

GREEK CULTURE AND HISTORY: Georgia Junior Classical League 2012

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. Out of 27,853 lines in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, approximately how many are repeated or contain repeated phrases?  
A. One tenth    B. One half    C. One sixth    D. One third
2. The law of glory as the driving force and honor as the paramount code in the *Iliad* is only questioned by:  
A. Diomedes    B. Polyphemus    C. Thetis    D. Thersites
3. The first to limit Homer to the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* was:  
A. Plato    B. Aristotle    C. Alexandrians    D. Dionysius of Halicarnassus
4. His text is the basis of our vulgate Homer:  
A. Zenodotus of Ephesus    B. Aristarchus of Samothrace    C. Pisistratus    D. Hipparchus
5. Which of the following does NOT belong to the *Theban Cycle*?  
A. *Oedipodea*    B. *Thebais*    C. *Epigoni*    D. *Aethiopsis*
6. Which of the following is NOT a Hesiodic work?  
A. *Works and Days*    B. *Titanomachy*    C. *Theogony*    D. *Eoiai* or *Catalogue of Women*
7. Which of the following poets was born in Sparta?  
A. Sappho    B. Ibycus    C. Alcman    D. Alcaeus
8. This poet was from Thebes:  
A. Anacreon    B. Simonides    C. Bacchylides    D. Pindar
9. Which of the following is NOT a female poet?  
A. Aspasia    B. Sappho    C. Corinna    D. Praxilla
10. Which of the following is NOT epinician poetry by Pindar?  
A. Olympian Odes    B. Nemean Odes    C. Pythian Odes    D. Apollonian Odes
11. This poet was the closest competitor of Pindar:  
A. Bacchylides    B. Simonides    C. Stesichorus    D. Anacreon
12. *Antigone* is a play by:  
A. Sophocles    B. Aeschylus    C. Euripides    D. Aristophanes
13. Aeschylus fought as a hoplite at:  
A. Marathon    B. Salamis    C. Plataea    D. Thermopylae
14. Which tragedy does not belong to the *Oresteia*?  
A. *Agamemnon*    B. *Libation Bearers*    C. *Eumenides*    D. *Seven Against Thebes*
15. Which of the following is a play by Sophocles?  
A. *Philoctetes*    B. *Ion*    C. *Helen*    D. *Orestes*
16. The only extant satyr play is:  
A. *Cyclops*    B. *Bacchae*    C. *Rhesus*    D. *Heracles*
17. This historian writes about the Persian Wars:  
A. Herodotus    B. Thucydides    C. Xenophon    D. Polybius
18. All these are works by Xenophon EXCEPT:  
A. *Oeconomicus*    B. *Hellenica*    C. *Apology*    D. *Philippica*
19. All of the below were battles of the Persian Wars EXCEPT:  
A. Battle of Mantinea    B. Battle of Salamis    C. Battle of Marathon    D. Battle of Thermopylae
20. Cleisthenes replaced the traditional 4 tribes of Athens with how many new ones?  
A. 2    B. 8    C. 10    D. 40
21. The state assembly, called an ecclesia (ekklesia), had different names in different states (poleis). Which of the following is NOT one of the various names used for the assembly (ekklesia)?  
A. heliaia    B. gerousia    C. agora    D. apella
22. The phalanx is:  
A. a law on voting rights    B. a military formation    C. a type of chariot    D. an Athenian council
23. The first evidence for siege engines being used comes from:  
A. 8<sup>th</sup> century BC    B. 5<sup>th</sup> century BC    C. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC    D. 1<sup>st</sup> century AD
24. The main Greek warship during the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC had how many banks of oars?  
A. 1    B. 2    C. 3    D. 4
25. Which of the following is NOT a region in Asia Minor?  
A. Lycia    B. Bithynia    C. Lydia    D. Arcadia
26. Which of the following is NOT a coin denomination?  
A. obol    B. stater    C. drachma    D. hoplon
27. All of these are architectural orders EXCEPT:  
A. Doric    B. Bithynian    C. Ionic    D. Corinthian
28. Professional teachers in Athens were called:  
A. sophists    B. philosophers    C. academics    D. peripatetics
29. A chthonic god:  
A. lives on Mt. Olympus    B. controls natural phenomena    C. lives in a river    D. lives beneath the earth

30. Sibyl was a name given to various:  
 A. goddesses    B. prophetesses    C. nymphs    D. mythological monsters
31. The Archaic Age roughly corresponds to:  
 A. 1050-900    B. 950-800    C. 750-500    D. 450-300
32. Xenia is:  
 A. guest- host friendship    B. amnesia    C. a goddess    D. an ode
33. Synoecism is:  
 A. a law    B. the union of households    C. the rule of the few    D. a poem
34. The ephors were magistrates in what polis?  
 A. Argos    B. Sparta    C. Athens    D. Thebes
35. Perioikoi are those who:  
 A. live round about    B. conquer foreign lands    C. seize power    D. abide by their oath
36. Helots constituted a part of the population in:  
 A. Sparta    B. Athens    C. Thebes    D. Corinth
37. Spartan history is shaped by a number of conflicts against:  
 A. Messenia    B. Caria    C. Lydia    D. Lycia
38. The term for the Spartan training of young boys is:  
 A. agoge    B. laconic    C. homoioi    D. sussition
39. Cypselus was a Corinthian:  
 A. sculptor    B. tyrant    C. general    D. poet
40. Lycurgus is a figure who features prominently in the history of:  
 A. Athens    B. Corinth    C. Sparta    D. Macedonia
41. Solon ranked male citizens into four classes according to their:  
 A. income    B. age    C. heritage    D. religion
42. Cimon was a son of this victor of Marathon:  
 A. Miltiades    B. Thucydides    C. Xenophon    D. Protagoras
43. One of the first poleis to rebel against the Delian League was:  
 A. Megara    B. Thebes    C. Chalcis    D. Pella
44. The Parthenon was meant as a house for this deity:  
 A. Zeus    B. Athena    C. Poseidon    D. Apollo
45. Pericles' strategy during the Peloponnesian War was to:  
 A. attack from the sea    B. attack from land    C. burn down Spartan farms    D. embargo
46. The Sicilian Expedition was undertaken by:  
 A. Sparta    B. Corinth    C. Amphipolis    D. Athens
47. Olympias was a wife of:  
 A. Cronus    B. Uranus    C. Epaminondas    D. Philip of Macedon
48. The form of Greek spoken throughout the Mediterranean during the Hellenistic Age is called:  
 A. archaic    B. attic    C. homeric    D. koine
49. Which of the following is NOT a Hellenistic philosopher or scientist?  
 A. Archimedes    B. Eratosthenes    C. Aristarchus    D. Lysander
50. Which of the following is NOT one of the Hellenistic kingdoms?  
 A. Seleucid    B. Ptolemaic    C. Antagonid    D. Anatolian

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