

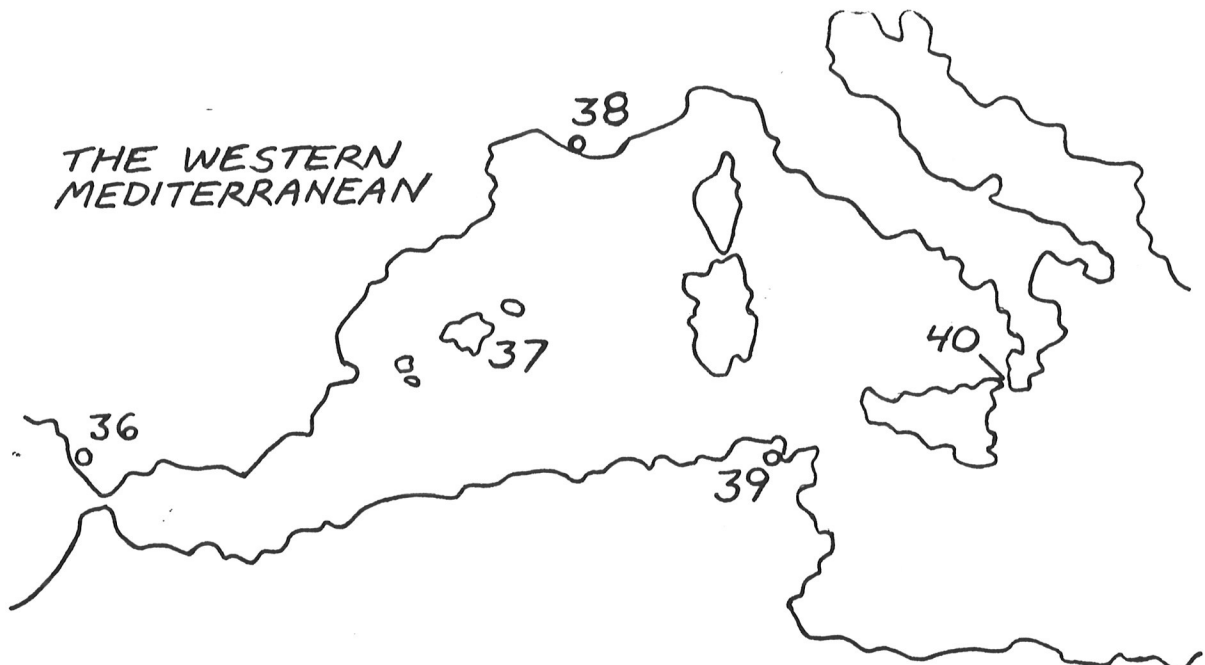
1990 FJCL DISTRICT VI FORUM

CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. Cnossus was the site of a famous labyrinth. This city stood on the island of
 - a. Crete
 - b. Cyprus
 - c. Delos
 - d. Rhodes
2. Agamemnon's Peloponnesian capital was
 - a. Dimini
 - b. Larissa
 - c. Mycenae
 - d. Tanagra
3. On their voyage from Iolcus to Colchis, Jason and the Argonauts crossed the
 - a. Mare Caspium
 - b. Mare Suevicum
 - c. Pontus Euxinus
 - d. Sinus Arabicus
4. Lacadaemon, the son of Zeus and Niobe, gave his name to a region of Greece and also to its most famous inhabitants, the people of
 - a. Leuctra
 - b. Mantinea
 - c. Orchomenus
 - d. Sparta
5. Odysseus lived on an island west of Greece. The name of his kingdom was
 - a. Ithaca
 - b. Lemnos
 - c. Paros
 - d. Thera
6. Heracles established two pillars at Gibraltar. The promontories on either side of this strait were called
 - a. Calpe and Abyla
 - b. Phaleron and Piraeus
 - c. Sestos and Abydos
 - d. Tyre and Sidon
7. The son of Daedalus gave his name to the waters off Samos where he died. These waters are now called the
 - a. Adriatic Sea
 - b. Aegean Sea
 - c. Icarian Sea
 - d. Ionian Sea
8. When the Seven Against Thebes marched from Argos, they set their course
 - a. Northeast
 - b. Northwest
 - c. Southeast
 - d. Southwest
9. Of the following four religious centers, the only one located in Elis was
 - a. Delphi
 - b. Ephesus
 - c. Nemea
 - d. Olympia
10. The Ceramicus at Athens was a
 - a. cemetery
 - b. stadium
 - c. temple
 - d. theatre
11. Athena is said to have sprung full-grown from the forehead of Zeus at Lake Tritonis in
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Epirus
 - c. Libya
 - d. Lydia
12. The Troad, where the action of the Iliad occurs, was situated in
 - a. Asia Minor
 - b. the Gupta Empire
 - c. Mesopotamia
 - d. the Sassanian Empire
13. Name the mountain near Thebes which is described in the following paragraph. Amphion and Zethus were born there. Oedipus was exposed and rescued there. Teiresias was blinded there. Pentheus was dismembered there. Actaeon died there.
 - a. Mount Cithaeron
 - b. Mount Erymanthus
 - c. Mount Oeta
 - d. Mount Parnassus
14. There were two springs named Hippocrene, both of which were created by a stamp of Pegasus' hoof. One of these springs was on Mount Helicon. The other was at
 - a. Tegea
 - b. Thesplae
 - c. Tiryns
 - d. Troezen

15. The island of Cos, where Poseidon defeated Polybotes and where Zeus saved Heracles from the attack of savage inhabitants, was one of the
 - a. Amber Islands
 - b. Apsyrtides Islands
 - c. Dodecanese Islands
 - d. Strophades Islands
16. Odysseus encountered the Cicones
 - a. in Thrace
 - b. near Africa
 - c. near Iceland
 - d. on Aeaea
17. Alexander the Great founded a city on the Hydaspes River and named it for his horse who died in battle there. The name of this city was
 - a. Bucephala
 - b. Ecbatana
 - c. Gaugamela
 - d. Susa
18. The Herculaneum Gate, Marine Gate, Nola Gate, Nuceria Gate, Sarno Gate, Stabiae Gate, and Vesuvius Gate were all found in the walls of
 - a. Baiae
 - b. Misenum
 - c. Neapolis
 - d. Pompell
19. Three of the following roads led east out of Rome, but NOT the Via
 - a. Aurelia
 - b. Collatina
 - c. Praenestina
 - d. Tusculana
20. Two roads that both ended at Brundisium were the Via Appia and the Via
 - a. Flaminia
 - b. Popilia
 - c. Salaria
 - d. Trajana
21. One of the natural boundaries between Gallia and Germania was the
 - a. Marne
 - b. Rhine
 - c. Rhone
 - d. Selne
22. Three of the following rivers are correctly matched to the names of the countries through which they flow, but NOT
 - a. Albis: Illyricum
 - b. Ebro: Hispania
 - c. Padus: Gallia Cisalpina
 - d. Tanais: Sarmatia
23. Mount Ercte and Mount Eryx are both located on the island of
 - a. Corsica
 - b. Cossyra
 - c. Sardinia
 - d. Sicilia
24. The Viminal Hill lay between the
 - a. Aventine and the Caelian
 - b. Aventine and the Capitoline
 - c. Esquiline and the Caelian
 - d. Esquiline and the Quirinal
25. Of the following four mountain ranges, the easternmost are the
 - a. Atlas
 - b. Caucasus
 - c. Iura
 - d. Pyrenees
26. Of the following four birthplaces, the one which was farthest from Rome was
 - a. Livy's hometown of Patavium
 - b. Sallust's hometown of Aminternum
 - c. Tibullus' hometown of Pedum
 - d. Varro's hometown of Reate
27. Of the following four cities, the only one which lay west of the Tiber was
 - a. Alba Longa
 - b. Cures
 - c. Gabil
 - d. Veii
28. When the Sibyl of Cumae came to Rome to sell her famous books, she left the region of
 - a. Calabria
 - b. Campania
 - c. Etruria
 - d. Samnium
29. When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, he entered the region of
 - a. Apulia
 - b. Latium
 - c. Lucania
 - d. Umbria
30. "Magna Graecia" included
 - a. Bruttium
 - b. Liguria
 - c. Picenum
 - d. Venetia

31. Caledonia is now called
 a. Austria b. Ireland c. Romania d. Scotland
32. The ancient city of Lugdunum is now called
 a. Liverpool b. London c. Lourdes d. Lyon
33. Parthia and Rome were continually in dispute over the westernmost of the following four territories, i.e.,
 a. Armenia b. Kalinga c. Kashgaria d. Maghuda
34. The innermost of Rome's two walls was named for a king, even though it was probably built long after his death. The monarch in question was
 a. Numa Pompilius b. Tullus Hostilius
 c. Ancus Marcius d. Servius Tullius
35. Pyrrhus fought against Rome at Heraclea, a city
 a. in Marsic territory b. in Paelignian territory
 c. on the Bay of Naples d. on the Gulf of Tarentum
- 36 - 40. Figure A. Mare Internum. Refer to the numbered points on the map.
36. The ancient Spanish city of Gades (see #36 in Figure A) is now called
 a. Cadiz b. Cartagena c. Cordoba d. Cortes
37. The number 37 in Figure A identifies the
 a. Aegean Islands b. Aeolian Islands
 c. Balearic Islands d. Cycladic Islands
38. Founded by the Phocaeans in 600 B.C., the ancient Greek city-state of Massalia (see #38 in Figure A) is now called
 a. Lilles b. Le Mans c. Marseilles d. Mont-St. Michel
39. The number 39 in Figure A marks a city north of Carthage on the River Bagrada. Cato Minor took his life there. The name of this city is
 a. Barca b. Cirta c. Utica d. Zama
40. The narrow waterway between Italy and Sicily (see #40 in Figure A) is known as the
 a. Bosphorus b. Dardanelles
 c. Firth of Forth d. Straits of Messina



41 - 45. Figure B. Attica. Refer to the numbered points on the map.

41. The body of water in Figure B marked with the number 41 is the
a. Gulf of Argos
b. Gulf of Corinth
c. Saronic Gulf
d. Thermaic Gulf
42. A sanctuary to Demeter stood at the city in Figure B which is marked with the number 42. The name of this city was
a. Dindyma
b. Dodona
c. Eleusis
d. Epidaurus
43. In 490 B.C., Miltiades won a victory at the plain in Figure B which is marked with the number 43. This was the site of the Battle of
a. Artemisium
b. Marathon
c. Plataea
d. Thermopylae
44. The number 44 in Figure B marks the island of
a. Aegina
b. Andros
c. Euboea
d. Salamis
45. There were silver mines on the moutain in Figure B which is marked with the number 45. This was Mount
a. Corydallos
b. Hymettus
c. Laurion
d. Pentellicon



46 - 50. Figure C. Imperial Rome. Refer to the numbered points on the map.

46. The hill in Figure C marked with the number 46 is the

- a. Janiculum b. Opplan c. Pincian d. Vatican

47. The cluster of buildings near the number 47 in the Campus Martius includes three of the following, but NOT

- a. the Baths of Agrippa b. the Circus of Nero
c. the Pantheon d. the Theatre of Pompey

48. In Figure C, the number 48 marks the site of the

- a. Ara Pacis b. Casta Praetoria
c. Macellum d. Tullianum

49. The Forum marked with the number 49 was built in 113 A.D. by

- a. Augustus b. Nerva
c. Trajan d. Vespasian

50. The aqueduct marked with the number 50 was Rome's first. It was called the

- a. Aqua Claudia b. Aqua Marcia
c. Anio Novus d. Anio Vetus

