

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

GEOGRAPHY

1. Which hill in Rome corresponded to the Acropolis in Athens?
a. Aventine b. Palatine c. Esquiline d. Capitoline
2. The Strymon River flows around the city of
a. Miletus. b. Troy. c. Olympia. d. Amphipolis.
3. The Gardens of Sallust were located near
a. the Circus Maximus. b. the Baths of Diocletian.
c. the Forum. d. the theater of Pompey.
4. Which of the following islands is the largest?
a. Delos b. Lesbos c. Mykonos d. Naxos
5. Arpinum, the birthplace of Marius and Cicero, was located in northeastern Latium on the river
a. Pallia. b. Liris. c. Auser. d. Rhenus.
6. Laurium, Pentelicus, and Hymettus are all mountains located in
a. Thessaly. b. Attica. c. Boeotia. d. Arcadia.
7. Which of the following is a peninsula?
a. Chalcidice b. Tagus c. Hibernia d. Iura
8. Pompey cleared the sea of pirates in three months, cornering the last of them in their strongholds in Cilicia. Where is Cilicia located?
a. southeastern shore of Asia Minor b. west of Alexandria
c. off the Dalmatian coast d. among the Balearic Islands
9. The Italian Cumae is famous because of the Sibyl, but there is another Cumae, founded by the Aeolians on the coast of
a. Macedonia. b. North Africa. c. Asia Minor. d. Thrace.
10. Which of the following Roman provinces was NOT located in Asia Minor?
a. Galatia b. Pamphylia c. Cappadocia d. Agri Decumates
11. The Parnassus mountain range is located just to the north of
a. Corinth. b. Athens. c. Delphi. d. Olympia.
12. Which city was located closest to Troy?
a. Halicarnassus b. Pharsalus c. Byzantium d. Megalopolis
13. The capital of the Roman province of Asia Minor was located at
a. Byzantium. b. Sardes. c. Ephesus. d. Pergamum.

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14. Cyrenaica, willed to Rome by its ruler in A.D. 96, now forms the eastern portion of
a. Mauretania. b. Egypt. c. Malta. d. Libya.
15. The modern name of Aquae Sextiae:
a. Castellamare b. Aix-en-Provence c. Soissons d. Rouen
16. Gela, Panormus, and Himera are all located on the island of
a. Crete. b. Rhodes. c. Sardinia. d. Sicily.
17. An early British capital, Camulodunum, was burned during Boudicca's uprising but survived to become one of the most important towns of Roman Britain and exists today as
a. Colchester. b. Carlisle. c. Chester. d. Cardiff.
18. Which of the following areas of Italy is located furthest north?
a. Aemilia b. Umbria c. Lucania d. Bruttium
19. Aquincum, which became the capital of Lower Pannonia in A.D. 106, is also a capital city today known as
a. Budapest. b. Leipzig. c. Prague. d. Sophia.
20. Avernus, a lake which supposedly led to the Underworld and whose fumes killed any bird which flew over it, was located in
a. Apulia. b. Bruttium. c. Campania. d. Latium.
21. Described by Strabo as the largest temple in existence, the sanctuary of Apollo at Didyma was located about ten miles from
a. Miletus. b. Corinth. c. Pergamum. d. Argos.
22. What river divided the Aquitanians from the Gauls?
a. Matrona b. Rhodanus c. Garumna d. Sequana
23. The district of Achaëa, site of the famous Achaean League, was bounded on the north by
a. Elis. b. the Corinthian Gulf. c. Messenia.
d. the Saronic Gulf.
24. With 12:00 indicating due north from the Circus Maximus, what Roman landmark is located between 1:00 and 2:00?
a. Baths of Caracalla b. the Tiber River
c. Colosseum d. Capitoline Hill
25. Vercellae, the site of a famous Roman victory, was located in
a. northern Africa. b. eastern Spain.
c. southern Gaul. d. northern Italy.
26. Scylla and Charybdis were supposedly located
a. near Corcyra. b. between Messana and Rhegium.
c. in the Hellespont. d. west of Crete.

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27. Baetis, near which Publius Scipio was killed in 211 B.C., is the most important _____ in southern Spain.
a. river b. mountain c. lake d. city
28. Arausio, the scene of a major Roman defeat and one which led to Marius' military reforms, is known today as
a. Zaragosa. b. Rouen. c. Arezzo. d. Orange.
29. The province of Moesia was bounded on the north by
a. Noricum. b. Dacia. c. Terraconensis. d. Cappadocia.
30. The eastern coast of Italy had very few areas hospitable enough for ports, but several important cities did develop. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
a. Ariminum b. Paestum c. Ravenna d. Ancona
31. The Mare Tyrrhenum is located
a. between Italy and Dalmatia. b. east of Sicily.
c. north of Crete. d. between Italy and Sardinia.
32. Pharsalus, the site of Caesar's victory over Pompey, was located in
a. Elis. b. Macedonia. c. Boeotia. d. Thessaly.
33. This region in Asia Minor, forming part of the southern shore of the Pontus Euxinus, was the native country of Antinous and under Trajan was governed by Pliny the Younger:
a. Caria b. Cilicia c. Pontus d. Bithynia
34. Tegea, a town of Arcadia, was long subject to the hegemony of Sparta. In what direction would a citizen of Tegea travel to go to Sparta?
a. south b. southwest c. northwest d. north
35. The capital of Macedonia:
a. Heraclea b. Pella c. Methone d. Abdera
36. Arginusae, the site of a famous Athenian naval victory, is the name of three small islands located in the Aegean Sea off the coast of
a. Thasos. b. Chios. c. Lesbos. d. Naxos.
37. Caledonia was the Roman name for the modern
a. Austria. b. Scotland. c. Wales. d. Belgium.
38. According to Aeschylus, Agamemnon was the king of Argos, which was located in
a. the Peloponnesus. b. Chalcidice. c. Thessaly. d. Attica.
39. The Byrsa was the ancient citadel of
a. Alexandria. b. Thebes. c. Corinth. d. Carthage.

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40. Flamininus won a famous Roman victory at Cynoscephalae, a range of hills in
a. Boeotia. b. Achaea. c. Thessaly. d. Elis.

Questions 41 to 45 refer to Map #1, the map of Rome.

41. Which hill of Rome is marked by the letter D?
a. Esquiline b. Palatine c. Janiculum d. Caelian
42. Domitian's Stadium, known today as the Piazza Navona, is marked by the letter
a. F. b. H. c. B. d. G.
43. The letter C marks the area known as the
a. Gardens of Maecenas. b. Campus Martius.
c. Castra Praetoria. d. Subura.
44. What road is marked by the letter E?
a. Aemilia b. Appia c. Flaminia d. Sacra
45. The Circus Maximus, marked A on the map, lies north/northeast of the
a. Palatine. b. Esquiline. c. Aventine. d. Capitoline

Questions 46-50 refer to Map #2, the map of Italy and its environs.

46. Syracuse, which fell to Rome during the Second Punic War, is marked by the letter
a. M. b. L. c. B. d. K.
47. The area marked with the letter A was known to the Romans as
a. Liguria. b. Epirus. c. Dalmatia. d. Venetia.
48. Formiae, where Cicero was assassinated, is marked by the letter
a. G. b. P. c. D. d. J.
49. Capri, a favorite spot of Tiberius, is marked by the letter
a. C. b. D. c. F. d. G.
50. Pliny watched the eruption of Vesuvius from Misenum, marked on the map by the letter
a. J. b. H. c. C. d. D.