

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

GREEK LITERATURE

1. Aeschylus wanted to be remembered not for his literary achievements but for
 - a. being elected strategos twice.
 - b. being an Athenian citizen.
 - c. fighting at Marathon.
 - d. serving as ambassador to Persia.
2. This philosopher attacked the polytheism and anthropomorphism of traditional Greek religion, believing instead in a single eternal god:
 - a. Parmenides
 - b. Xenophanes
 - c. Anaxagoras
 - d. Democritus
3. Who wrote a poem about the abduction of Hylas, the armor-bearer of Herakles?
 - a. Callimachus
 - b. Sappho
 - c. Theocritus
 - d. Simonides
4. Which of Plato's dialogues describes the lost colony of Atlantis?
 - a. Phaedrus
 - b. Meno
 - c. Timaeus
 - d. Republic
5. Who wrote a biography of Cyrus, king of Persia?
 - a. Herodotus
 - b. Xenophon
 - c. Eratosthenes
 - d. Aristotle
6. Which of Demosthenes' speeches was NOT concerned with the conflict between Athens and Macedonia?
 - a. On the False Embassy
 - b. On the Symmories
 - c. Olynthiacs
 - d. On the Crown
7. An account of the Greek defeat at Thermopylae can be found in the works of
 - a. Homer.
 - b. Thucydides.
 - c. Herodotus.
 - d. Xenophon.
8. The only extant drama with an historical rather than a mythological setting was written by
 - a. Aeschylus.
 - b. Sophocles.
 - c. Euripides.
 - d. Aristophanes.
9. Isocrates' Panegyricus is a plea for
 - a. Philip of Macedon to lead the Greeks against Persia.
 - b. the union of Greece under the leadership of Athens and Sparta.
 - c. the Athenians to accept a peace treaty with Persia.
 - d. the acquittal of his client from a murder charge.
10. The individual vs. the state, religious and family duty vs. state law and order, and a conflict between the sexes are all important themes found in the
 - a. Lysistrata.
 - b. Medea.
 - c. Andromache.
 - d. Antigone.

11. Agave, Cadmus, and Pentheus are characters in the
a. Bacchae. b. Seven Against Thebes. c. Oedipus Rex.
d. Suppliants.
12. Which of the following contains a description of the Five Ages of Man?
a. Prometheus Bound. b. Iliad. c. Works and Days.
d. History of the Persian Wars.
13. Which of the following best describes the plot of the Thesmophoriazousae?
a. Women plan to murder Euripides.
b. Two Athenians search for a better place to live.
c. Dionysus judges a contest between Aeschylus and Euripides.
d. Spartan and Athenian women discuss ways to end the war.
14. Which orator wrote a speech calling for the power of the Areopagus as censor of public morals to be restored?
a. Lysias b. Isocrates c. Demosthenes d. Aeschines
15. Among this poet's extant works are six Hymns, modeled on the Homeric Hymns but designed to be recited to a learned audience:
a. Callimachus b. Theophrastus c. Bion d. Apollonius
16. Which of the following is NOT a character in Plato's Symposium?
a. Socrates b. Aristophanes c. Alcibiades d. Sophocles
17. Where is Odysseus at the beginning of the Odyssey?
a. on Phaeacia b. in Ithaca c. leaving Troy d. with Calypso
18. Which of the following statements is associated with Aristotle?
a. All art is an imitation of nature.
b. Man is the measure of all things.
c. The unexamined life is not worth living.
d. The reality perceived by man is a copy of an ideal form.
19. Which Athenian statesman used poetry to express his political ideas?
a. Pericles b. Pisistratus c. Solon d. Cleon
20. Which poet's war songs encouraged the Spartan army during the Second Messenian War?
a. Tyrtaeus b. Terpander c. Alcman d. Archilochus
21. To defend himself against charges of insanity brought by his son, Sophocles read to the judges several lines from a work he had recently completed, and the case was promptly dismissed. Identify that work.
a. Electra b. Oedipus at Colonus c. Philoctetes d. Antigone

22. The section of a comedy in which the leader of the chorus directly addresses the audience is called the
a. komos. b. parabasis. c. stasimon. d. agon.
23. Which of the following is NOT true about Thucydides?
a. He intended his work to instruct future generations.
b. He claimed to be an eye-witness to all the speeches he recorded.
c. His history was left unfinished.
d. He believed the gods played no important part in history.
24. Who wrote a victory ode which contains the story of the mythological chariot race between Pelops and Oenomaus?
a. Simonides b. Bacchylides c. Pindar d. Stesichorus
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25. Which philosopher believed that all things are formed from four basic elements--earth, air, fire, and water?
a. Empedocles b. Leucippus c. Thales d. Parmenides
26. Plato's dialogue Gorgias is on the subject of
a. virtue. b. justice. c. love. d. rhetoric.
27. Xenophon's Memorabilia are reminiscences of
a. his life in Sparta. b. his acquaintance with Socrates.
c. his visit to Persia. d. life on his country estate.
28. Which poet was most famous for his sepulchral epigrams?
a. Bacchylides b. Alcman c. Simonides d. Theognis
29. Which philosopher believed that the misleading tales of the poets should be excluded from an ideal education?
a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Zeno d. Epicurus
30. In the Agamemnon Clytemnestra, standing over the bodies of Agamemnon and Cassandra, is wheeled onto the stage using a device called the
a. mechane. b. skene. c. ekkyklema. d. thymele.
31. Which philosopher, who is thought to be the first Greek writer of prose, believed that the first living creatures were produced by spontaneous generation from mud?
a. Empedocles b. Anaximander c. Heraclitus d. Thales
32. Zenodotus, the first head of the Alexandrian library, is credited with
a. compiling the works of Aristotle.
b. destroying a number of Euripides' plays.
c. dividing the Iliad into 24 books.
d. writing a treatise on medicine.

33. Which play is a satire on the system of the jury courts at Athens?
a. Knights b. Ecclesiazusae c. Plutus d. Wasps
34. The prophet Teiresias appears in all of the following EXCEPT the
a. Odyssey. b. Bacchae. c. Oedipus Rex.
d. Seven Against Thebes.
35. The earliest extant speeches in Greek literature are those of _____ who was put to death for his support of the oligarchic revolution of 411.
a. Andocides b. Antiphon c. Lysias d. Isocrates
36. This philosopher, who believed that the essence of the universe is fire, became known as the "weeping philosopher":
a. Heraclitus b. Democritus c. Pythagoras d. Anaximenes
37. Which of the following best describes the plays of Menander?
a. set in the mythological past
b. relatively unsuccessful in dramatic competitions
c. satirized prominent Athenians
d. extant only in fragments
38. Place the Theban plays of Sophocles in the correct order of composition.
a. Oedipus Rex, Oedipus at Colonus, Antigone
b. Antigone, Oedipus Rex, Oedipus at Colonus
c. Oedipus Rex, Antigone, Oedipus at Colonus
d. Oedipus at Colonus, Antigone, Oedipus Rex
39. Who wrote four arguments against the possibility of motion?
a. Zeno b. Empedocles c. Protagoras d. Thales
40. Who was inspired to become an orator by witnessing the trial of the statesman Callistratus?
a. Aeschines b. Isocrates c. Demosthenes d. Andocides
41. A famous description of Greeks seeing the sea after a long overland journey can be found in the
a. Anabasis. b. History of the Peloponnesian War.
c. Odyssey. d. History of the Persian Wars.
42. Which play describes the death of Herakles?
a. Heraclidae b. Trachiniae c. Philoctetes d. Alcestis
43. Who accompanied Alexander on his expedition east as the historian of his campaigns?
a. Aristotle b. Diogenes c. Ephorus d. Callisthenes

44. Which poet uses the image of a storm-tossed ship of state to describe the political situation in his native Mytilene?
a. Terpander b. Theocritus c. Alcaeus d. Anacreon
45. Which philosopher believed that ataraxia, or freedom from disturbance, is the key to happiness?
a. Diogenes b. Pythagoras c. Zeno d. Epicurus
46. Theocritus' Idyll 18 is an example of a marriage-song or
a. threnos. b. kommos. c. epithalamium. d. encomium.
47. Book 22 of the Iliad tells of the death of
a. Patroclus. b. Achilles. c. Hector. d. Sarpedon.
48. Which philosopher did NOT believe in the transmigration of souls?
a. Pythagoras b. Empedocles c. Plato d. Epicurus
49. Which of the following plays does NOT have a happy ending?
a. Alcestis b. Iphigeneia in Tauris c. Helen d. Electra
50. In the sixth century B.C., _____ was a center of learning because it was the home of Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes.
a. Lesbos b. Sparta c. Miletus d. Athens