Ancient Greece

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. The Parthenon stood on the Acropolis of Athens. Which goddess was the temple dedicated to?
   - A. Athena
   - B. Hera
   - C. Artemis
   - D. Demeter

   Correct answer: A. Athena

   The Parthenon was dedicated to Athena, the city's patron goddess.

2. Which sanctuary hosted the ancient athletic festival that is the namesake of the Olympic Games?
   - A. Delos
   - B. Delphi
   - C. Olympia
   - D. Eleusis

   Correct answer: C. Olympia

   The ancient Olympic Games took place at Olympia, a sanctuary associated with Zeus.

3. An Early Cycladic figure has a pale stone surface and arms folded across the body. Which material was this type of figure commonly carved from?
   - A. Bronze
   - B. Marble
   - C. Terracotta
   - D. Ivory

   Correct answer: B. Marble

   Many Early Cycladic figures, including this type with folded arms, were carved from marble.

4. What was the name of the open civic and commercial center of ancient Athens?
   - A. The Temple of Olympian Zeus
   - B. The Parthenon
   - C. The Theatre of Dionysus
   - D. The Agora

   Correct answer: D. The Agora

   The Agora was a hub of civic activity and commerce. Archaeologists have uncovered public buildings, shops, and other evidence of that activity.

5. A museum label describes a tall Greek jar with two handles for carrying or storing goods. Which vessel type fits?

A. Kylix
B. Amphora
C. Lekythos
D. Rhyton

Correct answer: B. Amphora
An amphora is a two-handled jar. Greek amphorae took different forms, including vessels used for storage.

6. A visitor asks for guidance at the ancient oracle of Delphi. Which god's sanctuary is the visitor attending?

A. Apollo
B. Hermes
C. Hephaestus
D. Poseidon

Correct answer: A. Apollo
The oracle at Delphi was associated with Apollo. The sanctuary was a major site of worship and consultation.

7. On one Athenian vase, the background is black and the figures retain the reddish color of the clay. Which technique produced that appearance?

A. Unpainted relief carving
B. Black-figure painting
C. White-ground painting
D. Red-figure painting

Correct answer: D. Red-figure painting
Red-figure painters left the figures in the color of the clay and applied a dark slip around them. Black-figure painters used a dark slip for the figures.

8. A museum's theater timeline puts a production of The Persians in Athens in 472 BCE. Which playwright wrote the work?

A. Euripides
B. Sophocles
C. Aeschylus
D. Aristophanes

Correct answer: C. Aeschylus
The Persians is the earliest surviving play by Aeschylus. It was produced in Athens in 472 BCE.

9. A silver coin shows the head of Athena on one side and an owl on the other. Which ancient city issued coins with that pairing?

A. Athens
B. Corinth
C. Thebes
D. Sparta

Correct answer: A. Athens
Athens used its patron goddess Athena and her associated owl on silver coinage.

10. An Archaic Greek marble statue depicts a standing nude youth with arms at his sides and one foot forward. What is this type of statue called?

A. A stele
B. A kore
C. An amphora
D. A kouros

Correct answer: D. A kouros
A kouros is a figure of a young man. Early examples often stand frontally with one foot advanced.

11. Excavators find Athenian pottery fragments with individual names scratched on them. The fragments are identified as ostracism ballots. What were voters using them to decide?

A. Which family should receive a festival prize
B. Which potter should set the market price of clay
C. Which person should be sent into temporary exile
D. Whether a named person should be granted citizenship

Correct answer: C. Which person should be sent into temporary exile
Eligible voters could write a name on a fragment called an ostrakon. The fragments provide material evidence of votes in the practice of ostracism.

12. A Late Bronze Age tablet bears a list of goods written in Linear B. What point can a historian make from such a tablet?

A. Classical Greek plays were first written on tablets of this kind.
B. Early Greek was used to keep administrative records at palaces.
C. The tablet proves everyone in the palace could read.
D. Linear B was used only to record myths.

Correct answer: B. Early Greek was used to keep administrative records at palaces.
Linear B records an early form of Greek. Surviving palace tablets often list goods, people, and other administrative information.

13. A museum card names a ceramic vessel a Panathenaic prize amphora. Which detail would correctly explain what a winner took home?

A. A jar of grain given to everyone who attended
B. A decorated jar filled with silver coins
C. An empty jar awarded only to the person who painted it
D. A decorated jar filled with olive oil

Correct answer: D. A decorated jar filled with olive oil
Panathenaic prize amphorae held olive oil awarded to victors. The vessel and its contents formed part of the prize.

14. A surviving Athenian tribute quota list names contributing communities and records amounts set aside from their payments. Which claim can the inscription support?

A. Athens kept records of contributions associated with specific communities.
B. Every community contributed exactly the same amount.
C. The people of every contributing community supported the arrangement.
D. Every community in the Greek-speaking world appeared on the list.

Correct answer: A. Athens kept records of contributions associated with specific communities.
The list records shares of tribute associated with named contributors. It documents those recorded entries without revealing everyone's views or covering every community.

15. An Indo-Greek coin from the reign of Menander carries Greek lettering on one side and Kharoṣṭhī lettering on the other. What does the coin support?

A. All people who handled the coin could read both inscriptions.
B. Both inscriptions must record the same language.
C. Greek and South Asian writing traditions were used together on some coins.
D. The two writing traditions were invented at the same time.

Correct answer: C. Greek and South Asian writing traditions were used together on some coins.
The coin combines Greek and Kharoṣṭhī lettering in one issued object. Its design is evidence of cultural contact in the Indo-Greek world.