

FJCL State Latin Forum 2005  
Greek Literature

07-1A  
07-2A  
07-3A

N. B. Greek names are sometimes spelled with K instead of C e.g. Sokrates/Socrates

- Plays in Athens were part of a religious festival in honor of:  
a. Zeus      b. Athena      c. Dionysus      d. Poseidon
- What philosopher is believed to have been the "father of atomic theory?"  
a. Plato      b. Socrates      c. Demokritos      d. Thales
- Who authored Prognostics, On Diet in Acute Illnesses, and Epidemics?  
a. Anaxamander      b. Aristotle      c. Hippocrates      d. Galen
- What Athenian philosopher taught only by a question/answer method and never wrote anything himself?  
a. Socrates      b. Plato      c. Aristotle      d. Pythagoras
- Who wrote the Philippics?  
a. Gorgias      b. Isokrates      c. Demosthenes      d. Demokritos
- What mathematician wrote works evaluating  $\pi$  ( $\pi$ ) quite accurately?  
a. Euclid      b. Pythagoras      c. Eratosthenes      d. Archimides
- The subject matter of the Iliad is:  
a. a history of the ten year Trojan War  
b. the voyage home of Odysseus after the war  
c. an episode in the tenth year of the Trojan War  
d. a series of religious stories about major gods and goddesses
- What poet wrote about athletic victories (and other things) and was so revered by Alexander the Great that his house was spared when his native city was destroyed?  
a. Bakchylides      b. Stesichoros      c. Anakreon      d. Pindar
- Which Greek city-state undoubtedly made the most contributions to literature?  
a. Athens      b. Thebes      c. Corinth      d. Sparta
- Who is believed to have been the first author of tragedies?  
a. Thespis      b. Aeschylus      c. Sophocles      d. Euripides
- Whose trilogy tells the legends of the murder of Agamemnon and subsequent events?  
a. Aeschylus      b. Sophocles      c. Euripides      d. Aristophanes
- Who was the author of Works and Days and Theogony?  
a. Sappho      b. Homer      c. Hesiod      d. Pindar

13. What Athenian philosopher's works have survived almost completely intact?  
 a. Socrates   b. Plato   c. Aristotle   d. Critias
14. What is the meter of the Odyssey?  
 a. dactylic hexameter   b. first Asclepiadean   c. elegiac couplet  
 d. hendecasyllabic
15. The phrases; sacker of cities, swift foot, much enduring, wine dark sea, are called:  
 a. similes   b. epithets   c. elisions   d. personification
16. The Aithiopsis was probably composed by:  
 a. Lesches of Mitylene   b. Agias   c. Eugammon of Kyrene  
 d. Arktinos of Miletos
17. What was the one fine art form that the Spartans never abandoned?  
 a. epic poetry   b. epithalmia   c. tragedy   d. choral lyric poetry
18. What poet was known in his age as a poet and sage but today is known primarily for an almost complete collection of epigrams?  
 a. Simonides of Iulis   b. Telesilla   c. Alkman   d. Ibkos of Rhegion
19. Which literary term means "goat song?"  
 a. tragedy   b. comedy   c. dithyramb   d. satire
20. Which author does not belong?  
 a. Choirilos   b. Phrynichos   c. Sophocles   d. Pratinas
21. What play includes a death of brothers at each others hands?  
 a. Persians   b. Acharnians   c. Children of Herakles  
 d. Seven Against Thebes
22. Who authored a play in which Socrates was featured hanging from a basket in the sky?  
 a. Euripides   b. Euphorion   c. Bion   d. Aristophanes
23. What Alexandrian librarian/poet wrote Lock of Berenike and Aitia?  
 a. Melanippides   b. Philoxenenos   c. Kineas   d. Callimachos
24. Who was the first to write philosophy that has survived?  
 a. Plato   b. Thales   c. Herakleitos the Obscure   d. Pythagoras
25. What dialect was used by Melissos of Samos, Anaxagoras, Diogenes, and Demokritos of Abdera?  
 a. Attic   b. Ionic   c. Doric   d. Theban
26. Plato: Academy as Aristotle: \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Lyceum   b. Stoa Poikile   c. Peripatos   d. agora

27. Who wrote Poetics (partially lost) about literary criticism?  
 a. Socrates b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Diogenes
28. The earliest books on rhetoric (now lost) were written by two Sicilians:  
 a. Korax & Teisias b. Gorgias & Aristotle c. Thrasymachos & Antiphon  
 d. Gorgias & Xenophon
29. Who was the author of Tetralogies (groups of speeches given at trials)?  
 a. Aristotle b. Gorgias c. Antiphon d. Andokides
30. What orator (a metic) supported himself by writing speeches for defendants in legal cases?  
 a. Andokides b. Isokrates c. Demosthenes d. Lysias
31. What orator, through his pupils, influenced later generations down through Cicero? (Works: Helen, Busiras, Against the Sophists, Antidosis)  
 a. Isaios b. Isokrates c. Demosthenes d. Demades
32. What is one meaning for "logographos"?  
 a. poet b. speech writer c. mathematician d. philosopher
33. Who is considered to be the "Father of History"?  
 a. Skylax b. Thucydides c. Herodotus d. Xenophon
34. Who explained one work "to save that which has occurred from passing out of men's memory by lapse of time, and from oblivion the great and marvelous deeds of the Greeks and the barbarians alike?"  
 a. Plutarch b. Thucydides c. Xenophon d. Herodotus
35. What historian has been admired for the "scientific impartiality of his method?"  
 a. Herodotus b. Thucydides c. Xenophon d. Polybius
36. What writer described the expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes?  
 a. Herodotus b. Thucydides c. Xenophon d. Polybius
37. Which does not belong?  
 a. Memorabilia b. Great Dialogues c. Agesilaus d. Clouds
38. What geographer of the fourth century explored and described with great accuracy as far as Britain, but was not believed by later writers?  
 a. Strabo b. Antiphanes of Berge c. Hanno the Carthaginian  
 d. Pytheas of Massilia
39. Zeno: Stoic as Theophrastos: \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Peripatetic b. Skeptic c. Cynic d. Epicurean
40. The Hellenistic Age gave rise to a style of oratory which was given to excesses which was called:  
 a. Attic b. Asian c. Gorgian d. Doric

41. What Egyptian wrote a history of his native land (in Greek) down to the 31st dynasty (ie Alexander the Great)?  
a. Manetho    b. Xenophon    c. Berossos    d. Alexandros Polyhistor
42. What author wrote a history which included the Punic Wars?  
a. Plutarch    b. Xenophon    c. Polybius    d. Machon
43. Who wrote Elements (on geometry), which has been used by most later ages as a major text book?  
a. Pythagoras    b. Euclid    c. Archimedes    d. Eratosthenes
44. Name the writer who was known as "The Geographer" much as Homer was known as "The Poet."  
a. Eratosthenes    b. Poseidonios    c. Ptolemy    d. Strabo
45. Most Hellenistic prose writers were using what dialect?  
a. Attic    b. Ionic    c. koine    d. Doric
46. What physician to Marcus Aurelius, lived in Rome and wrote prolifically on such topics as pathology, physiology, pharmacology and psychology?  
a. Galen    b. Hippocrates    c. Celsus    d. Dioscorides
47. What writer preserved the content of Pericles' great "Funeral Oration?"  
a. Herodotus    b. Thucydides    c. Xenophon    d. Diodorus
48. What philosophy/religion contained stories about Zagreus, son of Zeus & Persephone, who was killed and devoured by Titans...man was believed to have been created from the ashes of his murderers?  
a. Orphic    b. Eleusinian    c. Stoic    d. Epicurean
49. The recognition scene in a play is called:  
a. hubris    b. kommos    c. parados    d. anagnorisis
50. What is the only complete extant satyr play?  
a. Cyclops    b. Alcestis    c. Mad Hercules    d. Rhesus