

c1

Student: _____

1. The goddess Athene burst from Zeus's thigh, wearing a warrior's spear and shield.

True False

2. The birth of Athene illustrates a mythical paradox: a male creating new life without the participation of a mother.

True False

3. In Greek myth, supernatural beings are almost always present.

True False

4. Metis, the goddess of music and dance, was the first wife of Zeus.

True False

5. Scholars recognize that myth may have a truth of its own that transcends mere fact.

True False

6. The City Dionysia was a dramatic festival dedicated to worship of Athene.

True False

7. According to Herodotus, Homer and Hesiod stabilized the popular conceptions of the gods' personalities, relationships, and functions.

True False

8. It appears that the Minoans worshiped the feminine aspect of deity, while the Mycenaeans' chief god was Zeus.

True False

9. Anthropomorphic means "gods who can change their shape."

True False

10. Virgil, the author of the Metamorphoses of the Gods, is generally thought to be a staunch supporter of Roman imperialism.

True False

11. The Metamorphoses of the Gods was written by the Roman poet Ovid during the reign of Augustus.

True False

12. The archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann excavated the traditional site of Mount Olympus.

True False

13. The Mycenaean civilization was strongly influenced by an even older civilization, the Minoan civilization.

True False

14. According to Hesiod, Zeus created the first human being.

True False

15. It is possible for literary works of myth to contain elements of folklore.

True False

16. The Greek poets reinterpreted Greek mythology with an orientation toward humanistic values.

True False

17. The hero in Greek myth is usually assertive, noble, and invulnerable.

True False

18. Greek myth typically emphasizes competitiveness and individual achievement.

True False

19. Since Greek myth was so closely related to Greek religion, it never served any social or political functions.

True False

20. Athena, though always a virgin goddess, could be the "founding mother" of Athens because she gave birth without any interaction with a male.

True False

21. Roman mythology really is just a retelling of the old Greek mythological tales with different names.

True False

22. Aphrodite was the mother of Paris, who took Helen to Troy and started a great war.

True False

23. The images of Athene and Dionysus suggest

- A. that myth has power to integrate polar opposites, illustrating contrarities and conflicts inherent in existence.
- B. that knowledge of procreation and genetics was beyond the scope of Greek mythology.
- C. that myth has the capacity to illustrate problematic relationships in dysfunctional families.
- D. that myth, essentially, makes very little sense.

24. The east frieze of the Parthenon depicts the Panathenaic procession, in which

- A. a shepherd carries a lamb to Athena.
- B. young girls carry a decorated robe called a peplos to the goddess.
- C. young men and women leap over the back of the sacrificial victim.
- D. only Athenian men participate.

25. Most scholars currently agree that

- A. the Trojan War had absolutely no basis in fact.
- B. Homer was the author of all of the Homeric Hymns.
- C. Greeks committed large portions of their sacred writings to memory.
- D. the worship of a male sky/weather deity was brought into Greece by immigrants near the end of the third millennium b.c.

26. Three key names are associated with the preservation of Greek mythology in the first centuries b.c. and a.d. Choose the one that does not belong on the list.

- A. Apollodorus of Athens
- B. Pausanias
- C. Plutarch
- D. Julius Caesar

27. Scholars agree that most Greek myths originated

- A. between about 1600 and 1100 b.c.
- B. between about 700 and 500 b.c.
- C. between about 140 b.c. and 160 a.d.
- D. at least 10,000 years ago.

28. What kind of stories do typical sagas deal with?

- A. Stories about a particular city or family
- B. Stories about the origin of the world
- C. Stories about the experiences of the common folk
- D. Stories about gods in disguise interacting with heroes

29. The typical Greek emphasis on individualism is evident in which hero?

- A. Herodotus
- B. Achilles
- C. Apollodorus
- D. Virgil

30. Ovid's epic *Metamorphoses* begins with a story of the creation or beginning of things and ends with

- A. the foundation of Rome.
- B. the establishment of the Roman Empire.
- C. the death and deification of Julius Caesar.
- D. the marriage of Cadmus and Harmony.

c1 Key

1. The goddess Athene burst from Zeus's thigh, wearing a warrior's spear and shield.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #1

2. The birth of Athene illustrates a mythical paradox: a male creating new life without the participation of a mother.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #2

3. In Greek myth, supernatural beings are almost always present.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #3

4. Metis, the goddess of music and dance, was the first wife of Zeus.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #4

5. Scholars recognize that myth may have a truth of its own that transcends mere fact.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #5

6. The City Dionysia was a dramatic festival dedicated to worship of Athene.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #6

7. According to Herodotus, Homer and Hesiod stabilized the popular conceptions of the gods' personalities, relationships, and functions.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #7

8. It appears that the Minoans worshiped the feminine aspect of deity, while the Mycenaeans' chief god was Zeus.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #8

9. Anthropomorphic means "gods who can change their shape."

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #9

10. Virgil, the author of the Metamorphoses of the Gods, is generally thought to be a staunch supporter of Roman imperialism.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #10

11. The Metamorphoses of the Gods was written by the Roman poet Ovid during the reign of Augustus.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #11

12. The archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann excavated the traditional site of Mount Olympus.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #12

13. The Mycenaean civilization was strongly influenced by an even older civilization, the Minoan civilization.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #13

14. According to Hesiod, Zeus created the first human being.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #14

15. It is possible for literary works of myth to contain elements of folklore.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #15

16. The Greek poets reinterpreted Greek mythology with an orientation toward humanistic values.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #16

17. The hero in Greek myth is usually assertive, noble, and invulnerable.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #17

18. Greek myth typically emphasizes competitiveness and individual achievement.

TRUE

Harris - Chapter 01 #18

19. Since Greek myth was so closely related to Greek religion, it never served any social or political functions.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #19

20. Athena, though always a virgin goddess, could be the "founding mother" of Athens because she gave birth without any interaction with a male.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #20

21. Roman mythology really is just a retelling of the old Greek mythological tales with different names.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #21

22. Aphrodite was the mother of Paris, who took Helen to Troy and started a great war.

FALSE

Harris - Chapter 01 #22

23. The images of Athene and Dionysus suggest

- A.** that myth has power to integrate polar opposites, illustrating contrarities and conflicts inherent in existence.
- B. that knowledge of procreation and genetics was beyond the scope of Greek mythology.
- C. that myth has the capacity to illustrate problematic relationships in dysfunctional families.
- D. that myth, essentially, makes very little sense.

Harris - Chapter 01 #23

24. The east frieze of the Parthenon depicts the Panathenaic procession, in which

- A. a shepherd carries a lamb to Athena.
- B.** young girls carry a decorated robe called a peplos to the goddess.
- C. young men and women leap over the back of the sacrificial victim.
- D. only Athenian men participate.

Harris - Chapter 01 #24

25. Most scholars currently agree that

- A. the Trojan War had absolutely no basis in fact.
- B. Homer was the author of all of the Homeric Hymns.
- C. Greeks committed large portions of their sacred writings to memory.
- D.** the worship of a male sky/weather deity was brought into Greece by immigrants near the end of the third millennium b.c.

Harris - Chapter 01 #25

26. Three key names are associated with the preservation of Greek mythology in the first centuries b.c. and a.d. Choose the one that does not belong on the list.

- A. Apollodorus of Athens
- B. Pausanias
- C. Plutarch
- D. Julius Caesar**

Harris - Chapter 01 #26

27. Scholars agree that most Greek myths originated

- A. between about 1600 and 1100 b.c.**
- B. between about 700 and 500 b.c.
- C. between about 140 b.c. and 160 a.d.
- D. at least 10,000 years ago.

Harris - Chapter 01 #27

28. What kind of stories do typical sagas deal with?

- A. Stories about a particular city or family**
- B. Stories about the origin of the world
- C. Stories about the experiences of the common folk
- D. Stories about gods in disguise interacting with heroes

Harris - Chapter 01 #28

29. The typical Greek emphasis on individualism is evident in which hero?

- A. Herodotus
- B. Achilles**
- C. Apollodorus
- D. Virgil

Harris - Chapter 01 #29

30. Ovid's epic *Metamorphoses* begins with a story of the creation or beginning of things and ends with

- A. the foundation of Rome.
- B. the establishment of the Roman Empire.
- C. the death and deification of Julius Caesar.**
- D. the marriage of Cadmus and Harmony.

Harris - Chapter 01 #30

c1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Harris - Chapter 01	30