

Instructions for Candidates:

You are expected to take three exams (a total of five hours of examination). All candidates must take the Greek translation exam (one hour) and the Greek history exam (two hours) and *either* the exam in Greek literature (two hours) *or* in Greek art and archaeology (two

hours). Though you stated on your application whether you intended to take the literature or the archaeology exam, we have sent a full set to your proctor to allow for error or last-minute change of heart.

All examinations, including the Greek translation, are to be taken without the use of dictionaries, notes, or other outside help. You may use a typewriter or a non-networked word-

processor. We do give partial credit on the Greek, so write down everything you know, even if

American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Examination in Greek History 2002

Time: 2 hours

Directions: Answer Part I and three questions from Part II.

In choosing which questions to answer, try to show as broad a range of knowledge (chronological, geographical, and subject matter) as possible.

Part I: Identifications [value, 25 points]

In one or two sentences identify seven (7) of the following:

Epichoric alphabets
Atthidographers
Battle of Issos
Alkmaeonidae
Megarian Decree
Ahhiyawa

Linear A
Ionian Revolt
Seleucids
Sacred Wars
Dionysius I of Syracuse

1. What is the range of evidence available for the history of the Greek world in the 5th century BC?

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Examination in Greek Literature 2002

Time: 2 hours

Directions: Answer Part I and three questions from Part II.

In choosing which questions to answer, try to show as broad a range of knowledge (chronological, geographical, and subject matter) as possible.

Part I: Identifications [value, 25 points]

In one or two sentences identify seven (7) of the following:

Aristarchus
Theognidea
Gorgias
Parabasis
the Parian Marble
Symposia
Simonides
Theophrastus
Epitaphios
Epinician
Partheneia

Part II: Essay questions. Answer three (3) of the following [value, 75 points]

1. Discuss the impact of the work of Milman Parry on Homeric studies.
2. In what sense are lyric and elegiac poetry "political"? Discuss at least three authors.
3. Discuss the role of the chorus in Greek tragedy with specific examples from three tragedians.

4. How helpful is Aristotle's *Poetics* as a guide to our understanding of Greek tragedy? Discuss, using specific examples.

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Examination in Greek Art and Archaeology 2002

Time: 2 hours

Directions: Answer Part I and three questions from Part II.

In choosing which questions to answer, try to show as broad a range of knowledge (chronological, geographical, and subject matter) as possible.

Part I: Identifications [value, 25 points]

In one or two sentences identify seven (7) of the following:

Stoichedon	Severe Style
Boar's tusk helmet	Tombs at Vergina
Francois vase	Praxiteles
Lefkandi	Daedalus
Ionic frieze	Lysicrates Monument
Harris Matrix	

Part II: Essay questions. Answer three (3) of the following [value, 75 points]

1. What impact did the cultures of Anatolia, the Levant and Egypt have on the formation of Bronze Age urban cultures in the Aegean?
2. Can regional surface survey provide useful data for the reconstruction of social and/or economic history? Discuss with reference to at least two different regional survey projects OR at least two different major periods (e.g. Bronze Age, Classical, Roman) in one regional survey project.
3. Discuss the origins and nature of large-scale sculpture in the Greek world between ca. 1000 and 500 BCE.
4. Trace the development of the Athenian Acropolis from the archaic period through the end of the fifth century, focusing on key monuments.
5. Compare and contrast black-figure and red-figure Attic vase-painting: your discussion should cite technique, shapes, style and iconography, and you should mention specific vases.

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Examination in Greek Translation 2002

Time: 1 hour

Directions: Translate two (2) of the following four passages, one prose and one poetry (50 points each).

1. *Homeric Hymn 19*, to Pan, 27-49. An account of the song of the nymphs about the begetting and birth of Pan in Kyllene.

Ἑρμείω δὲ θεοὺς μάκαρας καὶ μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον
 οἶόν θ' Ἑρμείην ἐριούνιον ἔξοχον ἄλλων
 ἐννεπον, ὡς ὃ γ' ἅπασι θεοῖς θεὸς ἄγγελός ἐστι,
 καὶ ῥ' ὃ γ' ἐς Ἀρκαδίην πολυπίδακα, μητέρα
 μήλων, 30
 ἐξίκετ', ἐνθα τέ οἱ τέμενος Κυλληνίου ἐστίν.
 ἐνθ' ὃ γε καὶ θεὸς ὦν ψαφαρότριχα μῆλ' ἐνόμειεν
 ἀνδρὶ πάρα θνητῶν· θάλε γὰρ πόθος ὑγρὸς ἐπελθῶν
 νύμφη ἐνπλοκάμφῳ Δρύοπος φιλότιτι μιγῆναι·
 ἐκ δ' ἐτέλεσσε γάμον θαλερόν. τέκε δ' ἐν με-
 γάροισιν 35
 Ἑρμείη φίλον υἱόν, ἄφαρ τερατωπὸν ιδέσθαι,
 αἰγιπδόην, δικέρωτα, φιλόκροτον, ἠδυγέλωτα·
 φεύγε δ' ἀναΐξασα, λίπεν δ' ἄρα παῖδα τιθήνη
 δεῖσε γάρ, ὡς ἶδεν ὄψιν ἀμείλιχον, ἠυγένειον.
 τὸν δ' αἶψ' Ἑρμείας ἐριούνιος εἰς χεῖρα θῆκε 40
 δεξάμενος, χαῖρεν δὲ νόψ περιώσια δαίμων.
 ῥίμφα δ' ἐς ἀθανάτων ἔδρας κίε παῖδα καλύψας
 δέρμασιν ἐν πυκινούσιν ὄρεσκόμοιο λαγωῦ·
 πὰρ δὲ Ζητὴ κάθιζε καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι,
 δεῖξε δὲ κούρον εἶόν· πάντες δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἕτερφθεν 45
 ἀθάνατοι, περίαλλα δ' ὁ Βάκχειος Διόνυσος·
 Πᾶνα δέ μιν καλέεσκον, ὅτι φρένα πᾶσιν ἕτερψε.
 Καὶ σὺ μὲν οὕτω χαῖρε, ἄναξ, ἴλαμαι δέ σ'
 ἀοιδῆ·
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ σεῖο καὶ ἄλλης μνήσομ' ἀοιδῆς.

1. 28 ἐριούνιον = epithet of Hermes, 'helper'
 1. 30 πολυπίδακα = with many springs
 1. 32 ψαφαρότριχα = with curly fleece

1. 37 δικέρωτα = with two horns
 1. 39 ἀμείλιχον = uncouth
 1. 39 ἠυγένειον = well-bearded
 1. 41 περιώσια = exceedingly

ὦ τῶν ἀπάντων δὴ θεαμάτων ἐμοὶ
ἄλγιστον ἔν προσειδὼν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐγώ,
ὀδὸς θ' ὀδῶν πασῶν ἀνιάσασα δὴ
μάλιστα τοῦμὸν σπλάγγνον, ἣν δὴ νῦν ἔβην,
ὦ φίλιτατ' Αἴας, τὸν σὸν ὡς ἐπησθόμην 996
μόρον διώκων κἀξιγνοσκοπούμενος.
ὄξεϊα γάρ σου βάζεις ὡς θεοῦ τινοῦ
διῆλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς πάντας, ὡς οἶχει θανῶν.

3. Herodotus iv. 95. A rationalizing account of Salmoxis, a deity of the Getae with whom they believe they dwell after death.

ὡς δὲ ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι τῶν τὸν Ἑλλήσ-

μουσι καὶ Πυθαγόρου ἀκούσαντων Ἑλλήνων καὶ Ἰλλυρίων

τοῦτον ἔοντα ἄνθρωπον δουλεύσαι ἐν Σάμφ, δουλεύσαι δὲ 2
Πυθαγόρῃ τῷ Μνησάρχῳ ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ αὐτὸν γενόμενον
ἐλεύθερον χρήματα κτήσασθαι συχνά, κτησάμενον δὲ
ἀπελθεῖν ἐς τὴν ἑωυτοῦ ἄτε δὲ κακοβίων τε ἔοντων τῶν
Θρηίκων καὶ ὑπαφρονεστέρων, τὸν Σάλμοξιν τοῦτον ἐπιστά-
μενον διαίταν τε ἰάδα καὶ ἥθεα βαθύτερα ἢ κατὰ Θρήικας,
οἷα Ἑλλησί τε ὁμιλήσαντα καὶ Ἑλλήνων οὐ τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ
σοφιστῇ Πυθαγόρῃ, κατασκευάσασθαι ἀνδρεῶνα, ἐς τὸν 3
πανδοκεύοντα τῶν ἀστῶν τοὺς πρώτους καὶ εὐωχέοντα ἀνα-
διδάσκειν ὡς οὔτε αὐτὸς οὔτε οἱ συμπόται αὐτοῦ οὔτε οἱ ἐκ
τούτων αἰεὶ γινόμενοι ἀποθανέονται, ἀλλ' ἤξουσι ἐς χῶρον

δὲ ἐποίηε τὰ καταλεχθέντα καὶ ἔλεγε ταῦτα, ἐν τούτῳ
κατάγειον οἶκημα ἐποιέετο. ὡς δὲ οἱ παντελέως εἶχε τὸ
οἶκημα, ἐκ μὲν τῶν Θρηίκων ἠφανίσθη, καταβὰς δὲ κάτω
ἐς τὸ κατάγειον οἶκημα διαίτατο ἐπ' ἕτερα τρία. οἱ δὲ μιν 5
ἐπόθεόν τε καὶ ἐπένθειον ὡς τεθνεῶτα· τετάρτῳ δὲ ἐτεῖ
ἐφάνη τοῖσι Θρηίξι, καὶ οὔτω πιθανά σφι ἐγένετο τὰ ἔλεγε
ὁ Σάλμοξις. ταῦτά φασί μιν ποιῆσαι.

Plutarch, *Life of Alcibiades*. Use some of Alcibiades' methods of influencing the Athenians to

wealth.

III. Περικλῆς μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ τε ἀρετῆς ἀληθινῆς
καὶ λόγου δυνάμεως τὴν πόλιν ἄγων οὐδενὸς ἐδέϊτο
σχηματισμοῦ πρὸς τὸν ὄχλον οὐδὲ πιθανότητος,
Νικίας δὲ τούτοις μὲν λειπόμενος, οὐσία δὲ προέ-
2 χων, ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἐδημαγώγει. καὶ τῇ Κλέωνος
εὐχερεία καὶ βωμολοχία πρὸς ἡδονὴν μεταχειρι-
ζομένη τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διὰ τῶν ὁμοίων ἀντιπαρ-
εξάγειν ἀπίθανος ὢν, χορηγίαις ἀνελάμβανε καὶ
γυμνασιαρχίαις ἐτέραις τε τοιαύταις φιλοτιμίαις
τὸν δῆμον, ὑπερβαλλόμενος πολυτελείᾳ καὶ χάριτι
τοὺς πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἅπαντας.
3 εἰστήκει δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀναθημάτων αὐτοῦ καθ' ἡμᾶς
τό τε Παλλάδιον ἐν ἀκροπόλει, τὴν χρύσωσιν
ἀποβεβληκός, καὶ ὁ τοῖς χορηγικοῖς τρίποσιν
ὑποκείμενος ἐν Διονύσου νεώς· ἐνίκησε γὰρ πολ-