

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE FORUM 1991  
CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Part I: (Questions 1 -- 40). Give the correct response to the following questions.

- 1 Until it was taken by Clovis in the early sixth century A.D., Tolosa (modern Toulouse) was the capital city of the  
a Alamanni            b Burgundians            c Jutes            d Ostrogoths
- 2 Of the following four Italian cities, the one within ten miles of Rome was  
a Asculum            b Clusium            c Mutina            d Veii
- 3 Two Roman roads with roughly parallel courses were the  
a Via Aurelia and the Via Postumia  
b Via Domitiana and the Via Popillia  
c Via Flaminia and the Via Trajana  
d Via Latina and the Via Salaria
- 4 The family of Marcus Aurelius came from Uc(c)ubi, a city not far from Corduba in the Roman province of  
a Dalmatia            b Hispania            c Mauretania            d Syria
- 5 The Holy Land's Lacus Asphaltis is better known to modern travelers as the  
a Dead Sea            b Red Sea  
c Sea of Chinnereth            d Sea of Galilee
- 6 The Hotel of Sittius and the Fullery of Verecundus are well-known archaeological sites at  
a Napoli            b Osti            c Pompeii            d Roma
- 7 The actual location of the Saltus Teutoburgiensis, or Teutoberger Wald, is still debated by historians. It must, however, lie somewhere between the middle Weser and the Upper Ems, between the Lippe and the Dummer See, in what is now  
a France            b Germany            c Hungary            d Romania
- 8 Of the following four military actions conducted by Julius Caesar, the one which took him farthest away from Rome was his engagement with Pharnaces at the Battle of  
a Georgovia            b Pharsalus            c Thapsus            d Zela
- 9 Jerusalem was destroyed by Rome in the first century A.D. and then rebuilt by the Emperor Hadrian as  
a Aelia Capitolina            b Antinoopolis  
c Hadrianothrae            d Plotinopolis
- 10 The Rutulian city of Ardea lay at the end of the Via Laurentina on the River  
a Allia            b Anio            c Numicus            d Ticinus
- 11 Domitian built his Palace opposite the Temple of  
a Castor and Pollux            b Concord  
c the Lares Permarini            d Saturn

- The "Regina Viarum" exits Rome between the
- a Aventine and Caelian hills
  - b Caelian and Esquiline hills
  - c Capitoline and Quirinal hills
  - d Quirinal and Viminal hills
- 13 There were two bridges to Tiber Island:
    - a the Pons Aemilius and the Pons Cestius
    - b the Pons Aemilius and the Pons Sublicius
    - c the Pons Cestius and the Pons Fabricius
    - d the Pons Fabricius and the Pons Sublicius
  - 14 Alexander the Great founded the city of Bucephala in honor of his warhorse who died on that site near the River
    - a Euphrates
    - b Granicus
    - c Hydaspes
    - d Nile
  - 15 Three of the following were Roman provinces in Asia, but NOT
    - a Cappadocia
    - b Galatia
    - c Lycia
    - d Moesia
  - 16 When Diocletian split the Roman Empire, three of the following sites became "Eastern," but NOT
    - a Byzantium
    - b Mediolanum
    - c Nicomedia
    - d Thessalonica
  - 17 Three of the following ancient nations had some sort of coastline, but NOT
    - a Bithynia
    - b Cilicia
    - c Pannonia
    - d Scythia
  - 18 The so-called Seven Churches of Asia Minor were located in Sardis, Laodicea, Smyrna, Thyatira, and three of the following, but NOT
    - a Ephesus
    - b Nicaea
    - c Pergamum
    - d Philadelphia
  - 19 The following four Latin authors are all correctly matched to their places of origin. Which of them was a Gaul?
    - a Ennius: Rudiae
    - b Livius Andronicus: Tarentum
    - c Persius: Volaterrae
    - d Sidonius Apollinaris: Lugdunum
  - 20 The modern name of the Mare Suevicum is the
    - a Baltic Sea
    - b Caspian Sea
    - c North Sea
    - d Sea of Azov
  - 21 The modern name of the Flumen Tanais is the
    - a Danube
    - b Don
    - c Guadiana
    - d Thames
  - 22 Modern Brittany and Normandy were known to Romans of the first century B.C. as
    - a Aquitania
    - b Aremorica
    - c Britannia
    - d Provincia
  - 23 The Mauretania of ancient maps is identified nowadays as
    - a Libya
    - b Morocco
    - c Sudan
    - d Tunisia
  - 24 The two Balearic islands that were once known as Columba and Nura are now called
    - a Ebusus and Ophiusa
    - b Ericusa and Phoenicusa
    - c Maiorca and Minorca
    - d Paros and Naxos
  - 25 Complete the following analogy.  
 Mare Internum: the Mediterranean:: Mare Superum: the \_\_\_\_\_  
 a Adriatic      b Aegean      c Myrtoan      d Tyrrhenian

- 26 The place name "Jersey" derives from  
a Arduenna            b Caesarea            c Tergeste            d Vosegus
- 27 The ancient Romans knew little about China. They had a name for the Chinese people, however; they called them the  
a Gepidae            b Quadi            c Sauromates            d Seres
- 28 The ancient name for the River Seine was the Flumen  
a Axona            b Rhenus            c Sabrina            d Sequana
- 29 Portugal and its capital city Lisbon were once, respectively,  
a Helvetia and Lutetia            b Helvetia and Olisipo  
c Lusitania and Lutetia            d Lusitania and Olisipo
- 30 Before leaving Troy, the Aeneadae built ships with timber from the slopes of nearby Mount  
a Eryx            b Ida            c Pausilypus            d Imolus
- 31 The Syrtes are mentioned several times in the "Aeneid." They are  
a caves at Cumae.  
b gulfs on the northern coast of Africa.  
c hills in Latium.  
d reefs off the western coast of Sicily.
- 32 The birthplace of Aphrodite was an island off Cape Malea. It was famous for its rich murex deposits. Its name appears in the title of a famous painting by Watteau, "The Embarkation for \_\_\_\_\_."  
a Cynthos            b Cythera            c Thera            d Zacynthos
- 33 Hesiod, who was born at Ascra, heard the call of the Muses to become a poet one day while tending flocks on his native Mount  
a Helicon            b Hymettus            c Parnassus            d Pentelicus
- 34 The following four heroes from the "Iliad" are all correctly matched to the Greek city-states where they (or their fathers) ruled. Which one sailed the greatest distance to Troy from home?  
a Oilean Ajax: Locri            b Telamonian Ajax: Salamis  
c Nestor: Pylos            d Odysseus: Ithaca
- 35 The great god Pan inspired the Persians with "panic" near the Attic deme of  
a Marathon            b Mycale            c Sardis            d Thermopylae
- 36 The principal river of Thessaly which flows through the Vale of Tempe is the  
a Alpheus            b Cephissus            c Hebrus            d Peneus
- 37 Sisyphus founded it. Homer calls it Ephyre. Jason and Medea fled there after murdering Pelias. It commanded a strategic position on the isthmus connecting northern Greece to the Peloponnese and thus became a great maritime power. The city in question is  
a Actium            b Athens            c Corinth            d Troezen
- 38 In earliest times, before its expansion under Philip II, Macedon comprised the country around the western and northern shores of the  
a Propontis            b Saronic Gulf  
c Taurian Chersonesus            d Thermaic Gulf

- 39 The amber tears of Phaethon's sisters are said to have fallen into the Italian river  
 a Eridanus                      b Pactolus                      c Phasis                      d Simois
- 40 The Temple to Artemis at Ephesus was considered one of the ancient world's Seven Wonders. Ephesus was a city  
 a in Asia Minor                      b in Mesopotamia  
 c on the island of Pharos                      d on Rhodes

Part II: (Questions 41 -- 45). Map A.

- 41 The number 41 on Map A marks the Boeotian birthplace of Heracles. It was perhaps the third most important city in all of Greek history and literature. Sophocles described it as "the only Greek city where mortal women are the mothers of gods." It was Pindar's birthplace, the city of  
 a Actium                      b Delphi                      c Mycenae                      d Thebes
- 42 The number 42 on Map A marks the region where Heracles captured the Cerynithian Hind. Twelve small towns forming a federal state divided the territory. Those who colonized Sybaris and Croton in Magna Graecia came from this region of  
 a Acarnania                      b Achaea                      c Aetolia                      d Amphilocia
- 43 The number 43 on Map A marks the Arcadian mountain range where Heracles captured a ferocious boar. The home of this "acer aper" that Heracles brought back alive to Tiryns was Mount  
 a Cithaeron                      b Erymanthus                      c Oeta                      d Pelion
- 44 The number 44 on Map A marks the site of the region where Heracles completed his sixth labor, the cleansing of the Augean Stables. This region comprised a great plain and was famous for horse-breeding. Xenophon lived here for a time during his exile. It was called  
 a Elis                      b Malis                      c Pieria                      d Thesprotia
- 45 The number 45 on Map A marks the site of an open valley in the territory of Cleonae. Heracles performed his first labor here and instituted a panhellenic festival. The valley's name was  
 a Abdera                      b Lerna                      c Mysia                      d Nemea



