



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

FOUNDED 1881

www.ascsa.edu.gr

January 27, 2016

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 6, 2016. 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 8.

6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232 Telephone: 609-683-0800 Fax: 609-924-0578

54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece Telephone: +30-213-000-2400 Fax: +30-210-725-0584

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 6; 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

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, 7 of 13 items. In Part II (value, 75 points) candidates choose 3 of 8 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
January 27, 2016

COPY FOR PROCTOR

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Best of luck!
Sincerely,

COPY FOR STUDENT

Mark D. Fullerton
Chair, Committee on Admissions and Fellowships
January 27, 2016

American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek 2016

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:

Homer *Odyssey* 18.250-266

τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα περίφρων Πηνελόπεια· (250)

“Εὐρύμαχ', ἦ τοι ἐμὴν ἀρετὴν εἶδός τε δέμας τε

ᾤλεσαν ἀθάνατοι, ὅτε Ἴλιον εἰσανέβαινον

Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τοῖσι δ' ἐμὸς πόσις ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς.

εἰ κείνός γ' ἐλθὼν τὸν ἐμὸν βίον ἀμφιπολεύει,

μεῖζόν κε κλέος εἶη ἐμὸν καὶ κάλλιον οὔτῳ. (255)

νῦν δ' ἄχομαι· τόσα γὰρ μοι ἐπέσσευεν κακὰ δαίμων.

ἦ μὲν δὴ ὅτε τ' ἦε λιπὼν κάτα πατρίδα γαῖαν,

δεξιτερὴν ἐπὶ καρπῷ ἐλὼν ἐμὲ χεῖρα προσηύδα·

“ὦ γύναι, οὐ γὰρ ὄϊω εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς

ἐκ Τροίης εὖ πάντας ἀπήμονας ἀπονέεσθαι· (260)

καὶ γὰρ Τρωῶας φασὶ μαχητὰς ἔμμεναι ἄνδρας,

ἡμὲν ἀκοντιστὰς ἠδὲ ῥυτῆρας οἰστῶν

ἵππων τ' ὠκυπόδων ἐπιβήτορας, οἳ τε τάχιστα

ἔκριναν μέγα νεῖκος ὁμοῖου πτολέμοιο.

τῷ οὐκ οἶδ', ἦ κέν μ' ἀνέσει θεός, ἦ κεν ἀλώω (265)

αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ· σοὶ δ' ἐνθάδε πάντα μελόντων·

Poetry, Passage 2

Euripides *Suppliants* 1165-1182 (Theseus returns the bodies of those who died attacking Thebes to Adrastus of Argos)

Θη. Ἄδραστε καὶ γυναῖκες Ἀργεῖαι γένος, (1165)

ὄρᾳτε παῖδας τούσδ' ἔχοντας ἐν χεροῖν
πατέρων ἀρίστων σώμαθ' ὧν ἀνειλόμην·
τούτοις ἐγὼ σφε καὶ πόλις δωρούμεθα.

ὕμᾱς δὲ τῶνδε χρὴ χάριν μεμνημένους
σώζειν, ὀρῶντας ὧν ἐκύρσατ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ, (1170)

παισὶν θ' ὑπειπεῖν τοῖσδε τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους,
τιμᾶν πόλιν τήνδ', ἐκ τέκνων ἀεὶ τέκνοις
μνήμην παραγγέλλοντας ὧν ἐκύρσατε.

Ζεὺς δὲ ξυνίστωρ οἷ τ' ἐν οὐρανῶι θεοὶ
οἷων ὑφ' ἡμῶν στείχετ' ἠξιωμένοι. (1175)

Αδ. Θησεῦ, ξύνισμεν πάνθ' ὅσ' Ἀργεῖαν χθόνα
δέδρακας ἐσθλὰ δεομένην εὐεργετῶν
χάριν τ' ἀγήρων ἔξομεν· γενναῖα γὰρ
παθόντες ὑμᾶς ἀντιδρᾶν ὀφείλομεν.

Θη. τί δῆτ' ἔθ' ὑμῖν ἄλλ' ὑπουργῆσαί με χρὴ; (1180)

Αδ. χαῖρ'· ἄξιός γάρ καὶ σὺ καὶ πόλις σέθεν.

Θη. ἔσται τάδ'· ἀλλὰ καὶ σὺ τῶν αὐτῶν τύχοις.

Poetry Passage 3:

Greek Anthology VIII

(166.) Εἰ φίλον ὀρχησταῖς ἀθλήματα, καὶ φίλον ἔστω

θρύψις ἀεθλοφόροις· ταῦτα γὰρ ἀντίθετα.

εἰ δ' οὐκ ὀρχησταῖς ἀθλήματα οὐδὲ ἀθληταῖς

ἢ θρύψις, πῶς σὺ Μάρτυσι δῶρα φέρεις

ἄργυρον, οἶνον, βρῶσιν, ἐρεύγματα; ἢ ῥα δίκαιος, (5)

ὄς πληροῖ θυλάκους, κἂν ἀδικώτατος ἦ;

(167.) Μάρτυρες, εἶπατε ἡμῖν ἀληθῶς, εἰ φίλον ὑμῖν

αἱ σύνοδοι. — „Τί μὲν οὖν ἦδιδον;“ — Ἀντὶ τίνος; —

„Τῆς ἀρετῆς· πολλοὶ γὰρ ἀμείνους ὧδε γένοιντ' ἄν,

εἰ τιμῶτ' ἀρετή.“ — Τοῦτο μὲν εὖ λέγετε·

ἢ δὲ μέθη τό τε γαστρὸς ὑπάρχειν τοὺς θεραπευτὰς (5)

ἄλλοις· ἀθλοφόρων δ' ἔκλυσις ἀλλοτρία.

(168.) Μὴ ψεύδεσθ', ὅτι γαστρὸς ἐπαινέται εἰσὶν ἀθληταί·

λαιμῶν οἶδε νόμοι, ὠγαθοί, ὑμετέρων·

Μάρτυσι δ' εἰς τιμὴν ἐν ἐπίσταμαι· ὕβριν ἐλαύνειν

ψυχῆς καὶ δαπανᾶν δάκρυσιν τὴν πιμελήν.

Prose, Passage 1

Lysias, *Olympic Oration* (33) 1-3

Ἄλλων τε πολλῶν καὶ καλῶν ἔργων ἔνεκα, ὧ ἄνδρες, ἄξιον Ἡρακλέους μεμνησθαι, καὶ ὅτι τόνδε τὸν ἀγῶνα πρῶτος συνήγειρε δι' εὐνοίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος. ἐν μὲν γὰρ τῷ τέως χρόνῳ ἀλλοτρίως αἱ πόλεις πρὸς ἀλλήλας διέκειντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖνος τοὺς τυράννους ἔπαυσε καὶ τοὺς ὑβρίζοντας ἐκώλυσε, ἀγῶνα μὲν σωμάτων ἐποίησε, φιλοτιμίαν <δὲ> πλούτου, γνώμης δ' ἐπίδειξιν ἐν τῷ καλλίστῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἵνα τούτων ἀπάντων ἔνεκα εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ συνέλθωμεν, τὰ μὲν ὀψόμενοι, τὰ δ' ἀκουσόμενοι· ἠγήσατο γὰρ τὸν ἐνθάδε σύλλογον ἀρχὴν γενήσεσθαι τοῖς Ἑλλησι τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλίας. ἐκεῖνος μὲν οὖν ταῦθ' ὑφηγήσατο, ἐγὼ δὲ ἤκω οὐ μικρολογησόμενος οὐδὲ περὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων μαχούμενος. ἠγοῦμαι γὰρ ταῦτα ἔργα μὲν εἶναι σοφιστῶν λίαν ἀχρήστων καὶ σφόδρα βίου δεομένων, ἀνδρὸς δὲ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ πολίτου πολλοῦ ἀξίου περὶ τῶν μεγίστων συμβουλεύειν, ὁρῶν οὕτως αἰσχυρῶς διακειμένην τὴν Ἑλλάδα

Prose, Passage 2

Xenophon *Hellenica* 4.4.1-2

Μετὰ τοῦτό γε μὴν ἀφείθη μὲν κατὰ πόλεις τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, ἀπέπλευσε δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπ' οἴκου. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἐπολέμουν Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι αὐτῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ὀρμώμενοι, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐκ Σικυῶνος. ὀρῶντες δ' οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἑαυτῶν μὲν καὶ τὴν χώραν δηουμένην καὶ ἀποθνήσκοντας διὰ τὸ ἀεὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐγγὺς εἶναι, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους συμμαχοὺς καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐν εἰρήνῃ ὄντας καὶ τὰς χώρας αὐτῶν ἐνεργοὺς οὖσας, οἱ πλεῖστοι καὶ βέλτιστοι αὐτῶν εἰρήνης ἐπεθύμησαν, καὶ συνιστάμενοι ἐδίδασκον ταῦτα ἀλλήλους. γνόντες δ' οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορινθίων οἳ τε τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως χρημάτων μετεσχηκότες καὶ οἱ τοῦ πολέμου αἰτιώτατοι γεγεννημένοι ὡς εἰ μὴ ἐκποδῶν ποιήσονται τοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν εἰρήνην τετραμμένους, κινδυνεύσει πάλιν ἡ πόλις λακωνίσει, οὕτω δὴ σφαγὰς ἐπεχείρουν ποιεῖσθαι.

Prose Passage 3:

Greek: John of Damascus, *De haeresibus*:

(100.) Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν κρατοῦσα λαοπλανῆς θρησκεία τῶν Ἰσσηλιτῶν πρόδρομος οὕσα τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου. Κατάγεται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰσσηλίτου τοῦ ἐκ τῆς Ἄγαρ τεχθέντος τῷ Ἀβραάμ· διόπερ Ἄγαρηνοὶ καὶ Ἰσσηλίται προσαγορεύονται. Σαρακηνοὺς δὲ αὐτοὺς καλοῦσιν ὡς ἐκ τῆς Σάρρας κενοὺς διὰ τὸ εἰρῆσθαι ὑπὸ τῆς Ἄγαρ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ· Σάρρα κενὴν με ἀπέλυσεν.

Οὗτοι μὲν οὖν εἰδωλολατρήσαντες καὶ προσκυνήσαντες τῷ ἑσφύρω ἄστρῳ καὶ τῇ Ἀφροδίτῃ, ἦν δὴ καὶ Χαβὰρ τῇ ἑαυτῶν ἐπωνόμασαν γλώσση, ὅπερ σημαίνει μεγάλη.

Ἔως μὲν οὖν τῶν Ἡρακλείου χρόνων προφανῶς εἰδωλολάτρουν, ἀφ' οὗ χρόνου καὶ δεῦρο ψευδοπροφήτης αὐτοῖς ἀνεφύη Μάμεδ ἐπονομαζόμενος, ὃς τῇ τε παλαιᾷ καὶ νέᾳ διαθήκῃ περιτυχὼν, ὁμοίως ἀρειανῶ προσομιλήσας δῆθεν μοναχῶ ἰδίαν συνεστήσατο αἵρεσιν. Καὶ προφάσει τὸ δοκεῖν θεοσεβείας τὸ ἔθνος εἰσποιησάμενος, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ γραφὴν ὑπὸ θεοῦ κατενεχθῆναι ἐπ' αὐτὸν διαθρυλλεῖ.

American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek History 2016

Time: 2 hours

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

1. Aelius Aristides
2. Brasidas
3. cleruchy
4. Code of Justinian
5. Dionysius I
6. Ephialtes
7. Leuctra
8. Megara Hyblaea
9. Peace of Apamea
10. Perdiccas
11. proskynesis
12. seisachtheia
13. The Egyptian Disaster

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 the current evidence for religion in the LBA. How might it be interpreted in relation to the emergence during the Iron Age of Greek religion?
2. Treat the emergence of Greek chattel slavery in the archaic period in the context of other forms of dependent labor.
3. Did Kleisthenes introduce democracy to Athens? If not, when did Athens become a democracy?
4. Discuss the colonial activity of at least two Greek cities (only one of them should be Corinth, Sparta, or Athens). How important was colonization for the subsequent development and history of each metropolis?
5. To what extent is “hellenization” a useful term to describe cultural interactions between Greeks/Greco-Macedonians and non-Greeks/non-Greco-Macedonians in the Hellenistic period? Discuss specific examples.

6. Compare and contrast elite benefaction in the Greek world during the Hellenistic period with that characteristic of the Roman period. Discuss specific examples.
7. Evaluate R. Osborne's claim that 'Classical Greece had two pasts, the actual past and the past it shaped for itself out of the pasts which successive generations had already shaped for themselves.' Discuss specific examples.
8. Discuss the nature of Byzantine military organization and strategy after the seventh century.

American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek Art and Archaeology 2016

Time: 2 hours

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

1. Corner contraction
2. Cross-in-square church plan
3. Kalos names
4. Kea
5. Kommos
6. Melian Obsidian
7. Minoan Peak Sanctuary
8. Pelopion
9. Pompeion
10. Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus
11. Sanctuary of Zeus at Nemea
12. Skopas
13. White-ground lekythoi

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 the role of Phylakopi and Akrotiri in relations with Crete during the later Middle and early phases of the Late Bronze Ages (Neopalatial Crete).
2. Discuss how archaeological research since the 1960's has changed our understanding and interpretation of Bronze Age cult/religion.
3. Greek sculpture of the Archaic and Classical periods has traditionally been approached through the study of stylistic development over time. Choose and explain one other approach to Greek sculpture of these periods. Describe the approach and explain as clearly as possible the issues involved and the specific works of Greek sculpture to which this approach can be applied.
4. Is it possible to make the case that the reorganization of the Panathenaia in 565 BCE triggered or was accompanied by a new way of thinking about the organization and management of the sacred spaces of the Athenian acropolis?

5. Discuss varying treatments of one of the following figures or themes as they appear in archaic and Classical vase painting: satyrs; symposia; domestic life.
6. Ceramic forms and decorations have been argued to reflect the techniques and patterns proper to textile or to metallurgical technologies and designs. Discuss the evidence for this argument, and consider the impact of these hypotheses for our understanding of Greek vases.
7. Discuss the Alexander Mosaic in the context of the history of Greek wall painting, citing specific earlier examples, the innovations employed by painters, and the sources we have for evidence of earlier wall paintings.
8. Describe the principal developments of Byzantine monumental painting as they relate to liturgical practice.

American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Examination in Greek Literature 2016

Time: 2 hours

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

1. *Aethiopica*
2. Agathias
3. Anacreon
4. *Catalogue of Women*
5. Dithyramb
6. Enjambment
7. Gorgias
8. Hecataeus of Miletos
9. Herodas
10. *Marmor Parium*
11. Messenger speech
12. *skolion*
13. Synecdoche

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. Simon Hornblower has suggested that Thucydides's history "left its mark" on Herodotus, and that this makes Herodotus "part of the reception of Thucydides." Discuss the intertextual relationship of Herodotus and Thucydides.
2. What contribution to our understanding of Attic Old Comedy is made by the fragments of playwrights such as Cratinus and Eupolis?
3. Explore the significance of the *Bacchae* of Euripides for understanding the nature of tragedy itself as Dionysiac worship.
4. Illustrate the impact of discoveries in either epigraphy or papyrology for our understanding of ancient literature. Highlight your examination with specific case studies.
5. Is it possible to talk about characterization in Homeric poetry? Why or why not?

6. It is often contended that the work of Hellenistic poets marked a radical break with the past. Richard Hunter, however, notes that the poetry of Callimachus, his contemporaries, and their successors is largely a recreation of archaic poetic forms: “Hellenistic poetry attempts recuperation, at least as much as it glories in difference.” Write an essay in which you assess Hunter’s claim.
7. Choose two composers of Archaic or Classical lyrical poetry and assess the role played in their poetry by religious cult.
8. Discuss the themes and social constructs of the Byzantine novel.