sculptor D. Orator
4. Phalaris of Acragas was famous for his A. Simplicity of character B. Colonization of Thurium
C. Acts of cruelty D. Shocking musical experiments
5. Persian governors were called A. Magi B. Strategoi C. Polemarchs D. Satraps
6. Which of the following was not a Muse? A. Euterpe B. Melpomene C. Clio D. Sappho
7. The mother of Ariadne was A. Hera B. Artemis C. Pasiphae D. Antiope
8. The Laestrygonians attacked the crew of A. Odysseus B. Jason C. Meleager D. Theseus
9. Which of the following was not an Attic month? A. Boedromion B. Anthesteria
C. Elaphaboulion D. Gamelion
10. Which of the following was a presocratic philosopher? A. Aristotle B. Thales C. Epicurus
D. Democritus
11. The "Treasury of Atreus" is located at A. Mycenae B. Pylos C. Sparta D. Troy
12. The Ptolemies took their name from A. Their war-like policies B. Their descent from Achilles
C. The name of one of Alexander's generals D. The inventor of the sundial
13. Numismatics is the study of A. Law B. Divine power C. Laws D. Coins
14. Which of the following was not a work of Isocrates? A. *Busirus* B. *True History*
C. *Panegyricus* D. *Helen*
15. Menander wrote A. Comedy B. Epic C. Tragedy D. Fables
16. The mythological founder of the Nemean games was A. Pelops B. Brasidas C. Heracles
D. Meleager
17. Which of the following is a play by Aristophanes? A. *Flies* B. *Pytine* C. *Peace*
D. *Dionysalexandros*
18. At the end of which dialogue does Socrates die? A. *Timaeus* B. *Menexenus* C. *Apology*
D. *Phaedo*
19. Which of the following poets lived in the Hellenistic age? A. Theocritus B. Tyrtaeus
C. Corinna D. Theognis
20. Plutarch is most famous for his A. Siege warfare B. Rhapsodic performance C. Dancing
D. Biographies
21. Which of the following was not a didactic poet? A. Hesiod B. Aratus C. Anacreon
D. Nycander
22. The management of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi was under the control of A. The Achaean
League B. The Amphictyonic Council C. The Council of the Aereopagus D. The Boeotian
Confederacy
23. Who was not a child of Agamemnon A. Orestes B. Neoptolemus C. Electra D. Iphigeneia
24. Hesiod's *Works and Days* is addressed to his A. Brother B. Father C. Uncle D. Nephew
25. Which of the following did not fight at Troy? A. Jason B. Diomedes C. Ajax D. Sarpedon

26. Demosthenes is famous for his orations attacking A. Andocides B. Isocrates C. Phillip II
D. Demetrius
27. The palace culture of Crete appeared around A. 3000 BCE B. 2000 BCE C. 1000 BCE
D. 500 BCE
28. The office of Ephor is most closely associated with what polis? A. Athens B. Corinth
C. Thebes D. Sparta
29. The capital of the Persian Empire was at A. Sardis B. Pella C. Susa D. Baghdad
30. Which of the following did not write history? A. Xenophanes B. Xenophon C. Thucydides
D. Herodotus
31. Which of the following is an island? A. Delphi B. Delos C. Thrace D. Corinth
32. Aristotle was from A. Thebes B. Athens C. Sparta D. Macedonia
33. The philosopher Epicurus thought that the greatest good for human beings was A. Wisdom
B. Wealth C. Pleasure D. Justice
34. Which of the following was not an interest of Aristotle and his school? A. Poetry B. Politics
C. Biology D. Military Strategy
35. The Sicilian Expedition sailed in A. 415 B. 404 C. 431 D. 481
36. The Parthenon is a temple sacred to A. Artemis B. Leto C. Athena D. Hera
37. To demonstrate their subservience subjects of the Persian king were asked to give him A. An ox
baked whole B. Earth and water C. Honeycakes and wine D. Wine and grated cheese
38. A *bouleuterion* is used for
A. Legislative deliberation B. Concerts C. Trials D. Dramatic performances
39. The marketplace of Athens was known as the A. Acropolis B. Pnyx C. Agora D. Prytaneum
40. The Greek commander at the Battle of Salamis was A. Pericles B. Cimon C. Miltiades
D. Themistocles
41. The Peplos of Athens was a A. Shield B. Robe C. Staff D. Breastplate
42. The harbor of Athens was at A. Piraeus B. Marathon C. Salamis D. Aegina
43. Which of the following writers was born first? A. Aristophanes B. Euripides C. Aeschylus
D. Sophocles
44. A lyre is a kind of A. Fruit B. Lamp C. Dance D. Harp
45. The chief official in democratic Athens was called A. Archon B. Ephor C. Priest of Dionysus
D. Agoronomos
46. The rule of Draco in Athens was known for its A. Prosperity B. Severity C. Piety
D. Civic building program
47. The followers of Pythagoras were known for their interest in A. Metallurgy B. Mathematics
C. Dancing D. Farming
48. Minos was the king of A. Tiryns B. Pylos C. Thebes D. Crete
49. Cecrops, the mythical king of Athens was half-man, half- A. Horse B. Eagle C. Snake
D. Dolphin
50. Achaea was a part of A. The Peloponnese B. Attica C. Ionia D. Scythia

GREEK CULTURE AND HISTORY: Georgia Junior Classical League 2007

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1. Olympias was
A. An athletic festival B. A cult title of Athena C. Mother of Alexander the Great D. The brother of Socrates
2. Which of the following was not a tyrant?
A. Phalaris B. Themistocles C. Periander D. Polycrates
3. Solon of Athens was famous for his
A. Law-making B. Flute-playing C. Generalship D. Marble sculptures
4. Which of the following lived first?
A. Draco B. Herodotus C. Phocion D. Miltiades
5. Ancient Cyrene was in
A. Asia B. Europe C. Africa D. Atlantis
6. The earliest appearance of the chariot in near eastern and Mediterranean society dates from around
A. 3000 BC B. 1500 BC C. 4500 BC D. 2000 BC
7. The remains of Linear B have been found on
A. Pillars B. Clay tablets C. Wax tablets D. Pots
8. How many genders does the Greek language have?
A. 2 B. 4 C. 3 D. None
9. The principal opponents in the Peloponnesian War were
A. Corinth and Thebes B. Athens and Corcyra C. Sparta and Athens
D. Persia and the mainland Greek city-states
10. Which of the following was not a writer of victory odes?
A. Archilochus B. Simonides C. Bacchylides D. Pindar
11. Peltasts were
A. Spies B. Light-armed troops C. Marines D. Rowers
12. Spartan soldiers were accompanied by Helots who
A. Carried baggage B. Drove chariots C. Comprised the cavalry D. Were specialists at siege-warfare
13. Bull-jumping is associated with what people?
A. Myceneans B. Thebans C. Trojans D. Minoans
14. *Boustrophedon* inscriptions
A. Are written top to bottom B. Are written right to left C. Are written alternatively left to right and right to left
D. Are written in a slowly expanding spiral
15. Socrates was executed in
A. 431 BC B. 470 BC C. 323 BC D. 399 BC
16. Which of the following is not a Muse?
A. Clotho B. Clio C. Terpsicore D. Thalia
17. The Eleusinian Mysteries were associated with which of the following goddesses?
A. Artemis B. Demeter C. Aphrodite D. Hestia
18. The Hellenistic Age refers to the period
A. After the Battle of Salamis B. Before the Dark Ages C. After the Death of Alexander
D. After the Peloponnesian War
19. The Brauronia festival is sacred to
A. Apollo B. Hades C. Athena D. Artemis
20. The mythological founder of the Nemean games was
A. Pelops B. Heracles C. Orion D. Meleager
21. The power of the Minoans was traditionally linked to their
A. Diplomacy B. Infantry C. Navy D. Cavalry
22. A *deuteronist* is a(n)
A. Actor B. Priest C. Scribe D. Doctor
23. Bucolic poetry is concerned with
A. War and battle B. Marriage C. Predictions of the future D. Country life

24. How many obols in a drachma?
A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 9
25. Which of the following pairs are comprised of sisters?
A. Antigone-Ismene B. Aphrodite-Artemis C. Clytemnestra-Penelope D. Andromache-Hecuba
26. Who participated in the hunting of the Calydonian Boar?
A. Jason B. Theseus C. Meleager D. Bellerophon
27. Which city is north of Athens?
A. Sparta B. Corinth C. Thebes D. Mitylene
28. Procrustes
A. Tied travellers to a pine tree B. Sacrificed strangers to Artemis
C. Practiced cannibalism D. Cut off the hands and feet of guests to fit his bed
29. The capital of Phillip II and his son Alexander was at
A. Thebes B. Plataea C. Eion D. Pella
30. Which of the following was not encountered by Odysseus?
A. Sirens B. Fates C. Charybdis D. Laestrygonians
31. What would you hope to get if you went to the shrine of Asclepius?
A. Health B. Money C. Power D. Knowledge of the future
32. The most famous temple of Apollo was at
A. Dodona B. Ammon C. Delphi D. Ephesus
33. When Theseus journeyed to Athens in search of his father, where did he leave from?
A. Troezen B. Megara C. Euboea D. Ceos
34. The Mystery-cult of the Cabiri was located on what island?
A. Thasos B. Naxos C. Samothrace D. Cyprus
35. Aristotle was from
A. Athens B. Sicily C. Mitylene D. Macedonia
36. The Battle of Marathon took place in
A. 401 BC B. 490 BC C. 621 BC D. 480 BC
37. 776 BC is most closely identified with
a. The fall of Troy B. The first Olympics C. The destruction of the Mycenaean palaces D. The Dorian Invasion
38. Which of the following was not a philosopher?
A. Parmenides B. Empedocles C. Cimon D. Thales
39. What was the function of the ship called a *holkas*?
A. Delivering messages B. Ramming the enemy C. Troop transport D. Merchant shipping
40. A *bouleuterion* is used for
A. Legislative deliberation B. Concerts C. Trials D. Dramatic performances
41. The approximate end of the Greek Dark Ages was
A. 1200 BC B. 900 BC C. 750 BC D. 541 BC
42. Demosthenes was a(n)
A. Orator B. Actor C. General D. Poet
43. The followers of what philosopher were known as *peripatetics*?
A. Xenon B. Aristotle C. Plato D. Epicurus
44. What was unusual about the rhetorician Isocrates?
A. He could not speak Greek B. He was also a victor in the Pythian games C. He did not like public speaking
D. He never married
45. What god escorts the souls of the dead to Hades?
A. Ares B. Dionysus C. Hephaestus D. Hermes
46. The *Histories* of Herodotus were written primarily to memorialize events of
A. The Peloponnesian War B. The Persian Wars C. The Trojan War D. The campaigns of Alexander
47. The Eumenides is another name for
A. The Argonauts B. The Harpies C. The Epigonoï D. The Furies
48. What mythological hero met his end in Colonus?
A. Oedipus B. Theseus C. Heracles D. Sarpedon
49. Standing in the Athenian agora, which way would you travel to get to the Arcadia?
A. West B. North C. South D. East
50. Which of the following was a Phoenician princess?
A. Hecuba B. Io C. Europa D. Ariadne

GREEK CULTURE AND HISTORY: Georgia Junior Classical League-2005

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1. Who was the "father of history"?
A. Alcidas B. Hecetaeus C. Thucydides D. Herodotus
2. The title of the local kings of the Mycenaean era was
A. Labrys B. Wanax C. Basileus D. Zagreus
3. Who wrote *Theogony*?
A. Homer B. Hesiod C. Theognis D. Solon
4. What character in the *Odyssey* imprisoned Odysseus in a cave?
A. Cyclops B. Circe C. Penelope D. Laertes
5. The father of Alexander the Great was named
A. Alcmeon B. Aristotle C. Antenor D. Phillip
6. I was the most important leader of Athens during the time leading up to the Peloponnesian War.
A. Perseus B. Theseus C. Pericles D. Cleon
7. In the *Iliad* Agamemnon and Achilles quarrel as a result of
A. The death of Patroclus B. A plague sent by Apollo C. The Trojan Horse D. The death of Hector
8. Fifth-century Sparta was ruled by
A. Kings B. Generals C. Prophets D. Tyrants
9. Thespis was a
A. General B. Prophet C. Playwright D. Philosopher
10. The Athenian agora was a
A. Marketplace B. Gymnasium C. Concert Hall D. Stadium
11. Socrates wrote
A. Dialogues B. Histories C. Philosophical Essays D. Nothing
12. What pre-Socratic philosopher said that you cannot step into the same river twice?
A. Thales B. Heraclitus C. Parmenides D. Plato
13. Who of the following was not a dramatist?
A. Aristophanes B. Sophocles C. Demosthenes D. Euripides
14. What form of government is associated with fifth-century Athens?
A. Tyranny B. Democracy C. Monarchy D. Mixed Constitution
15. What was Hesiod's brother's name?
A. Philocleon B. Homer C. Thales D. Perses
16. Which of the following is not a work by Aristotle?
A. Republic B. Metaphysics C. Politics D. On the Soul
17. How many books are in the *Odyssey*?
A. 6 B. 10 C. 12 D. 24
18. The Parthenon is located
A. On the Acropolis B. In the Agora C. On the Pnyx D. On the Areopagus
19. The first word of the *Iliad* is
A. Man B. Disobedience C. Anger D. Arms
20. Which of the following is not a Greek city?
A. Sardis B. Corinth C. Miletus D. Thebes
21. The language associated with the Minoan palace culture is known as
A. Greek B. Proto Indo-European C. Linear A D. Linear B
22. Where is the oracle of Apollo located?
A. Delphi B. Ephesus C. Delos D. Argos
23. The home of Odysseus was on the island of
A. Crete B. Ithaca C. Rhodes D. Salamis
24. Who was Zeus' first wife?
A. Hera B. Semele C. Themis D. Metis

25. The goddesses of poetry are the
A. Harpies B. Furies C. Fates D. Muses
26. Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great, is in what country?
A. Syria B. India C. Egypt D. Libya
27. Before Thucydides turned to writing history he was a
A. Teacher B. General C. Leather Tanner D. Politician
28. Pindar is famous as a writer of
A. Victory Odes B. History C. Epic D. Tragedy
29. Euripides' play, the *Bacchae*, stars what divinity?
A. Dionysus B. Hera C. Artemis D. Hermes
30. Where is Ionia?
A. On the Peloponnese Peninsula B. In Asia Minor C. In Sicily D. On the Nile
31. In what Greek City does Sophocles' *Oedipus the King* take place?
A. Athens B. Argos C. Corinth D. Thebes
32. Which of the following battles was fought at sea?
A. Salamis B. Plataea C. Thermopylae D. Marathon
33. The scalloped edges around the outside of a Greek column are known as
A. Metopes B. Fluting C. Whorls D. Pediments
34. In what year did the Battle of Marathon take place?
A. 399 B. 481 C. 490 D. 431
35. Who was the king of Troy in Homer's *Iliad*?
A. Antenor B. Hector C. Paris D. Priam
36. After his conviction Socrates was asked to propose an appropriate punishment for himself. What was it?
A. Exile B. A Public Apology C. Free Dinners for Life D. Hemlock
37. The smallest political unit to which an Athenian citizen belonged was the
A. Oikos B. Genos C. Tribe D. Deme
38. When the Greeks held a symposium they used to drink wine directly from a
A. Cylix B. Stamnos C. Amphora D. Krater
39. Zeus' father was
A. Uranus B. Cronus C. Typhon D. Proteus
40. Who of the following was predominantly an Athenian hero?
A. Theseus B. Heracles C. Pentheus D. Perseus
41. Who of the following was not a Greek tyrant?
A. Periander B. Pisistratus C. Polycrates D. Alcibiades
42. Which of the following is not an extant work of Aristophanes?
A. Clouds B. Birds C. Peace D. Babylonians
43. What association was formed after the Persian Wars to defend Greek cities against further attacks?
A. Corinthian League B. Amphictyonic Council C. Delian League D. Achaean League
44. The Eleusinian Mysteries were celebrated in honor of what divinities?
A. Faunus and Pan B. Demeter and Persephone C. Apollo and Artemis D. Zeus and Hera
45. The heroes of the Battle of Thermopylae were the
A. Argives B. Corinthians C. Spartans D. Scythians
46. The first Athenian king, Cecrops, was half-man, half-
A. Snake B. Horse C. Goat D. Wolf
47. The Greek word for treaty, "spondai", refers to
A. Libations B. Curses C. Signet Rings D. Oaths
48. Metics were
A. Serfs B. Resident Aliens C. Slaves D. Citizens
49. Who were the original commanders of the Sicilian Expedition of 415?
A. Nicias and Demosthenes B. Nicias and Pericles C. Nicias and Alcibiades D. Nicias and Cleon
50. Which of the following was not a lyric poet?
A. Alcman B. Alcaeus C. Sappho D. Hecataeus

GREEK CULTURE AND HISTORY: Georgia Junior Classical League 2006

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1. Aristeia in Greek refers to
A. Breakfast B. Excellence in battle C. Left-handedness D. Divine resentment
2. In addition to being a writer Thucydides was a
A. General B. Poet C. Playwright D. Farmer
3. Mycenae is in
A. Thrace B. The Peloponnesus C. Attica D. Sicily
4. Dionysus was born
A. In the ocean B. On Mt. Olympus C. In Athens D. From Zeus' thigh
5. Which of the following is a work by Hesiod?
A. The Battle of Frogs and Mice B. Ways and Means C. Theogony D. Margites
6. The presence of Spartan hostages in Athens led the Spartans to stop invading Attica during the early years of the Peloponnesian War. Where were the hostages captured?
A. Pylos B. Crete C. Salamis D. Sphacteria
7. Which of the following is *not* famous for oratory?
A. Demosthenes B. Aeschines C. Cimon D. Isocrates
8. How many Kings ruled over Sparta at one time?
A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
9. What is the style of the columns on the Parthenon?
A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Mixed Attic
10. Who is known as "The Father of History?"
A. Herodotus B. Ion of Chios C. Steisichorus D. Terpander
11. Non-citizen residents of Athens were called
A. Zygores B. Zeugetes C. Metics D. Cleruchs
12. Which of the following was NOT an Athenian
A. Brasidas B. Xenophon C. Demosthenes D. Socrates
13. The form of writing associated with ancient Pylos is
A. Linear A B. Linear B C. Luvian D. Proto-Indo-European
14. Which of the following is visited (willingly or unwillingly) by Odysseus on his travels?
A. Harpies B. Calypso C. Isles of the Blessed D. Delphi
15. The father of Alexander the Great was
A. Alexander B. Pyrrhus C. Olympius D. Phillip
16. In what year was Socrates executed?
A. 594 BCE B. 431 BCE C. 399 BCE D. 323 BCE
17. In the Iliad Achilles' best friend is
A. Patroclus B. Ajax C. Diomedes D. Hector
18. Which of the following is not an island
A. Rhodes B. Salamis C. Miletus D. Naxos
19. Who is the god most closely associated with theater?
A. Apollo B. Athens C. Poseidon D. Dionysus
20. The Eleusinian Mysteries were sacred to Demeter and
A. Hera B. Persephone C. Artemis D. Hestia
21. Which of the following is the title of an extant play of Aristophanes?
A. Banqueters B. Peace C. The Grouch D. Tereus
22. Who is said to be the inventor of tragedy?
A. Aeschylus B. Arion C. Sophocles D. Thespis
23. The general Epimanondas came from
A. Athens B. Thebes C. Sparta D. Syracuse
24. The citizen body of Athenians was organized according to
A. Tribes B. Zones C. Factions D. Parties

25. The clepsydra is an Athenian courtroom was used for
A. Making sacrifices B. Swearing oaths C. Keeping time D. Quieting the crowd
26. The priestess of Apollo at Delphi was known as
A. Apollonia B. Delphine C. Despoina D. Pythia
27. Asclepius is a god primarily associated with
A. Acquiring wealth B. Healing C. Fertility D. Death
28. The title of Xenophon's work Anabasis refers to
A. A return march B. An explanation of basic principles C. An expedition D. A spiritual quest
29. Dio Cassius Cocceianus was a writer of
A. Tragedy B. Medicine C. History D. Epic poetry
30. The Greeks developed their alphabet from the one used by the
A. Phoenicians B. The Assyrians C. The Egyptians D. The Romans
31. The plural of polis is
A. Poleis B. Poli C. Polla D. Poloi
32. Most public buildings in ancient Athens were located
A. On the Acropolis B. In the Agora C. Around the Propylaea D. In the Piraeus
33. "The Thirty Tyrants" were
A. Oligarchic revolutionaries in Athens B. The Spartan Assembly C. Athenian democratic reformers D. Corinthian Pirates
34. The Delian League was formed to protect Greek states against
A. Sparta B. Persia C. Athens D. Rome
35. Which of the following is NOT a dialogue by Plato?
A. Philebus B. Laches C. Euthyphro D. Pythagoras
36. Alexandrian literature is known in particular for its
A. Emotionalism B. Erudition C. Musical qualities D. Suspense
37. Homer's Phaeacians, who sheltered Odysseus, lived on
A. Ogygia B. Aiai C. Scheria D. Aeolia
38. The dominant politician in Athens in the years prior to the war with Sparta was
A. Ephialtes B. Cleon C. Hyperides D. Pericles
39. Greek tragedians selected for the dramatic competition would write three tragedies and a
A. Comedy B. Hymn C. Elegy D. Satyr-Play
40. Which of the following Greek colonies is further west?
A. Thurium B. Massilia C. Melos D. Acragas
41. In 494 BCE which important historical event occurred?
A. Battle of Marathon B. Battle of Plataea C. Sack of Miletus D. Fall of the Pisistratid tyranny
42. Epinician poetry is also known as the
A. Victory ode B. Dirge C. Wedding song D. Dithyramb
43. The Athenian ekklesia met
A. In the Parthenon B. on the Areopagus C. on the Pnyx D. In the agora
44. Which of the following lived earliest?
A. Callimachus B. Plato C. Euripides D. Hesiod
45. How many books are in the Iliad?
A. 21 B. 12 C. 24 D. 16
46. The Greek word spondai refers to
A. Torches B. Libations C. Oaths D. Signet rings
47. The chief city of Minoan Crete was at
A. Pylos B. Knossos C. Mycenae D. Thebes
48. Socrates wrote
A. Nothing B. Plays C. Histories D. Dialogues
49. The wife of Agamemnon was
A. Helen B. Penelope C. Andromache D. Clytemnestra
50. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of Hermes?
A. Winged sandals B. The caduceus C. The aegis D. A traveler's hat