

2007 FJCL State Latin Forum Greek Literature

1. What author was noted for his epic poems on the Trojan War and the return of Odysseus?
a. Homer b. Archilochus c. Alcaeus d. Hesiod
2. Which of the following authors wrote comedies?
a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Euripides d. Aristophanes
3. Which author wrote dialogues that included Socrates?
a. Leucippus b. Plato c. Demosthenes d. Zeno
4. Which author wrote *The Persian Wars* and is considered the father of history?
a. Hesiod b. Herodotus c. Thucydides d. Theocritus
5. Which author wrote the *Argonautica*?
a. Apollonius b. Euripides c. Callimachus d. Simonides
6. Which Greek author wrote odes to Olympic victors?
a. Bacchylides b. Hesiod c. Lysias d. Diogenes
7. From what city of Lesbos did both Alcaeus and Sappho come?
a. Megara b. Corinth c. Mytilene d. Chaeronea
8. For whom did Hesiod write his *Works and Days*?
a. his brother b. his son c. his sister d. his wife
9. Which archaic poet was famous for dropping his shield and running from battle?
a. Simonides b. Archilochus c. Tyrtaeus d. Ibycus
10. Which famous tragedian wrote a play on recent historic, not mythological, events?
a. Sophocles b. Euripides c. Phrynicus d. Aeschylus
11. Which author wrote all of the following: *Ajax*, *Philoctetes*, and *Antigone*?
a. Sophocles b. Euripides c. Phrynicus d. Aeschylus
12. Which historian wrote about the Lydians, Scythians, Egyptians, and the medes?
a. Polybius b. Cassius Dio c. Thucydides d. Herodotus
13. Which tragedian has more plays extant than any other?
a. Sophocles b. Euripides c. Phrynicus d. Aeschylus
14. Which tragedian wrote two plays about Iphigenia?
a. Sophocles b. Euripides c. Phrynicus d. Aeschylus
15. Which famous orator was said to have cured his stuttering by speaking with pebbles in his mouth?
a. Demosthenes b. Lysias c. Antiphon d. Gorgias

16. The *Dyskolos* is the most recent find by which New Comedy writer?
 a. Alexis b. Antiphones c. Eubulus d. Menander
17. Which Greek statesman and poet wrote to publicize and justify his political policies and also to question the morals of the people of his beloved Athens?
 a. Solon b. Alcaeus c. Simonides d. Archilochus
18. The *Aetia* (an elegiac poem about origins) was written by whom?
 a. Callinus b. Theognis c. Callimachus d. Theocritus
19. Who was the Greek author of the *Idylls* who influenced the *Eclogues* of Vergil?
 a. Callinus b. Theognis c. Callimachus d. Theocritus
20. Who was the Athenian orator who was the great rival of Demosthenes?
 a. Antiphon b. Aeschines c. Protagoras d. Philocrates
21. Which of the following was NOT a Greek philosopher?
 a. Anaxagoras b. Anaximenes c. Andocides d. Anaxander
22. Which of the following is NOT the title of a play written by Aristophanes?
 a. *Knights* b. *Thesmophoriazusae*
 c. *Wasps* d. *Suppliant Women*
23. Which of the following is NOT a term used in Greek tragedy?
 a. chorus b. parabasis c. stichomythia d. encomium
24. Which Greek philosopher was best known for his paradoxes?
 a. Zeno b. Parmenides c. Heraclitus d. Pythagoras
25. Which play of Aristophanes finds Aeschylus and Euripides vying for the “throne of tragedy”?
 a. *Acharnians* b. *Peace* c. *Frogs* d. *Birds*
26. In which play does a character ride a giant dung beetle to the heavens?
 a. *Birds* b. *Clouds* c. *Peace* d. *Wealth*
27. Who was the god of drama in ancient Greece?
 a. Dionysus b. Apollo c. Hermes d. Pan
28. Which Greek lyric poet wrote a poem criticizing Helen, then recanted it in another poem after he was struck blind, saying that Helen never actually went to Troy?
 a. Alcaeus b. Anacreon c. Simonides d. Stesichorus
29. Which Spartan lyric poet of the 7th century BC was best known for writing pithy poems about peace, love, and drinking?
 a. Alcman b. Ibycus c. Pindar d. Stesichorus

30. In which dialogue of Plato’s does a friend of Socrates try to convince him to escape from his death penalty?
a. *Crito* b. *Meno* c. *Phaedo* d. *Timaeus*
31. From which of Plato’s works does the idea of the philosopher-king come?
a. *Laws* b. *Politics* c. *Republic* d. *Symposium*
32. Which of the following was NOT a concept that Aristotle wrote about?
a. forms b. logic c. metaphysics d. rhetoric
33. Which Greek philosopher was famous for saying that you can never step into the same river twice?
a. Empedocles b. Heraclitus c. Pythagoras d. Zeno
34. Who was known in Greece as the “laughing philosopher”?
a. Democritus b. Leucippus c. Parmenides d. Thales
35. Which Greek philosopher was said to have measured the height of the Egyptian pyramids by observing their shadows and was famous for believing that water was the essential element of all matter?
a. Heraclitus b. Diogenes c. Anaximander d. Thales
36. Which orator’s first known speech, *Against Eratosthenes*, was made on his own behalf and concerned the murder of his own brother?
a. Antiphon b. Gorgias c. Isocrates d. Lysias
37. Which orator wrote political works on the unity of Greece, especially in his work *Panegyricus*?
a. Empedocles b. Isocrates c. Aeschines d. Demosthenes
38. Which orator’s surviving speeches are the oldest extant? He was noted for writing speeches for others to deliver and he helped establish the rule of the Four Hundred in Athens?
a. Andocides b. Gorgias c. Antiphon d. Lysias
39. Which historian and scholar was famous for his book *On the Measurement of the Earth*, and was known as “*Pentathlos*”, or “the well-rounded one”?
a. Eratosthenes b. Diodorus c. Arrian d. Polybius
40. Which disciple of Socrates wrote the *Anabasis*, the expedition of Cyrus the Younger?
a. Eusebius b. Polybius c. Xenophon d. Apollodorus
41. *The Hippocratic Corpus*, attributed to Hippocrates, is written in which dialect of Greek?
a. Aetolian b. Attic c. Doric d. Ionic
42. Which of these was NOT considered an essential element by the pre-Socratic philosophers?
a. air b. wood c. water d. fire
43. Which author’s only surviving trilogy is the *Oresteia*?
a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Euripides d. Xenophon

44. Which orator was known as the pupil of Isocrates and the teacher of Demosthenes?
a. Aeschines b. Isaeus c. Lycurgus d. Empedocles
45. Which of these is Thucydides most noted for in his *History of the Peloponnesian War*?
a. the reporting of speeches
b. the reporting of the various cultures
c. the completion of his work while in exile
d. the completion of his work while still fighting in the war
46. Which play by Sophocles, written not long before his death, showed Oedipus visiting Theseus?
a. *Oedipus the King* b. *Oedipus at Colonus*
c. *Electra* d. *Trachinian Women*
47. Which of these men was said by Aristotle to have added the third actor to Greek tragedy?
a. Thespis b. Aeschylus c. Sophocles d. Euripides
48. Which of the following plays of Euripides is considered a satyr play?
a. *Cyclops* b. *Hippolytus* c. *Ion* d. *Heracles*
49. In which play of Aeschylus does he recount the wanderings of Io?
a. *Agamemnon* b. *Libation Bearers* c. *Prometheus Bound* d. *Suppliants*
50. Which of these divinities is NOT featured in one of the Homeric Hymns?
a. Hades b. Demeter c. Hermes d. Apollo