

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2010
GREEK LITERATURE

1. Who wrote a 24 book work on the wrath of Achilles?
a. Hesiod b. Homer c. Apollonius of Rhodes d. Arion
2. Which school did Plato found?
a. The Academy b. The Lyceum c. The Stoa d. The Daemonia
3. Who wrote all of the following extant works: *Electra*, *Trojan Women*, *Alcestis*, and *Orestes*?
a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Euripides d. Menander
4. What kind of poem is an epithalamium?
a. marriage song b. maiden song c. drinking song d. hymn to a god
5. Who wrote victory odes for victors at all four great games?
a. Sappho b. Archilochus c. Pindar d. Semonides
6. Which poet wrote epitaphs for the Athenian dead at Marathon?
a. Archilochus b. Simonides c. Bacchylides d. Pindar
7. At the Great Dionysia, how many plays did a competing playwright enter?
a. 4 comedies, 1 satyr play b. 2 tragedies, 2 comedies
c. 2 tragedies, 1 comedy, 1 satyr play d. 3 tragedies, 1 satyr play
8. Who wrote the only surviving Greek tragedy with a historical theme?
a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Euripides d. Phrynicus
9. In which play of Sophocles is the truth that Oedipus killed his father and married his own mother revealed by the seer Tiresias?
a. *Oedipus at Colonus* b. *Oedipus Tyrannus* c. *Antigone* d. *Electra*
10. Which play of Aristophanes features Strepsiades, a financially-ruined farmer, trying to learn how to make the "Worse Cause appear to be the Better."
a. *The Clouds* b. *The Wasps* c. *The Peace* d. *The Birds*
11. The elegiac poet, Tyrtaeus was from
a. Athens b. Lesbos c. Ceos d. Sparta
12. Who wrote the following: *Physica*, *Meteorologica*, *Poetics*, and the *Constitution of Athens*?
a. Plato b. Euclid c. Aristotle d. Zeno
13. What famous Cynic modified the basic tenets of this school of thought into a general contempt for knowledge and morality, and supposedly lived in a tub in the streets of Athens?
a. Antisthenes b. Zeno c. Pyrrhon d. Diogenes
14. Which tragedian wrote the *Cyclops*, the only extant example of a true satyr play?
a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Euripides d. Thucydides
15. Which philosopher features prominently as a character in other philosophers' works, but has no extant writings of his own?
a. Xenophon b. Socrates c. Plato d. Aristotle

16. Which of the 7 Sages was the earliest Greek scientist, who predicted a solar eclipse in 585?
 a. Periander b. Cleobulus c. Solon d. Thales
17. What sixth century lyric poet was supposedly struck blind for deriding Helen in his poetry?
 a. Bacchylides b. Homer c. Stesichorus d. Theognis
18. Which kind of poetry is Arion credited with inventing?
 a. Dithyrambic b. Iambic c. Elegiac d. Pastoral
19. In which speech of Demosthenes, delivered in 351, does the orator urge the Athenians both to rouse themselves against Philip's aggressive policy in Thrace, and to form an army of Athenian citizens rather than of mercenaries?
 a. *1st Philippic* b. *On the Peace* c. *On the False Embassy* d. *On the Crown*
20. What position was held by Aristarchus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Eratosthenes, and Callimachus?
 a. Head of the Academy b. Head of the Lyceum
 c. Head of the Stoa d. Head of the Library at Alexandria
21. Who is the author of the first work of pastoral poetry, the *Idylls*?
 a. Theocritus b. Bion c. Aratus d. Nicander
22. In which dialogue of Plato does Socrates argue that he should not attempt to escape his prison, even in order to care for his two sons, because escaping would be an unjust act?
 a. *Crito* b. *Meno* c. *Phaedo* d. *Euthyphro*
23. What poet wrote primarily on love in 9 books of odes, epithalamia, elegies, and hymns, of which only fragments survive, and was addressed in an ode by Alcaeus?
 a. Doricha b. Sappho c. Cleis d. Corinna
24. Which philosopher developed the atomic theory?
 a. Euclid b. Aristotle c. Epicurus d. Democritus
25. To what early poet is attributed the *Catalogue of Women*, the *Eoëae*, and the *Shield of Heracles*, although these works are more likely composed by later imitators?
 a. Hesiod b. Homer c. Alcaeus d. Alcman
26. How long was Herodotus' *History of the Persian Wars*?
 a. 9 books b. 10 books c. 11 books d. 12 books
27. What choral lyric poet spent part of his life at the court of Polycrates of Samos and, according to legend, was killed by robbers and avenged by a flock of cranes?
 a. Terpander b. Simonides c. Ibycus d. Arion
28. What tragedian increased the number of chorus members from 12-15?
 a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Euripides d. Thespis
29. What Greek traveler and geographer wrote a 10 book work called *A Description of Greece*?
 a. Xenophon b. Strabo c. Pausanias d. Ctesius

30. In which play of Aristophanes does Dionysus settle a dispute about which is the greater tragedian, Aeschylus or Euripides?
 a. *The Clouds* b. *The Wasps* c. *The Birds* d. *The Frogs*
31. Which playwright only has one complete extant play?
 a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Menander d. Aristophanes
32. There were two philosophers with the same name: one philosopher founded the school of Stoicism in Athens around 315 BC and thought that Nature or *Logos* controlled the universe, while the other philosopher was a student of Parmenides in the Eliatic school and wrote a book of philosophical paradoxes that reduces to absurdity the idea that motion exists. What is the name of both philosophers?
 a. Zosimus b. Zoilus c. Zenodotus d. Zeno
33. What writer of comedies composed over 100 works, which mostly survive in fragments, including *Aspis (The Shield)*, *Georgos (The Farmer)*, *Dis exapaton (Twice a Swindler)*, *Colax (The Flatterer)*, *Misumenos (The Hated Man)*, and *Samia (The Woman from Samos)*?
 a. Alexis b. Aristophanes c. Menander d. Philemon
34. Which philosophical school believed that true knowledge is unattainable, therefore the proper attitude is indifference?
 a. The Skeptics b. The Cynics c. The Epicureans d. The Stoics
35. Who succeeded Aristotle as head of the Peripatetic school, and wrote a work called *Characters*, which was a series of humorous character sketches illustrating different faults?
 a. Theophrastus b. Eudemus c. Margites d. Hypatia
36. What was unusual about the writings of Menippus, a Cynic philosopher living in the 200s BC?
 a. He wrote Greek themes in Latin
 b. He wrote a mix of prose and verse
 c. His works were Greek translations of Persian literature
 d. He wrote a mix of tragedy and comedy
37. Which of Demosthenes' speeches defeated Aeschines' speech, *Against Ctesiphon*?
 a. *4th Philippic* b. *For the Megapolitans* c. *On the Peace* d. *On the Crown*
38. What school of philosophy did Aristippus, a pupil of Socrates found? The school's doctrines stated that immediate pleasure is the only end of action, that knowledge is based on sensation, and the present moment is the only reality.
 a. Epicurean b. Skeptic c. Cyrenaic d. Neo-Platonic
39. In which work of Plato does Socrates argue that there is an intellectual form of love which is the desire of the soul to create conceptions of wisdom and beauty that reflect the universal, idealized form of beauty?
 a. *Republic* b. *Symposium* c. *Phaedo* d. *Gorgias*
40. Which early Attic Orator was said to have been the teacher of Thucydides?
 a. Antiphon b. Georgias c. Lysias d. Anaximenes

41. In what work does Aristotle propose that the purpose of the state is to secure for its citizens a good and self-sufficing life through morality, and that to do so, the best form of government is a monarchy with a perfect ruler, while the next best is an aristocracy of men of virtue and enlightenment, but that a limited democracy works best in reality?
 a. *Constitution of Athens* b. *Nicomachean Ethics* c. *Politics* d. *Rhetoric*
42. Which orator wrote a speech given in 355, *On the Peace*, which urged Athens to pursue a non-aggressive foreign policy and to abandon the maritime empire Athens had built?
 a. Antiphon b. Isocrates c. Lysias d. Demosthenes
43. With what event does Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* end, although Thucydides intended it to end with the Fall of Athens in 404 BC?
 a. Revolt at Mitylene, 428/7 BC b. Destruction of Melos, 415 BC
 c. Recall of Alcibiades, 411 BC d. Battle of Arginusae 406 BC
44. Who wrote two speeches concerning a certain Eratosthenes, the first of which was on the author's own behalf against a man who allegedly murdered the author's brother, and the second was a defense speech for a husband who murdered his wife's seducer?
 a. Andocides b. Gorgias c. Aeschines d. Lysias
45. Strabo's *Historical Sketches*, a history in 47 books that is now lost, completed what other author's *History*, thus creating a two part Roman History in Greek which covered from 220 BC (the start of the Second Punic War) through the death of Julius Caesar?
 a. Pausanias b. Xenophon c. Thucydides d. Polybius
46. Where was Hippocrates, the father of medicine, born?
 a. Elis b. Cos c. Sparta d. Samos
47. Which of the following authors did NOT write on the Trojan War?
 a. Homer b. Lycophron c. Euripides d. Asclepiades of Samos
48. What collection of short stories of love and adventure did Aristeides of Miletus write in the 2nd century BC?
 a. Milesian Tales b. Moralia c. Memorabilia d. Menippian Satires
49. What was the subject of Hippocrates' *On the Sacred Disease*?
 a. leprosy b. epilepsy c. pregnancy d. cerebral palsy
50. What author, who flourished around 140 BC, wrote a long treatise in prose called *On the Gods*, the *Chronicle*, which covered events from the fall of Troy to 144 BC, and possibly a *Bibliothēke*, a study of Greek heroic mythology?
 a. Hyginus b. Diodorus Siculus c. Apollodorus d. Callimachus