**GREEK CULTURE AND HISTORY: Georgia Junior Classical League 2006**

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. **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. Sphaeteria

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. Zygotes  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 Epimantidas 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 Coccianus 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 in NOT a dialogue by Plato?
   A. Philoibus 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. Aeacidas
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