Agon – Preliminary Round 1

1. What student of Isaeus famously placed pebbles in his mouth to help him overcome his speech impediment and become the greatest Athenian orator?

   DEMOSTHENES

   B1: What series of speeches did Demosthenes deliver against the father of Alexander the Great?

   PHILIPPICS

   B2: What other Attic orator was so careful with his style that he is said to have spent 10 years writing his *Panegyricus*, a speech glorifying Greek culture and encouraging the Greeks to unite against Persia?

   ISOCRATES

2. Translate from English into the best Attic Greek: "She brings a beautiful victory."

   καλὴν νίκην φέρει.

   B1: Make that sentence plural, so that it means "They bring beautiful victories."

   καλὰς νίκας φέρουσι(ν).

   B2: Now translate this sentence into the best Attic Greek: "There was victory in the battle."

   νίκη ἦν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.

3. Which of the following five mythological characters did not complete a trip to and from the Underworld: Odysseus, Psyche, Aeneas, Jason, Orpheus?

   JASON

   B1: Though not the Underworld, from what dangerous kingdom along the Black Sea did Jason escape?

   COLCHIS

   B2: Which of the other figures from the toss-up does Aeneas spot while in the Underworld?

   ORPHEUS

4. Differentiate in meaning between the Greek adjectives **μακρός** and **μικρός**.

   BIG/GREAT and SMALL (RESPECTIVELY)

   B1: Now differentiate in meaning between the Greek nouns **δίκη** and **τιμή**.

   JUSTICE and HONOR (RESPECTIVELY)

   B2: Give an antonym of the Greek word **θάνατος**.

   βίος / **ἀθανασία**

5. After besieging Tyre and Gaza, who set the Persian king Darius III to flight at the battle of Gaugamela in 331 B.C., cementing his status as one of the greatest generals in world history?

   ALEXANDER THE GREAT

   B1: After the battle of the Hydaspes in 326 B.C., Alexander the Great established a city on the right side of the Hydaspes named after which horse of his?

   BUCEPHALUS

   B2: Eventually, Alexander the Great ended up passing due to disease on the 28th of Daisios of what year?

   323 B.C.

6. Tied to an olive tree in the groves at Mycenae, what maiden was watched over day and night by the many-eyed giant Argus?

   IO

B1: After being freed from Argus' watch, Io crossed paths with what Titan, who foretold the lengthy and tortuous wanderings she would endure?

PROMETHEUS

B2: Near what river did Io eventually settle down and bear a son to Zeus?

NILE

7. What three cases can prepositions take in Greek?

ACCUSATIVE, DATIVE, GENITIVE

B1: The prepositions **πρός** and **παρά**, among others, involve location and can take all three cases above. What use of the accusative case can be found with these prepositions?

PLACE TOWARDS WHICH/MOTION TOWARDS

B2: What use of the genitive case can be found following these same prepositions?

PLACE FROM WHICH/SEPARATION

8. A group that met every month between the bridge of Babyka and the stream of Knakion called the Apella, 5 officials corresponding to the number of demes called ephors, and a dual kingship were all characteristics of the political nature of what war-like city?

SPARTA

B1: What council of 30 in Sparta was composed of 28 men over the age of 60 and the 2 kings?

GEROUSIA

B2: Which legendary lawgiver was said to have framed the Spartan institutions and enacted the Spartan laws around 885 B.C.E.?

LYCURGUS

9. What author describes a hawk telling a nightingale that might makes right before exhorting his brother Perses to act justly and do the honest work of farming in his didactic epic *Works and Days*?

HESIOD

B1: In the opening sections of the *Works and Days*, after describing Prometheus's theft of fire, Hesiod tells the story of what mythological woman?

PANDORA

B2: What was Hesiod's profession before he was visited by the Muses and inspired to write poetry?

SHEPHERD

10. What is the meaning of the Greek root common to the following words: politics, cosmopolitan, metropolis, police?

CITY

B1: A monotechnic is defined as "an institution wherein a single subject is taught." From what two Greek words, with what meanings, do we derive "monotechnic"?

μόνος - ONLY / ALONE and **τέχνη** - ART / SKILL / CRAFT

B2: What is the meaning of the Greek root common to these words: devil, embolus, ball, parabola?

THROW

11. For the Greek verb **γράφω**, give the 2nd person plural present active indicative.

γράφετε

B1: Now change the form **γράφετε** to the imperative.

γράφετε

B2: Give the same form for the verb **εἰμί**.

ἐστέ

12. What mythological hero is the protagonist of a 4-book Alexandrian epic by the man who succeeded Eratosthenes as head of the Alexandrian Library, Apollonius of Rhodes?

JASON

B1: What mythological heroine is the subject of an epyllion by Colluthus and was supposedly slandered by Stesichorus?

<div align="right">HELEN</div>

B2: What famous sophist from Leontini wrote an *Encomium of Helen* in a highly literary and mannered style?

<div align="right">GORGIAS</div>

13. According to its etymology, what can someone see if they have the epithet Panoptes?

<div align="right">EVERYTHING/ALL</div>

B1: Besides epithets, many Greek names can be roughly translated by themselves. For example, the Byzantine author Heliodorus's name suggests he was a gift from what?

<div align="right">THE SUN</div>

B2: At birth, Plato's given name was allegedly Aristocles. The "-cles" part of his name is related to the verb καλέω, which means "to call." Based on this etymology, what kind of reputation was the young child supposed to have?

<div align="right">THE BEST</div>

14. Seeing a snake with a blood-red back glide out from beneath an altar and devour a sparrow along with its eight fledglings, who immediately interpreted this omen and predicted the outcome of the Trojan War for the Greek forces?

<div align="right">CALCHAS</div>

B1: At what port-town in Boeotia did this event take place?

<div align="right">AULIS</div>

B2: What deity turned the snake to stone?

<div align="right">ZEUS</div>

15. Which of the following cities, if any, was not located on the Peloponnese: Olympia, Sparta, Delphi, Epidaurus?

<div align="right">DELPHI</div>

B1: Which of the following cities, if any, was not located in Asia Minor: Halicarnassus, Ancyra, Smyrna, Miletus?

<div align="right">ALL ARE LOCATED IN ASIA MINOR</div>

B2: Which of the following cities, if any, was not located in Sicily: Acragas, Leontini, Himera, Tauromenium, Epidamnus?

<div align="right">EPIDAMNUS</div>

16. What Greek verb, related to the noun λόγος, means "to speak"?

<div align="right">λέγω</div>

B1: What Greek verb, related to the adjective μόνος, means "to remain"?

<div align="right">μένω</div>

B2: Livy's history of Rome was condensed by a later author into summaries called **periochae**. This noun, roughly meaning "content," is related to περί and what Greek verb, which means "to have"?

<div align="right">ἔχω</div>

17. What general fate is shared by the mother of Chiron — Philyra — as well as Dryope, Myrrha, and Cyparissus?

<div align="right">TRANSFORMED INTO TREES</div>

B1: Into what type of tree was Philyra transformed?

<div align="right">LINDEN / LIME</div>

B2: Into what type of tree was Dryope transformed?

<div align="right">LOTUS</div>

18. What work from the 2nd century AD demonstrates that Greeks could boast statesmen and warriors comparable to those of their Roman masters through a collection of 23 pairs of biographies comparing figures from Greek and Roman history?

(PLUTARCH'S) *PARALLEL LIVES* / ***Βίοι Παράλληλοι***

B1: What Latin title is generally given to the large collection of Plutarch's other writings, which include *Education of Children*, *How to Study Poetry*, and *How to Tell a Flatterer from a Friend*?

MŌRĀLIA

B2: What was Plutarch's native city, which he describes as "a small place that would be even smaller if I did not live there"?

CHAERONEA

19. Translate from Greek to English: "**ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοὺς ἵππους λείπει**."

THE BROTHER ABANDONS THE HORSES

B1: Now translate: "**χαλεπὰ ἐστι τὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔργα**."

THE MAN'S WORKS/LABORS ARE DIFFICULT

B2: Now translate: "**οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστι τὸν πόλεμον φεύγειν**."

IT IS NOT JUST TO FLEE THE WAR

20. The constant obstinance of Cleophon prevented the end of what war, whose final battle saw Lysander capture 160 Athenian ships at Aegospotami in 405 B.C.E.?

(2ⁿᵈ) PELOPONNESIAN WAR

B1: Following the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, what famous fortifications of Athens were brought down as part of the peace conditions?

LONG WALLS

B2: What political oligarchy was formed based on a measure presented by Dracontides after Lysander had the current leaders of Athens arrested and imprisoned?

30 TYRANTS

Agon – Preliminary Round 2

1. The constellation Aquarius commemorated and immortalized what Trojan youth, who had been abducted by Zeus?

    GANYMEDE

    B1: What gift did Hermes offer Ganymede's father in an effort to console him over the loss of his son?

    HORSES (PAIR OF MARES) / GOLDEN GRAPEVINE

    B2: What other constellation commemorates the abduction of Ganymede?

    AQUILA

2. After he was removed from his post for failing to take Amphipolis, who turned to writing history, penning the famous funeral oration of Pericles as part of his *History of the Peloponnesian War*?

    THUCYDIDES

    B1: One critic, Dionysius, judged Thucydides to be inferior to what other historian from his own hometown of Halicarnassus?

    HERODOTUS

    B2: Who continued Thucydides's history with his *Hellenica*, describing Greek history up to the battle of Mantinea?

    XENOPHON

3. What derivative of a Greek word meaning "king" is "a mythical reptile with a lethal gaze or breath, hatched from a serpent and a rooster"?

    BASILISK

    B1: What derivative of a Greek word meaning "the north wind" means "beyond the northernmost north" and originally referred to a race of giants in mythology?

    HYPERBOREAN

    B2: What derivative of a Greek word meaning "wound" means "emotionally disturbing or distressing"?

    TRAUMATIC

4. What type of accent in Ancient Greek would be found on the first word of the phrase **τὸ ἔργον**?

    GRAVE

    B1: What type of breathing in Ancient Greek would be found on the second word of that phrase?

    SMOOTH

    B2: What type of accent in Ancient Greek would be found on the first word of the phrase **ὁ ἄνθρωπος**?

    NONE

5. The passes of Petra, Volustana, and Tempe were all possible entrances for the Persians to press upon the Spartans at what narrow pass that saw Leonidas and 300 Spartans fall in 480 B.C.E. to the massive army of Xerxes?

    THERMOPYLAE

    B1: The fall of the Greek contingent at Thermopylae is said to have been at the hands of what Malian Greek who led a group of Immortals under Hydarnes through a secret pass to catch the Greek contingent from behind?

    EPHIALTES

    B2: While the battle of Thermopylae was going on, what sea battle was being fought at the same time?

    ARTEMISIUM

6. Give the form of the definite article to agree with the Greek noun **σοφία**, which means "wisdom."

    ἡ

    B1: Give the form of the definite article to agree with the noun form **δῶρα**, which means "gifts."

    τά

B2: Give the forms of the definite article that would agree with each of those nouns if they were in the dative plural.

ταῖς & τοῖς (RESPECTIVELY)

7. What goddess's offspring included Pontus, Tisiphone, Nereus, and the Meliae?

GE / GAEA

B1: What personifications of the mountains were also children of Gaea?

OUREA

B2: What son of Gaea was the father of Iris and the Harpies?

THAUMAS

8. What is the meaning of the Greek preposition **σύν**?

WITH

B1: What is the meaning of the Greek preposition **κατά**?

DOWN (FROM) / AGAINST / ALONG

B2: What is the meaning of the Greek preposition **ἀνά**?

UP (TO)

9. Receiving commissions from the royal houses of Aegina, Syracuse, and Cyrene, what Theban poet composed *epinicia* honoring the winners at the four great games, causing Alexander the Great to spare his house when he sacked Thebes?

PINDAR

B1: Name two of the four great games for which Pindar wrote his victory odes.

ANY TWO OF: OLYMPIAN, PYTHIAN, NEMEAN, ISTHMIAN

B2: What Boeotian poetess, perhaps Pindar's teacher, criticized some of his early poems first for their lack of mythological references, then for including too much myth?

CORINNA

10. At what type of event in Ancient Greece, which directly followed a dinner, would participants enjoy recitations, music, or discussion over the common activity of drinking wine?

SYMPOSIUM / συμπόσιον

B1: [Send this link into the chat: Visual] I have shared with you a document containing two images. Open the document, and examine the first image. You are looking at a piece of Ancient Greek pottery with a depiction of Dionysus and Ariadne in the center. Appropriately, this vessel is connected with drinking, and was a bowl in which wine was mixed with water. What was this vessel called in Ancient Greece, from which symposiasts would take wine?

KRATER / κρατήρ

B2: Now scroll to the second image. You are looking at an image of Achilles slaying Penthesilea on a different type of vessel. What was this, which had two handles and could be used for wine storage, called in Ancient Greece?

AMPHORA / ἀμφορεύς

11. Cyzicus, Chalcedon, Pithecusae, and Cumae are all examples of what types of places founded by oecists who gained autonomy and rule after leaving their homeland?

COLONIES

B1: What colony, founded in 734 B.C. by Corinth, would become the chief city of Sicily?

SYRACUSE

B2: What was the term for the homeland or "mother city" from which oecists would come?

METROPOLIS

12. Translate from Greek to English: **πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον βλέπομεν**.

WE LOOK AT THE SUN / TOWARDS THE SUN

B1: Translate from Greek to English: **μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου βαῖνε.**

DON'T WALK AWAY FROM THE LORD/MASTER

B2: Translate from Greek to English: **τίς τὴν φίλην ἀδελφὴν ἐκάλει;**

WHO WAS CALLING THE/MY DEAR SISTER?

13. *The Persians*, which is the only surviving tragedy on a historical event, as well as *Prometheus Bound* and the *Oresteia* trilogy, were all written by what author, the earliest tragedian whose work survives?

AESCHYLUS

B1: Name any two of the three plays in the *Oresteia* trilogy.

ANY TWO OF: *AGAMEMNON*; *THE LIBATION BEARERS/CHOEPHOROI*; *EUMENIDES*

B2: Which tragedy of Euripides, on the same subject as *The Libation Bearers*, mocks Aeschylus's improbable recognition scene involving a footprint and a lock of hair?

ELECTRA

14. What woman in mythology, seeing a signal fire in the nearby village of Lyrceia, knew that she had successfully helped her husband flee on their wedding night in defiance of the orders that her father had given her and her 49 sisters?

HYPERMNESTRA

B1: Who was this fortunate husband whose life was spared?

LYNCEUS

B2: Name Lynceus' father who tragically lost 49 sons in a single night.

AEGYPTUS

15. Identify the use of the dative case in the following sentence: **λέγει τοὺς λόγους τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.**

INDIRECT OBJECT

B1: Now identify the use of the dative in this sentence: **ἔστιν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ ἄνθρωπος.**

PLACE WHERE / OBJECT OF PREPOSITION

B2: Now identify the use of the dative in this sentence: **λίθῳ βάλλει τὸν ἄνθρωπον.**

MEANS

16. What man, whose attempted seduction by Alcibiades is described in the *Symposium*, rejects Crito's suggestion to break out of prison in the *Crito*, and describes himself stinging men like a gadfly in the *Apology* — all dialogues written by his pupil Plato?

SOCRATES

B1: In the *Symposium*, Socrates claims to derive his view on love from what Mantinean woman?

DIOTIMA

B2: In which Platonic dialogue does Socrates describe the immortality of the soul in the hours preceding his death?

PHAEDO

17. Translate from English into the best Attic Greek: "We do not persuade the god."

οὐ πείθομεν τὸν θεόν.

B1: Now translate this sentence into the best Attic Greek: "We were not persuading the gods."

οὐκ ἐπείθομεν τοὺς θεούς.

B2: Translate this sentence into the best Attic Greek: "Animals are sacred."

ζῷά ἐστιν ἱερά.

18. At least 6000 votes cast with pieces of potsherd were necessary to perform what action, that would force a citizen of Athens to leave within 10 days of the voting and to go into exile for 10 years?

OSTRACISM

B1: Which son of Charmus did Cleisthenes have banished by the first ostracism practiced in 487 B.C.?

HIPPARCHUS

B2: The practice of using ostracisms to get rid of political enemies was quickly exploited by which famous Athenian who had his opponents Xanthippus and Aristides ostracized?

THEMISTOCLES

19. Having fought at various times against Heracles, Priam, Theseus, and Bellerophon, what tribe from Themiscyra saw several of their warrior queens killed or kidnapped by enemy generals?

AMAZONS

B1: Which Amazon queen was abducted by Theseus?

HIPPOLYTE / ANTIOPE

B2: Which Amazon queen was purified by Priam after accidentally murdering a fellow Amazon?

PENTHESILEIA

20. What is the general term for Greek words that often go untranslated but modify the tone of the sentence in some way, such as **γέ, οὖν,** or **ἄρα**?

PARTICLES

B1: Give one meaning that the pair of particles **μέν...δέ** often have when used together.
ON THE ONE HAND...ONE THE OTHER HAND / BOTH...AND / _____...BUT/WHILE/WHEREAS

B2: What particle in Greek often accompanies a name in the vocative case and is considered exclamatory?

ὦ

Agon – Final Round

1. The *epomis* was pulled over the shoulders and fastened with pins to form what common female dress from the Archaic period?

<div align="right">PEPLOS</div>

B1: What linen cloak or shawl could be worn over the *peplos*?

<div align="right">HIMATION</div>

B2: A fashion change took place in the Classical period where both men and women in Greece would wear what wide tunic?

<div align="right">CHITON</div>

2. According to Pausanias, what woman was hanged on Rhodes by Polyxo, who attributed her husband's death at Troy to this woman's abduction at the hands of Paris?

<div align="right">HELEN</div>

B1: Who was the husband of Polyxo and son of Heracles that led 9 ships from Rhodes?

<div align="right">TLEPOLEMUS</div>

B2: In another version of Helen's life post-Troy, she was actually found in which country, under the guard of Proteus's son?

<div align="right">EGYPT</div>

3. Translate the following sentence from Greek into idiomatic English: "**οἱ δοῦλοι οὐ πείθονται τῷ κακῷ δεσπότῃ.**"

<div align="right">THE SLAVES DO NOT OBEY/TRUST THE EVIL MASTER.</div>

B1: Now translate this sentence into idiomatic English: "**ἡ θεὸς τὸν οἶκον Ἀθήνησιν ἔθηκεν.**"

<div align="right">THE GODDESS MADE/PLACED HER HOME IN ATHENS.</div>

B2: Now translate this sentence from Greek into idiomatic English: "**τοὺς γίγαντας τοὺς βοῦς κλέψαντας νῦν Κύκλωπας καλοῦμεν.**"

<div align="right">THE GIANTS WHO STOLE COWS WE NOW CALL CYCLOPES.</div>

4. What work of Greek literature includes judgments such as "Homer and Empedocles [...] have really nothing in common apart from their meter" and "*Margites* stands in the same relation to our comedies as *Iliad* and *Odyssey* to our tragedies," showing its author Aristotle's systematic analysis of types of poetry?

<div align="right">(ARISTOTLE'S) POETICS / Περὶ ποιητικῆς</div>

B1: To what poet was the *Margites* ascribed by Aristotle?

<div align="right">HOMER</div>

B2: Also falsely ascribed to Homer was a 303-line poem about a war between what two species of animals, known for its silly names and descriptions of weaponry?

<div align="right">FROGS AND MICE</div>

5. Complete the following analogy: **δίκαιος** : **δικαιοσύνη** :: **ἀληθής** : [blank].

<div align="right">ἀλήθεια</div>

B1: Translate the motto of Yale, **Lūx et Vēritās**, into the best Attic Greek.

<div align="right">Φῶς καὶ Ἀλήθεια</div>

B2: Now convert the motto of Yale into the dual number, which does not have an appropriate Latin rendering.

<div align="right">Φῶτε καὶ Ἀληθεία</div>

6. What self-described "cosmopolitan" followed in the footsteps of his teacher Antisthenes by denying the validity of class distinctions, telling Alexander the Great to get out of his sunlight and spending his days in a large tub?

B1: To what philosophical school did Diogenes and Antisthenes belong?

CYNICISM

B2: Which philosophical school was a direct descendant of Cynicism, since its founder Zeno of Cition was a pupil of the Cynic Crates?

STOICISM

7. What is the meaning of the Greek noun **ἱππεύς**?

HORSEMAN/KNIGHT

B1: What is the meaning of the Greek verb **ἐρωτάω**?

ASK

B2: **τί Ἀγγλιστὶ σημαίνει ὄρος;**

BOUNDARY [**ὄρος** is "mountain"]

8. Who was worshipped as a hero in Euboea at a shrine named after his mother, Elare, but is more often portrayed as a villain stretched over 9 acres as vultures pick at his liver in the underworld?

TITYUS

B1: Tityus was punished in the underworld for having tried to rape which Titaness?

LETO

B2: According to the *Odyssey*, which judge of the underworld visited Tityus in Euboea to possibly give him his punishment?

RHADAMANTHYS / RHADAMANTHUS

9. Translate into the best Attic Greek the Latin phrase "**Deō volente**."

(τοῦ) θεοῦ βουλομένου / ἐθέλοντος

B1: Now translate this Latin sentence into Attic Greek using the most common construction: "**Bona facimus amīcīs nostrīs**."

ἀγαθὰ/καλὰ τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους ποιοῦμεν

B2: Besides differences in case usage, Latin and Greek have many differences in idiom as well. With only two words — both verb forms — translate into Attic Greek: "**Forte bibit**."

τυγχάνει πίνων

10. Said to have been revived by the Elean Iphitus, what games were made Panhellenic by Pheidon and saw their first historical victors crowned with wreaths of wild olive in 776 B.C.E.?

OLYMPICS / OLYMPIC GAMES

B1: Which former Olympic victor attempted to establish a tyranny in Athens during the Olympic games only to fail and be executed by Megacles?

CYLON

B2: What other Panhellenic games were established either by Periander or in commemoration of the end of tyranny in Corinth after the death of Psammetichus?

ISTHMIAN GAMES

11. What island witnessed detailed biological research conducted by Aristotle, a feud at Mytilene between the tyrant Pittacus and the lyric poet Alcaeus, and the love songs of the so-called "Tenth Muse"?

LESBOS

B1: In what city did poets such as Terpander, Alcman, and Tyrtaeus live and compose their works, though none of them were born there except possibly Tyrtaeus?

SPARTA

B2: What Ionian city, a center of learning inhabited by the first known Greek historian, Hecataeus, caused so much trauma when it was sacked by the Persians that a tragedian named Phrynichus was fined a thousand drachmae for writing a play on the subject?

MILETUS

12. Identify the use of the genitive case in the following sentence: "**ἆρα ἤκουσας τῆς ἐκεῖ φωνῆς;**"

GENITIVE WITH SPECIAL VERBS/OF THE THING/OBJECTIVE

B1: Now identify the use of the genitive case in the following sentence: "**στρατιώτης ἀπέθανεν ὑπὸ τοῦ πολεμίου.**"

(PERSONAL) AGENT

B2: Now identify the use of the genitive case in the following sentence: "**ἥρωες πολὺ διαφέρουσιν μαχομένων ἄλλων.**"

COMPARISON / SEPARATION

13. Who feigned friendship with Stymphalus before murdering him to conquer Arcadia, just as he had done with Myrtilus to defeat Oenomaus in a chariot race and win the hand of Hippodameia?

PELOPS

B1: By defeating Oenomaus in a chariot race, Pelops became the king of which city?

PISA

B2: Furthermore, to achieve forgiveness for the murder of Myrtilus, Pelops established the worship of which god and father of Myrtilus throughout the Peloponnesus?

HERMES

14. The first syllable of the verb **ἔχω** and the adjective **ταχύς** underwent what phonological process, in which the first of two adjacent aspirated syllables loses its aspiration? This process is the opposite of the process in which the prefix **συν-** becomes **συλ-** when compounded with **λέγω**, **λαμβάνω**, and other verbs.

DISSIMILATION (OF ASPIRATES) / GRASSMANN'S LAW

B1: What is the 2nd principal part of **ἔχω**, which is the primary evidence of dissimilation in this verb?

ἕξω

B2: The initial aspiration of **ἕξω** originally developed from what consonant in Greek? This consonant often drops out between vowels, which explains why the imperfect of **ἔχω** is **εἶχον** and not ***ἦχον**, among many other phenomena.

SIGMA

15. What kingdom saw the invasion of the Cimmerians and their later expulsion by Ardys, the usurpation of Candaules by Gyges, and the introduction of coinage to the Greek world?

LYDIA

B1: What capital city of Lydia did the Cimmerians capture in their invasion?

SARDIS

B2: As mentioned in the tossup, Lydia is known for its coinage. Of what silver-gold alloy were the coins of Lydia made?

ELECTRUM / **ἤλεκτρον** [PROMPT ON "WHITE GOLD"]

16. Translate the following sentence from English into the best Attic Greek: "We will easily win Agon."

ῥαδίως (τὸν) Ἀγῶνα / (ἐν) (τῷ) Ἀγῶνι νικήσομεν.

B1: Now translate this sentence from English into the best Attic Greek: "We will show ourselves to the woman."

τῇ γυναικὶ δειξόμεθα/δηλωσόμεθα/φανούμεθα // ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς δείξομεν/δηλώσομεν/φανοῦμεν.

B2: Now translate this sentence from English into the best Attic Greek: "It is necessary for us to keep watch the entire night."

δεῖ/χρὴ/ἀνάγκη ἡμᾶς ὅλην/πᾶσαν τὴν νύκτα φυλάττειν.

17. Who forced the leader Boges to commit suicide when he besieged Eion, defeated the Persians at the battle of Eurymedon, found the bones of a mythological hero, and was a son of Miltiades ostracized in 461 B.C.?

CIMON

B1: Which mythological hero's bones did Cimon find?

THESEUS

B2: Which two leaders in Athens brought bribery charges against Cimon and had him ostracized in 461 B.C.?

PERICLES & EPHIALTES

18. A utopia is generally defined as "an imagined place or state in which everything is perfect." From what two Greek words, with what meanings, do we derive "utopia"?

οὐ - NOT and τόπος - PLACE

B1: What is the meaning of the Greek root common to the following words: manic, megalomaniacal, necromancy?

BE MAD/ENRAGED/FURIOUS

B2: Naology is the study of sacred edifices. From what two Greek words, with what meanings, do we derive naology?

ναός/νεώς - TEMPLE and λόγος - WORD / REASON / LOGIC

19. Who fought all the following: a tribe led by Mygdon who feuded with the Mariandyni, the Bebryces; a giant who gained gained strength every time he came in contact with his mother, Antaeus; and the father of Iole who had taught him archery, Eurytus?

HERACLES

B1: While Heracles was working for Omphale, he killed what native of Aulis who would force passers-by to hoe his vineyard?

SYLEUS

B2: Instead of fighting, while Heracles was in the underworld he saved what youth who had exposed the fact that Persephone had eaten the pomegranate and was subsequently turned into an owl?

ASCALAPHUS

20. Accompanied by the slave Xanthias, what god travels to the Underworld in order to judge between Aeschylus and Euripides in Aristophanes's *Frogs* — an appropriate role, since all Athenian theatrical productions were performed at his festival?

DIONYSUS

B1: According to Herodotus, what legendary poet invented the dithyramb, a type of hymn dedicated to Dionysus, while at the court of Periander in Corinth?

ARION

B2: What playwright, the third major playwright of Old Comedy alongside Aristophanes and Cratinus, wrote a play entitled *Taxiarchoi* with a plot similar to *Frogs*, in which Dionysus looks for a good commander?

EUPOLIS

Finals Tiebreakers

1. Translate the shared Homeric motto of the University of St Andrews and Boston College, **αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν**.

   EVER / ALWAYS TO EXCEL // EVER / ALWAYS TO BE THE BEST

2. In Athens, familial blood-feuds were largely replaced with state law-courts when a system of laws — said to be written "not in ink but in blood" due to its harshness — was created by what man?

   DRACO

3. When a goddess pulls back his golden hair, what man is finally restrained after declaring "give back the girl, as the god demands" and threatening to sail home to Phthia in two speeches in the *Iliad*?

   ACHILLES

4. What object, which was famously abandoned by a poet from Paros — Archilochus — as well as by Alcaeus, gave its title to a poem attributed to Hesiod about the conflict between Heracles and Cycnus?

   SHIELD

5. What English noun, and truly a compound adjective, is derived from a Greek adjective meaning "twisted" and a Greek noun meaning "feather" or "wing," and is a type of aerial vehicle featuring a single rotor above its body?

   HELICOPTER

Αὐρηλία Passage

Αὐρηλία, ᾗ ἡ πόλις ἐδόκει, ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἦν σὺν τῇ μεγάλῃ οἰκίᾳ καὶ τῇ ἵππῳ. τρεισκαίδεκα τῷ Διὶ ἀγῶνας μεγάλους ἐν τῷ κυνηγετικῷ θεάτρῳ Ἀλεξανδρείας ἐθεώρουν. τέλος ὠργισμένη ἥδε ἡ ἵππος οἴκαδε ἦρξεν ἀναβαίνουσα. Ζεὺς δὲ, τοῖς ἀγῶσιν χαίρων, δεδοικυῖαν τὴν ἵππον ῥᾳδίως ἀναφέρει εἰς τὸν ἐγγὺς τοῦ θεάτρου σταθμόν. εὐοῖ.