

GREEK CULTURE AND HISTORY: Georgia Junior Classical League 2011

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. Asclepius is a god primarily associated with A. Acquiring wealth B. Healing C. Fertility D. Death
2. Hippocrates was a writer of A. Tragedy B. Medicine C. History D. Epic poetry
3. In Greek mythology the Greeks discovery of the alphabet was attributed to
A. Daedalus B. Theseus C. Cadmus D. Ion of Chios
4. The Seleucid Empire ruled ancient A. Arabia B. Egypt C. Syria D. Lydia
5. Pentheus was a king of A. Athens B. Thebes C. Sparta D. Argos
6. The term *kouros* refers to A. Animal sacrifices performed before a battle B. A water clock
C. a type of cosmetics used by women D. A statue of a standing youth
7. The dithyramb was a poetic form sacred to A. Dionysus B. Apollo C. Aphrodite D. Hera
8. Which of the following is NOT a dialogue by Plato? A. *Crito* B. *Timaeus* C. *Euthyphro* D. *Memorabilia*
9. “The Thirty Tyrants” were A. Oligarchic revolutionaries in Athens B. The Spartan Assembly
C. Athenian democratic reformers D. Corinthian Pirates
10. The Delian League was formed to protect Greek states against A. Sparta B. Athens C. Persia D. Rome
11. Alexandrian literature is known in particular for its A. Emotionalism B. Musical qualities C. Erudition D. Suspense
12. Homer’s Circe, who sheltered Odysseus, lived on A. Ogygia B. Aiai C. Scheria D. Aeolia
13. The idea that reality is without motion and unchanging is most closely associated with
A. Parmenides B. Heraclitus C. Pythagoras D. Thales
14. Which was in 479 BC? A. Battle of Marathon B. Battle of Plataea C. Battle of Salamis D. Fall of Peisistratid tyranny
15. Which of the following is NOT an island A. Naxos B. Melos C. Pella D. Thasos
16. In the *Iliad* Agamemnon takes Achilles’ woman named A. Chryseis B. Andromache C. Melanippe D. Briseis
17. Which Greek city is further south? A. Cnossos B. Naucratis C. Olynthus D. Mitylene
18. Lysias is best known as a writer of A. Satire B. Comedy C. Speeches D. Epinician poetry
19. The remains of Linear B have been found on A. Pillars B. Clay tablets C. Wax tablets D. Pots
20. Bull-jumping is associated with what people? A. Myceneans B. Thebans C. Trojans D. Minoans
21. *Argonautica* was written by A. Callimachus B. Myron C. Apollonius D. Theocritus
22. Aeschylus’s *Seven against Thebes* concerns the sons of A. Oedipus B. Priam C. Atreus D. Thyestes
23. The general Brasidas came from A. Athens B. Thebes C. Sparta D. Syracuse
24. The Olympian most associated with hunting is A. Ares B. Artemis C. Athena D. Apollo
25. From Athens’ agora which way would you travel to the Greek-speaking city of Syracuse? A. West B. North C. South D. East

26. The most famous oracle of Apollo was here. A. Delos B. Rhodes C. Memphis D. Delphi
27. In the *Iliad* Sarpedon is killed by A. Patroclus B. Achilles C. Ajax D. Odysseus
28. The scalloped edges a Greek column are A. Pediments B. Fluting C. Metopes D. Capitals
29. Athenian *metics* were A. Slaves B. Resident Aliens C. Serfs D. Ambassadors
30. Persian governors were called A. Satraps B. Magi C. Polemarchs D. Helots
31. Epigraphy is the study of A. Papyri B. Magical spells C. Inscriptions D. Oracles
32. The Brauronia festival is sacred to A. Apollo B. Hades C. Athena D. Artemis
33. The mythological founder of the Nemean games was A. Pelops B. Heracles C. Orion D. Meleager
34. Bucolic poetry is concerned with A. Witchcraft B. Marriage C. Country life D. Predictions of the future
35. Which are sisters? A. Antigone/Ismene B. Aphrodite/Artemis C. Clytemnestra/Penelope D. Andromache-Hecuba
36. Which lived earliest? A. Callimachus B. Xenophon C. Sophocles D. Sappho
37. What god escorts the souls of the dead to Hades? A. Ares B. Dionysus C. Hermes D. Hephaestus
38. The *Histories* of Herodotus were written primarily to memorialize events of
A. The Peloponnesian War B. The Persian Wars C. The Trojan War D. Campaigns of Alexander
39. Eumenides is another name for A. Argonauts B. Harpies C. Epigonois D. Furies
40. Soon after the beginning of the Peloponnesian War Athens experienced
A. Invasion from Carthage B. Plague C. Famine D. Earthquake
41. Demosthenes is known for orations against A. Alexander B. Isocrates C. Phillip D. Lycon
42. *Koine* means A. Sacred B. Common C. Most just D. Hidden
43. At Greek symposia participants A. Sat at tables B. Reclined on couches C. Stood D. Walked
44. Bronze is an alloy of copper and A. Tin B. Gold C. Lead D. Silver
45. What was the function of the ship called a *holkas*?
A. Delivering messages B. Ramming the enemy C. Troop transport D. Merchant shipping
46. In addition to being a poet Callimachus was a A. Librarian B. General C. Philosopher D. Sculptor
47. Lucian was a writer of A. Epic B. Tragedy C. Satire D. Lyric poetry
48. He wrote a history of Alexander the Great. A. Plutarch B. Quintus of Smyrna C. Josephus D. Arrian
49. The idea that humans originally were round with four arms and four legs is found in
A. Aristophanes' *Clouds* B. Plato's *Symposium* C. Aristotle's *Metaphysics* D. Herodotus's *Histories*
50. The death of Socrates occurs in Plato's A. *Phaedo* B. *Phaedrus* C. *Euthyphro* D. *Euthydemus*

Greek Culture 2011

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. D
21. C
22. A
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. D
27. A
28. B
29. B
30. A
31. C
32. D
33. B
34. C
35. A
36. D
37. C
38. B
39. D
40. B
41. C
42. B
43. B
44. A
45. D
46. A
47. C
48. D
49. B
50. A