



A112a QUIZ 2

Delphi, Centre of the Greek World

- 1. How was religion important to Greek identity?**
 - It helped them make political alliances.
 - It united Greeks and Persians.
 - **It was a unifying factor through shared beliefs and rituals.**
- 2. Myths often involved which types of characters?**
 - Philosophers and merchants.
 - **Gods, heroes, and supernatural beings.**
 - Kings and diplomats.
- 3. What is a sacred space?**
 - A busy marketplace.
 - A military shelter.
 - **A spiritually significant location.**
- 4. The Plataean Serpent Column was known for**
 - **Representing victory over Persia.**
 - Being part of the Pythian Games.
 - Housing the Oracle of Delphi.
- 5. Which of the following was NOT one of Apollo's attributes?**
 - Music and poetry.
 - **War and conquest.**
 - Wisdom and prophecy.
- 6. Who delivered prophecies at Delphi?**
 - A council of old men.
 - The citizens of Delphi.
 - **The Pythia.**

7. How were questions typically given to the Oracle?

- **Verbally during a formalized consultation process.**
- Through written petitions left at the temple.
- By sending letters.

8. The Pythia was believed to communicate with

- **Apollo.**
- Athena.
- Zeus.

9. The Kouros statues were often used to

- Commemorate historical events.
- Depict scenes from Greek mythology.
- **Represent young male athletes or warriors.**

10. The Delphic Oracle stories are most often found in which text?

- Aristotle's The Politics.
- **Herodotus's Histories.**
- Homer's Odyssey.

11. Which of the following statements is false?

- Ancient Greece was made up of different poleis without a strong central government.
- **Ancient Greece was made up of different poleis with a strong central government.**
- Each polis has its own government, laws and customs.
- Each polis was made up of central urban area with its surrounding countryside.

12. Delphi was important because it

- Was the home of the Pythian Games which took place every four years.
- Was believed to be the home of god Apollo.
- Had the oracle who was consulted for guidance.
- **All of the above.**

13. Which of the following statements is true?

- The oracle at Delphi was appointed based on a rotation system between poleis.
- The oracle at Delphi can be consulted only by people from Delphi.
- The oracle was consulted only on personal matters.
- **Some trained priests helped in deciphering the oracle's messages.**

14. The Plataean Serpent Column was

- Called so because it was created after Greece's victory in the Battle of Plataea.
- Constructed to celebrate the victory of Persia against Plataean and the alliance.
- A monument that documents the triumph of Greek freedom over the Turkish Empire.
- Perceived by the Greeks as a symbol of devotion to the gods despite their defeat.

15. An amphictyony is

- A sacred place where the ancient Greek gods are thought to dwell.
- The kind of language that ancient Greeks used to pray to their gods.
- An association of neighboring states in Greece to defend a common religious center.
- Another word for the twelve Olympian gods who lived on mount Olympia.

16. Which of the following sports was not included in the Pythian Games?

- Running.
- Jumping.
- Swimming.

17. Ancient Greeks tried to please their gods/goddesses by

- Fighting with Persians.
- Going to churches.
- Performing festivals in their honor.

18. The Plataean Serpent Column was dedicated to the Sanctuary of Apollo in Delphi by the Greeks after their victory over the in the Battle of Plataea in 479 BC.

- Persians.
- Egyptians.
- Romans.

19. In ancient Greek, the word means male youth, specifically an unbearded male.

- Pythia.
- Kouros.
- Sphinx.

20. One of the main reasons for visiting Delphi was to consult with the

- Sphinx.
- Greek kings.
- **Oracle.**

21. Who was permitted to enter the temple FIRST and ask questions from the Pythia?

- **Citizens of Delphi.**
- Non-Greeks.
- All other Greeks.

22. On what occasions did the citizens of Athens consult the Oracle?

- To test the power of the god.
- **To ask how to respond to crises such as plagues.**
- To ask if it was advisable to make a treaty with Nero.

23. Which of the following is NOT a genre of primary textual sources about Delphi?

- Geographical works.
- Drama.
- **Sculptures.**

24. In Classical period, Greek identity meant living and working in a Greek city-state.

- **True.**
- False.

25. Croesus was the last king of Lydia who was renowned for his great wealth.

- **True.**
- False.

Portraits of Power

1. **Portraiture is**

- Particular genre or form of art.
- Painting, photograph.
- Sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person.

• **All the above.**

2. **According to H. Berger, Portraits tell stories in the following modes**

- The sitter's social, political status.
- The painter's view of the sitter.
- The sitter's pose and appearance.
- The archival data.

• **All the above.**

3. **The Duke of Urbino's portrait has much symbolism that refers to**

- His right to rule.
- His military power.
- His family connections.

• **All the above.**

4. **Eleonora Gonzaga is a Duchess of Florence.**

- True.

• **False.**

5. **The Duchess of Urbino is a condottieri.**

- True.

• **False.**

6. **Bianca Capello's portrait is a bust portrait showing the head, neck, shoulders.**

• **True.**

- False.

7. **A 'condottieri' is a military commander of mercenary troops.**

• **True.**

- False.

Khalid Haroon

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8. Jane Seymour's portrait shows much piety and prestige.

• **True.**

• False.

9. Eleonora's portrait does not differ from her husband's.

• True.

• **False.**



قروبات أ. خالد هارون الدراسية 51148200

خالد هارون