

Dear Colleague:

Thank you for agreeing to arrange for the administration and invigilation of the Fellowship/Regular Membership exams for the American School of Classical Studies. When the exams are finished, please send them to the Princeton Office (ASCSA, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232) as soon as possible, preferably by Express Mail. The exams will be photocopied by the Princeton office, so you need send only the original, though I would urge you to make a photocopy to guard against disaster. Please use a large, flat envelope to return the exams so that they can be fed more easily into an automatic photocopier.

If you have not already been in touch, please contact your candidate(s) to arrange an exact time and place for the exams. I have also enclosed an instruction sheet for exam-takers (with an extra copy for your reference), which you may want to distribute in advance. Candidates should already have heard from me via e-mail, but one can't always be sure.

The length of the exams has been changed this year. All exams are to be given on Saturday, 3 February. All candidates must take the Greek Translation Exam (1 hour) and the Greek History Exam (2 hours), and either the Greek Literature Exam (2 hours) or the Greek Art and Archaeology Exam (2 hours). Although candidates stated on their applications whether they wished to take the Literature or Archaeology exam, I have included both in case of error or last minute change of heart.

I leave to your discretion the exact scheduling of the exams and also the exact style of invigilation. Most people won't find it necessary or practical to "sit over" a student for five hours. Please encourage the students to follow the instructions about paper size and format, especially about not putting their names on anything other than a cover sheet. This is important, since the exams are graded anonymously.

The Committee on Admissions and Fellowships has worked hard to make the exams clear, fair, and error free. If there is any last minute panic over ambiguity, students should just forge ahead and do the best they can. They should be reassured that we give partial credit especially on the Greek exam. I will be out of town the weekend of the exams, but please contact me the week before if there is anything I can do to help.

I thank you on behalf of the Committee and the School for your help.

Yours sincerely,

Carolyn Higbie,
Chair, Committee on Admissions

and Fellowships

Instructions for Candidates

You are expected to take 3 exams (5 hours in length). All candidates must take the Greek Translation Exam (1 hour) and the Greek History Exam (2 hours), and either the Greek Literature Exam (2 hours) or the Greek Art and Archaeology Exam (2 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.

These exams are scheduled for Saturday, 3 February. Please check with your local proctor for the precise time and location for the exams. Your proctor is the representative to the American School Managing Committee from your university.

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 you haven't got the passage perfectly.

Since the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships will be reading photocopies of your exams, it is in your interest to produce an exam that is easy to photocopy and easy to read once photocopied. Use any kind of flat 8½ x 11 paper (do not use a bluebook). Because your exams are read anonymously, do not write your name on your answer sheets, but put your name and university on a cover sheet only, then note the total number of pages (eg, "Jane Jones, Whatever University, page 1 of 17"). Remember to number your pages and to use dark ink or pencil if you are writing by hand.

American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Examination in Greek Art and Archaeology 2001

Time: 2 hours

Saturday 3 February

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.

Adyton	Polykleitos
Boustrophedon	Processualist
Menelaion	Marine style
Sindos treasure	Pergamon Altar
Rhoikos and Theodoros	Vitruvius
Hypocaust	

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

1. Is there an iconography of rulership in Minoan and Mycenaean art?
2. To what extent do Bronze Age art, artifacts, and architecture illustrate the Homeric poems?
3. Outline the development and character of the Orientalizing movement in archaic Greece by providing a categorization of the major types of Orientalizing objects and of the major types of Orientalizing iconography.
4. Summarize the principal interpretations of the Parthenon frieze. Which seems most convincing to you, and why?
5. Discuss the problems of writing a history of classical and hellenistic Greek wall painting. What are the key monuments (lost and extant) for a history of Greek painting?
6. What do Olynthos and Delos reveal about the form of the Greek house?
7. Discuss the importance of the royal tombs at Vergina and the problems associated with their interpretation.
8. How does underwater archaeology add to our knowledge of ancient Greek trade and international contacts?

American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Examination in Greek History 2001

Time: 2 hours

Saturday 3 February

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: [value, 25 points] Identifications
In one or two sentences identify **seven** (7) of the following.

Sea Peoples	Achaean Confederacy
Great Rhethra	Naucratis
Hellenotamiae	Hermocopidae
Chremonidean War	Pythia
Mausolus	Lysander
Ptolemy Philadelphus	

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

1. What can be learned of Mycenaean social and economic organization from Linear B tablets?
2. What are the main features of the "Lycurgan constitution" in Sparta and what are the historical problems connected with its establishment?
3. Discuss the influence of the Delphic oracle on Greek politics, in the archaic and classical eras.
4. Discuss the legislative measures and official policies established by the Athenians to control the allied cities of the Athenian Empire. Draw on epigraphical evidence as much as possible to answer this.
5. Discuss the historical methods and historical sources of Herodotus. How has literary analysis contributed to the understanding of Herodotus' methodology and historical aims?
6. What sources were available to Aristotle (or his circle) for the composition of the *Athenaion Politeia*?
7. Discuss the historical political significance of the concept of "Freedom for the Greeks," in the classical and hellenistic world.
8. Discuss the impact and importance of L. Mummius and L. Sulla on Greek history.

American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Examination in Greek Literature 2001

Time: 2 hours
Saturday 3 February

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, subject matter, and genre) as possible.

Part I: [value, 25 points] Identifications
In one or two sentences identify **seven** (7) of the following.

Choregus	Sappho
Epic Cycle	Logographer
Xenophanes of Colophon	Second Sophistic
<i>Partheneia</i>	Scholia
<i>The Cyclops</i>	Athenaeus
Threnos	

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

1. Discuss the transmission of Homeric poetry from the 6th century until the hellenistic age.
2. Write an outline of the contributions of the chief figures of Presocratic philosophy; discuss their use of poetry and prose and the chief features of their extant writings.
3. Discuss the style and thought of Thucydides in the context of 5th-century intellectual developments. What is the relationship of Thucydides' work to contemporary tragedy, rhetoric, and/or medical writings?
4. Why did Euripides win comparatively few prizes for tragedy, while his work was arguably the most popular of all Attic tragedians?
5. Discuss the problems of the historical portrait of Socrates. What are the sources for Socrates; with what varying purposes were these works written, and how do these purposes affect the portrayal of Socrates?
6. What do Aristophanes' various depictions of the gods reveal about Greek, or Athenian, religious attitudes? Discuss at least three plays.
7. Discuss the presentation in Plato of sophists and "sophism." What do we learn about the sophists from this; what are Plato's purposes in these portrayals?
8. What role did royal patronage play in the development of hellenistic poetry?

American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Examination in Greek Translation 2001

Time: 1 hour
Saturday 3 February

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

1. Hesiod, *Shield of Herakles* 231-55. Some of the reliefs of the mighty shield of Herakles are described.

ἐπὶ δὲ χλωροῦ ἀδάμαντος
βαινουσέων ἰάχεσκε κάκος μεγάλῳ ὀρυμαγδῷ
ὀξέα καὶ λιγέως· ἐπὶ δὲ ζώνῃσι δράκοντε
δοιῶ ἀπῆρωρεῦντ' ἐπικυρτώοντε κάρηνα·
λίχμαζον δ' ἄρα τῷ γε, μένει δ' ἐχάρασσον ὀδόντας 235
ἄγρια δερκομένῳ· ἐπὶ δὲ δεινοῖσι κάρηνοι
Γοργείοισι ἔδονεῖτο μέγας φόβος. οἱ δ' ὑπὲρ αὐτέων
ἄνδρες ἐμαρνάσθην πολεμῆμα τεύχε' ἔχοντες,
τοὶ μὲν ὑπὲρ σφετέρῃς πόλιος σφετέρων τε τοκῆων
λοιγὸν ἀμύνοντες, τοὶ δὲ πραθέειν μεμαῶτες. 240
πολλοὶ μὲν κέατο, πλέονες δ' ἔτι δῆριν ἔχοντες
μάρνανθ'. αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες εὐδμήτων ἐπὶ πύργων
χαλκίων ὀξὺ βόων, κατὰ δ' ἐδρύπτοντο παρειάς,
ζωῆσι ἴκελαι, ἔργα κλυτοῦ Ἡφαίστου.
ἄνδρες δ' οἱ πρεσβῆτες ἔσαν γῆράς τε μέμαρπεν 245
ἀθροοὶ ἔκτοσθεν πυλέων ἔσαν, ἃν δὲ θεοῖσι
χεῖρας ἔχον μακάρεσσι, περὶ σφετέροισι τέκεσσι
δειδιότες· τοὶ δ' αὖτε μάχην ἔχον. αἱ δὲ μετ' αὐτοῦς
Κῆρες κυάνεαι, λευκοὺς ἀραβεῦσαι ὀδόντας,
δεινωποὶ βλοσυροὶ τε δαφουνοὶ τ' ἄπλητοὶ τε 250
δῆριν ἔχον περὶ πιπτόντων· πᾶσαι δ' ἄρ' ἴεντο
αἶμα μέλαν πίειν· ὃν δὲ πρῶτον μεμάποιεν
κείμενον ἢ πίπτοντα νεούτατον, ἀμφὶ μὲν αὐτῷ
βάλλ(ον ὁμῶς) ὄνυχας μεγάλους, ψυχὴ δὲ [Ἄιδόδε] κατῆεν
Τάρταρον ἐς κρυόνεθ'. 255

ἐμαρνάσθην = μάχομαι
πράθεειν (πέρθω) = to sack
μεμαῶτες (μάομαι) = to hasten
δῆριν = fight
ἐδρύπτοντο = to tear
παρειάς = cheeks
μέμαρπεν = to lay hold of
Κῆρες = Fates
ἀραβεῦσαι = to clatter
βλοσυραὶ = grim
δαφουναί = blood-red
ἄπληται = unapproachable
ὄνυχας = claws

2. Euripides, *Hiketides* 1-23. The play opens at the temple of Demeter at Eleusis

ΑΙΘΡΑ

Δήμητερ ἐστιοῦχ' Ἐλευσίνος χθονός
 τῆσδ', οἳ τε ναοὺς ἔχετε πρόσπολοι θεᾶς,
 εὐδαιμονεῖν με Θηεᾶ τε παῖδ' ἐμὸν
 πόλιν τ' Ἀθηνῶν τήν τε Πιθθέως χθόνα,
 ἐν ἧι με θρέψας ὀλβίοις ἐν δώμασι
 Αἴθραν πατὴρ δίδωσι τῷ Πανδίωνος 5
 Αἰγεί δάμαρτα Λοξίου μαντεύμασι.
 ἐς τάδε γὰρ βλέψας' ἐπηξάμην τάδε
 γραῦς, αἱ λιποῦσαι δώματ' Ἀργείας χθονός
 ἰκτῆρι θαλλῶι προσπίτνουσ' ἐμὸν γόνυ, 10
 πάθος παθοῦσαι δεινόν' ἀμφὶ γὰρ πύλας
 Κάδμου θανόντων ἑπτὰ γενναίων τέκνων
 ἄπαιδές εἰσι, οὐς ποτ' Ἀργείων ἄναξ
 Ἄδραστος ἤγαγ', Οἰδίπου παγκληρίας 15
 μέρος κατασχεῖν φηγάδι Πολυνείκει θέλων
 γαμβρῶι. νεκροὺς δὲ τοὺς ὀλωλότας δορὶ
 θάψαι θέλουσι τῶνδε μητέρες χθονί,
 εἴργουσι δ' οἳ κρατοῦντες οὐδ' ἀναίρεσιν
 δοῦναι θέλουσι, νόμιμ' ἀτίζοντες θεῶν. 20
 κοινὸν δὲ φόρτον ταῖσδ' ἔχων χρείας ἐμῆς
 Ἄδραστος ὄμμα δάκρυσιν, τέγγων ὄδε
 κεῖται, τό τ' ἔγχος τήν τε δυστυχεστάτην
 στένων στρατείαν ἣν ἐπεμψεν ἐκ δόμων

γραῦς = old woman

ἰκτῆρ = ἰκέτης

παγκληρίας = full inheritance

3. Antiphon, *Prosecution for Poisoning*, 14-16. The speaker describes his family's domestic arrangements and what resulted from them.

14 Ὑπερῶν τι ἦν τῆς ἡμετέρας οἰκίας, ὃ εἶχε Φιλόνεως ὁπότ' ἐν ἄστει διατρίβοι, ἀνὴρ καλὸς τε καὶ ἀγαθὸς καὶ φίλος τῷ ἡμέτερω πατρί· καὶ ἦν αὐτῷ παλλακή, ἣν ὁ Φιλόνεως ἐπὶ πορνεῖον ἐμελλε καταστῆσαι. ταύτην οὖν πυθομένη ἢ μήτηρ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἐποιήσατο
 15 φίλην. αἰσθομένη δ' ὅτι ἀδικεῖσθαι ἐμελλεν ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλόνεω, μεταπέμπεται, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἦλθεν, ἐλέξεν αὐτῇ ὅτι καὶ αὐτὴ ἀδικοῖτο ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἡμέτερου· εἰ οὖν ἐθέλοι πείθεσθαι, ἔφη ἰκανὴ εἶναι ἐκείνη τε τὸν Φιλόνεω φίλον ποιῆσαι καὶ αὐτῇ τὸν ἐμὸν πατέρα, εἶναι φάσκουσα αὐτῆς μὲν τοῦτο εὖρημα, ἐκείνης δ'
 16 ὑπηρέτημα. ἠρώτα οὖν αὐτὴν εἰ ἐθελήσοι διακονῆσαι οἱ, καὶ ἢ ὑπέσχετο ὡς τάχιστα, οἶμαι. μετὰ ταῦτα ἔτυχε τῷ Φιλόνεω ἐν Πειραιεῖ ὄντα ἱερὰ Διὶ Κτησίῳ, ὃ δὲ πατὴρ ὁ ἐμὸς εἰς Νάξον πλεῖν ἐμελλεν. κάλλιστον οὖν ἐδόκει εἶναι τῷ Φιλόνεω τῆς αὐτῆς ὁδοῦ ἅμα μὲν προπέμψαι εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ τὸν πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν φίλον ὄντα ἑαυτῷ, ἅμα δὲ θύσαντα τὰ ἱερὰ ἐστιᾶσαι ἐκείνῳ.

ὑπερῶν = upper story, room

παλλακή = mistress

πορνεῖον = brothel

ὑπηρέτημα = service

διακονέω = to serve

ἐστιᾶω = to entertain

4. Aeneas Tacticus 7-10. Aeneas Tacticus explains the stratagem used to neutralize and defeat revolutionaries in Argos.

7 Πρὸς δὲ ἀντιστασιώτας τοιόνδε ἐπράχθη ἐν Ἀργεῖ.
 μελλόντων γὰρ τῶν πλουσίων τὴν δευτέραν ἐπίθεσιν
 ἐπιτίθεσθαι τῷ δήμῳ καὶ ξένους ἐπαγομένῳ, ὁ τοῦ
 δήμου προστάτης, προαισθόμενος τὸ μέλλον, τῶν
 ἐπιθησομένων τινὰς τῶν ὑπεναντίων ὄντων τῷ
 δήμῳ ἄνδρας δύο προσποιησάμενος φίλους εἶναι
 ἀπορρήτους, πολεμίους αὐτῶν¹ καθίστησιν αὐτοὺς
 καὶ ἐποίει κακῶς ἐν τῷ φανερώ, σιγῇ δὲ τὰ² ἐκ
 τῶν ἐναντίων βουλευόμενα ἤκουεν παρ' αὐτῶν.
 8 ἐπεὶ δ' ἐν τῷ εἰσάγεσθαι τοὺς ξένους ἦσαν οἱ
 πλούσιοι, ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τινὲς ἦσαν
 ἔτοιμοι, καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα ἐμελλεν τὸ
 ἔργον ἔσεσθαι, ἔδοξε τῷ τοῦ δήμου προστάτῃ τὴν³
 ταχίστην ἐκκλησίαν συναγαγεῖν καὶ τὸ μέλλον μὴ
 προειπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ πᾶσα ἡ πόλις ταραχθῇ, εἰπόντα⁴
 δὲ ἄλλα τε καὶ ὅτι συμφέρον εἶη ἐν τῇ ἐπιούσῃ
 νυκτὶ σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις πάντας Ἀργείους⁵ παρεῖναι
 9 ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ⁶ φυλῇ ὄντας ἕκαστον. εἰ δὲ τις
 ἄλλως⁸ ἐκθῆται τὰ ὅπλα ἢ ἄλλη ἐξενεγκάμενος
 φανῇ, ὡς προδότης καὶ ἐπιβουλεύων τῷ δήμῳ
 10 πασχέτω τι. τοῦτο δὲ αὐτὸ ἵνα κατὰ τὰς φυλάς
 ὄντες οἱ πλούσιοι μὴ δύνωνται εἰς ταῦτ' ἀθροισ-
 θέντες μετὰ τῶν ξένων ἐπιθέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐν ταῖς
 φυλαῖς ὄντες διακεχωρισμένοι ὦσιν ἐν πολλοῖς
 ὀλίγοι φυλέταις. καλῶς δὲ δοκεῖ καὶ ἀγχινῶς
 μετ' ἀσφαλείας διαλύσαι τὸ μέλλον.

ξένους = mercenaries
 ἀπορρήτους = secret
 ἀθροισθέντες = to gather
 ἀγχινῶς = ingenious