

***ANCIENT LITERATURE,
ANCIENT CHRONICLES***

VOLUME 2

STUDENT WORKBOOK

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The Puritans' Home School Curriculum

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ASSIGNMENT # 1

1. When did the father of Ernin, the compiler of the *Cin Droma Snechta*, live?
2. According to the ancient Irish chronicles, who led the first colonization of Ireland after the Noahic Flood?
3. Nemedh's colony in Ireland fought off the "*Fomorians*". According to the *Annals of Clonmacnois*, from which son of Noah were the Fomorians descended?
4. The children of Milidh, known to us as the Milesians, were descended from which man, who was himself descended from Magog, a son of Japheth, a son of Noah?
5. Keating quotes from a poem in the Saltair of Caiseal concerning Adhna son of Bioth. Saltair means psalter, which implies such poems in it were meant to be sung. What did the psalm or poem say about Adhna son of Bioth?
6. There is poetic verse that supposedly represents the excuse of Partholan's wife to Partholan, when her adultery was discovered. What was that excuse?
7. Towns often get their names from famous persons associated with them. How did Inis Saimher get its name?
8. Eochaidh Ua Floinn was the chief professor of poetry in Ireland at the time he lived. He describes in a poem the four sons of Partholan. According to the poem, who was the eldest son, and how is he described?
9. Of which son of Japheth are the descendants of Partholan, the Firbolg, the Tuatha Dé Danann, the Neimheadh and the Míleadh all said to be descended from?
10. What was the common language of the descendants of Partholan, the Firbolg, the Tuatha Dé Danann, the Neimheadh and the Míleadh?
11. What was Hector Boetius, in the history of Scotland, describing when he composed the poem below:

The Scotie nation, noble the race,
Unless the prophecy be false,
Ought to obtain dominion,
Where they shall find the Lia Fáil.

12. The entire human race had but one common language which had existed amongst them from the time of Adam. What does the Book of Invasions give as the name of this language?
13. From whom did the term 'Gaelic' acquire its name?
14. How did Eibhear and Eireamhon decide who would get the poet Cir son of Cis and the harper Onaoi, according to the Psalter of Cashel?
15. What does Cormac son of Cuileannan, in his Psaltair, give as the reason of the leaving Thrace by the Picts?
16. What was the Feis of Tara?
17. According to the sources cited in Keating's work, how did Stone Henge in Britain come about?
18. What does Camden in his chronicle of Britain say was the name of Ireland in former times?

19. Of what race was Patrick, who had such a tremendous impact upon the life of Ireland?

20. According to the *Chronicon Scotorum* (aka the *Irish Chronicles*) , how many years after the Noahic Flood did Parthalon arrive in Hibernia?

ASSIGNMENT # 2

1. Who was the British author in the 6th century AD of the work *On the Ruin of Britain*?
2. Who was the 8th century British monk who authored *Historia Britonum* ?
3. Which 12th century professor at Oxford translated a British history from a Celtic source from Brittany into Latin?
4. In the preface of *On the Ruin of Britain*, who is referred to as an “indolent and slothful race”?
5. Which two tribes from the north of Britain harassed the Britons of the south?
6. In Gildas’ work, which people are said to be “neither brave in war nor faithful in time of peace”?
7. It is often helpful to convey a truth by illustrative comparison. In Gildas’ work, which people are said to be “like worms which in the heat of the mid-day come forth from their holes”?
8. In Gildas’ work, which people are said to be “a race hateful both to God and men”, who were allowed in to Britain to help the Britons fight their enemies from the north?
9. What was the name of the island of Britain when Brutus first arrived upon the island with his company of followers, according to the *History of the Kings of Britain*?
10. According to the *History of the Kings of Britain*, Brutus prayed to a goddess a petition in the form of a poem, which included these words: “Look upon us on earth! Unfold our fate, And say what region is our destined seat?” To which false goddess did he pray these words?
11. Brutus’ ancestors were from the same region of the world as the Ephesians. Whose temple was in Ephesus, according to Acts 19:27-28?
12. What did Brutus name the city he built, that is today called London?
13. What is the name of the third king of the Latins who was uncle of the Brutus?
14. How did the River Severn get its name, during the reign of Guendoloena?
15. The ancient Romans employed a tactic America has used in its warfare as well (such as in Afghanistan, where the Northern Alliance was used to help America overthrow the Taliban). Which British duke of Trinovantum was an ally of Julius Caesar’s Roman forces?
16. According to the *History of the Kings of Britain*, which is the first British king to embrace the Christian faith?
17. In Keating’s work we read how Stone Henge in Britain came about. Apparently it became a burial site for important personages in Britain. Who do we read was buried on the site near Uther Pendragon, according to the *History of the Kings of Britain*?

ASSIGNMENT # 3

1. What is the name given to the language of the early Anglo-Saxon peoples that settled in Britain?
2. *Widsith* is an example of Anglo-Saxon poetry. It is written in strophic form. What does 'strophic form' mean?
3. One way we confirm the accuracy of a particular historical account is by comparing it with other historical accounts. Which historical accounts besides *Widsith* mention the martial deeds of Wudga and Hama?
4. In the poem, what does Widsith say must be the manner of life of a ruler who would prosper in his rule?
5. In *Widsith* we read about Offa, just as we did in *Beowulf*. Of which people was Offa the king?
6. The Mead-hall is mentioned in *Widsith* as it was in *Beowulf*. It was evidently a feature important to Anglo-Saxon culture. What is a Mead-hall?
7. Why did Guthere the Burgundian give Widsith a ring?
8. What musical instrument accompanied Widsith's singing?
9. What is the course of bards, according to Widsith?
10. The Anglo-Saxon poem *Deor* is an elegy. What is an elegy?
11. How does the mood in *Deor* contrast with that of *Widsith*?
12. How did the personal circumstances of the author of *Deor* apparently affect the mood of his composition, based upon a perusal of *Deor*?
13. Each strophe of *Deor* ends with a certain refrain. What does 'refrain' mean?
14. What refrain does each strophe of *Deor* end with?
15. How does the refrain contribute to the theme of *Deor*?
16. Over what people did Eormanric rule, according to *Deor* and *Widsith*?
17. *Deor* had been Heodening's poet. It was typical for Germanic royal houses to have such an official poet, who would sing while the people listened and drank. Why was *Deor* evidently no longer the poet, according to the poem *Deor*?
18. The Venerable Bede wrote in *The History of the Primitive Church of England* that there were at that time 5 languages present on the island of Britain, each language reflecting a different ethnic influence on the island. What were they?
19. Both Bede's *The History of the Primitive Church of England* and *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* report the same thing with respect to the source of wives for the Pictish men that settled in the northern parts of the island of Britain. What was that source?
20. Contrary to the statement of *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* in its entry for 430 A.D., most historical evidence suggests Patrick was not sent by any pope to evangelize Ireland, but went on his own and with the blessing of his local British church, and that Patrick preceded Palladius in his arrival in Ireland. How might the entry in A.D. 596, A.D. 601, etc. help explain the slant of what is described in *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* for entries such as 44 A.D., 92 A.D., and 430 A.D.?
21. In *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, what is another name used for the Britons (or British), and what does this suggest about where the Britons were forced to concentrate after the Anglo-Saxon migration to the island of Britain?
22. In Asser's *The Life of King Alfred*, Asser quotes from a Paschal poem of the poet Sedulus. What does "Paschal" mean?

23. In Sedulus' Paschal poem, which ancestor of Alfred is alluded to?
24. Most royal Germanic houses, including that of Alfred, descend from a man who was the son of Frithowald. This man was revered by his Germanic posterity as a god, and from him we get the name 'Wednesday' as the fourth day of the week. Who was this ancestor of Alfred?
25. There is a great value in reading works in their original language, which is why ministers and theologians should be studied in Greek and Hebrew. How is this demonstrated in the case of the translation of Asser's *The Life of King Alfred* regarding Alfred's ancestor "Seth"?

ASSIGNMENT # 4

1. From which son of Japheth can we trace the Romans and the Britons?
2. In Homer's *The Iliad*, which man subsequently designated as the father of the Romans is said in *The Iliad* to be second only to Hector as a warrior on the Trojan side?
3. Between 42 and 37 BC, Virgil spent time writing which pastoral poems?
4. Which Roman emperor commissioned Virgil to write *The Aeneid*, the national poetic history of Rome?
5. What was the general theme of *The Aeneid*, which well suited Roman political goals?
6. *The Aeneid* is an epic poem. What form of meter was it written in?
7. What is a 'metron' or 'foot' of poetry?
8. What is a 'spondee'?
9. Virgil, and the Romans of his time, were pagans. Near the beginning of the poem Virgil implores the Muse to help relate why the so called Queen of Heaven treated the father of the Romans with such disfavor. What is a Muse in ancient Greek and Roman mythology?
10. What town is described this way in *The Aeneid*: "An ancient town...seated on the sea; A Tyrian colony; the people made stout for war, studious of their trade...that times to come should see the Trojan race...ruin, and her tow'rs deface...?"
11. A poet composes a hexameter verse by placing words into the metrical scheme wherever they best fit. One problem is that not every word has one short syllable, let alone two, to fit into the standard dactylic format. The meter must thus become more flexible. Specifically, the poet, at his or her license, may replace (or contract) the pair of short syllables with (or into) a long syllable: **u u** for **—**. The result is a spondee. Below is the first line from Virgil's *The Aeneid* in Latin:



Which metric feet in this line are spondees?

12. What is the difference between a spondee and a trochee?
13. When we are reading any book, essay, or article, we should always ask ourselves about the philosophical worldview of its author, because that worldview will almost invariably surface in his writings. The pagan worldview of Virgil manifests itself in *The Aeneid*. Romans 1 says this about the pagan worldview: "Because that, when they knew God, they glorified [him] not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things. Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves: Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever." What are some specific examples in *The Aeneid* of what Romans 1 says?

14. How is *The Aeneid* both a history book (written from the perspective of a pagan Roman) and an epic poem?
15. Which so called “pious chief” is said to have uttered these lines in *The Aeneid*: “Endure, and conquer! Jove will soon dispose / To future good and past and present woes...With me, the rocks of Scylla you have tried...Thro’ various hazards and events, we move / To Latium and the realms foredoom’d by Jove...where Trojan kingdoms once again may rise...”?
16. In the preceding quote, Scylla is mentioned. Define ‘Scylla’.
17. We also read about Scylla in Homer’s epic *Odysseus*. (We shall read about Homer in the chapter on ancient Greek literature. Odysseus was called Ulysses by the Romans.) In that epic, Scylla and Charybdis are mentioned, Odysseus having hazarded to go between them. Alluding to its ancient usage, what does this now mean: ‘between Scylla and Charybdis’?
18. Sometimes the wicked (such as Balaam) have been given insights into what would occur in the future. How has this line from *The Aeneid* (and apparently reflecting what the pagan Romans believed) been fulfilled: “You promis’d once, a progeny divine / Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line / In after times should hold the world in awe, / And to the land and ocean give the law” ?
19. The Roman empire was also prophesied in scripture. How does Daniel 7:7-11, 19-25 (cf Revelation 13:1, 17:8-14) describe it?
20. Hera , in Greek religion and mythology, was queen of the Olympian gods, daughter of Kronos , and Rhea. She was regarded as the wife and sister of Zeus. The Romans called her by a different name, and in *The Aeneid* we read how a temple in Carthage was dedicated to her. What was her Roman name, as we find it in *The Aeneid*?
21. Which Tyrian queen of Carthage gave refuge to Aeneas and his band when they were washed upon the Libyan shores?
22. The pagan Romans often attributed wicked sinful lust to some potion of the gods. Which false Roman god, allegedly the son of Venus, is said in *The Aeneid* to have taken the form of Ascanius, son of Aeneas, in order to give the Tyrian queen of Carthage a potion which works in her “love’s disastrous flame”?
23. Who is said to have played on “his golden lyre” what “ancient Atlas taught” concerning the earth’s origins at the Carthaginian court, while the Tyrians and Aeneas and his band of Trojans listened to the song?
24. In terms of genre, how does Titus Livius’ *The History of Rome* differ from Virgil’s *The Aeneid*?
25. How does Titus Livius’ account of the interaction between Aeneas and Latinus in *The History of Rome* differ from Virgil’s in *The Aeneid*?
26. Which genre is typically more conducive to historical accuracy in writing histories, that used by Livius in *The History of Rome* or that used by Virgil in *The Aeneid*? Why?
27. After the death of Latinus, what does Titus Livius in *The History of Rome* say was Aeneas’ method of persuading the aborigine Latins to remain united with the Trojans?
28. According to Titus Livius’ *The History of Rome*, had did the Tiber River acquire its name?
29. The distinctive garments worn by the Vestal Virgins of ancient pagan Rome were the model for Roman Catholic nuns throughout the history of Christianity. According to

Titus Livius' *The History of Rome*, which mother of Romulus and Remus was made a Vestal Virgin by her uncle Amulius, to keep her chaste?

30. To what does Titus Livius attribute the tradition that a she-wolf mothered Romulus and Remus for a time?

31. How did Rome acquire its name?

32. The first temple in Rome was dedicated to the pagan god Jupiter (which among the Greeks was called Zeus). On which hill in Rome was the first temple dedicated?

33. Numa, second ruler of Rome, appointed the son of Marcus to which office, which supervised all sacred functions of the Romans?

34. Which civil body of Romans had the power of confirming who the Roman people had elected as ruler?

35. In Julius Caesar's *The Gallic Wars*, who does he say were the three people to inhabit Gaul (which we today call France)?

36. In Julius Caesar's *The Gallic Wars*, which people residing in modern day Switzerland are said to have wanted to conquer Gaul?

37. In Cicero's speech defending Rabirius, what does Cicero say is the primary motive for his defense?

38. There are samples of some of Horace's odes in the textbook. What is an 'ode'?

39. In one of the odes of Horace, he bragged that his poetry would live as long as Vestal Virgins climbed the Capitoline Hill in Rome. There is an abundance of allusion in such odes as "Jam Satis Terris", that can make them hard for a modern American to understand, so separated from ancient Roman thought and life. One allusion in is to Pyrrha. Who was Pyrrha, according to the ancient Romans?

40. According to "Jam Satis Terris", where were fish caught during the time of Pyrrha?

41. The poem "Solvitur Acris Hiems" by Horace (Ode 1.4) begins very unthreatening, speaking of change within the seasons and life in a routine that survives centuries. However reading down further into the poem, a reader realizes that the death of winter, and arrival of spring is indicative of the ending of a life. In the poem, who is said "impartial, walks his round"?

42. Cytherea, or the Cytherean Venus, was the goddess of springtime in pagan Roman thought. What is she said to be doing in the poem "Solvitur Acris Hiems" by Horace (Ode 1.4)?

43. The inclusion of Vulcan and the Cyclops in the poem "Solvitur Acris Hiems" is to suggest that even Spring will come to an end with the arrival of summer. Vulcan, with Cyclops as his assistant, works in sweltering heat creating summer lightning bolts and storms. All this is in contrast to the previous lines where warmth was a welcome change from the pruina of winter. Who was Vulcan in Roman mythology?

44. There is in the poem "Solvitur Acris Hiems" the juxtaposition of elements of life and death. What is 'juxtaposition'?

45. The "Plutonian hall" is simply Death's house. What is said about "the Plutonian hall" in the poem "Solvitur Acris Hiems"?

46. Lycidas is alluded to in the poem "Solvitur Acris Hiems". Lycidas is a beautiful shepherd boy who was first described by the Ancient Greek poet Theocritus and survived through appearances in works by the Roman poets Horace and Virgil, the English poets Spenser and Milton, and many others. The manner of his mention in the poem "Solvitur Acris Hiems" reveals the wicked state of pagan Roman culture, where sodomite

affections for young boys was openly accepted. In the poem Horace is warning whom of his mortality, and that his affection for Lycidas will cease with it?

47. The chapter closes with samples from the writings of the Roman poet Ovid, such as some of his elegies. What did Ovid mean at the beginning of Elegy I (“The Poet Explains How It Is He Comes to Sing of Love Instead of Battles”) when he says that Cupid stole away one foot?

48. According to Ovid’s *The Metamorphoses*, what was the first age of man like?

49. According to Ovid’s *The Metamorphoses*, what great event did Deucalion and Pyrrha survive?

ASSIGNMENT # 5

1. According to the Parian Marble, how did the Greeks come to be known as Hellenes?
2. The story in Homer's *The Iliad* occurs in the ninth year of a war fought over a beautiful woman. On one side we have the Greeks (also called Achaeans), while on the other the Trojans. A Trojan prince by the name Paris (also called Alexandrus) either kidnapped or seduced a woman from Sparta. She is now in the great walled city of Ilium in Troy and around the wall are tens of thousands of men who have been fighting for years in hope of getting her back. Closely related is another epic poem, also attributed to Homer, called the *Odyssey*. These two poems were written down around 750 BC, but recount a war that was believed to have taken place around 1200 BC. Archaeology has confirmed that there was such a Trojan War, and Troy was conquered by the Grecians. In Book I of Homer's *The Iliad*, which two Grecian leaders disputed in the Assembly over what course to pursue with respect to Chryses' request?
3. *The Iliad* narrates the consequences of anger or rage. The Greek word *menin* ("wrath" or "rage") is the first word in the epic. Whose anger causes his comrades the Achaeans to suffer "countless losses" or deaths, according to the beginning of *The Iliad*?
4. *The Iliad* describes a sacrificial offering that Agamemnon offered before setting sail with his crew. How is it similar to the animal sacrifices offered by Noah, albeit to false gods instead of to the one true God?
5. What is "the city of Priam"?
6. In Book II of *The Iliad*, what was Agamemnon's dream that led him on a perilous course?
7. Who allegedly manufactured the scepter of King Agamemnon?
8. In Book 2 we find a catalogue of the warriors. Which warrior, a son of Telamon, is said to be the strongest Grecian warrior after Achilles?
9. Alexandrus (aka Paris) was one son of King Priam of Troy. But which son of Priam commanded the Trojan forces?
10. Who led the Dardanian forces who were allies of the Trojans in their war with the Grecians?
11. In Book 3, who do Alexandrus the Trojan and Menelaus the Hellene fight for?
12. Who was the son of Atreus and the brother of Agamemnon, that was married to Helen?
13. We find many holy ordinances in common between the ancient Hebrews, Grecians, and Trojans, undoubtedly passed down from their common ancestor Noah. How did Hector and Ulysses determine whether Alexandrus or Menelaus would throw the spear first, using this holy ordinance?
14. Another common ordinance was prayer. However, the pagan Grecians prayed to false gods. Who did Menelaus pray to for assistance before throwing his spear at Alexandrus?
15. What foolish counsel of Minerva did Pandarus heed, and that renewed the war between the Trojans and the Grecians?
16. We find that in ancient times people attached great esteem and solemnity in covenants and oaths. This was true among the Hebrews, and it was true among the Grecians. So it was very grave that the Trojans transgressed their covenant with the Grecians. How was it transgressed?

17. Who called himself “the father of Telemachus” and was known for his cunning?
18. In Book 15 of *The Iliad* is related what will eventually become in the Trojan War: Achilles will kill Hector, which will presage the doom of the Trojans, who will be tricked by the Grecians, with the device of a wooden horse full of Grecian soldiers brought into Troy. After Book 15, the remaining books of *The Iliad* do not cover all of this history of the Trojan War, but they do cover Achilles entry into the Trojan War, his killing of Hector, and its aftermath. Arguably the climax in the plot of *The Iliad* comes when Achilles kills Hector. What is the climax of a plot?
19. How does Herodotus’ description of the Trojan War in his *History* compare with that found in Homer’s *Iliad*?
20. Colchis is an ancient region on the Black Sea south of the Caucasus Mountains. It was the site of Jason's quest for the Golden Fleece, according to Greek history. In our previous ancient literature course we had suggested that the Phasis River that runs through Colchis may be the same as the Pison River mentioned in Genesis 2, its source being in the same region as that of the Tigris and Euphrates. Who does Herodotus in his *History* say was the daughter of the king of the region who was carried off by the Greeks?
21. How is Gyges’ response to seeing Candaules’ wife, as recorded in Herodotus’ *History*, explained by what we read in Genesis 3:7?
22. We read about the Milesians in the Irish chronicles, as we do in Herodotus’ *History*. Which Ionians are there said to have helped the Milesians in their war with the Lydians, due to the fact that these Ionians had been previously helped by the Milesians in their war with the people of Erythrae?
23. Many of the people we read about in the Bible we also read about in Herodotus’ *History*. For example, we read about the Medes, the Persians, the Egyptians, the Ephesians, etc. Which false god do we read in Herodotus’ *History* the Ephesians offered a sacrifice to following their siege by the Lydians under Croesus, the same false god we read in the Bible the pagan Ephesians so adored?
24. According to Herodotus’ *History*, were the Lydians more adept at warfare on sea or on land?
25. Which Persian son of Cambyses, who we also read about in the Bible, destroyed the empire of Astyages during the reign of Croesus, king of Lydia?
26. The term ‘Doric’ today means: “adj : oldest and simplest of the three orders of classical Greek architecture [ant: [ionic](#), [corinthian](#)] n : the dialect of Ancient Greek spoken in the Peloponnesus.” There were a Dorian people in ancient Greece, according to Herodotus. From whom did the Dorians get their name?
27. By what name were the Cappadocians known to the Greeks, according to Herodotus?
28. At the festival of which false god were Grecian plays performed?
29. Which Greek tragic playwright introduced the second actor into ancient Grecian drama?
30. Which Greek tragic playwright introduced the device of *deus ex machina* into ancient Grecian drama?
31. In Sophocles’ play *Oedipus the King*, why are people crowded around the palace of Oedipus at the beginning? .
32. Thucydides' *History* presents a powerful depiction of the plague described near the beginning of *Oedipus the King*. As we have seen in other examples, drama often covers

history (albeit not with the accuracy that a history book can achieve). Historical fiction, to enhance the entertainment value, is often mixed with historical truth, and it is often difficult when reading or viewing drama to know which is which. Here is an excerpt from Thucydides' *History*: "XLVII. Such was the funeral that took place during this winter, with which the first year of the war came to an end. [2] In the first days of summer the [Lacedaemonians](#) and their allies, with two-thirds of their forces as before, invaded [Attica](#), under the command of [Archidamus](#), son of [Zeuxidamus](#), king of [Lacedaemon](#), and sat down and laid waste the country. [3] Not many days after their arrival in [Attica](#) the plague first began to show itself among the [Athenians](#). It was said that it had broken out in many places previously in the neighborhood of [Lemnos](#) and elsewhere; but a pestilence of such extent and mortality was nowhere remembered. [4] Neither were the physicians at first of any service, ignorant as they were of the proper way to treat it, but they died themselves the most thickly, as they visited the sick most often; nor did any human art succeed any better. Supplications in the temples, divinations, and so forth were found equally futile, till the overwhelming nature of the disaster at last put a stop to them altogether." What features of the plague are common between the account in Thucydides' *History* and the account in Sophocles' play *Oedipus the King*?

33. According to Apollodorus' *Library and Epitome*, a history book of the ancient Grecians (although mixed undoubtedly with many superstitious myths), here is how Thebes began: "IV. When [Telephassa](#) died, [Cadmus](#) buried her, and after being hospitably received by the [Thracians](#) he came to [Delphi](#) to inquire about [Europa](#). The god told him not to trouble about [Europa](#), but to be guided by a cow, and to found a city wherever [p. 315] she should fall down for weariness.¹ After receiving such an oracle he journeyed through [Phocis](#); then falling in with a cow among the herds of [Pelagon](#), he followed it behind. And after traversing [Boeotia](#), it sank down where is now the city of [Thebes](#). Wishing to sacrifice the cow to [Athena](#), he sent some of his companions to draw water from the spring of [Ares](#). But a dragon, which some said was the offspring of [Ares](#), guarded the spring and destroyed most of those that were sent. In his indignation [Cadmus](#) killed the dragon, and by the advice of [Athena](#) sowed its teeth. When they were sown there rose from the ground [armed men](#) whom they called [Sparti](#).² These slew each other, some in a chance brawl, and some in ignorance. But [Pherecydes](#) says that when [Cadmus](#) saw [armed men](#) growing up out of the ground, he flung stones [p. 317] at them, and they, supposing that they were being pelted by each other, came to blows. However, five of them survived, [Echion](#), [Udaeus](#), [Chthonius](#), [Hyperenor](#), and [Pelorus](#).³ " According to Sophocles' play *Oedipus the King*, who was the founder of Thebes?

34. Where did Oedipus send Menoecus' son, Creon, to try to discover the cause of the plague?

35. Dramatic irony is a relationship of contrast between a character's limited understanding of his or her situation in some particular moment of the unfolding action and what the audience, at the same instant, understands the character's situation actually to be. How does Oedipus in Sophocles' play *Oedipus the King* exemplify dramatic irony?

36. In Euripides' play *Medea*, how does Medea take revenge on Creon's daughter, Glauce?

37. In Greek drama, what is a tragedy?

38. In Greek drama, what is a comedy?
39. In Euripides' play *Medea*, who does he blame for the death of his sons? Medea
40. At the very end in Euripides' play *Medea*, who does the Chorus seem to suggest caused the tragic events?
41. What is a satire?
42. Was Aristophanes famous for his tragedies or his comedies?
43. In his play *The Clouds*, who is Aristophanes satirizing?
44. What are some methods Aristophanes uses to satirize him?
45. There are various branches of philosophy, and one branch- the one addressed in Plato's *Republic*- is political philosophy. Which class of people does Plato assert in his *Republic* should be rulers of the State?
46. Must a true philosopher have a good memory, according to Plato?
47. In Aristotle's *Metaphysics* he writes that "causes are spoken of in four senses." What four does he mention?
48. Who was the ancient Greek poet who authored *Theogony and Cosmogony*, purportedly explaining the story of how the world came into being and of the early generations of gods?
49. Thucydides' *On the Early History of the Hellenes* includes an account of Greece before and subsequent to the Trojan War. What does he there write was the situation in Greece in the immediate aftermath of the Trojan War?
50. In writing or reading biographies, we all evaluate men according to some moral standard. In Plutarch's evaluation of Demosthenes, does it appear he regards negatively Demosthenes' polytheism and committing suicide at the end of his life?
51. How do we know from Plutarch's account of Demosthenes' conversation with Satyrus that Demosthenes was an avid spectator of Greek stage-plays of Sophocles and Euripides?
52. The Bible spells out the required qualifications of a good magistrate, as does Plato in his *Republic*. According to Psalm 2:10-12, what is the first requisite of a good magistrate, and how does it seem to compare with Plato's view?
53. You have now read a summary of the play *Medea* as well as portions of it, in addition to some other Greek plays. You should now have an idea of what they are like. In light of Philippians 4:8 and Romans 1:32, do you think it would be a wise thing to be entertained by and feed upon such plays as the ancient Greeks did? Why or why not?

ASSIGNMENT # 6

1. The ancient Roman historian Tacitus wrote of the pagan Germans of his day. What does he say was the origin of the name 'Germany'?
2. What does Tacitus say is the nature of power of Germanic kings and generals in relation to that of the people they rule as a whole?
3. According to Tacitus, what place did war play in the culture of the Germans?
4. Was adultery common among the Germanic people, according to Tacitus?
5. How does Tacitus describe the funeral rites of the Germanic people?
6. According to the preface of *The Chronicle of the Kings of Norway* (aka *Heimskringla*), Snorri Sturlson said "we rest the foundations of our story principally upon" what?
7. According to Ynlinga Saga, what chief city east of the Tanaquisl River in the country of the Asaland?
8. What is a skald?
9. What is skaldic poetry?
10. A kenning is one form of a paraphrases. The kenning for 'winter' is exemplified in this quote from the Prose Edda: "'How should winter be paraphrased? Thus: call it Son of Vindsvalr, Destruction of Serpents, Tempest Season. Thus sang Ormr Steinthórsson:
To the blind man I proffer
This blessing: Vindsvalr's Son.
Thus sang Ásgrímr:
The warlike Spoil-Bestower,
Lavish of Wealth, that winter--
Snake's-Woe--in Thrándheim tarried;
The folk knew thy true actions.'"
What is a kenning?
11. The Asaland people were called "incantation-smiths" according to the *Heimskringla*. How is "incantation-smith" an example of a kenning?
12. What was the name of Odin's ship?
13. How did the Ynglinger people get their name 'Ynglinga', according to *The Ynglinga Saga*?
14. Odin brought with him from Asaland which law that he said would assure the people that they would go after death to Valhalla along with his riches?
15. According to Thiodolf of Kvine's song, how did Fjolne, ruler of the Swedes, did?
16. According to Thiodolf of Kvine's song, what was another name of Rognvald, Olaf's son?
17. Why would a skald need to know the stories that Sturlson later compiled in his *Prose Edda*?
18. According to the Prologue of the *Prose Edda*, who was the father of Odin?
19. According to the Prologue of the *Prose Edda*, which son of Odin was appointed by Odin to rule over Reidgothland, which is now called Jutland in Denmark?
20. In the *Prose Edda*, Gylfi had been king of Sweden to the time Odin came to Sweden. He wanted to find out about the land in Asia from which Odin had come. What were these men of Asia under Odin called?

21. What name did Gylfi assume when he was in Odin's country of origin, asking questions of people there?
22. The *Poetic Edda* is the older of the two Eddas (the two Eddas being the *Poetic Edda* and the *Prose Edda*) and therefore is sometimes called the *Elder Edda*. It is also sometimes referred to as *Saemund's Edda* after a famous Icelander. "Voluspa" is a long poem contained within the collection of the *Poetic Edda*. In "Voluspa" a volva (or wise-woman) chants about the cosmos, from its creation to its destruction to its re-creation. The *Prose Edda* quotes "Voluspa" concerning Gimle, which is "that hall which is fairest of all, and brighter than the sun." (It is in contrast to the place called 'Hvergelmir'.) Who are said to dwell in Gemli forever?
23. In the *Prose Edda*, who is said to be "the first father of falsehoods, and blemish of all gods and men"?
24. According to Josephus, the descendants of Tiras, grandson of Noah, were called Thirasians. The Greeks changed their name to Thracians. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, Thracians were the second most numerous people in the world, outnumbered only by the (East) Indians. Among there many settlements was Troy. Tiras was worshipped by his descendants as Thuras, or Thor, the god of thunder. (Also, a number of Tiras' descendants were named after him with the name 'Thor'.) How does this help explain this line from the *Prose Edda*: "He is Oku-Thor, and to him are ascribed those mighty works which Hector wrought in Troy"?
25. In the preface to his book *The Danish History*, Saxo Grammaticus says "that the more ancient of the Danes, when any notable deeds of mettle had been done", would do what, so as to preserve the memory of it?
26. England (aka Angle-land) derives its name from Angles (who came along with other Germanic peoples) from the European continent which settled in Britain. According to *The Danish History*, which son of Humble was the father of the Angle people?
27. Which daughter of Sigtryg, King of the Swedes, is recorded as singing a song upon seeing Gram clad in goats' skins, swathed in the motley hides of beasts, and grasping in his right hand a dreadful weapon, thus feigning the attire of a giant?
28. According to *The Danish History*, who resided for a time in Upsala in Sweden, was treated as a god by the kings of the North, and received adoration in the form of idol-worship?

ASSIGNMENT # 7

1. According to the Anglo-Saxon chronicler Bede, why did the Picts choose their monarchs through the female royal line, rather than the male?
2. Why were the Picts so called, according to the Pictish Chronicle?
3. According to the Pictish Chronicle, who are the Goths thought to be named after?
4. From which ancient people do the Picts trace their origin, according to the Pictish Chronicle?
5. Who is known as the father of the Picts, according to the Pictish Chronicle?
6. Which Scot conquered most of Pictavia around 843 AD?