Discovering the Greeks (CL 10) Mid-Term Exam, Nov. 5, 2021 Please write all answers in your bluebook.

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[Part I] Of the following twenty Greek terms, briefly identify <u>TEN</u> (4 points each = 40 points), providing:

- a brief definition/identification
- an example (if applicable)
- an approximate date or relative chronological marker (if applicable)

eromenos
hubris
inkejui

xen lusia
helot
phoros

megaron
eupatridai
etasis
wanax
cstrakon/
scholê
Marathonomachoi

dithyramb trittys eunomia deme thete tholos

[PART II] Of the twelve images displayed in rotation on the projector, please do the following for <u>FIVE</u> of them, using the numbers on each object on screen to refer to them in your bluebook (6 pts each = 30 points):

• (1) <u>Identify</u> the object with a name and general time period (e.g., Bronze Age, Iron Age, etc.). [or, if you happen to know it, specific date, but time period is fine]).

• (2) <u>Comment</u> in one, maximum two sentences on some aspect of its significance/meaning:
o For the significance/meaning, it may help to comment briefly on one of the following: what the object/image "says" or represents in its cultural context; a mystery the image/object raises; a problem of interpretation that the image/object presents scholars.

[PART III] Of the following eight passages, please do the following for <u>FIVE</u> of them (6 pts each = 30 points):

- (1) <u>Identify</u> the passage: author, work, and *general* time period (Iron Age, etc., or, if you happen to know it, specific date).
- (2) <u>Comment</u> in one, maximum two sentences on some aspect of the significance/meaning for each:
 - o For the significance/meaning it may help to comment briefly on one of the following: what the passage "says" or represents in its cultural context; a mystery the passage raises; a problem of interpretation that the passage presents scholars.

[1] Goddess and mistress, don't be angry with me. I know very well that Penelope,
For all her virtues, would pale beside you.
She's only human, and you are a goddess,
Eternally young. Still, I want to go back.
My heart aches for the day I return to my home.
If some god hits me hard as I sail the deep purple,
I'll weather it like the sea-bitten veteran I am.

An orphan has no friends. / He hangs his head, his cheeks are wet with tears. He has to beg from his dead father's friends / Tugging on one man's cloak, another's tunic, And if they pity him he gets to sip / From someone's cup, just enough to moisten His lips but not enough to quench his thirst ...

And the boy will go to his widowed mother In tears, Astyanax, who used to sit In his father's lap and eat nothing but / Mutton and marrow.

[3] For if I'd been a mother, or if it were my spouse who lay there rotting, I would not for that reason

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have acted in defiance of the citizens.
What law have I in mind in saying this?
My husband dead, another could take his place, and a child by another man, if I lost the one I had, but with both parents buried in Hades, no brother could ever come to light.

[4] And he flew into a rage, saying: "Artabanus, you are the brother of my father – that's all that will protect you from a punishment in keeping with these foolhardy words. But this dishonor I will set on you – you spiritless coward! – you will not join me in my expedition against Greece, but will stay here, with the women. And even without you I will bring to pass everything I said. May I not be the offspring of [various ancestors mentioned] if I do not take vengeance on the Athenians, knowing full well that if we keep the peace, they will not.

[5] He scooped up fistfuls of sunburnt dust / And poured it on his head, fouling / His beautiful face. Black ash grimed/ His finespun cloak as he stretched his huge body
Out in the dust and lay there, / Tearing out his hair with his hands.
The women, whom Achilles and Patroclus / Had taken in raids, ran shrieking out of the tent
To be with Achilles, and they beat their breasts/ Until their knees gave out beneath them.

[6] After the laws had been published, people took to visiting him day after day, either to commend or criticize his wording, or to recommend insertions or deletions, though most of his visitors came to question and interrogate and to urge him to explain and clarify each law's meaning and purpose. Seeing that it would be absurd to do so, but that to refuse would create ill will, and wishing to extricate himself from these difficulties entirely and to escape the citizens' displeasure and their delight in finding fault (since "in important affairs it is hard to please everyone," as he himself had said), he made his possession of a ship an excuse for traveling and sailed away after asking the Athenians for a ten-year leave of absence.

[7] In the end, he won them over. It seems easier to fool a crowd than a single person, since Aristagoras could not persuade Cleomenes of Sparta, who was all alone, but he succeeded with thirty thousand Athenians. So now that they had been won over, the Athenians voted to send a fleet of twenty ships to help the lonians. These twenty ships were the beginning of evils for Greeks and barbarians.

[8] This brought tears from deep within him, / And as he wept he clung to his beloved wife.

Land is a welcome sight to men swimming
For their lives, after Poseidon has smashed their ship
In heavy seas. Only a few of them escape
And make it to shore. They come out
Of the grey water crusted with brine, glad
To be alive and set foot on dry land.

So welcome a sight was her husband to her.

BONUS SECTION: Greek to Me!

Provide a derivative (a related English word that derives from the Greek word) for as many of the following as you can for one point per correct derivative (but limit one per word).

politeia aristoi ethnos oikos ostrakon scholê