

American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek Translation 2006

Time: 1 and ½ hours (90 minutes)

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

Poetry, passage 1: Phoinikides, from an unknown play (Stobaeus, *Fl.* 6.30).
The speaker has no luck with her male friends.

ΕΤΑΙΡΑ μὰ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην οὐκ ἂν ὑπομείναιμ' ἔτι,
 Πυθιάς, ἔταιρειν· χαιρέτω· μή μοι λέγε.
 ἀπέτυχον· οὐδὲν πρὸς ἐμέ· καταλῦσαι θέλω.
 εὐθὺς ἐπιχειρήσασα φίλον ἔσχον τινὰ
5 στρατιωτικόν· διὰ παντὸς οὗτος τὰς μάχας
 ἔλεγεν, ἐδείκνυ <δέ> ἅμα λέγων τὰ τραύματα,
 εἰσέφερε δ' οὐδέν. δωρεὰν ἔφη τινὰ
 παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως λαμβάνειν, καὶ ταῦτ' αἰεὶ
 ἔλεγεν· διὰ ταύτην ἦν λέγω τὴν δωρεὰν
10 ἐνιαυτὸν ἔσχε μ' ὁ κακοδαίμων δωρεὰν.
 ἀφῆκα τοῦτον, λαμβάνω δ' ἄλλον τινά,
 ἱατρόν· οὗτος εἰσάγων πολλοὺς τινὰς
 ἔτεμν', ἕκασ· πτωχὸς ἦν καὶ δῆμιος.
 δεινότερος οὗτος θατέρου μοι κατεφάνη.
15 ὁ μὲν διήγημ' ἔλεγεν, ὁ δ' ἐποίει νεκρούς.
 τρίτῳ συνέζευξ' ἡ τύχη με φιλοσόφῳ
 πώγων' ἔχοντι καὶ τρίβωνα καὶ λόγον.
 εἰς προὔπτον ἔλαθον ἐμπεσοῦσα δὴ κακόν·
 οὐδὲν ἐδίδου γάρ, εἴ τι δ' αἰτοίην τάλαν,
20 'οὐκ ἀγαθόν' εἶπε 'τάργυριον'. 'ἔστω κακόν,
 'διὰ τοῦτο δός μοι, ῥῆψον·' οὐκ ἐπέιθετο.

δῆμιος	a public physician
διήγημα, το	tale
τρίβων, ὁ	threadbare cloak
πτωχός	beggar
πώγων, ὁ	beard

Poetry, passage 2: Euripides, *Herakleidae*

Ioiaos tells about the difficulties of sheltering the children of Herakles.

ΙΟΛΑΟΣ

- Πάλαι ποτ' ἐστὶ τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ δεδογμένον
 ὁ μὲν δίκαιος τοῖς πέλας πέφυκ' ἀνὴρ,
 ὁ δ' ἐς τὸ κέρδος λῆμ' ἔχων ἀνειμένον
 πόλει τ' ἄχρηστος καὶ συναλλάσσειν βαρὺς,
 5 αὐτῷ δ' ἄριστος· οἶδα δ' οὐ λόγῳ μαθῶν.
 ἐγὼ γὰρ αἰδοῖ καὶ τὸ συγγενὲς σέβων,
 ἐξὸν κατ' Ἄργος ἡσύχως ναίειν, πόνων
 πλείστων μετέσχον εἰς ἀνὴρ Ἑρακλέει,
 ὅτ' ἦν μεθ' ἡμῶν· νῦν δ', ἐπεὶ κατ' οὐρανὸν
 10 ναίει, τὰ κείνου τέκν' ἔχων ὑπὸ πτεροῖς
 σώζω τάδ' αὐτὸς δεόμενος σωτηρίας.
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ αὐτῶν γῆς ἀπηλλάχθη πατήρ,
 πρῶτον μὲν ἡμᾶς ἤθελ' Εὐρυσθεὺς κτανεῖν·
 ἀλλ' ἐξέδραμεν, καὶ πόλις μὲν οἴχεται,
 15 ψυχὴ δ' ἐσώθη. φεύγομεν δ' ἀλώμενοι
 ἄλλην ἀπ' ἄλλης ἐξοριζόντων πόλιν.
 πρὸς τοῖς γὰρ ἄλλοις καὶ τόδ' Εὐρυσθεὺς κακοῖς
 ὕβρισμ' ἐς ἡμᾶς ἠξίωσεν ὑβρίσαι·
 πέμπων ὅπου γῆς πυνθάνοιθ' ἰδρυμένους
 20 κήρυκας ἐξαιτεῖ τε κἀξείργει χθονός,
 πόλιν προτείνων Ἄργος οὐ σμικρὸν φίλην
 ἐχθρὰν τε θέσθαι, χαυτὸν εὐτυχοῦνθ' ἅμα.

ὕβρισμα, το outrage, wanton act

Prose, passage 3: Plutarch, *Life of Aratus*

The man described in the first half of the passage is Aristippus, tyrant of Argos; his lifestyle is compared with that of Aratus, who is attempting to overthrow Aristippus and whose description begins at line 17.

XXVI. Ἐκεῖνος γὰρ Ἀντίγονον μὲν ἔχων
 σύμμαχον, τρέφων δὲ πολλοὺς ἕνεκα τῆς τοῦ
 σώματος ἀσφαλείας, οὐδένα δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει
 ζῶντα τῶν ἐχθρῶν ὑπολελοιπῶς, τοὺς μὲν δο-
 2 ρυφόρους καὶ φύλακας ἔξω παρεμβάλλειν ἐκέ-
 λευεν ἐν τῷ περιστύλῳ, τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας, ὅποτε
 δειπνήσαι, τάχιστα πάντα ἐξελαύνων καὶ τὴν
 μέταυλον ἀποκλείων μετὰ τῆς ἐρωμένης αὐτὸς
 εἰς οἴκημα κατεδύετο μικρὸν ὑπερῶον, θύρα
 καταρρακτῆ κλειόμενον· ἧς ὑπεράνω τὴν κλίνην
 ἐπιτιθεὶς ἐκάθευδεν, ὡς εἰκὸς καθεύδειν τὸν οὕτως
 3 ἔχοντα, ταραχῶδῶς καὶ περιφόβως. τὸ δὲ κλι-
 μάκιον ἢ τῆς ἐρωμένης μήτηρ ὑφαιρούσα κατέ-
 κλειεν εἰς ἕτερον οἴκημα, καὶ πάλιν ἅμ' ἡμέρα
 προσετίθει καὶ κατεκάλει τὸν θαυμαστὸν τύραν-
 νον, ὥσπερ ἔρπετόν ἐκ φωλεοῦ κατερχόμενον.
 ὁ δὲ οὐχ ὄπλοις κατὰ βίαν, νόμῳ δὲ ὑπ' ἀρετῆς
 ἀκατάπαυστον ἀρχὴν περιπεποιημένος, ἐν ἱματίῳ
 καὶ χλαμυδίῳ τῷ τυχόντι, τῶν πρόποτε τυράννων
 κοινὸς ἀποδεδειγμένος ἐχθρὸς, ἄχρι τῆς τήμερον
 4 ἡμέρας γένος εὐδοκιμώτατον ἀπολέλοιπεν ἐν τοῖς
 Ἕλλησιν. ἐκείνων δὲ τῶν τὰς ἄκρας κατα-
 λαμβανόντων καὶ τοὺς δορυφόρους τρεφόντων
 καὶ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τὰς πύλας καὶ τοὺς καταρράκτας
 προβαλλομένων ὑπὲρ τῆς τοῦ σώματος ἀσφα-
 λείας ὀλίγοι τὸν ἐκ πληγῆς θάνατον, ὥσπερ οἱ
 λαγωοί, διέφυγον· οἶκος δὲ ἢ γένος ἢ τάφος ἔχων
 τιμωμένην μνήμην οὐδενὸς λέλειπται.

έρπετόν, το	beast that goes on all four feet
καταρράκτης	trap-door
λαγῶς	hare
πληγή, ἡ	stroke of calamity, blow; violent death
ὑπερῶον, το	upper story, attic, garret
φωλεός, ὁ	den, lair

Prose, passage 4: Lucian, *Toxaris or Friendship*

Toxaris, a Scythian, and Mnesippus, a Greek, discuss friendship. Why do the Scythians honor Orestes and Pylades?

SAMPLE

ΜΝΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ

1 Τί φής, ὦ Τόξαρι ; θύετε Ὀρέστη καὶ Πυλάδην ὑμεῖς οἱ Σκύθαι καὶ θεοὺς εἶναι πεπιστεύκατε αὐτούς ;

ΤΟΞΑΡΙΣ

Θύομεν, ὦ Μνήσιππε, θύομεν, οὐ μὴν θεοὺς γε οἴομενοι εἶναι, ἀλλὰ ἀνδρας ἀγαθοὺς.

ΜΝΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ

Νόμος δὲ ὑμῖν καὶ ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς ἀποθανούσι θύειν ὡσπερ θεοῖς ;

ΤΟΞΑΡΙΣ

Οὐ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἑορταῖς καὶ πανηγύρεσιν τιμῶμεν αὐτούς.

ΜΝΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ

Τί θηρώμενοι παρ' αὐτῶν ; οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐπ' εὐμενείᾳ θύετε αὐτοῖς, νεκροῖς γε οὖσιν.

ΤΟΞΑΡΙΣ

Οὐ χεῖρον μὲν ἴσως, εἰ καὶ οἱ νεκροὶ ἡμῖν εὐμενεῖς εἶεν· οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ πρὸς¹ τοὺς ζῶντας ἄμεινον οἴομεθα πράξειν μεμνημένοι τῶν ἀρίστων, καὶ τιμῶμεν ἀποθανόντας, ἡγούμεθα γὰρ οὕτως ἂν ἡμῖν πολλοὺς ὁμοίους αὐτοῖς ἐθελῆσαι γενέσθαι.

ΜΝΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ

2 Ἄλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ὀρθῶς γινώσκετε. Ὀρέστην δὲ καὶ Πυλάδην τίνος μάλιστα θαυμάσαντες ἰσοθέους ἐποιήσασθε, καὶ ταῦτα ἐπήλυδας ὑμῖν ὄντας καὶ τὸ μέγιστον πολεμίους ; οἷ γε, ἐπεὶ σφᾶς ναυαγία περιπεσόντας οἱ τότε Σκύθαι συλλαβόντες ἀπήγον ὡς τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι καταθύσοντες, ἐπιθέμενοι τοῖς δεσμοφύλαξι καὶ τῆς φρουρᾶς ἐπικρατήσαντες τὸν τε βασιλέα κτείνουσι καὶ τὴν ἰέρειαν παραλαβόντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Ἄρτεμιν αὐτὴν ἀποσυλήσαντες ᾤχοντο ἀποπλέοντες, καταγελάσαντες τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Σκυθῶν. ὥστε εἰ διὰ ταῦτα τιμᾶτε τοὺς ἀνδρας, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε πολλοὺς ὁμοίους αὐτοῖς ἐξεργασάμενοι. καὶ τοῦντεῦθεν αὐτοὶ ἤδη πρὸς τὰ παλαιὰ σκοπεῖτε, εἰ καλῶς ἔχει ὑμῖν πολλοὺς ἐς τὴν Σκυθίαν Ὀρέστας καὶ Πυλάδας καταίρειν.

**American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek History 2006**

Time: 2 hours

Directions: Answer Part I and three questions from Part II.
In choosing 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 terms, being sure to give their significance.

Alcibiades	metic
Areopagus	<i>Olympionikai</i>
cleruchy	Parmenio
Epaminondas	Siwa
Herodes Atticus	<i>sysition</i>
Isthmian Proclamation	League of Corinth

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

1. Was the Trojan War historical? Discuss current opinions.
2. For much of the 20th century, scholars saw the 8th century BC as a time of major changes and thus described it as a renaissance or revolution, but toward the end of the 20th century this view gave way to more gradualist interpretations. Recently, however, a few scholars have concluded that the concept of an 8th century revolution remains the most convincing interpretation of the evidence. Argue for or against the characterization of the 8th century BC as revolutionary.
3. How did Athens become a democracy? Summarize and analyze Athenian constitutional history from earliest times through the 5th century BC, making clear which moment(s) you judge particularly crucial and why.
4. Argue for or against the view that the Persian War and the rise of Athens were the two primary factors in the development of Hellenic identity during the 5th century BC.
5. Discuss the use of Greek mercenaries—both Greeks serving as mercenaries elsewhere and Greeks and others serving in Greece—from the 6th through the 4th centuries BC
6. Greece in the Hellenistic period included a territorial expansion to the east. Describe the newly acquired regions and what defined them as Greek.
7. Write an outline history of the Macedonian domination of Greece from Philip II to Philip V, and explain why the Macedonians had such a difficult time establishing secure control.
8. To what extent should Roman Corinth be considered a Greek city, and should the study of its cults, for example, be considered as part of Greek or Roman tradition?

**American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek Art and Archaeology 2006**

Time: 2 hours

Directions: Answer Part I and three questions from Part II.
In choosing 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 terms, being sure to give their significance.

Alexandria	Philopappos monument
Hippodamos	Polygnotus
Messene	Stoa Poikile
Oscar Broneer	Sulla's victory monument
Panayia Field	Thessaloniki
Phaistos disk	Vapheio cups

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

1. Summarize the evidence for trade in the Mycenaean world. How significant was trade to Mycenaean society?
2. Compare and contrast the techniques, shapes, and iconography of Exekias, the Berlin Painter, and the Achilles Painter, and account for their differences.
3. In the last decade several new interpretations of the Parthenon frieze have been published. Discuss the key points for two of these new interpretations and briefly explain the basis for these new interpretations.
4. The mythological battle of the Centauromachy at the Wedding Feast was popular in the 5th and 4th centuries BC. What objects and monuments include this theme and what is the interpretation of this mythological battle?
5. Discuss recent developments in the study of Greek houses.
6. Argue for or against the identification of Philip II as the occupant of the main chamber of Tomb II at Vergina. Provide evidence to support your argument.
7. Consider how and why classical and Hellenistic cities in Greece were transformed during the Roman period.
8. Identify and briefly describe the results of three surface surveys undertaken in mainland Greece. How has our understanding of Greek life and settlement changed as a result of these surveys?

**American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek Literature 2006**

Time: 2 hours

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

In choosing 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 terms, being sure to give their significance.

Atticism

Dionysios of Halikarnassos

dithyramb

epinician

epitaphioi

Hero(n)das

Margites

Polybius

satyr play

scholion

Second Sophistic

stikhomythia

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

1. What ethical concepts prominent in the Homeric poems are important also in the poetry attributed to Hesiod?
2. In what sense is Greek lyric poetry “political”? Discuss at least three poets.
3. What sorts of writings were attributed in antiquity to Orpheus? How might they relate to “Orphic” religion?
4. Discuss the relationship between literary form and philosophical content in three of the following: Parmenides, Empedocles, Heraclitus, Plato, Aristotle, Xenophanes.
5. How do Thucydides and Herodotus structure their histories, and why are they so different?
6. How do the choruses of Aeschylus differ from those of Euripides, when it comes to personae, dramatic interactions, and staging?
7. Compare and contrast the public oratory of Demosthenes and Isokrates. How do their methods and aims differ?
8. Consider the importance of the discoveries in the Villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum for our knowledge of both ancient libraries and Greek literature.