FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM GREEK LITERATURE

PART I (QUESTIONS 1 - 10). TRAGEDIANS AND THEIR WORKS.

- 1. The first Greek tragedian to use a feminine mask (i.e., to bring a female character onto the stage) was also famous for inventive choreography. His name was
 - a. Arion

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- b. Epigenes
- c. Phrynichus
- d. Thespis
- The dancing floor of a Greek theatre was called the
 - a. ekkyklema
- b. orchestra
- c. skene
- d. thymele
- Only three of the following statements about Aeschylus are true. Identify the FALSE statement.

- a. He was born circa 525 B.C., the son of a Eupatrid named Euphorion.
 b. He fought at Marathon alongside a brother named Cynegirus.
 c. He was tried at Athens for divulging the Eleusinian mysteries but acquitted of guilt.
 d. He was ripped to pieces by dogs at the court of Archelaus.
- 4. Aeschylus won his last prize in 458 B.C. with a trilogy that has survived to the present day. The three plays in question are collectively named

 - a. Orestes c. Prometheus

- b. the Persiansd. the Seven Against Thebes
- 5. Sophocles was reportedly taken to court in his old age by a son named
 - a. Ariston
- b. Diodorus
- c. Gryllus
- d. Iophon
- 6. Two Sophoclean titles refer to women. The names of these two plays are the <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/nc.2007

- a. <u>Electra</u> c. <u>Suppliant Maidens</u>
- b. <u>Hecuba</u> d. <u>Phoeniclan Women</u>
- 7. In Sophocles' Oedipus Tyrannus, a good example of anagnorisis is
 - a. Creon's announcement that the city of Thebes is polluted by the

 - presence of a murderer
 b. Jocasta's off-stage suicide
 c. Oedipus' belated realization of his true parentage
 d. Tireslas' declaration to the king that he himself is the killer he seeks
- 8. Euripides achieved a distinctive dramatic style by relying on three of the following devices, but NOT
 - a. colloquial speech
- b. <u>deus ex machina</u> endings d. psychological realism
- c. elaborate choral odes
- 9. The Euripidean drama in which Heracles wrestles with Death for the life of the Queen of Pherae is the
 - a. Alcestis c. Philoctetes

b. Children of Heracles d. Women of Trachis

- 10. Pentheus and Agave, who appear in Euripides' Bacchae, are related as
 - a. brother and sisterc. husband and wife
- b. father and daughter
- d. son and mother

PART II (QUESTIONS 11 - 20). COMIC PLAYWRIGHTS AND THEIR WORKS.

- 11. Comedies were performed at Athens during two annual festivals that honored the god of wine. These festivals were called the
- a. Anthesteria and Panathenaea
 b. Dionysia and Lenaea
 c. Oschophoria and Thargelia
 d. Scirophoria and Thesmophoria

12	. In Old Comedy, the <u>epirchema</u> was
	a. an expository opening scene before the entrance of the chorus b. a long sentence, or "choker," recited in one breath at a high pitch of excitement
	 c. a lyrical interchange between actors and the chorus d. a speech in trochaic lines on contemporary matters
13	. The lewd comic dance that sometimes occurred in the final scene, or exodos, of a Greek comedy was known as the
	a. antode b. cordax c. parabasis d. parados
14	. The <u>Frogs</u> by Aristophanes is a comedy about
	a. epic poetry b. history c. philosophy d. tragedy
15	. In Aristophanes' <u>Birds</u> , two elderly men named Euclpides and Pisthetaerus build a utopian city called "Cloud-Cuckooland," or
	 a. Brekekekex ko-ax ko-ax b. Kydathenaion c. Lopadotemachoselachogaleokraniolelpsanodrimhypotrimmatosilphioparaomelitokatakechymenokichlepikossyphophattoperisteralektryonoptekephalliokigklopeleiolagoiosiraiobaphetraganopterygon d. Nephelococcygia
16	. The works of Aristophanes propose a number of ways to end war, including three of the following, but NOT
	 a. beginning international peace on an interpersonal level b. imitating the common sense of women c. invoking the ald of the gods d. purchasing peace with lavish gifts to one's enemies
17	. The period known as Middle Comedy spanned the years from
	a. 425 to 404 B.C. b. 404 to 321 B.C. c. 321 to 293 B.C. d. 293 to 264 B.C.
18	. Two of Aristophanes' last works can be regarded as Middle Comedies. The names of these two plays are
	a. the <u>Acharnians</u> and the <u>Knights</u> b. the <u>Banqueters</u> and the <u>Babylonians</u> c. the <u>Ecclesiazusae</u> and the <u>Plutus</u> d. the <u>Lysistrata</u> and the <u>Thesmophoriazusae</u>
19	Aspis, Epitrepontes, Misoumenous, Perikeiromene, Samia, and Sikyonios are all titles of fragments by a master of Greek New Comedy. The Romans Plautus and Terence both adapted his works, and even St. Paul quoted him in his first epistle to the Corlnthians. The author in question is
	a. Apollodorus b. Diphilus c. Menander d. Posidippus
20.	Two of the following titles name dramatic works which have survived in their entirety; the other two are the names of dramatic fragments. Which of the four is NOT the title of a satyr play?
	a. <u>Cyclops</u> b. <u>Dictyulci</u> c. <u>Dyskolos</u> d. <u>Ichneutae</u>
PART	III (QUESTIONS 21 - 30). POETS AND THEIR WORKS.
	Greek couples were often serenaded on their wedding nights by young friends who gathered outside their bedroom doors to sing
	a. epithalamia b. genethliaca c. hyporchemata d. partheneia
22.	Complete this analogy. Bacchylides : Ceos :: Alcaeus :
	a. Cyprus b. Ios c. Lesbos d. Paros
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- 23. He was born at Cynoscephalae and many years later his home in nearby Thebes was spared from a general conflagration by Alexander the Great. Almost all of his epinikia have survived and are grouped as Isthmian, Nemean, Olympian, and Pythian Odes. His name was
 - b. Callimachus c. Ibychus d. Pindar
- 24. He was allegedly quite ugly and perhaps too fond of money, but his excellent choice of words and his harmonious style won him 56 victories in dithyrambic competitions. He was renowned for dirges and elegies including a number of laments for the Spartans who died at Thermopylae. He carried on a famous controversy with Timocreon. His name was
 - a. Archilochus b. Echembrotus c. Mimnerus
- 25. The two genuine works by Hesiod which have survived in their entirety are
 - a. the <u>Melampodia</u> and the <u>Catalogue of Women</u> b. the <u>Melampodia</u> and the <u>Precepts of Chiron</u> c. the <u>Theogony</u> and the <u>Shield of Heracles</u> d. the <u>Theogony</u> and the <u>Works and Days</u>
- 26. Sappho was regarded by the ancients as
- b. the "Cean" nightingale" d. the "tenth Muse"
- a. the "Attle bee" c. the "godlike speaker"
- 27. In Homer's <u>Iliad</u>, two duels are described at length. The first of the in Book Three, occurs between Menelaus and Paris. The second duel, in Book Seven, takes place between The first of these,
 - a. Achilles and Parisc. Ajax and Hector
- b. Agamemnon and Parisd. Patroclus and Hector

- 28. Much of Homer's Odyssey is a "flashback" narrative that Odysseus tells to
 - a. Aeolus
- b. Alcinous
- c. Calypso
- d. Circe
- 29. In Book X of the $\underline{\text{Odyssev}}$, the protagonist visits the Laestrygonians. These people are

 - a. cannibals ruled by a chief named Antiphates b. denizens of Tartarus c. inhabitants of a perpetually dark land at the edge of the world d. lotus eaters
- 30. The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells the story of
 - a. Aphrodite's efforts to win Helen for Paris b. Aphrodite's efforts to win Medea for Jason c. Aphrodite's love affair with Anchises d. Aphrodite's love affair with Ares

PART IV (QUESTIONS 31 - 40). PHILOSOPERS, ORATORS, AND THEIR WORKS.

- 31. He was variously credited in ancient times as the inventor of rhetoric and the founder of the Sicilian school of medicine. As for his contribution to Greek philosophy, he was the first to propound the theory of the four elements. His name was
 - a. Anaximander of Miletusc. Heraclitus of Ephesus
- b. Empedocles of Acragasd. Parmenides of Elea

- 32. Two of the Early Stoa's most distinguished philosophers were

 - a. Diogenes of Sinope and Crates of Thebes
 b. Protagoras of Abdera and Gorgias of Leontini
 c. Pyrrho of Elis and Timon of Phlius
 d. Zeno of Citium and Chrysippus of Soli

- 33. The father and the son of Aristotle were both named
 - a. Callisthenes c. Hermelas

- b. Eudemusd. Nicomachus
- 34. As a young man, Socrates worked with his father Sophroniscus. They were
 - a. beekeepers
- b. potters
- c. sculptors
- d. vegetable vendors
- 35. The school of Epicurus was called the
 - a. Academy
- b. Garden
- c. Lyceum
- d. Porch
- 36. A famous illustration about the shadows observed by prisoners in a subterranean cave occurs in Book VII of Plato's
 - a. Critias
- b. Republic
- c. Symposium
- d. Timaeus
- 37. According to Plato's Phaedo, the universe is made up of "Forms" which are

 - a. changeable and imperfect ideas
 b. concepts with no relationship to the universe as we see it
 c. merely creations of our own minds
 d. ultimate facts that we try our best to approximate
- 38. In Plato's Apology, we learn that the oracle at Delphi called Socrates the wisest of men. Socrates refused to believe this and sought for years to find an interpretation of the Pythia's words. He came at last to the conclusion that the oracle meant the following:
 - a. A man who exposes the ignorance of others is truly wise.
 b. A man who knows his own limitations is truly wise.
 c. A man who listens to the young is truly wise.
 d. A man who respects and teaches traditional truths is truly wise.
- 39. He was nicknamed <u>batalos</u> ("the stammerer") because he could not pronounce his r's. After practicing with pebbles in his mouth, however, he became the greatest of all Athenian orators. His name was
 - a. Antiphon
- b. Demosthenes c. Gorgias
- d. Isocrates
- 40. His surviving speeches include a funeral oration on those who died in the Corinthian War and a defense of a man charged with murdering his wife's seducer. Plato's Phaedrus contains a speech on love which is attributed His name was to him.
 - a. Aeschines
- b. Deinarchus
- c. Isaeus
- d. Lysias

PART V (QUESTIONS 41 - 50). GEOGRAPHERS, HISTORIANS, AND THEIR WORKS.

- 41. Herodotus probably died at Thurii in Italy. He had been born, however, in Asia Minor at
 - a. Clazomenae

b. Colophond. Sardis

c. Halicarnassus

- 42. In the opening words of Herodotus' <u>History</u>, we read that his purpose was, essentially, to ask concerning "the Great War:"
 - a. What accounts for the progressive demoralization of the Persians?b. Which gods were involved in the conflict?c. Who contributed most to the Greek effort?d. Why was such a war fought in the first place?
- 43. According to Herodotus, one of the following four individuals became the King of Persia because his horse was the first of seven to neigh. Who was this lucky man?
 - a. Cambyses
- b. Cyrus
- c. Darius
- d. Xerxes

- 44. Xenophon's Anabasis deals with

 - a. the education of a monarch b. the expedition of the Ten Thousand
 - c. household management
 - d. hunting

- 45. Xenophon defends Socrates In both his Apology and his
 - a. Constitution of Athens c. Spartan Constitution

Memorabilia
 d. ways and Means

- 46. Only one of the following statements about Thucydides is true. Which?
 - a. He caught the Plague circa 430 but recovered and lived for twenty more

- years.
 b. He saved Amphipolis from the Spartan general Brasidas.
 c. He vigorously opposed the reforms of Pericles.
 d. His family had little political influence and bequeathed him no
- 47. Thucydides' History breaks off in mid-sentence with the events of the winter of
 - a. 431-30 B.C. b. 424-23 B.C. c. 411-10 B.C. d. 405-04 B.C.
- 48. Altogether, the number of separate biographies in Plutarch's Parallel Lives is
 - a. 19

- 49. The Lydian geographer whose travels are recorded in an extant ten volume Description of Greece is
 - a. Panaetius
- b. Pausanias
- c. Polyblus
- d. Posidonius
- 50. He was born in Pontus circa 64 B.C. and travelled "from Armenia to Etruria, from the Black Sea to the borders of Ethlopia." He updated Eratosthenes with an impressive seventeen-volume work that combined physical, historical, political, and mathematical geography. His name was
 - a. Ctesias
- b. Ephorus c. Strabo
- d. Timaeus