

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1995

CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY

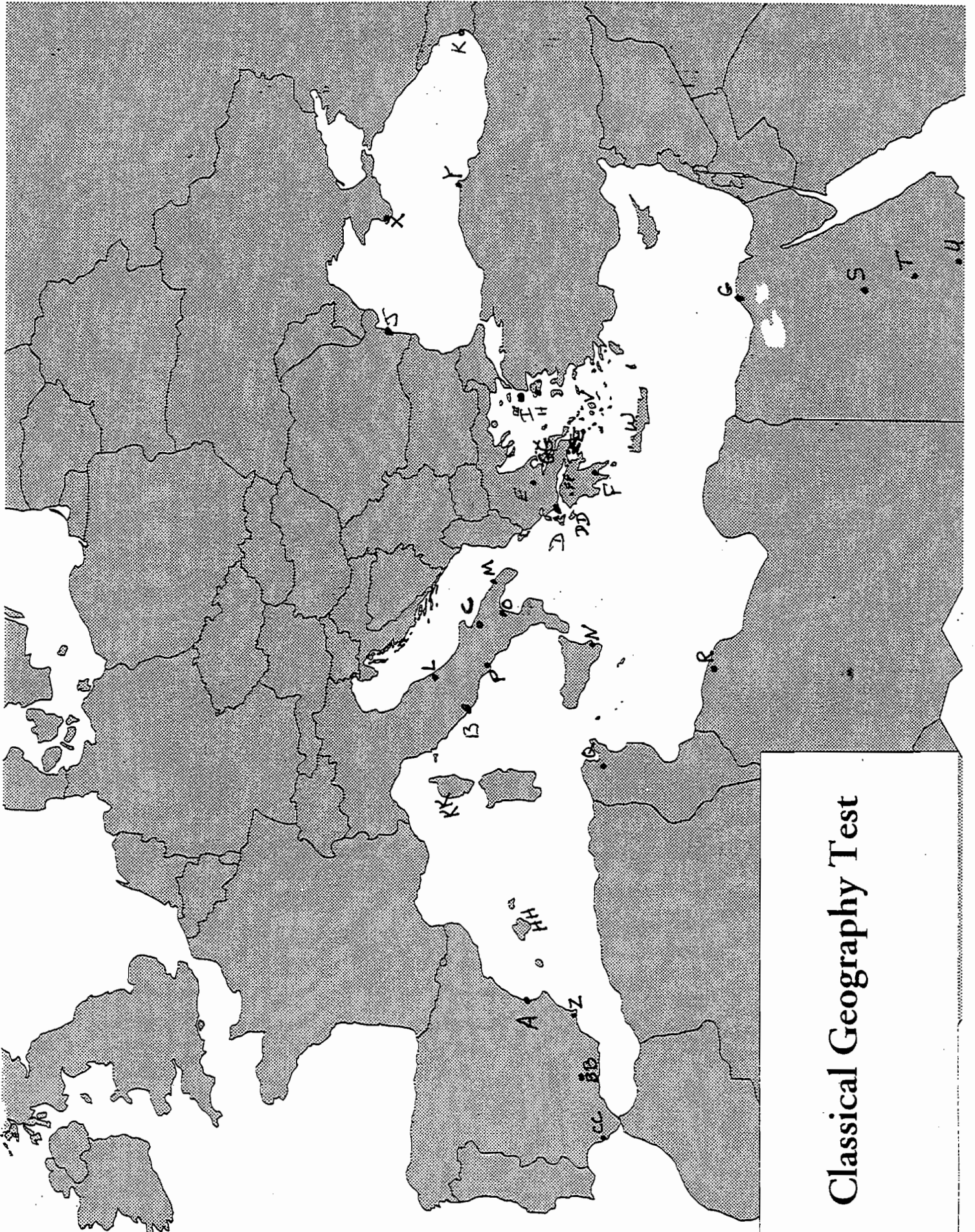
1. Which mountain range is the "backbone of Italy"?
a. Apennines b. Pyrenees c. Alps d. Paropamisus
2. The capital of Crete:
a. Knossos b. Mallia c. Drepanum d. Gela
3. Which of these sites is a pass?
a. Salamis b. Thermopylae c. Potidaea d. Marathon
4. The Pillars of Hercules guarded the strait between
a. Hispania and Mauretania.
b. Sicily and Bruttium.
c. Byzantium and Calchedon.
d. Attica and Euboea.
5. The Pontus Euxinus is today called the
a. Dead Sea. b. Caspian Sea. c. Red Sea. d. Black Sea.
6. The northern boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul:
a. Po b. Rubicon c. Tiber d. Ticinus
7. Which group of people lived in Africa?
a. Iberians b. Celts c. Numidians d. Ligurians
8. Lugdunensis was a province in
a. Spain. b. Africa. c. Gaul. d. Asia Minor.
9. Which hill is located to the west of the Tiber?
a. Viminal b. Caelian c. Quirinal d. Janiculum
10. Which ancient name is paired correctly with its modern equivalent?
a. Mediolanum/Paris b. Corcyra/Corfu
c. Eboracum/Milan d. Lutetia/York
11. Hannibal's victories at the Trebia River and Lake Trasimene both occurred in
a. Spain. b. Gaul. c. North Africa. d. Italy.
12. The Circus Maximus lies between the
a. Aventine and Palatine. b. Palatine and Capitoline.
c. Palatine and Esquiline. d. Capitoline and Aventine.
13. Which of the following is located farthest south?
a. Carthage b. Rome c. Athens d. Persepolis
14. What region contains both Naples and Pompeii?
a. Etruria b. Latium c. Campania d. Umbria

15. Which of the following is located farthest east?
a. Bithynia b. Pontus c. Cappadocia d. Parthia
16. Helvetia : Switzerland :: _____ : Portugal
a. Hibernia b. Dalmatia c. Lusitania d. Illyricum
17. Which of the following is **NOT** in Asia Minor?
a. Cilicia b. Phrygia c. Sardis d. Lerna
18. Which statement about roads is **NOT** correct?
a. The Via Flaminia led south to Capua.
b. The Via Appia connected Rome to Brundisium.
c. The Via Aurelia went up the west coast to Gaul.
d. The Via Egnatia connected the Eastern and Western Empires.
19. Gaul was divided into three parts. Which of the following was **NOT** a part of Gaul?
a. Belgica b. Celtica c. Baetica d. Aquitania
20. Which Greek city is **NOT** correctly matched with its region?
a. Thebes/Boeotia b. Marathon/Attica
c. Miletus/Asia Minor d. Olympia/Laconia
21. Which of the following sites in Rome is farthest west?
a. Circus Maximus b. Colosseum c. Tiber River
d. Theater of Marcellus
22. What river would a Roman have crossed when traveling from Spain to Gaul?
a. Baetis b. Tagus c. Durius d. Ebro
23. The modern site of Hissarlik is located in the ancient territory of
a. Asia Minor. b. Dalmatia. c. Achaea. d. Bithynia.
24. This African city lies on the coast road 120 km. east of Tripoli:
a. Carthage b. Oppidum c. Leptis Magna d. Timgrad
25. Misenum, which was made the chief naval base of the Mediterranean fleet by Agrippa, was located
a. on the Bay of Naples.
b. on the northern shore of Sicily.
c. on the southern coast of Crete.
d. on the coast of Epirus.
26. Which city is **NOT** in Egypt?
a. Heliopolis b. Oxyrhynchus c. Memphis d. Olynthus

27. The modern name of Avaricum, a town besieged by Caesar and taken in 27 days:
a. Orange b. Aix-en-Provence c. Reims d. Bourges
28. Which of the following is located in Italy?
a. Emporiae b. Metapontum c. Segesta d. Adrianople
29. Caesar was victorious at Munda, which was located in
a. northern Spain. b. southern Spain. c. western Gaul.
d. eastern Gaul.
30. Brundisium is in the region called
a. Lucania. b. Bruttium. c. Apulia. d. Calabria.
31. All of the following are located in the Roman Forum. Which of them lies west of the Via Sacra?
a. Golden Milestone b. Temple of Saturn
c. Curia d. Basilica of Maxentius
32. Which of the following is NOT one of the Cycladic Islands?
a. Naxos b. Samos c. Paros d. Melos
33. Which of the following extends farthest north?
a. Tyrrhenian Sea b. Adriatic Sea c. Mediterranean Sea
d. Aegean Sea
34. The Danube River was the northern border of
a. Pannonia. b. Dalmatia. c. Thracia. d Epirus.
35. Which city is closest to Mt. Vesuvius?
a. Herculaneum b. Pompeii c. Stabiae d. Neapolis
36. If a person received the agnomen "Narbonensis," where would he have been victorious?
a. northern Africa b. northern Germany c. southern Spain
d. southern France
37. Diogenes the philosopher was born at Sinope in
a. Ionia. b. Pontus. c. Bithynia. d. Lycia.
38. The Romans fought famous battles at each of the following sites. Which one is located closest to Rome?
a. Mutina b. Cremona c. Sentinum d. Pistoriae
39. Theseus was brought up in Troezen, which was located in
a. Laconia. b. Messenia. c. Argolis. d. Elis.

For questions 40-50, refer to the map on the next page.

40. Alexander liked to name cities after himself. Alexandria in Egypt, the home of the great library, is marked by the letter
a. G. b. T. c. S. d. U.
41. Ovid was exiled to Tomi located at
a. Y. b. X. c. K. d. J.
42. Jason traveled to Colchis which was located at letter
a. J. b. X. c. Y. d. K.
43. The battle of Actium took place at
a. DD. b. FF. c. D. d. F.
44. Alcaeus and Sappho were from Lesbos, identified by
a. V. b. KK. c. F. d. H.
45. The famous city of Sparta was located at
a. E. b. F. c. D. d. FF.
46. The battle of Pharsalus took place at
a. L. b. E. c. R. d. Z.
47. An entrance to the Underworld and the Sibyl was found by Aeneas at Cumae, located at letter
a. B. b. P. c. C. d. L.
48. Cannae was the site of Rome's famous loss to the Carthaginians. It is represented by the letter
a. P. b. O. c. C. d. M.
49. Saguntum, a bone of contention between Rome and Carthage, was located at
a. A. b. CC. c. BB. d. Z.
50. The island of Tenedos is located at
a. HH. b. I. c. H. d. V.



Classical Geography Test