

GEOGRAPHY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, 1996

Choose the best response to each item.

Section One: *Monumenta*

1. Which of the following was not in ancient Rome? a. the Parthenon b. the Pantheon
c. the Flavian Amphitheater d. the Arch of Titus
2. In ancient Rome, wills were filed and kept in the _____. a. Domus Aurea b. Temple of
Jupiter Stator c. Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus d. Domus Publica
3. The Romans called the Colosseum the _____. a. Flavian Amphitheater b. Neronian
Theater c. Neronian Circus d. The Flavian Circus
4. The Pharos, a lighthouse, was near _____. a. Athens b. Ostia c. Alexandria
d. Constantinople
5. A round structure near the banks of the Tiber is the tomb of _____. a. Romulus b. Augustus
c. Tiberius d. Caligula
6. The "House of the Faun" is in _____. a. Athens b. Pompeii c. Herculaneum d. Stabiae
7. An inscription on the _____ claims that Marcus Agrippa, of consular rank, built it.
a. Pantheon b. Colosseum c. Curia d. Domus Publica
8. Mirror temples near the Forum in Rome are known as the temples of _____. a. Venus and Roma
b. Amor and Roma c. both the above d. none of the above
9. Tiberius' villa is on the island of _____. a. Corsica b. Sicily c. Sardinia d. Capri
10. The Arch of _____ depicts a menorah. a. Constantine b. Titus c. Augustus d. Nero
11. Which of the following was not in the Roman Forum? a. the Pantheon b. the rostra
c. the Curia d. the Temple of Castor and Pollux
12. Hadrian's Wall is between modern day _____. a. France and Germany b. England and Wales
c. England and Scotland d. France and Spain

13. The Erectheum was _____. a. on the Acropolis b. in Egypt c. in the Forum
d. in the Agora
14. Of the buildings below, the one with an *oculus* is the _____. a. Pantheon b. Curia
c. Temple of Hercules d. Temple of Castor and Pollux
15. Of the following, the monument closest to the Pyramids is the _____. a. Pharos b. Parthenon
c. Sphinx d. Pantheon

Section Two: *Aquae*

16. The body of water separating Italy and Sicily is the _____. a. Mediterranean Sea b. Straits of
Misenium c. Tyrrhenian Sea d. Hellespont e. Bosphorus
17. The ____ River ran through Letitia. a. Garumna b. Rhodanus c. Sequana d. Rhenus
e. Nilus
18. The ____ River runs through Rome. a. Tiber b. Po c. Danube d. Seine e. Marne
19. The Romans called the ____ "Our Sea." a. Euxine b. Sea of Galilee c. Mediterranean
d. Red Sea e. Black Sea
20. Which of the following is not a river? a. Nilus b. Rhenus c. Rhodanus d. Matrona
e. Ostia
21. The site of Troy was on or near the _____. a. Scamander b. Xanthus c. Turkish Peninsula
d. all of the above e. none of the above
22. According to Caesar, what river separated the Helvetians from the Germans?
a. Po b. Tiber c. Danube d. Rhone e. Rhine
23. Caesar crossed the body of water we now call the ____ to invade Britain in 55 B. C.
a. Rubicon b. English Channel c. Atlantic Ocean d. Straits of Misenium
e. Straits of Gibraltar
24. The Euxine Sea to the Greeks is the ____ Sea to us. a. Mediterranean b. Dead
c. Red d. Black e. Ionian
25. Sparta is on the West bank of the _____. a. Eurotas River b. Red Sea c. Hellespont
d. Bosphorus e. Mediterranean Sea

Section Three: *Viae*

26. A road in northern Italy linking Ariminum, Atria, and Altinum with Aquileia was the
Via _____. a. Appia b. Latina c. Labiena d. Popillia e. Clodia
27. The Via ____ connected the Forum to Velia, giving access to the Palantine. a. Aurelia

- b. Sacra c. Appia d. Labiena
28. At Casafinum the Via Appia merged with the Via _____. a. Latina b. Popillia
c. Egnatia d. Salaria e. none of the above
29. In A. D. 109, the Via ____ replaced the Via Appia as a usual route to ____.
a. Aurelia, Beneventum b. Traiana, Brundisium c. Sacra, Circus Maximus
d. Flaminia, Brundisium e. Valeria, Ostia
30. The Via Salaria eventually—in its furthest extension— ran to _____. a. the Adriatic Sea
b. Spain c. Reate d. the Dead Sea e. Pompeii
31. The section of the Via Appia from Rome to Capua is ____ miles long. a. 16 b. 50
c. 132 d. 247
32. The road which originally ran from Arminium 176 miles to Placentia was the Via _____.
a. Appia b. Annia c. Salaria d. Flaminia e. Aemilia
33. Which of the following was not on the Via Flaminia? a. Narceia b. Arminium
c. Spoletium d. Brundisium e. Pisaurum
34. The Via Clodia ran through Western Etruria. a. true b. false
35. The Via Popillia ran to Aquilea. a. true b. false
36. The Queen of Roads was the Via _____. a. Salaria b. Sacra c. Traiana d. Appia
e. Latina
37. The Via Cassia ran through central Etruria to Verona. a. true b. false
38. A Roman Road later known as Watling Street was in present day _____. a. Scotland
b. Wales c. Ireland d. London e. York
39. Running 175 miles north from Rome northwest to Alesium was the Via _____. a. Domitia
b. Domitiana c. Aurelia d. Valeria e. Portunia
40. The Forum Fabianus was at the end of the Via _____. a. Appia b. Salaria c. Sacra
d. Portunia e. Flaminia

Section Four: *Montes*

41. Rome's citadel was on the Mons _____. a. Viminalis b. Palatinus c. Esquilinus
d. Capitolinus
42. The mountains between "Hispania" and "Gallia" were the _____. a. Atlas b. Appenines
c. Pyrenees d. Jura
43. The home of the Greek gods was Mt. ____ in _____. a. Olympus, Greece b. Olympus, Italy

- c. Helicon, Greece d. Parnassus, Greece
44. A hill near Rome, just beyond the Arno, to which the plebeians retreated twice was the Mons _____. a. Aventinus b. Palatinus c. Sacer d. Vaticanus
45. According to Caesar, what mountains helped to contain the Helvetians? a. Jura
b. Pyrenees c. Atlas d. Pennines
46. The chief hill of Rome is the _____. a. Viminal b. Capitoline c. Palatine d. Quirinal
47. Tiberius built the *Domus Tiberiana* on _____. a. the Palatine b. Capri c. Sicily
d. the Capitoline
48. In 83 B. C., a temple burned on the Mons _____, also the site of a temple to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. a. Capitolinus b. Esquilinus c. Palatinus d. Caelianus
49. On the Capitoline there were _____ peaks, one of which was the Arx, or citadel.
a. 3 b. 5 c. 2 d. 4
50. The citadel of Troy was _____. a. the Xanthus b. the Scamander c. Pergama
d. Labyrinthos

Section Five: *Urbes*

51. The city that was Rome's seaport was _____. a. Capua b. Brundisium c. Ostia d. Verona
52. The city that was Athens' seaport was _____. a. Piraeus b. Corinth c. Thebes
d. Sparta
53. A city on seven hills was _____. a. Sparta b. Cremona c. Rome d. Ostia
54. If a British city has "-chester" as part of its name, there was most likely a Roman _____ there.
a. wall b. camp c. bath d. funeral mound
55. The city of *Aquae Sulis* was in the province of _____. a. Scotia b. Britannia c. Gallia
d. Sicilia
56. The word *Aquae* in #55 above indicates that there was most likely a _____ there.
a. bath or spring b. Roman town c. junction of rivers d. fishing hole
57. Eboracum was the site of a modern city in _____. a. Italy b. France c. Germany
d. England
58. The Aventine Hill is in the city of _____. a. Florence b. Verona c. Rome d. Athens
59. The Sequana ran through modern day _____. a. Paris b. Marseilles c. Monaco
d. Frankfort

60. The city from which a Roman would have embarked on a sea journey from Italy to Greece was _____. a. Ostia b. Brundisium c. Venice d. Syracuse
61. This city was destroyed by Mt. Vesuvius on August 24, A. D. 79. a. Pompeii
b. Stabiae c. Herculaneum d. all of the above
62. Which of the following cities is closest to Pompeii? a. Rome b. Verona c. Naples
d. Florence
63. Which of the following cities is closest to Capri? a. Sorrento b. Capua c. Pisa
d. Venice
64. The chief city of Latium was _____. a. Ravenna b. Milan c. Rome d. Ostia
65. The first Christian emperor built the city of _____, located in modern day Turkey.
a. Constantinopolis b. Sarrentum c. Mediolanum d. Troia

Section Six: *Provinciae*

Match the ancient Roman province with its modern equivalent.

66. Dacia a. England b. the Netherlands c. Monaco d. Romania
67. Sicilia a. Italy b. Cyprus c. Crete d. Sicily
68. Africa a. Libya b. the Sudan c. South Africa d. the Congo
69. Britannia a. England b. Ireland c. Denmark d. Belgium
70. Gallia a. France b. Sicily c. Wales d. Scotland

Choose the best response for each item.

71. The province which contained Londinium was _____.
a. Gallia b. Sicilia c. Aegyptus d. Britannia
72. The province which held a tribe called the Parisii was _____.
a. Corsica b. Britannia c. Gallia d. Hibernia
73. The Celts lived in the province of _____.
a. Graecia b. Dacia c. Africa d. Gallia
74. Toledo and Madrid are in the country that was the province of _____.
a. Gallia b. Hispania c. Magna Graecia d. Judea
75. Modern day Manchester is in what was the province of _____.
a. Britannia b. Gallia c. Africa d. Hispania

Section Seven: *Tabulae*

The following questions pertain to Map A.

76. The area located at site 1 is ____.
a. Campania b. Latium c. Etruria d. Rome
77. The river designated as site 2 is the ____.
a. Po b. Tiber c. Rubicon d. Arno
78. Site 3 indicates the location of ____.
a. Rome b. Naples c. Brundisium d. Corsica
79. Site 4 indicates ____.
a. Ostia b. the mouth of the Tiber c. both "a" and "b" d. none of the above
80. The city located at number 5 is ____.
a. Pompeii b. Syracuse c. Midiolanum d. Syracusa
81. Number 6 is the site of ____.
a. Cyprus b. Sardinia c. Corsica d. Sicily
82. The body of water indicated by number 7 is the ____.
a. Black Sea b. Straits of Misenium c. Adriatic Sea d. Mediterranean Sea
83. Illyricum was at site ____.
a. 9 b. 1 and 3 c. 6 d. 4 e. 8 and 9
84. Number 10 indicates the ____ Sea.
a. Black b. Adriatic c. Ionian d. Caspian
85. Number 11 indicates the ____ Sea.
a. Mediterranean b. Ionian c. Red d. Adriatic

The following questions pertain to Map B.

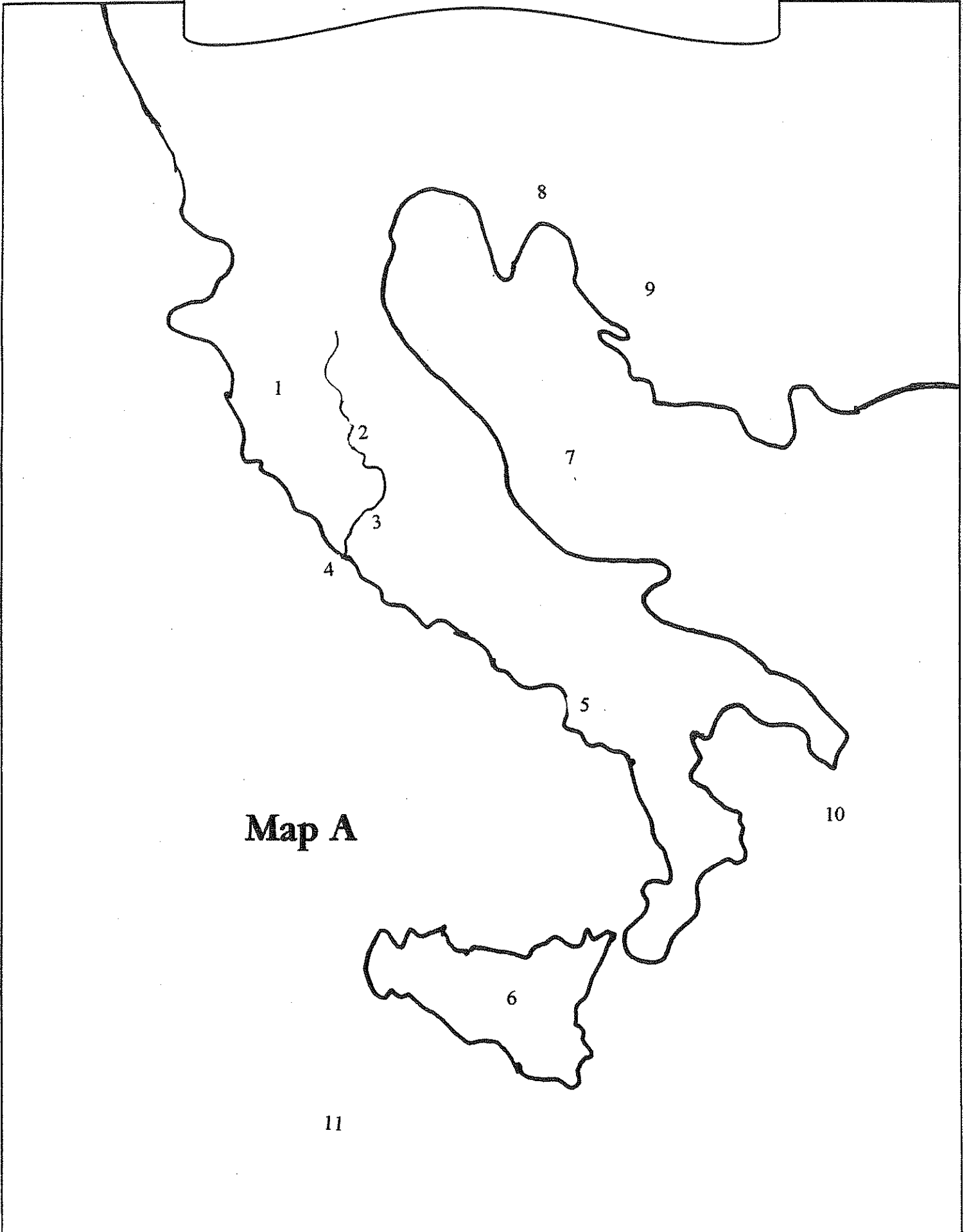
86. The Romans called site 1 ____.
a. Scotia b. Britannia c. Hesperia d. Hibernia
87. A city located in the province indicated by number 2 was ____.
a. Aquae Sulis b. Londinium c. Eboracum d. all of the above
88. Site 3 indicates ____.
a. Gallia b. Dacia c. Etruria d. Epirus
89. Site 4 indicates ____.
a. Africa b. Aegyptus c. Liburnia d. Hispania
90. The city of ____ was located at site 5.

- a. Lutetia b. Carthago c. Neopolis d. Constantinopolis
91. The area indicated by number 6 might have been called in ancient times ____.
- a. Italia b. Hesperia c. both the above d. none of the above
92. Site 7 is the site of the Battle of ____.
- a. Caudine Forks b. Actium c. Alexandria d. Beneventum
93. The island indicated by number 8 is ____.
- a. Crete b. Cyprus c. Sardinia d. Rhodes
94. Site 10 indicates ____.
- a. Mauritania b. Hispania c. Aegyptus d. Sicilia
95. The Latin name for the area due north of site 2 was ____.
- a. Hadria b. Scotia c. Aquitania d. Helvetia

Section Eight: General Knowledge

96. Troy was located on the continent of ____.
- a. Europe b. Asia c. Asia Minor d. Africa
97. Lutetia was located on the ____.
- a. Sequana b. Rhodanus c. Tiberis d. Rhenus
98. Londinium was located on the ____.
- a. Thamesis b. Isis c. Matrona d. none of the above
99. Which of the following was not in Greece?
- a. Actium b. Neopolis c. Sparta d. Athenae
100. Scylla and Charybdis were closest to which of the following?
- a. Roma b. Hispania c. Sicilia d. Corsica

Map A



Map A

Map B



Map B

