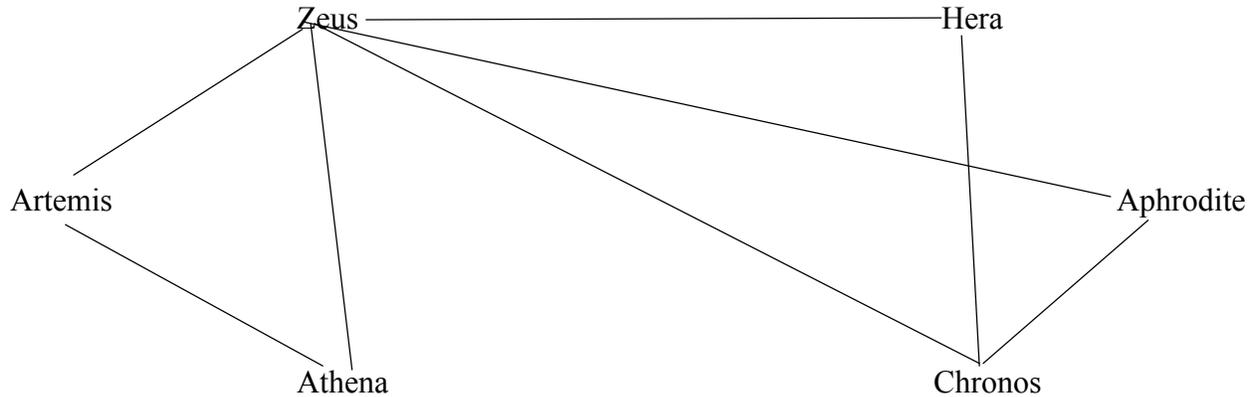


### Sample Midterm Questions

1. According to Hesiod, how are these gods related to one another by labelling the lines connecting them:



2. In the *Theogony*, who does Hesiod cite as his authority for his poem?
3. In the *Theogony*, who is called
- cow-eyed
  - gray-eyed
  - the counselor
  - foam-born
4. According to *Works and Days*, what is the relationship between Prometheus, Epimetheus and Pandora?
5. According to Hesiod, what will happen “when children are born gray at the temples”?
6. a. In the *Iliad* who said the following?
- You may be a good man in a fight, Achilles,  
 And look like a god, but don't try to put one over on me –  
 It won't work. So while you have your prize,  
 You want me to sit tight and do without?
- b. What event is making the speaker so unhappy in (5a)?
7. In the *Iliad*, what did Athena do that caused Hector to say
- Athena tricked me. Death is closing in  
 And there's no escape.

8.
  - a. Describe an event in the *Iliad* in which a god directly intervened in moral affairs and describe the result of that intervention.
  - b. Describe one event in the *Iliad* in which a god refrained from directly intervening in moral affairs and describe the result of that failure to intervene.
9. In *Agamemnon*, several reasons are given for the murder of Agamemnon.
  - a. Why did Clytaemnestra say she killed Agamemnon?
  - b. What other reason(s) might she have for killing him?
  - c. Why did Aegisthus say he supported the murder of Agamemnon?
  - d. What other reason(s) might he have for killing him?
  - e. Why else might Agamemnon have been doomed to come to an unhappy end?
10. Agamemnon is a fairly consistent character in the *Iliad* and in *Agamemnon*. Describe Agamemnon as he appears in these two works. Explain why this consistency of character might occur.
11. Answer **one** of the following questions.
  - a. What is Bascom's (1965) definition of a myth? Given that definition is the story that lies behind the *Iliad* a myth or another kind of traditional narrative? Justify your answer.
  - b. Greek myths are often a starting place for people analyzing mythology. Why do classical myths have such an important position in the study of myths? Why might assigning Greek myths this central position be problematic for any study of myths?
  - c. Of the *Theogony* and *Agamemnon*, the content of which work is more transparently a myth by anyone's definition and why?