



SAMPLE

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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January 27, 2015

Dear Colleague,

Thank you for agreeing to arrange for the administration and invigilation of the Regular Membership/Fellowship exam for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. If you have not already been in touch, please contact your candidate(s) to arrange for the exact time and place of the exam, and to arrange for the use of an appropriate computer. I have enclosed an instruction sheet for the exam-takers (with an extra copy for your reference) that you may want to distribute in advance. Candidates have already been contacted by e-mail about this.

All exams are to be given on Saturday, February 7, 2015. All candidates must take both the Greek translation exam (90 minutes) and the Greek history exam (two hours) and either the exam in Greek literature (two hours) or in Greek art and archaeology (two hours). Although candidates stated on their applications whether they wished to take the literature or archaeology exam, we are including both exams, in case of error or a last-minute change of mind.

I leave to your discretion the exact scheduling of the exams and also the exact style of invigilation. Most proctors do not find it practical or necessary to "sit over" a student for five and a half hours. The Committee on Admissions and Fellowships is requesting that all candidates write their examinations as Word files on a computer, if possible. (Exceptions will be made for broken arms and other problems.) When you make arrangements with the candidate(s) about time and place for the exams, you will also need to arrange for use of a computer that has neither files useful for writing the exams nor access to the Internet; given 21st century technology, the latter may in some instances simply be the candidate's commitment not to log on to the Internet during each exam, but you will need to come to an agreement with the candidate ahead of time. We also ask that a candidate not have a cell phone in the room during the exams.

At the end of each exam, the candidate will give or send you a Word file for that exam. When the candidate has completed all three exams, please print out a hard copy of the three files, in case something should go awry, and then send the Word file to "application@ascsa.org" as attachments to an e-mail by Monday, February 9.

Please glance over the files; we have instructed the candidates to give the files names such as "JonesGrk" and "SchlieHist" and to put their own names only on a cover sheet or at the top of the first page. All names and other identifying information will be removed in Princeton, before the files are sent to the members of the Committee for scoring.

If a candidate has what you judge to be a legitimate reason why she/he cannot write the exam on a computer, please be in contact ahead of time with Mary Darlington (med@ascsa.org) who will send out alternate instructions.

The committee has worked hard to make the exams clear, fair, and error-free. If there is any last minute panic over ambiguity, students should do the best they can, briefly stating how they have chosen to interpret or answer a question they find confusing. Students should be reassured that we give partial credit, especially on the Greek exam.

Please feel free to contact me by e-mail during the week before the exam if there is anything I can do to help. In case of problems that arise during the actual exam, I shall be available between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. EST at (614) 323-0042 (cell) on test day, February 7; you may also e-mail me at fullerton.1@osu.edu with any last minute questions. I thank you on behalf of the Committee and the School for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Mark D. Fullerton
Chair, Committee on Admissions and Fellowships

Enclosures

January 27, 2015

Instructions for candidates

As a Regular Member applicant you are expected to take three examinations (a total of five and a half hours of examination). All candidates must take the Greek Translation examination (90 minutes), the Greek History exam (two hours), and either Greek Art and Archaeology (two hours) or Greek Literature (two hours). Though you stated on your application whether you intended to take the literature or the art and archaeology exam, we have sent a full set to your proctor to allow for error or last minute change of mind.

All examinations, including the Greek Translation, are to be taken without the use of dictionaries, notes, or other outside help. We do give partial credit on the Greek, so write down everything you know, even if you have not completed the passages perfectly. On the Greek Translation exam, candidates translate two of four passages. The exam includes poetry and prose from all periods, from no fixed reading list, and, in fact, tend to be passages students will not have read. The purpose of the Greek exam is to evaluate reading proficiency. No dictionaries or other aids are permitted, but unusual words or constructions have sometimes been glossed.

The other three exams are set up with two sections. Part I (value, 25 points) asks candidates to identify, in a sentence or two, seven of twelve items. In Part II (value, 75 points) candidates choose three of eight (seven in the case of the literature exam) essay topics. Please read the whole exam and allocate your time carefully in order to complete all parts of the exams.

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At the end of each exam, you should have a Word file for that exam; preferably the file name will be a combination of your name or its abbreviation and the exam, e.g., Schliemann's history exam would be "SchlieHist", Jones' Greek translation would be "JonesGrk", etc. Give a copy of the file to your proctor, before beginning the next exam. After completion of the three exams, the proctor will make a hard copy of the three files and send the Word files to "application@ascsa.org" as attachments to an e-mail.

If, for some reason, you are not able to write the exam on a computer, please be in contact ahead of time with Mary Darlington (med@ascsa.org) who will send out alternate instructions.

Your exams will be read and graded anonymously. Therefore your name should appear only at the top of the first page or on a cover sheet for each exam, along with the title of the exam and your university. All names of candidates and other identifying information will be removed from the files before they are distributed to the members of the Committee.

Best of luck!

Sincerely,

Mark D. Fullerton
Chair, Committee on Admissions and Fellowships

Copy for proctor

January 27, 2015

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Best of luck!

Sincerely,

Mark D. Fullerton
Chair, Committee on Admissions and Fellowships

Copy for candidate

**American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek 2015**

Time: 1 and ½ hours (90 minutes)

Instructions: Translate two (2) of the following passages, one prose and one poetry. (50 points each)

Poetry, Passage 1:

Euripides, *Herakleidai* 114-131

Κῆρυξ. τίς δ' ἐστὶ χώρας τῆσδε καὶ πόλεως ἄναξ;

Χορός. ἐσθλοῦ πατρὸς παῖς Δημοφῶν ὁ Θησέως. (115)

Κη. πρὸς τοῦτον ἀγῶν ἄρα τοῦδε τοῦ λόγου
μάλιστ' ἂν εἴη· τάλλα δ' εἴρηται μάτην.

Χο. καὶ μὴν ὄδ' αὐτὸς ἔρχεται σπουδὴν ἔχων
Ἀκάμας τ' ἀδελφός, τῶνδ' ἐπήκοοι λόγων.

ΔΗΜΟΦΩΝ

ἐπεὶπερ ἔφθης πρέσβυς ὦν νεωτέρους (120)

βοηδρομήσας τήνδ' ἐπ' ἐσχάραν Διός,
λέξον, τίς ὄχλον τόνδ' ἀθροίζεται τύχη;

Χο. ἰκέται κάθηνται παῖδες οἷδ' Ἡρακλέους
βωμὸν καταστέψαντες, ὡς ὀρᾷς, ἄναξ,
πατρός τε πιστὸς Ἰόλεως παραστάτης. (125)

Δη. τί δῆτ' ἰυγμῶν ἦδ' ἐδεῖτο συμφορά;

Χο. βίαι νιν οὔτος τῆσδ' ἀπ' ἐσχάρας ἄγειν
ζητῶν βοὴν ἔστησε κάσφηλεν γόνυ
γέροντος, ὥστε μ' ἐκβαλεῖν οἴκτωι δάκρυ.

Δη. καὶ μὴν στολήν γ' Ἑλληνα καὶ ῥυθμὸν πέπλων (130)
ἔχει, τὰ δ' ἔργα βαρβάρου χερὸς τάδε.

Poetry, Passage 2

3) Homer, *Odyssey* 11.

αἰ δ' ἄλλαι ψυχαὶ νεκῶν κατατεθνηώτων
 ἔστασαν ἀχνύμεναι, εἴροντο δὲ κήδε' ἐκάστη.
 οἷη δ' Αἴαντος ψυχὴ Τελαμωνιάδαο
 νόσφιν ἀφεστήκει, κεχολωμένη εἵνεκα νίκης,
 τήν μιν ἐγὼ νίκησα δικαζόμενος παρὰ νηυσὶ (545)
 τεύχεσιν ἀμφ' Ἀχιλλῆος· ἔθηκε δὲ πότνια μήτηρ,
 παῖδες δὲ Τρώων δίκασαν καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
 ὥς δὴ μὴ ὄφελον νικᾶν τοιῶδ' ἐπ' ἀέθλω·
 τοίην γὰρ κεφαλὴν ἔνεκ' αὐτῶν γαῖα κατέσχευ,
 Αἴανθ', ὃς περὶ μὲν εἶδος, περὶ δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο (550)
 τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα.
 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼν ἐπέεσσι προσηύδων μελιχίοισιν·
 'Αἴαν, παῖ Τελαμῶνος ἀμύμονος, οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλες
 οὐδὲ θανῶν λήσεσθαι ἐμοὶ χόλου εἵνεκα τευχέων
 οὐλομένων; τὰ δὲ πῆμα θεοὶ θέσαν Ἀργείοισι· (555)
 τοῖος γὰρ σφιν πύργος ἀπώλεο· σεῖο δ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἴσον Ἀχιλλῆος κεφαλῆ Πηληϊάδαο
 ἀχνύμεθα φθιμένοιο διαμπερές·

Prose, Passage 1

Pausanias 6.2.1-2

παγκρατιαστοῦ δὲ ἀνδρὸς τὸν μὲν ἀνδριάντα εἰργάσατο Λύσιππος· ὁ δὲ ἀνὴρ οὗτος ἀνείλετο ἐπὶ παγκρατίῳ νίκην τῶν ἄλλων τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ τῶν ἐξ αὐτῆς Στράτου πρῶτος Ξενάρκης τε ἐκαλεῖτο Φιλανδρίδου. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἄρα μετὰ τὴν ἐπιστρατείαν τοῦ Μήδου διετέθησαν πάντων φιλοτιμότερα Ἑλλήνων πρὸς ἵππων τροφάς· χωρὶς γὰρ ἢ ὄσους αὐτῶν κατέλεξα ἤδη, τοσοῖδε ἄλλοι τῶν ἐκ Σπάρτης ἵπποτρόφων μετὰ τὴν εἰκόνα ἀνάκεινται τοῦ Ἀκαρνᾶνος ἀθλητοῦ, Ξενάρκης καὶ Λυκῖνος Ἀρκεσίλαός τε καὶ ὁ παῖς τοῦ Ἀρκεσιλάου Λίχας. Ξενάρκει μὲν δὴ καὶ ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ ἐν Ἄργει τε ὑπῆρξε καὶ ἐν Κορίνθῳ προσανελέσθαι νίκας· Λυκῖνος δὲ ἀγαγὼν ἐς Ὀλυμπίαν πώλους, καὶ οὐ δοκιμασθέντος ἐνὸς ἐξ αὐτῶν, καθῆκεν ἐς τῶν ἵππων τὸν δρόμον τῶν τελείων τοὺς πώλους καὶ ἐνίκα δι' αὐτῶν, ἀνέθηκε δὲ καὶ ἀνδριάντας δύο ἐς Ὀλυμπίαν, Μύρωνος τοῦ Ἀθηναίου ποιήματα.

Prose, Passage 2Andocides, *On the Peace* 10-11

(10.) Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, τούτου ἀναμνήσθητε, τί ὑμῖν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπεθέμην τῷ λόγῳ. Ἄλλο τι ἢ τοῦτο, ὅτι διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην οὐδεπώποτε ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων κατελύθη; οὐκοῦν ἀποδέδεικται. Καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐξελέγξει με ὡς οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ. Ἦδη δὲ τινῶν ἤκουσα λεγόντων, ὡς ἐκ τῆς τελευταίας εἰρήνης τῆς πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους οἳ τε τριάκοντα κατέστησαν, πολλοὶ τε Ἀθηναίων κώνειον πίνοντες ἀπέθανον, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες ὤχοντο. Ὅποσοι οὖν ταῦτα λέγουσιν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς γινώσκουσιν· εἰρήνη γὰρ καὶ σπονδαὶ πολὺ διαφέρουσι σφῶν αὐτῶν· εἰρήνην μὲν γὰρ ἐξ ἴσου ποιοῦνται πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὁμολογήσαντες περὶ ὧν ἂν διαφέρωνται· σπονδὰς δὲ, ὅταν κρατήσωσιν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, οἱ κρείττους τοῖς ἡττοσιν ἐξ ἐπιταγμάτων ποιοῦνται, ὥσπερ ἡμῶν κρατήσαντες Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ πολέμῳ ἐπέταξαν ἡμῖν καὶ <τὰ> τείχη καθαιρεῖν καὶ τὰς ναῦς παραδιδόναι καὶ τοὺς φεύγοντας καταδέχεσθαι.

Time: 2 hours

Part I: Identifications [value, 25 points]. In one or two sentences, identify **seven** (7) of the following 12 terms, being sure to give their chief significance.

1. Archelaus
2. Aspasia
3. Battle of Gaugamela
4. Ecumenical Council of Nicaea
5. First Sacred War
6. gerousia
7. Naxos (battle)
8. Onesicritus
9. ostrakismos
10. Pausanias (of Sparta)
11. Phoros
12. Ptolemy Philadelphos

Part II: Essays [value, 75 points]

Answer **three** (3) questions, trying to show as broad a range of knowledge (chronological, geographical, and by subject matter) as possible.

1. Anthony Snodgrass has argued that it remains useful to characterize the 8th century as a revolution in Greek history, whereas James Whitley has suggested the metaphor of a crossroads. How should we understand the 8th century in the broader context of Greek history, and what is at stake?
2. Compare and contrast three tyrannies of the 7th-6th centuries BCE.
3. "What problems were the reforms of Solon meant to address, and to what extent were they successful?"
4. Briefly describe the political developments in Greece in 490-480 and what changes emerged in the subsequent decade.
5. Outline a typical fifth-century Greek land battle with reference to fighting techniques, typical participants, and the sequence of events. In what ways had technology changed the course of Greek land warfare by the end of the fourth century B.C.?
6. Treat the emergence of Greek chattel slavery in the archaic period in the context of other forms of dependent labor.
7. How were Greek interstate relations changed by the rise of the successor kingdoms of the Hellenistic world?
8. Why did the Romans declare at the Isthmus in 196 BCE that the Greek cities should be free, ungarrisoned, not subject to tribute, and use their own laws? How did the following decades clarify Roman intentions?

Time: 2 hours

Part I: Identifications [value, 25 points].

In one or two sentences, identify **seven** (7) of the following 12 terms, being sure to give their chief significance.

1. Andocides Painter
2. Derveni Krater
3. Early Bronze Age “Corridor House”
4. Harris Matrix
5. Lysippus
6. Philippeion
7. Phylakopi
8. Piraeus Apollo
9. Pithekoussai
10. Pydna Monument (Aemilius Paulus)
11. Temple of Athena, Assos
12. X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)

Part II: Essays [value, 75 points]

Answer **three** (3) questions, trying to show as broad a range of knowledge (chronological, geographical, and by subject matter) as possible.

1. Discuss, using examples from any period, the stylistic relationship between Greek painted pottery and another artistic medium.
2. How does the archaeological context of freestanding sculpture inform our understanding of it?
3. How much continuity was there between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age?
4. Pick a chronological period or region and explain how archaeological survey has enhanced our understanding of it.
5. Explain why the development of Greek art should *not* be characterized primarily as progress towards increasing naturalism.
6. Discuss the art historical and/or archaeological evidence for interactions between Greeks and non-Greeks and how it adds to (or contradicts) our understanding from the historical (textual) record.
7. Discuss varying treatments of one of the following figures or themes as they appear in archaic and Classical vase painting: satyrs; symposia; domestic life.
8. Discuss major changes in urban layout in the transition from antiquity to the Middle Ages in Greece.

Time: 2 hours

Part I: Identifications [value, 25 points]. In one or two sentences, identify **seven** (7) of the following 12 terms, being sure to give their chief significance.

1. Aelius Aristides
2. anaphora
3. choregos
4. Dionysius of Halicarnassus
5. Ephorus of Cumae
6. Hymn to Demeter
7. Neoanalysis
8. Parian Marble
9. Plataea Elegy
10. skolion
11. Timotheus of Miletus
12. Xenophanes

Part II: Essays [value, 75 points]

Answer **three** (3) questions, trying to show as broad a range of knowledge (chronological, geographical, and by subject matter) as possible.

1. Describe the features of Dark Age or archaic hexametric poetry that can be related to the phenomenon of orality.
2. Writing of Euripides' *Ion*, Nicole Loraux commented that "In the interchange between myth and polis . . . the present never ceases to break through the surface of the past since what is near is intermingled with what is far away." Write an essay in which you ponder three instances of this phenomenon in Athenian tragedy.
3. How do the *Histories* of Herodotus reflect (1) other genres of Greek literature (2) intellectual advances of his own day?
4. Female protagonists in the Greek novel are often strong and positive characters. What implications does their portrayal have for our assessment of the construction of gender in these novels? You must write about at least *two* novels.
5. Write an account of generic features of Attic Old Comedy using Aristophanes as a basis.
6. Write an essay assessing the significance of Callimachus for the history of Greek literature.
7. Describe the typical form and cultural function of a Pindaric *epinikion*.