

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2007
GREEK LITERATURE

1. Which Greek orator wrote the Philippics?
a. Isocrates b. Antiphon c. Demosthenes d. Aeschines
2. The meter of ancient epic poetry:
a. dactylic hexameter b. anacreontic c. elegiac couplet d. iambic senarius
3. Herodotus: Persian Wars:: Thucydides:
a. Trojan War b. Corinthian War c. Peloponnesian War d. Alexandrian Wars
4. On Ancient Medicine and On the Surgery are a small part of a larger body of work attributed to
a. Erasistratus. b. Galen. c. Hippocrates. d. Rufus of Ephesus.
5. Whose work included the Funeral Oration of Pericles?
a. Epicharmus b. Hecataeus c. Herodotus d. Thucydides
6. The only extant example of a complete satyr play:
a. Cyclops b. Hecatonchires c. Harpies d. Sirens
7. Which playwright won the greatest number of first prizes for his tragedies performed at the City Dionysia in Athens?
a. Aeschylus b. Aristophanes c. Euripides d. Sophocles
8. The greatest writer of New Comedy:
a. Aristophanes b. Menander c. Eubulus d. Cratinus
9. Which philosopher is incorrectly paired with his school?
a. Diogenes/The Stoa b. Plato/The Academy
c. Aristotle/The Lyceum d. Epicurus/The Garden
10. Which group of philosophers taught that the ability to plead and win a case depended more on skill than on the justice of the cause?
a. Sophists b. Critics c. Cynics d. Stoics
11. Which Greek orator delivered a speech accusing Eratosthenes, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens, of the murder of his brother?
a. Lysias b. Lycurgus c. Andocides d. Isaeus
12. Who wrote the earliest Greek speeches that are still extant?
a. Aeschines b. Lysias c. Antiphon d. Demosthenes
13. Which of the following was NOT a speech by Aeschines?
a. Against Timarchus b. On the Crown c. Against Ctesiphon d. On the False Embassy
14. The only extant tragedy based on events that occurred during the author's own lifetime:
a. Phoenician Women b. Seven Against Thebes c. Rhesus d. Persians
15. Which of his contemporaries is a character in Aristophanes' Thesmophoriasuzae?
a. Euripides b. Sophocles c. Thucydides d. Plato

16. Pindar's greatest rival in the writing of epinician odes:
 a. Bacchylides b. Simonides c. Anacreon d. Hesiod
17. Author of Hecale, Aetia, and the Lock of Berenice:
 a. Bion b. Theocritus c. Callimachus d. Hesiod
18. What Greek pre-Socratic philosopher is said to have predicted the first solar eclipse and measured the height of the pyramids by using shadows?
 a. Thales b. Anaximander c. Heraclitus d. Pythagoras
19. What philosopher espoused the theory "panta rhei," (everything flows)?
 a. Anaximander b. Heraclitus c. Protagoras d. Empedocles
20. In which work does the historian Xenophon record the escape of his mercenary unit from deep within enemy territory?
 a. Anabasis b. Hellenica c. Cyropaedia d. Symposium
21. Which city was the home of the philosophers Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes?
 a. Croton b. Ephesus c. Athens d. Miletus
22. Which of Plato's works contains the Allegory of the Cave?
 a. Apology b. Symposium c. Republic d. Crito
23. In his Poetics, this writer proposes that plot is the "first principle" in tragedy, followed by character, thought, diction, song, and spectacle.
 a. Pyrrho of Elis b. Pythagoras c. Diogenes the Cynic d. Aristotle
24. Which play's title character chooses to obey divine law rather than the laws of the state?
 a. Philoctetes b. Antigone c. Oedipus d. Ajax
25. Logographers were early writers of
 a. tragedy. b. philosophy. c. epic. d. history.
26. Which playwright ends one of his works with the following lines: "The gods have many shapes. The gods bring many things to their accomplishment. And what was most expected has not been accomplished. But god has found his way for what no man expected. So ends the play."
 a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Euripides d. Aristophanes
27. Which term refers to the chant the chorus in a Greek tragedy sings as it enters the theater?
 a. stasimon b. parodos c. prologos d. epeisodion
28. In which Greek play do women in an assembly decide that the best way to stop their husbands' war is to refuse to sleep with them until peace is declared?
 a. Acharnians b. Ecclesiazusae c. Lysistrata d. Phoenissae
29. Which poet more than once refers to his native Mitylene in terms that gives rise to the metaphor "ship of state" to describe a government tossed by tumultuous events?
 a. Xenophanes b. Alcaeus c. Stesichorus d. Ipycus

30. Who wrote the following lines: “Water is best, and gold, like a blazing fire in the night, stands out supreme of all lordly wealth. But if, my heart, you wish to sing of contests, look no further for any star warmer than the sun, shining by day through the lonely sky, and let us not proclaim any contest greater than Olympia.”
 a. Sappho b. Pindar c. Terpander d. Theognis
31. Which book of the Iliad begins with the funeral games of Patroclus?
 a. XVI b. XX c. XXIII d. XXIV
32. The teacher from whom Democritus borrowed many of his ideas:
 a. Leucippus b. Pythagoras c. Anaxagoras d. Empedocles
33. Pericles’ Funeral Oration typifies what branch of rhetoric, which, according to Aristotle, should focus on the present?
 a. Epideictic b. Deliberative c. Forensic d. Dialectical
34. Which orator wrote Praise of Helen, where he argues that Helen of Troy is not to be blamed for going off with Paris?
 a. Gorgias b. Isocrates c. Demosthenes d. Antiphon
35. Which influential poet, famous for his antiheroic epigram on the shield he left behind in battle, was from the island of Paros?
 a. Alcaeus b. Alcman c. Anacreon d. Archilochus
36. What is the subject of the Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite?
 a. the birth of Aphrodite b. the contest for Eris’ golden apple
 c. Aphrodite’s affair with Anchises d. the marriage of Aphrodite and Hephaestus
37. Author of the Politics and the Nicomachean Ethics:
 a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. Xenophon
38. Theocritus was the first writer of
 a. pastoral poetry. b. elegy. c. epigrams. d. choral lyric.
39. Which poet wrote the following: “It seems to me that man is equal to the gods, that is, whoever sits opposite you and, drawing nearer, savors, as you speak, the sweetness of your voice...”
 a. Corinna b. Alcaeus c. Sappho d. Bacchylides
40. In which tragedy is the title character still alive at the end of the play?
 a. Hippolytus b. Iphigeneia in Tauris c. Ajax d. Agamemnon
41. According to Anaximenes, the basis of all things was
 a. water. b. fire. c. earth. d. air.
42. The subject of Plato’s Phaedo:
 a. the trial of Socrates b. the death of Socrates
 c. the nature of courage d. the nature of virtue
43. Which of the following was NOT written by Aeschylus?
 a. Seven Against Thebes b. Suppliants c. Prometheus Bound d. Electra

44. Which author's work contains a long digression on the history of Egypt?
a. Xenophon b. Herodotus c. Thucydides d. Aristotle
45. What after-dinner drinking song, typified in the writings of Alcaeus, featured participation of the dinner guests in irregular, impromptu verse?
a. skolia b. paeon c. dithyramb d. epinikia
46. Which poet writes that the Muses "bade me sing of the race of the blessed gods that are eternally"?
a. Hesiod b. Homer c. Sophocles d. Pindar
47. Book V of the Iliad is sometimes referred to as the aristeia of
a. Achilles. b. Patroclus. c. Diomedes. d. Hector.
48. Which Athenian statesman was also a poet and counted among the Seven Sages of ancient Greece?
a. Pisistratus b. Solon c. Themistocles d. Pericles
49. Among this orator's extant work are two speeches written in opposition to Demosthenes
a. Isocrates b. Lysias c. Isaeus d. Aeschines
50. Which poet is credited with establishing music and lyric poetry in Sparta?
a. Semonides b. Stesichorus c. Terpander d. Tyrtaeus