

Women in Ancient Greece and Rome

Reading Focus Quiz 2

- _____ 1. Skill that is *symbolic* of a woman's particular type of intelligence: (a) preparing food (b) guarding household resources (c) raising young children (d) weaving

- _____ 2. True or false: From evidence in the *Iliad*, it appears that women might take an active role in defending their city.

- _____ 3. Which reflects the approximate number of religious dedications made by women to deities in Archaic Greece? (a) 10% (b) 15% (c) 20% (d) 30%

- _____ 4. True or false: Women tended to make religious dedications to female deities while men made dedications to male deities.

- _____ 5. Which are elite women shown doing in the *Odyssey*? (a) greeting guests and suppliants (b) running a large household in the absence of a husband (c) adjudicating quarrels between citizens (d) a and b (e) a, b, and c

- _____ 6. In dedications of the archaic period, a woman who makes a significant dedication is likely to identify herself by (a) only her own name (b) her name and the name of her father (c) her name and the name of her husband (d) her name and the names of one or more male relatives

- _____ 7. One of the most common dedications made by women, reflecting particularly feminine concerns, is (a) a mirror (b) a loom (c) a relief depiction of Demeter and Persephone (d) a distaff

- _____ 8. "Epigraphic" evidence refers to evidence gained from (a) first-hand narrations (b) literary texts (c) inscriptions (d) architecture

- _____ 9. Wife praised by the ghost of Agamemnon as "blameless" and "a wife with great virtue": (a) Andromache (b) Helen (c) Nausicaa (d) Penelope

- _____ 10. Archaic poet who speaks of a wife as a necessary evil and does not acknowledge feminine contributions to the household: (a) Archilochus (b) Hesiod (c) Homer (d) Solon

- _____ 11. Woman named "the gift of all" but also "a plague to men": (a) Clytemnestra (b) Helen (c) Pandora (d) Penelope

- _____ 12. Which is NOT a fault that Semonides attributes to women: (a) reluctant to work (b) messy (c) takes too many baths (d) uneven temper (e) trick question, all are faults of women as Semonides describes them
- _____ 13. Which is NOT put forward as a possible explanation of the difference between Homer and Hesiod's views of women? (a) their work was composed more than two centuries apart (b) Hesiod's poems are addressed specifically to males while Homer's include females (c) Homer's poetry reflects an aristocratic tradition while Hesiod reflects a small farmer's perspective (d) Larger themes in their works may shift the perspective on women to support the main theme
- _____ 14. Which of the following is NOT an action of the women who mourn for Hector (in the *Iliad*): (a) tearing at their hair (b) embracing his corpse (c) retreating to an isolated room and refusing food (d) remembering his heroic deeds
- _____ 15. Two possible reasons Solon may have enforced regulations on women's behavior at funerals:
 (1) _____
 (2) _____

Terms: Match the terms to their meanings.

	<i>Term</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
	1. dedication	A. a type of vase that was used to carry water to cleanse a corpse, often decorated with funerary scenes
	2. distaff	B. the "household," incorporating (usually) an extended family as well as slaves and other dependents
	3. iconography	C. a material offering to a deity
	4. kore	D. the "laying out" of the corpse; where the most intense family mourning takes place
	5. loutrophoros	E. conventions regarding the treatment of a subject in artistic representation
	6. miasma	F. the instrument around which spun wool is wound, a symbol of feminine industry
	7. prothesis	G. "pollution" incurred in various ways, such as being close to the dead or giving birth
	8. oikos	H. a statue of a young girl; usually as a funerary marker or a dedication to a god(dess)