

Funeral belief

1. What is "elucidated" in paragraph 1 most likely to mean? (1 point)
 - bring to light
 - question
 - demonstrate
 - reject
2. According to paragraph 1, which is most unlikely to a part of Greek burial customs and beliefs? (1 point)
 - Funeral customs are extremely important.
 - Interaction between the spirit and the living world is via dreams and mystical experiences.
 - The soul of the dead people may be negatively affected by improper burial.
 - Improper burial of the deceased may result in problems for the surviving family member.
3. In this sentence (1 point)
But while it's true that Garcia found references to human sacrifice in the texts, there is no evidence in any of the artistic funeral representations, at Hermelaktia or any other site, that the Greeks themselves practiced it.

What does "it" refer to?

- artistic funeral
- human sacrifice
- reference
- Hermelaktia

4. What is true about Patroclus's heroic burial? (1 point)
 - During the funeral, Patroclus's body was placed in a funerary urn and buried.
 - The practice of human sacrifice was practiced in the funeral.
 - The Greeks copied this burial custom from that of an Anatolian.
 - Offering of precious materials like oil was done before the body was buried.
5. Which is the evidence of the practice of cremation before the Trojan War? (1 point)
 - The discovery of animal bones in graves that predate the Trojan War.
 - The discovery of human remains in graves that predate the Trojan War.
 - The discovery of graves in Trojan War.
 - The discovery of the mixture of human remains and animal bones in graves in both Cyprus and Attica.
6. What is the right about Heather Parenti's and Moore's opinions on the ending of the cremation customs of the Greeks? (1 point)
 - They both agreed that religion was the reason that put the practice of cremation to a stop.

- They both agreed that religious and practical reasons put the practice of cremation to stop.
- Besides religious reason, which Moore agreed with Heather Parenti, he believed that the lack of timber was another reason for the practice to stop.
- They have completely different ideas on the reasons that put the practice of cremation to stop.

7. Who concluded about the trouble from the soul of an unburied? (choose all the correct answers) (1 point)

- Aeneas
- Homer
- Moore
- Garcia

8. What was NOT RIGHT about the funerary rites in ancient Roman culture? (1 point)

- They were quite simple but aimed at ward off the dead.
- On some certain days of the year, the living honored the deceased.
- One purpose of the funeral rites was to protect the living.
- They put food in the tomb with the dead body.

9. Read the paragraph and answer the questions (0 points)

Romans had similar concepts of the interaction between the living and dead. Like Odysseus, Aeneas interacts in the underworld with unburied friends, who implore the hero to bury them so that they can be at rest. According to Moore, this theme in Virgil's Aeneid was a value shared by Roman citizens, who, like the Greeks before them, believed the spirits of the dead could influence living relations, either positively or negatively. This was an idea that the dilettante Tate could sink his amateur teeth into, and did—and even serious scholars have come to the same conclusion: that extensive funerary rites in ancient Roman culture were an attempt to ward off the dead. Along with the body, food was interred in the tomb, and deceased family members were honored on designated days of the year. These kinds of rites, so Romans believed, would protect the living and give peace to the dead.

Answer the question:

In which ways are our funeral beliefs and rituals similar to those of the ancient Greek and Roman?

Write a paragraph of 150 words to answer it.
