

Boardman Spartan AGOGE (Academic-Challenge Gauntlet of Greek Erudition)

Written by the Boardman High School Quiz Bowl Team (Pranav Padmanabhan, Jack Pendleton, and Danny Turillo)

Edited by Clark Smith (Dublin Scioto)

1. **A man in this play accuses women of basing their entire disposition on whether “everything is fine in bed” and suggests “we ought to have no female sex.” An oracle about “untying the wineskin's foot” is shared in this play by Aegeus, whom the protagonist gives fertility (\*) drugs in exchange for safe haven after an exile. After Glauce is poisoned, that character flies away in a chariot pulled by dragons. For 10 points, name this play by Euripides whose protagonist kills the children she had with Jason.**

ANSWER: Medea <Smith>

2. **The Kaufmann head is copied from a sculpture by this artist modeled on a hetaira named Phryne. His most famous sculpture echoes another depicting Eirene and Plutus by his father Kephisodotos the Elder. Legends abound about a suspicious stain likely made by a young man on his statue of a woman (\*) covering her genitals while holding a towel in the other hand. The lifted right arm is missing from this Athenian's sculpture of a god whose other arm holds a younger deity. For 10 points, name this sculptor of the *Aphrodite of Knidos* and *Hermes Bearing the Infant Dionysus*.**

ANSWER: Praxiteles of Athens [accept Aphrodite of Knidos and prompt on Aphrodite or Venus before “this artist”] <Turillo>

3. **This figure helped Achilles to defeat the Paeonian river god Axius. This god owned many three legged tables with golden wheels. The Athenian King Erichthonius was born to Gaia and this god after his attempted rape of Athena. To rescue another deity from entrapment in a (\*) golden throne, this god was brought from Lemnos after being inebriated with sweet wine by Dionysus. He was thrown out of Olympus by his mother Hera, and the ensuing nine-day fall crippled him. For 10 points, name this Greek god of the forge.**

ANSWER: Hephaestus [Do NOT accept or prompt on Vulcan] <Pendleton>

4. **This group’s treasury was maintained by the Hellenotamiai, who collected *phoros*. This group lost some support after the Thasian Rebellion. In an attempt to stabilize this group, all men on the island of Melos were killed. The Peace of Callias ended its fighting with (\*) Persia, whose aggression motivated Cimon to found this group. Money from this organization was used to fund the building of Parthenon. Ancients often referred to this organization as *symmachia*, or “alliance.” For 10 points, name this confederation, itself named after the island where Apollo was supposedly born.**

ANSWER: Delian League [prompt on Athens; prompt on Delos] <Turillo>

5. A dactyl ends the namesake hendecasyllable of this poet. Longinus quoted this poet's "Ode to Jealousy" as an example of the sublime. A priamel which opens a poem by this contemporary of Alcaeus begins by listing cavalry, infantry, and "swift oars" as "the finest sight on dark earth"; that poem goes on to praise (\*) Anactoria. This poet called one subject "a god in my eyes" and praised the "many-colored throne" of Aphrodite. For 10 points, name this native of Lesbos who was notably female.

ANSWER: Sappho <Padmanabhan>

6. This author wrote a work whose nine books are now named after the Muses. He opened one work: "Here are presented the results of the enquiry." That book by him describes the giant city of Gelonus, capital of the Scythians. His most famous work ends with the victory of Pausanias at (\*) Plataea and omits the tale of Pheidippides' run after the defeat at Marathon. For 10 points, name this author who first chronicled the Greco-Persian Wars in *The Histories*, called "The Father of History."

ANSWER: Herodotus of Halicarnassus <Turillo>

7. This figure fathered a Glaucus who, like Diomedes, was killed by his own flesh-eating mares. This figure seduced Tyro in one of many attempts to kill his brother Salmoneus. After finding his nephew Melicerte's corpse, this king of Ephyra founded the Isthmian Games. He was allowed to leave the (\*) Underworld for a time when his wife Merope failed to perform the proper rites. This founder of Corinth tricked Thanatos into chains intended for him. For 10 points, name this man whose punishment in Tartarus was to eternally roll a boulder up a hill.

ANSWER: Sisyphus <Pendleton>

8. This work describes a number now named for its author which is probably 216. This text discusses three decreasingly satisfying versions of a bed, the last of which is a painting, before it suggests expelling the poets. A "Noble Lie" about the composition of souls from varying precious metals is considered in this book, in which (\*) Glaucon is told a story about invisibility-granting jewelry. Thrasymachus' attack on justice is countered in this dialogue, which introduces the "Myth of Er," "Ring of Gyges," and "Allegory of the Cave." For 10 points, name this book by Plato about a perfect city.

ANSWER: *The Republic* <Padmanabhan>

9. If no element in a group is infinitesimal to another, that group has a property named for this thinker. He names thirteen non-Johnson, non-Platonic solids, and estimated that there are ten to the sixty third grains of sand in the universe. This scientist claimed to be able to move the (\*) Earth given a long enough lever. This scientist's namesake "screw" pumps water upward, and he found that a crown was not entirely golden by measuring the water it displaced. For 10 points, what man from Syracuse shouted "Eureka!" after a discovery that depends on a principle of buoyancy he now names?

ANSWER: Archimedes of Syracuse [accept Archimedean property, Archimedean solid, Archimedes' screw, or Archimedes' principle] <Padmanabhan>

10. An early version of this object was called the doru. These objects could be used to make both namesake “wall” and “hedge” formations. The hetairoi mastered the use of one called the xyston, which was double-ended. A later variant of this object made from heavy cornel wood was called the (\*) sarissa. It was key to the phalanx formation of hoplites, who used this weapon while making a “shield wall.” For 10 points, name this weapon made of a sharp point atop a long, wooden shaft.

ANSWER: spear [or lance, or pike; accept “wall of pikes” or “spear hedge”] <Turillo>

11. A character in this play declares that the “ship of state” has safely been put into harbor. The chorus of this play states “There are many wonderful things, and nothing is more wonderful than man” in its “Ode to Man.” The curse that a man will “lose a son of his own loins” comes true when (\*) Haemon kills himself in this play. Its title character hangs herself rather than suffer being buried alive after burying her brother Polyneices. For 10 points, name this last play in the Theban cycle, titled for a daughter of Oedipus.

ANSWER: Antigone (by Sophocles) <Padmanabhan>

12. This man claimed that the whole earth is a monument to famous men and is credited with the concept of “equal justice under law.” He received the nickname *schinocephalos*, or “squill head” from his critics, who also lambasted his mistress Aspasia. His “cabbage eating” sons (\*) Paralus and Xanthippus died in the same plague that killed this man, who led during his city's Golden Age. He hired Phidias to create many projects in that city. For 10 points, name this Athenian leader who gave a notable funeral oration.

ANSWER: Pericles <Turillo>

13. After witnessing this action, the nymph Cyane cried herself into a pool of tears, and it caused the daughters of Achelous to become the sirens. The real-world location of this mythological action is disputed, although theories suggest Enna in Sicily and the Nysian plain in Boeotia as possibilities. (\*) Hecate’s torches were used to search for one deity involved in this action after she was tricked into eating pomegranate seeds. For 10 points, name this action in which Hades abducted a daughter of Demeter to become his wife.

ANSWER: Rape of Persephone [accept Abduction or equivalents in place of “rape”] <Pendleton>

14. With his less accomplished cousin, this character is sometimes depicted playing a game of *petteia*. This character carries an object that depicts a city at peace and a city at war. After almost single-handedly beating the other army in his *aristeia*, this hero (\*) drags his enemy's body around the city. The *Iliad* opens with a plea to “sing, goddess, [this man's] rage,” and calls him “Peleus' son.” Ajax and Odysseus fight over this hero's armor. For 10 points, name this man defeated by Paris with an arrow in his only weak spot, his heel.

ANSWER: Achilles [prompt on “(Telamonian) Ajax” before “city,” asking for the other dude] <Padmanabhan>

15. **Adherents of this school of thought included the couple Crates and Hipparchia. This school's members practiced *anaideia* in daily life, and was the earliest school to emphasize *parrhesia*, or "free speech." One of its adherents objected to Zeno's paradoxes by getting up and walking.** A (\*) plucked chicken was brought to Plato by its most famous member, who asked Alexander the Great to get out of his sunlight and walked around Athens with a lamp looking for an honest man. For 10 points, name this school of thought to which "the absolute dog" Antisthenes and Diogenes of Sinope both belonged.

ANSWER: Cynicism <Padmanabhan>

16. **This figure once dove to the bottom of the ocean floor to prove his parentage and was killed when thrown off a cliff in Sykros. This figure's buttocks are stuck on a chair within the underworld. His father killed himself after this figure forgot to change the (\*) sails on his ship.** He slew the bandits Sinis and Procrustes on his way to Athens using a sword he found with some sandals under a boulder. He utilized a ball of yarn given to him by Ariadne to escape the Labyrinth. For 10 points, name this demigod who slew the Minotaur.

ANSWER: Theseus <Pendleton>

17. **In this battle, a king of Calyndus known as Damasythimus was killed. The efforts of the opposing commander Artemisia of Caria prompted one leader to quip "my men have become women; and my women, men" during this battle. It included the capture of (\*) Psyttaleia by Aristides, and was later followed up by the Battle of Mycale.** Themistocles led nearly 300 triremes in this battle after evacuating from Artemisium. For 10 points, at which naval battle did an allied Greek force defeat the forces of Xerxes I?

ANSWER: Battle of Salamis <Turillo>

18. **It's not Sparta, but some inhabitants of this city were called the Spartoi. This city's walls were constructed using an instrument that made rocks float. One hero met his wife Megara after successfully defending it. The founder of this city slew a (\*) water dragon sacred to Ares before planting its teeth in the ground.** Polyneices attacked this city to regain its throne. For 10 points, name this city founded by Cadmus, which was fought over by Eteocles and the "Seven Against [This City]."

ANSWER: Thebes <Pendleton>

19. **The Brasidian subset of these people was led by the namesake man in Chalcidice. One of these people named Cinadon attempted a coup that was foiled when he was asked to count the number of people in a crowd. Strabo wrote that these people lost their rights during the rule of Agis I, and a group of them was massacred at the Temple of (\*) Poseidon in Taenarus.** These people were said to have caused an earthquake when they revolted in the Messenian Wars, and they included mothones and mothakes. For 10 points, name these Spartan slaves.

ANSWER: helots (prompt on "Spartans" before that is read; prompt on "Spartan slaves" or equivalent before that is read) <Turillo>

20. Pausanias blamed the stench of the river Anigrus on this creature, whose breath was poisonous enough to kill. It hid in the cave that housed the spring of Amymone. An immortal part of this creature cut off with a golden falchion was buried under a rock. Iolaus used a (\*) firebrand to help defeat this creature, who was aided by a giant crab. Its blood was used to poison the arrows of its slayer after his second labor. For 10 points, name this creature from Lerna defeated by Heracles, which had many heads.

ANSWER: Lernaean Hydra <Smith>

21. A ruler of this polis was legendarily left in a chest as a baby. That ruler of this city-state, Cypselus, overthrew the Bacchiadae. This city-state's Temple of Aphrodite was home to many hetairas, or prostitutes, including Lais. Its exports of "black figure" pottery aided in its prosperity. Following the Battle of Scarpheia, an army led by Lucius (\*) Mummius destroyed this city and its Achaean League allies to begin a period of Roman control. For 10 points, name this city-state located on an isthmus connecting Peloponnesus to mainland Greece.

ANSWER: Corinth <Padmanabhan>

22. Lost poems titled after these beings were written by both Eumelus of Corinth and Thamyris. These figures use gypsum to paint their faces white after Zeus gives up his throne to slay his successor, Zagreus or the infant Dionysus. This group resided on Mount Othrys, and they included Theia and Iapetus. The most famous of these figures (\*) ate a colt and later a rock instead of two of his sons, and was defeated with the same adamantine sickle that he used against his father Oranos. For 10 points, name these elder gods led by Rhea and Kronos.

ANSWER: Titans [do not accept or prompt on giants; the poems are both titled *Titanomachy*] <Pendleton>

23. This scientist was likely the first person to divide the Earth into five climatic zones. This man used his knowledge of fluid dynamics to create a trick drinking cup. After hearing blacksmiths striking anvils, he discovered musical ratios, and later studied the mystical "music of the (\*) spheres." He forbade the eating of meat or beans in his number-worshipping cult. He had Hippasus drowned for discovering that root 2 was irrational. For 10 point, name this native of Samos whose namesake theorem concerns the squares of the lengths of a right triangle's legs.

ANSWER: Pythagoras of Samos <Padmanabhan>

24. One of these objects was taken from a child of Theophane who was given to the children of Nephele. A purple one of them is used by Zeus to make rain. After Helle falls into the sea, her brother acquires one of these objects following a sacrifice to Poseidon. (\*) Phrixus gives that example of this object to King Aeetes of Colchis, who places it in a grove sacred to Ares and guards it with fire-breathing bulls. For 10 points, following Pelias' orders, Jason and the Argonauts acquire what object?

ANSWER: (golden or purple) fleece [or equivalents such as a ram's skin] <Smith>

25. **These objects are made to appear more concave through entasis. A palmette between two volutes defines the Aeolic version of these things. The perfectionist Callimachus invented one kind of them, according to Vitruvius. These objects were often placed upon a stylobate on top of a crepidoma.** (\*) Carving grooves into these things is called fluting. Plain Doric and fancier Ionic orders of them are common versions of these objects. For 10 points, name these structures which hold up the roof of the Parthenon.

ANSWER: columns [or pillars; prompt on pilaster] <Turillo>

26. **In a comic debate, the protagonist begs this group to stop singing, but joins them in the end. The actors who portrayed this group return as initiates of the cult of Iacchus. This group titles a play in which objects including two chariots outweigh the *Argo*, Persuasion, and mace offered by** (\*) Euripides. Xanthias walks around the lake in which this group appears, where Dionysius joins in their chant of “Bre-ke-ke-kex-koax-koax.” For 10 points, name these amphibians who title an Aristophanes play.

ANSWER: Frogs [or *The Frogs* or *Batrachoi* or *Ranae*; prompt on chorus] <Smith>

27. **A version of this system was standardized for scholarly purposes at the Wingspread Convention by the C·I·P·E·M based on the work of Emmett Bennett. That variant of this system was studied by John Chadwick and Michael Ventris, and discovered by Arthur Evans. Evans also discovered an ill-understood (\*) “A” counterpart to that “B” example of this. Those two “Linear” versions of it preceded one which uses the iota subscript. For 10 points, name this system which uses symbols like alpha and beta and which can be used to print the works of Hesiod and Homer.**

ANSWER: Greek alphabet [or syllabary; or script; accept equivalents like writing system; accept Linear A or Linear B before “Linear”; prompt on (Greek) language; prompt on Ancient Greek] <Padmanabhan>

28. **Outside Corfu, Poseidon punished the Phaeacians by turning one of these objects to stone. Plutarch’s paradox surrounding these objects asked whether the sum of a certain object’s parts remain that object when removed.** (\*) Fifty heroes who created the Minyans after arriving on Lemnos were named after one of these named the *Argo*, and one of these objects is used by Charon to transport the dead across the River Styx. For 10 points, name these water-crossing vessels.

ANSWER: ships [accept equivalents] <Pendleton>

29. **Description acceptable. These texts are categorized in the Perry Index. In one of these texts, Hermes pulls a golden axe out of a river. Some were really written by Babrius and many were translated by Phaedrus. In another of them, Boreas tries to remove a man's coat. Lopa de Vega's *The* (\*) *Dog in the Manger* was adapted from one, and another is the source of the English phrase “sour grapes.” For 10 points, name these tales by a Phrygian slave including “The Fox and the Grapes” and “The Tortoise and the Hare.”**

ANSWER: Aesop's fables [or Aesopica; accept anything along the lines of stories by Aesop] <Smith>

30. **During this battle, Tyrrhastidas defected to the other side to give them a warning. Demophilus led a contingent of Thespians at this battle. The motto “Molon labe,” or “come and get them,” was uttered at this battle along the Malian Gulf. Ephialtes showed Hydarnes, the commander of the (\*) Immortals, a goat path during this battle. It was contemporaneous with the naval battle of Artemisium. For 10 points, name this battle at “hot gates” held by a small force of hoplites under Leonidas against the Persians.**

ANSWER: Battle of Thermopylae <Pendleton>

31. **This author's works were paralleled by those of the less-accomplished Bacchylides. This author noted “words live longer down the years than deeds” in one of his *Nemean* poems. An epode follows the strophe and antistrophe in a form pioneered by this author called the epinikion. This Theban wrote four books of poems in that form, three of which are named *Pythian*, (\*) *Isthmian*, and *Olympian*. For 10 points, name this lyric poet who wrote “Victory Odes” to athletes whose form is contrasted with that of Horatian odes.**

ANSWER: Pindar <Smith>

32. **Kalanos told this man that they would meet in Babylon before Kalanos immolated himself. He executed Parmenio and Philotas for supposedly conspiring against him. His mother Olympias was a member of a snake-worshipping cult and may have ordered the killing of his sister Europa. The (\*) Diadochi split his empire after his death, and he led his army to victory at the battles of Issus and Gaugamela. This man also cut the Gordian knot and rode on the horse Bucephalus. For 10 points, name this Macedonian conqueror, the son of Philip II.**

ANSWER: Alexander the Great [or Alexander III of Macedon; prompt on just Alexander; accept Alexandros in place of “Alexander”] <Turillo>

## TIEBREAKERS

33. Along with his one of his successors, some of this man's work was displayed on a rotatable *kyrbeis*. Later in his life, he was sent to Aegina, where legend says he died after suffocating under the coats and hats that were thrown on him by admirers. This man was given jurisdiction after Cylon tried to seize power, and the orator Demades joked that this man wrote in (\*) blood rather than in ink. Solon undid most of this man's most famous feat. For 10 points, name this Athenian author of a namesake strict law code.

ANSWER: Draco [or Dracon] <Turillo>

34. This author wrote of a man who “knew many things, but knew them badly” named Margites. Seventeen epigrams, including one cursing potters if they failed to pay him, are attributed to this author. Romans believed the *Batracomiomachia* was a self-parody by this author, replacing some of his characters with (\*) frogs and mice. The phrases “rosy-fingered dawn” and “wine-dark sea” recur in his poems. This author lends his name to 33 hymns to the gods in dactylic hexameter, a meter adopted by Virgil in imitation of this poet. For 10 points, name this foremost Cyclic poet who wrote the *Odyssey*.

ANSWER: Homer [accept Pigres of Halicarnassus before “potters”] <Smith>