

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE FORUM 1992

GEOGRAPHY

1. Just below the Mons Vaticanus on the west bank of the Tiber stood the \_\_\_\_\_ Hill.  
a. Caelian b. Janiculum c. Pincian d. Viminal
2. The following three place names--Olympia, Olympieum, and Olympus--refer respectively to a(n)  
a. Athenian temple, a Thessalian mountain, an Elian festival site  
b. Athenian temple, an Elian festival site, a Thessalian mountain  
c. Elian festival site, an Athenian temple, a Thessalian mountain  
d. Thessalian mountain, an Elian festival site, an Athenian temple
3. The Roman emperor Tiberius spent the last years of his life in self-imposed exile on Capri, located off the coast of  
a. Campania. b. Apulia. c. Latium. d. Picenum.
4. This isthmus city, destroyed in 146 B.C., was refounded a hundred years later and became famous once again as the site where Nero tried unsuccessfully to dig a canal:  
a. Sicyon b. Corinth c. Megara d. Argos
5. An alternate Latin name for the Mare Internum was the Mare  
a. Germanicum. b. Nostrum. c. Suevicum. d. Suerum.
6. Minoan palaces built between 2200 and 1700 B.C. have been excavated at Phaistos, Zakro, and Mallia, sites on  
a. Crete. b. Cythera. c. Melos. d. Rhodes.
7. The following chains distinguished by the Romans--Maritimae, Cottiae, Graiae, Poeninae, Raeticae, Noricae, Carnicae, and Venetae--were all part of the  
a. Alps. b. Atlas Mountains. c. Balkans.  
d. Taurus Mountains.
8. The heel of the so-called Italian "boot" was ancient  
a. Apulia. b. Calabria. c. Lucania. d. Umbria.
9. In Greek mythology, the imaginary land "at the back of the north wind" was  
a. Aeolia. b. Elysium. c. Hyperborea. d. Tartarus.
10. Cyrene, the birthplace of the poet Callimachus and the philosopher Carneades, was a city in  
a. Bithynia. b. Chalcidice. c. Magna Graecia.  
d. North Africa.

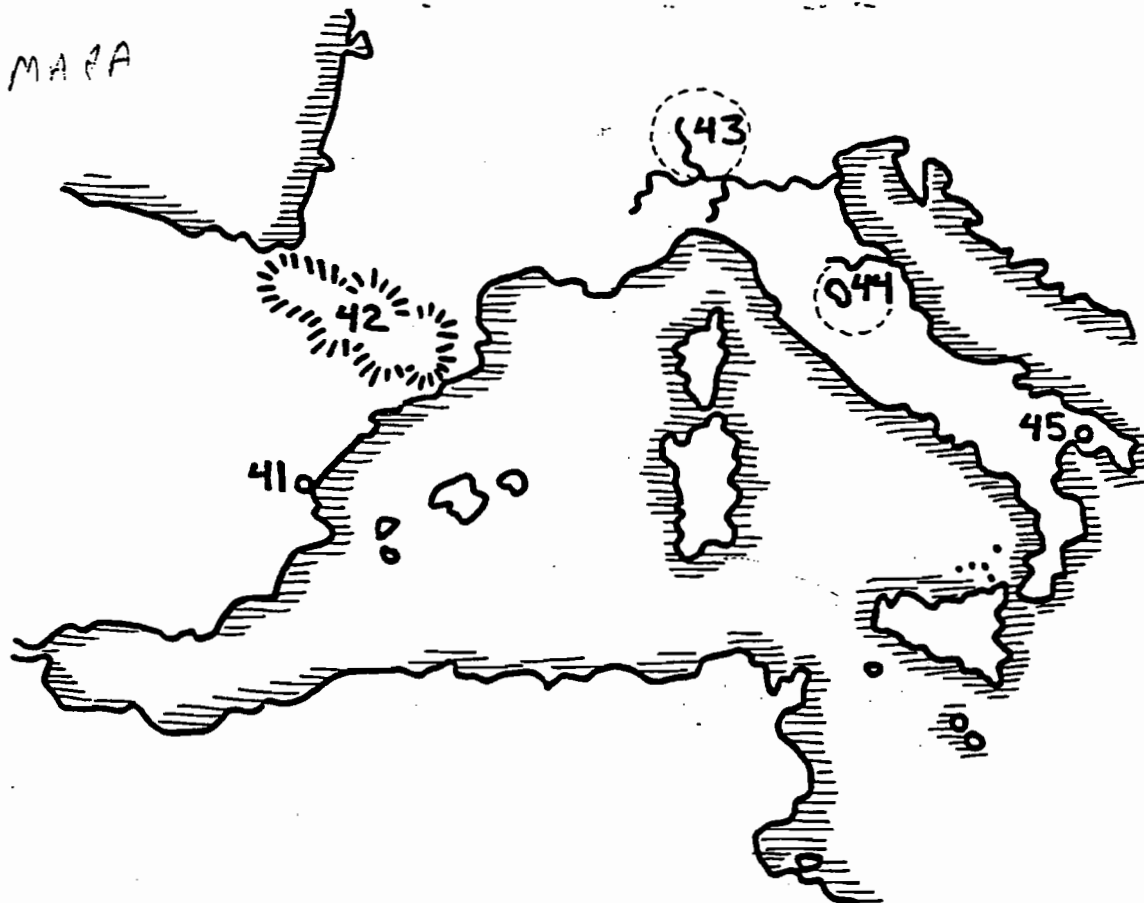
11. Rome's latitude is roughly the same as that of ancient  
a. Massilia. b. Numantia. c. Pharsalus. d. Thapsus.
12. A copy of Augustus' "Res Gestae" was deposited at Ancyra, the  
capital city of  
a. Cappadocia. b. Galatia. c. Judaea. d. Pamphylia.
13. The goddess Artemis was sometimes referred to as Delia because  
of her birth on Delos. She also had a name that referred to  
that island's principal feature, Mount  
a. Cynthus. b. Dicte. c. Eryx. d. Hymettus.
14. Three of the following rivers flowed into the Mediterranean  
from sources in Asia Minor, but NOT the  
a. Cayster. b. Hermus. c. Maeander. d. Tagus.
15. The Circus Flaminius and the Theatre of Pompey were relatively  
early building projects in the  
a. Campus Martius. b. Forum Romanum. c. Subura. d. Velia.
16. The Cimmerian Bosphorus was flanked by  
a. Byzantium and Chalcedon. b. Messana and Rhegium.  
c. Panticapaeum and Phanagoria. d. Sestos and Abydos.
17. Augusta Taurinorum in Liguria was one of the most important  
coloniae in Cisalpine Gaul. Its modern name is  
a. Taormina. b. Terni. c. Trier. d. Turin.
18. Ithaca, the kingdom of Odysseus, was  
a. east of Aulis. b. west of Aetolia. c. north of Sicily.  
d. south of Sparta.
19. The ancient Sinus Cumanus is now called  
a. the Bay of Naples. b. Cape Malea. c. the Saronic Gulf.  
d. the Strait of Bonifacio.
20. Which of the following religious centers was NOT located on  
mainland Greece?  
a. the oracle of Asclepius at Epidaurus  
b. the oracle of Zeus at Dodona  
c. the temple to Artemis at Ephesus  
d. the temple to Demeter and Persephone at Eleusis
21. The river that formed the northern boundary of ancient  
Etruria:  
a. Arno. b. Liris. c. Rubicon. d. Volturnus.
22. The modern city of Cadiz claims Columella as a native son.  
In his day, the city was known as  
a. Cnidus. b. Cydonia. c. Gadara. d. Gades.

23. Three of the following regions lay in the Peloponnese, but NOT  
a. Aetolia. b. Arcadia. c. Laconia. d. Messenia.
24. If Rome is the center of a clock face and Praeneste stands at approximately 4:00 o'clock, then Veii stands at approximately  
a. 2:00 b. 6:00 c. 9:00 d. 11:00
25. The largest of the Cyclades was called Dia by Ovid in his account of Ariadne's desertion. This island is better known as  
a. Andros. b. Ceos. c. Naxos. d. Paros.
26. Ancient Lugdunum is now called  
a. Leeds. b. London. c. Lourdes. d. Lyons.
27. Under Augustus, Transalpine Gaul was settled as two regions: Gallia Narbonensis and Gallia  
a. Comata. b. Inferior. c. Suburbicaria. d. Tarraconensis.
28. Of the following four cities in the Persian Empire, the EASTERNMOST was  
a. Babylon. b. Damascus. c. Persepolis. d. Susa.
29. Tiryns was a satellite and seaport of another great city in the Argolid, namely  
a. Larissa. b. Mycenae. c. Pylos. d. Thebes.
30. Which of the following did NOT stand on the Acropolis at Athens?  
a. the Erechtheum b. the Temple of Athena Nike  
c. the Parthenon d. the Temple of Olympian Zeus
31. The Greek colony which controlled traffic at the mouth of the Rhone River was  
a. Alalia. b. Gela. c. Massilia. d. Heraclea.
32. Southeast of Rome between the Volscian Mountains and the Tyrrhenian Sea was an unhealthy region where Marius once hid from Sulla. It was called the  
a. Lacus Curtius. b. Lacus Lucrinus. c. Palus Caprina.  
d. Paludes Pomptinae.
33. Carthage lies on approximately the same degree of longitude as  
a. Acragas. b. Brundisium. c. Corduba. d. Cremona.
34. Verona, the birthplace of Catullus, was a stop on the Via  
a. Aurelia. b. Flaminia. c. Postumia. d. Cassia.

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35. On one side of the Via Sacra stood the Regia. Across the street from that priestly residence was the  
a. Aedes Vestae. b. Basilica Aemilia. c. Curia Hostilia.  
d. Millearium Aureum.
36. The original foundation of Syracuse lay on the island of \_\_\_\_\_ and spread to the mainland region known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Cothon...Byrsa b. Ortygia...Achradina  
c. Pharos...Rhakotis d. Salamis...Piraeus
37. The Phoenician city of Sidon lay south of \_\_\_\_\_ and north of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Byblos...Tyre b. Megiddo...Byblos c. Megiddo...Tarsus  
d. Tyre...Tarsus
38. The silver mines of Mount Laurion and the marble quarries of Mount Pentelicon enriched the inhabitants of ancient  
a. Attica. b. Messenia. c. Euboea. d. Thrace.
39. The Roman army's Syrian fleet was stationed at  
a. Gesoriacum. b. Noviodunum. c. Seleucia. d. Trapezus.
40. At the time the modern Hamadan was the capital of the Median Empire, it was called  
a. Ctesiphon. b. Ecbatana. c. Issus. d. Sardis.

41. Number 41 on Map A marks the site of a town seized by the Carthaginians:  
a. Numantia b. Valencia c. Saguntum d. Ilipa
42. Hannibal crossed the mountains marked Number 42 on Map A. What is the modern name of this range?  
a. Alps b. Apennines c. Pyrennees d. Taurus
43. Famous for a Roman defeat, the river marked by Number 43 on Map A was known to the Romans as the  
a. Rubicon. b. Iberus. c. Metaurus. d. Ticinus.
44. The lake marked by Number 44 on Map A, the largest lake in Etruria, was the site of another defeat for the Romans:  
a. Albanus b. Benacus c. Fucinus d. Trasimenus
45. The city marked by Number 45 on Map A was founded by Sparta circa 706 B.C. and defected to Hannibal:  
a. Cannae b. Capua c. Tarentum d. Thurii



46. Number 46 on Map B marks the region in which Achilles was born:  
a. Malis b. Magnesia c. Phocus d. Phthia
47. Number 47 on Map B marks the mountain which was the home of Chiron, the centaur who reared Achilles:  
a. Pelion b. Sipylus c. Taygetus d. Tmolus
48. Number 48 on Map B marks the island kingdom of Lycomedes where Thetis hid her son to keep him from the Trojan War:  
a. Aegina b. Imbros c. Lemnos d. Scyros
49. Patroclus was a refugee from Opus, the principal city of the region marked Number 49 on Map B. What was the name of that region?  
a. Chaeonia b. Doris c. Locris d. Thesprotia
50. Number 50 on Map B marks the seaport from which a thousand ships were launched:  
a. Aulis b. Buthrotum c. Chryse d. Iolcus

Map B

