

I. Multiple Choice 40%

For each of the following questions, choose the best answer and write down its letter (a, b, c, or d) on the answer sheet.

1. Epic heroes often visit a world outside of their own. Which of the following protagonists has **never** traveled beyond the human world and then returned?
(a. Gilgamesh b. Achilles c. Odysseus d. Aeneas)
2. Heroes and heroines of epics and tragedies are often pitted against an antagonist who turns out to be a virtual mirror image of the protagonist. Between which of the following pairs of characters is the correspondence most explicit?
(a. Gilgamesh—Enkidu b. Achilles—Hector
c. Agamemnon—Clytemnestra d. Medea—Jason)
3. Which of the following mortal figures has been punished for *hubris*, the crime of attempting to place oneself on a level with the divine?
(a. Tantalus b. Menelaus c. Odysseus d. Telemachus)
4. Fertility gods or goddesses often withdraw from a community to its members' dismay, and then reappear to their relief. (A case in point is Persephone and her mother Demeter.) Which of the following heroes or heroines' story bears **no** suggestion of the fertility cult because it does not show the absence-and-return motif?
(a. Achilles b. Helen c. Odysseus d. Dido)
5. Greek religion derived largely from Cretan and Mycenaean sources, but while the earlier religion was based upon nature myth, the Greek religious outlook became far more concerned with the ethical problems of man's relationship with his fellows. Which of the following mythic figures is more primitive than Hellenic?
(a. Niobe b. Antigone c. Aphrodite d. Demeter)
6. Which of the following stories does **not** begin *in medias res*?
(a. the *Oresteia* b. *Oedipus the King* c. the Book of Job d. the *Divine Comedy*)
7. Despite their great divergences from each other, Hebraic and Hellenic heritages show a few parallels. Which of the following is **not** among the parallels?
(a. the Fall of Man b. the Flood c. the repopulation of the earth
d. the contract between god and man)

8. In the New Testament, Gentiles (non-Jews) are often compared to the younger brother who takes over the firstborn's rights from his older brother (the Jews in this case) because the latter has forfeited them. Which of the following pairs of brothers in the Old Testament has a relationship most similar to this?
(a. Cain--Abel b. Ishmael—Issac c. Esau—Jacob
d. Reuben--Joseph)
9. Job eventually submits to God because (a. he is promised eternal life in heaven. b. he is overwhelmed by God's glory c. he is vindicated before his Comforters. d. his children and wealth are restored to him.)
10. The three sections into which the Jews divide their Scriptures do **not** include
(a. the Gospels b. the Torah c. the Prophets d. the Writings)

II. Short Answers 60%

Please choose one question from each of the following pairs and answer the **two** questions you have chosen in a well organized paragraph each.

1.

- a. According to the Book of Daniel in the Old Testament, Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, had a dream about a giant statue whose head was made of fine gold, its chest and arms of silver, its waist and hips of bronze, its legs of iron, and its feet partly of iron and partly of clay. While the king was looking at the statue, a great stone struck its iron and clay feet, and shattered them. Please try to interpret this dream with your understanding of Hesiod's theory of the Four Ages.
- b. What is special about the type of allegory called parables? Cite a parable and demonstrate how one reads this type of story to get its point.

2.

- a. That the Athenians accused Socrates of atheism or betrayal of the state religion seems to show that he worshiped a very different god from theirs. What is the difference?
- b. It is said that "the Roman author most often dwelt not upon the gods but upon his real spiritual inspiration, the State." Is this statement applicable to Virgil's *Aeneid*? Please explain.