

04

FJCL State Latin Forum 2004

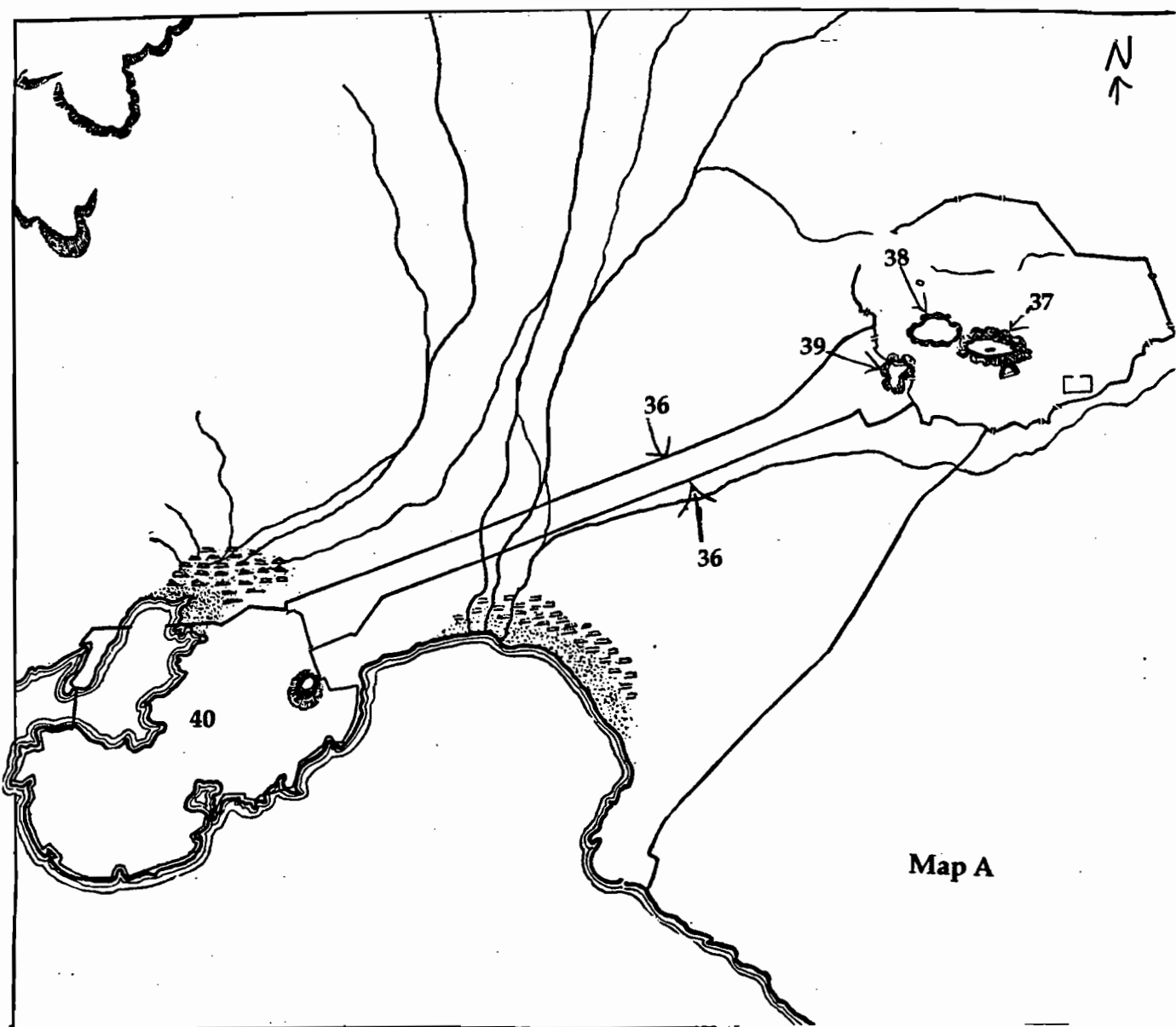
Geography

1. Which city would **not** be located on the Nilus?
a. Alexandria b. Memphis c. Elephantine d. Ephesus
2. This Greek island was sacred to the ancients as the birthplace of Apollo:
a. Rhodes b. Seriphos c. Delos d. Folegandros
3. This coastal area was known to the ancients as the "Burning Fields" because of its volcanic vents which emitted smoke and sulfurous gas. A tomb, reputed to be that of Virgil is located in this area. Where is it?
a. on the southwest coast of Italy between Puteoli and Pompeii.
b. on the Peloponnesse, between Sparta and Cape Tenarus.
c. on the Turkish coast between Troy and Pergamum.
d. on the shore of the eastern Mediterranean between Caesarea and Tyre.
4. King Aegeus, mistakenly believing his son Theseus had been killed by the Minotaur, flung himself _____ in grief. From where did the king leap to his death?
a. from the Temple of Poseidon on Cape Sunion
b. from atop the Acropolis in Athens
c. from atop the mountain citadel at Mycenae
d. from the slopes of Mount Olympus.
5. The Emperor Augustus built twelve magnificent villas, each named after one of the gods, on the sheer cliffs of this island, known at the time as the Isle of Goats. What is its more famous name?
a. Lampedusa b. Krudos c. Delos d. Capri
6. To the Ancient Greeks this region of the Peloponnesus was a frightening vision of brutal, untamed nature ruled by the anarchic and hedonistic god Pan. What was this area called?
a. Arcadia b. Achea Phtiotis c. Aetolia d. Phokis
7. Alexander the Great was born here in 346 BC; Octavian made it a Roman colony after the battle of Actium and it was strategically located on the Via Egnatia. What was the name of this city?
a. Gedrosia b. Ilva c. Pella d. Samosata
8. The most famous of the ancient Roman *itineraria picta* (graphic itineraries) is known as the:
a. Schlieman Table. b. Via Cognita
c. Table of Augustus. d. Peutinger Map
9. One of the most widely used travel guides in the ancient world was *Description Of Greece*, written in the 2nd century AD by:
a. Pausanius b. Dicaerchus
c. Heracleides of Crete d. Diodorus

- 2
10. The single most important tourist site in the ancient world, home of the Colossi of Memnon (a mythic Ethiopian demigod who died in the Trojan War). These giant statues supposedly "sang" every dawn, and were located in:
 - a. Lycia
 - b. Egypt
 - c. Greece
 - d. Cappadocia
 11. What was the name of the Roman seaside resort famed for both its luxury and debauchery?
 - a. Herculaneum
 - b. Pompeii
 - c. Baiae
 - d. Neapolis
 12. Europa, who was carried off by Zeus disguised as a white bull, was taken by him to :
 - a. Thessalia
 - b. Naxos
 - c. Crete
 - d. Troy
 13. Mount Olympus, the mythical home of the Gods, is located in which region of Greece?
 - a. Elis
 - b. Arcadia
 - c. Thessaly
 - d. Attica
 14. After defeating the Persian king Darius at the battle of Gaugamela, Alexander the Great laid siege to, and captured, the capital of Darius's empire at:
 - a. Susa
 - b. Persepolis
 - c. Pasargadai
 - d. Behistun
 15. Hibernia: Ireland as Caledonia: _____
 - a. Scotland
 - b. Wales
 - c. France
 - d. Turkey
 16. This strategic city in central Italy was a station on the Via Flaminia. Its adjacent river was crossed by one of the most remarkable of Roman bridges which was 154' high and spanned a distance of 500'. What was the city's name?
 - a. Narbo
 - b. Narnia
 - c. Naupactus
 - d. Naulochus
 17. Piraeus : Athens as _____ : Rome
 - a. Pompeii
 - b. Alba Longa
 - c. Ostia
 - d. Paestum
 18. When the young Julius Caesar was kidnapped and held for ransom by pirates he was on his way to study rhetoric at a school which also boasted one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. This place was:
 - a. Rhodes.
 - b. Athens.
 - c. Alexandria.
 - d. Pylos.
 19. The ancient "Grand Tour" began in Italy, continued to Greece and finally terminated where?
 - a. Troy
 - b. Alexandria
 - c. Thebes
 - d. Philae
 20. When the goddess Asteria fled from the force of Zeus she was carried to safety on the back of a giant quail to an island she later named Asteria or:
 - a. Mykonos.
 - b. Icaria.
 - c. Ortygia
 - d. Lampedusa.
 21. What was the name of the river that flowed through Olympia, and dried up every summer, causing visitors to the Games to suffer from severe dehydration?
 - a. Axius
 - b. Granicus.
 - c. Alpheus.
 - d. Halicmon

22. One of the most magnificent sanctuaries to Asclepius in the ancient world, where people from all over the Roman Empire came to be cured of their ailments, was located in:
 a. Pergamum b. Athens c. Delphi d. Alexandria
23. The Boreas blew from which direction?
 a. north b. south c. east d. west
24. What site in Egypt had a famous labyrinth which reputedly had 3,000 chambers and was thought to be the model for the labyrinth on Crete which was stalked by the Minotaur?
 a. Aswan b. Thebes c. Hawara d. Philae
25. During the reign of Augustus the war hero Marcus Agrippa commissioned a huge map of the world, showing all three known continents, to be displayed in Rome. Where was the map located?
 a. in the Forum b. near the Circus Maximus
 c. in the Vipsania Collonade d. adjacent to the Temple of Jupiter
26. If a person was traveling from the Roman province of Arabia-Petraea to the provinces of Bythnia and Pontus, and taking the most direct south to north route, which of the following provinces would they not cross?
 a. Palestine b. Syria c. Cappadocia d. Lycia
27. The home of the aged King Nestor (Trojan War), located on the western coast of the Peloponnesus was "sandy_____."
 a. Rhodes b. Athens c. Olympia d. Pylos
28. What Greek city hosted the Panhellenic games and horse races every four years and was also home to a famed shrine to the healing god Asclepius?
 a. Delphi b. Epidaurus c. Tiryns d. Philius
29. Where is the Temple of Hephestus, the best preserved ancient structure in Greece, located?
 a. Olympia b. De'phi c. Athens d. Sparta
30. When the Emperor Caligula ordered the head of a famous statue of Zeus (created by Phidias) to be removed and replaced with a sculpture of his own the statue supposedly let out a deafening laugh, causing the workmen to flee in terror. Where was this statue located?
 a. Delphi b. Olympia c. Athens d. Thebes
31. In 280 B.C. the Hellenistic ruler of Egypt, Ptolemy II, sent an expedition up the Nile to renew trade with the Kushite kingdom based at the city of:
 a. Napata b. Meroe c. Melissa d. Thebes

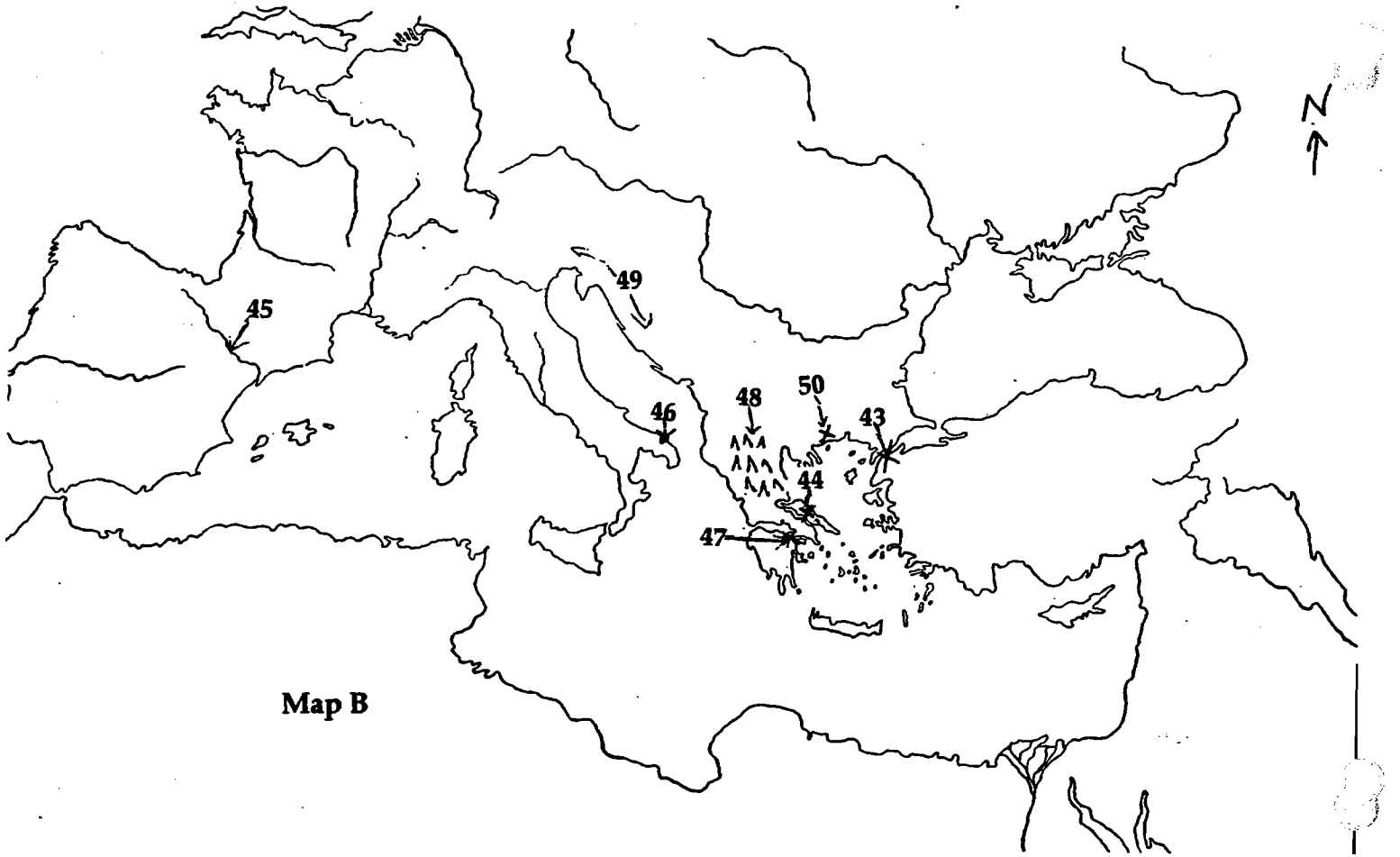
32. This island was ruled by the tyrant Polycrates, a visionary warrior who valued sea power. Herodotus says he was "the first Greek to plan an empire by sea." What was the name of the island ruled by Polycrates?
a. Delos b. Crete c. Samos d. Rhodes
33. Odysseus's encounter with the Cyclops Polyphemus in the Odyssey took place in a legendary region in the West probably:
a. Sicily b. Crete c. Italy d. Sardinia
34. In the mid-600s BC the poet Terpander journeyed from his island home to Sparta to perform there during a time of civil crisis. According to legend, Terpander, though not as famous as Sappho who was also from this island, soothed the Spartans with his verses. What island was their home?
a. Melos b. Kythera. c. Naxos d. Lesbos
35. If a traveler was embarking on a journey from Rome to the Adriatic Sea, what road would they most likely take?
a. Via Appia b. Via Veneto c. Via Egnatia d. Via Valeria



Map A

Questions 36-42 Refer to Map A

- 36. Places labeled 36 are:
 - a. Servian Wall
 - b. Asopos & Charadra Rivers
 - c. Long Walls
 - d. Via Sacra
- 37. Location 37 is:
 - a. Acropolis
 - b. Capitoline Hill
 - c. Pnyx
 - d. Stoa Poikile
- 38. Location 38 is:
 - a. Acropolis
 - b. Janiculum
 - c. Pnyx
 - d. Aereopagus
- 39. Location 39 is:
 - a. Pnyx
 - b. Palatine Hill
 - c. Forum Romanum
 - d. Aereopagus
- 40. Location 40 is at:
 - a. Athens
 - b. Megara
 - c. Piraeus
 - d. Eleusis
- 41. What historic battle was fought just a little to the northwest of point 40?
 - a. Thermopylae
 - b. Actium
 - c. Marathon
 - d. Salamis
- 42. What historic battle was fought about 26 miles to the northeast of point 37?
 - a. Thermopylae
 - b. Actium
 - c. Marathon
 - d. Salamis



Map B

Questions 43-50 refer to Map B

43. 43 is located at a place where Leander used to swim across to visit his lady love:
 a. Propontis b. Messina c. Charybdis d. Hellespont
44. The island 44 is located at:
 a. Siphnos b. Thera c. Euboea d. Creta
45. The river 45, crossed by Hannibal in the Second Punic War is:
 a. Tagus b. Rhodanus c. Trasimene d. Ebro
46. The town 46 was Rome's gateway to the east:
 a. Rhegium b. Neapolis c. Brundisium d. Picenum
47. The isthmus 47 was the site of an unsuccessful attempt by Nero to dig a canal:
 a. Corinth b. Athens c. Boeotia d. Delphi
48. These mountains 48 are :
 a. Pindus b. Pyrenees c. Caucasus d. Apennines
49. The province 49 was the other part of Caesar's proconsulship:
 a. Belgica b. Aquitania c. Helvetia d. Illyricum
50. The city 50 was the site of defeat & death of Brutus & Cassius:
 a. Pydna b. Puteoli c. Pharsalus d. Philippi