Contest Code 16

202 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY TEST

Part A- Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. Where was the center of the Ancient Greek world, marked by the Omphalos, the “bellybutton”, a stone believed to have been set by Zeus after marking the juncture where two eagles crossed while on flights in opposite directions around the world?
	1. Akrocorinth b. Rome c. Delphi d. Athens
2. What Bronze Age Ancient Greek city was most renowned for its Lion’s Gate entrance?
	1. Mycenae b. Troy c. Achaia d. Miletus
3. What island blew up in a volcanic eruption and possibly serves as the memory of the lost city of Atlantis?
	1. Ithaca b. Cyprus c. Thera d. Cyrene
4. Under what island did the Minotaur live?
	1. Crete b. Melos c. Chios d. Samos
5. Which city-state was the preeminent military power in the Peloponnesus?
	1. Persepolis b. Athens c. Sparta d. Macedon
6. What is the name of the large sea between modern-day Greece and Türkiye?
	1. Mediterranean b. Black c. Aral d. Aegean
7. What is the name of the region in which was the city-state of Athens?
	1. Euboea b. Corinthia c. Attica d. Samos
8. What body of water was Xerxes’s army said to have whipped because his bridge, constructed of ships, was destroyed by the waves?
	1. Indian Ocean b. Aral Sea c. Hellespont d. Danube
9. Which of these was NOT a palatial center for the Mycenaean Empire?
	1. Knossos b. Tiryns c. Pylos d. Mycenae
10. In what modern day country is the ancient city-state of Troy?
	1. Italy b. Türkiye c. Greece d. Macedonia
11. Who was the first Ancient Greek geographer to calculate the circumference of the earth?
	1. Socrates b. Pythagoras c. Eratosthenes d. Meno
12. What Greek geographer of the second century CE wrote the “Description of Greece” (Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις, Hellados Periegesis) which describes the physical features and monuments of Ancient Greece?

a. Plautus b. Pausanias c. Protagoras d. Cleon

1. Where was Alexander the Great born?
	1. Athens b. Macedonia c. Persia d. Italy
2. Where was the mythical headquarters of the Olympian gods and goddesses?
	1. Olympus b. Gla c. Iolcus d. Rome

1. In which modern-day country did the Ancient Greeks NOT set up a colony?
	1. France b. Spain c. Denmark d. Italy
2. What area of water was named after the myth of Io, who would remain transformed into a cow until she crossed it?
	1. Seine b. Bosporus c. Euphrates d. Ganges
3. On which mountain range was Prometheus said to have been chained by Zeus to have his liver eaten every day by an eagle?

 a. Alps b. Pindus c. Pyrenees d. Caucasus

1. After surviving the worldwide flood sent by Zeus, Deucalion’s ark is said to have landed upon what mountain?
	1. Parnassus b. Olympus c. Matterhorn d. Akrocorinth
2. Having been defeated by Zeus in the final movements of the Titanomachy, under what mountain was the terrifying titan, Typhon, crushed?

 a. Ida b. Etna c. Pelion d. Smolikas

1. Towards which island was Odysseus’s most famous journey home called?
	1. Mykonos b. Corfu c. Rhodes d. Ithaca
2. From which modern-day country was the Trojan ally and hero, Memnon, said to have come from?
	1. Türkiye b. Libya c. Lebanon d. Ethiopia
3. What city was founded by the Roman hero, Aeneas, after successfully fleeing the destroyed Troy?
	1. Rome b. Lavinium c. Etruria d. Carthage
4. Which Ancient Greek city-state held control over the site of Olympia and its Olympic Games?
5. Elis b. Epidamnus c. Argos d. Athens
6. What Ancient Greek region has the Gulf of Corinth to its northeast and the Gulf of Patras to its northwest?
	1. Attica b. Lacedaimonia c. Achaia d. Thessaly
7. What city-state founded by Alexander the Great was famous for its intellectual culture?
	1. Thebes b. Alexandria c. Persepolis d. Gaugamela
8. The easternmost city founded by Alexander, Alexandria Eschate, is located in which modern day country?
	1. Tajikistan b. Uzbekistan c. India d. Iran
9. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, described in detail by Strabo and Diodorus Siculus, were ordered constructed by whom?
	1. Nebuchadnezzar I b. Nebuchadnezzar II c. Gilgamesh d. Pericles
10. What Greek is said to have been the first to geometrically calculate the height of the Great Pyramid of Giza?
	1. Ptolemy b. Anaximander c. Plato d. Thales
11. The statue of what god or goddess was one of the wonders of the ancient world housed at a temple in Olympia in western Greece?
	1. Athena b. Apollo c. Zeus d. Hera
12. What wonder of the world was housed at Halicarnassus?
	1. Mausoleum b. Lighthouse c. Statue of Apollo d. Pyramid
13. The Colossus at Rhodes was a 105-110 feet tall statue of what Greek god?
	1. Apollo b. Hyperion c. Helios d. Hermes
14. What wonder of the world was constructed near Alexandria, Egypt, on the small island of Pharos?
	1. Statue of Zeus b. Great Pyramid c. Hanging Gardens d. Lighthouse
15. What Greek historian from Halicarnassus, considered the “Father of History”, wrote the Histories, which contains many geographical descriptions of lands from the Mediterranean all the way to India?
	1. Thucydides b. Herodotus c. Livy d. Xenophon
16. What nomadic peoples, well-known to the ancient Greeks, inhabited the plains north of the Black Sea, largely in modern day Ukraine?
	1. Mongols b. Scythians c. Phoenicians d. Mamertines
17. What is the name of the island in the middle of Mediterranean Sea which was the main theater of military and naval combat in the First Punic War?
	1. Sicily b. Canary Islands c. Crete d. Chios
18. Along what river was the city of Rome founded?
	1. Thames b. Seine c. Rhine d. Tiber
19. How many hills did Ancient Rome famously have?
	1. Five b. Six c. Seven d. Eight
20. What mountain range serves as the northern border of Italy?
	1. Alps b. Zagros c. Pyrenees d. Tianshan
21. What sea serves as the eastern coastline of the Italian peninsula?
	1. Aegean b. Black c. Adriatic d. Tyrrhenian
22. What was the name of the trade routes that connected Ancient Rome and Ancient China?
	1. Royal Road b. Roman Road c. Pony Express d. Silk Road
23. What river served as a border between the Roman Empire and Lower Germany?
	1. Danube b. Rhine c. Volga d. Thames
24. What did the Romans call Ireland?
	1. Iraterra b. Britannia c. Caledonia d. Hibernia
25. What was the first mountain range Hannibal had to cross with his military forces in northern modern-day Spain?
	1. Alps b. Rocky c. Pyrenees d. Caucasus
26. According to the famous introduction to Julius Caesar’s *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, into how many parts was Gaul divided?
	1. Two b. Three c. Seven d. Nine
27. Trajan’s famous column which was set up in Rome depicts the conquest of what eastern European land?
	1. Parthia b. Lusitania c. Aegyptum d. Dacia
28. What independent land, situated on the Crimean Peninsula, was closely allied with the Roman Empire?
	1. Regnum Parthicum b. Regnum Bospori c. Samartia d. Caledonia
29. What was the easternmost province of the Roman Empire at its height of power?
	1. Iudaea b. Assyria c. Mesopotamia d. Mauretania
30. Whose wall capped off the northernmost border of the Roman Empire after the loss of territory after Trajan’s conquests?
	1. Hadrian b. Augustus c. Claudius d. Elagabalus
31. Whose construction of a bath in Rome was the largest of them all?
	1. Caracalla b. Trajan c. Diocletian d. Aurelian
32. Roman general Varus had his legions destroyed by German commander Armenius where?
	1. Teutoburg Forest b. Alpine Mountain c. Eurasian Steppe d. Salamis
33. Hannibal successfully hid his troops in the trees and mist and surprised the Romans at what lake?
	1. Cannae b. Zama c. Trasimine d. Tarentum
34. The Appian Way ultimately connected Rome to what city?
	1. Brundisium b. Pompeii c. Herculaneum d. Massilia
35. What most elegant Roman building was carved out of rock in what is modern-day Jordan?
	1. Parthenon b. Pantheon c. Petra d. Colosseum
36. The beautiful Roman aqueduct, the Pont du Gard, was constructed in what modern-day country?
	1. Italy b. France c. Spain d. Portugal
37. What region of Italy was the influential powerhouse of that peninsula when Rome was just beginning as a young monarchy?
	1. Lusitania b. Etruria c. Gaul d. Hispania
38. What geographical feature is most responsible for halting the expansion of the Roman Empire in the south in Africa?
	1. Sahara desert b. Arabian desert c. Gobi desert d. Alps
39. What did the Romans call the Mediterranean Sea?
	1. Oceanus Magnus b. Pontus Euxinus c. Mare Nostrum d. Aqua Vitae
40. What was one of the islands upon which Aphrodite was said to have washed ashore when she came into existence?
	1. Crete b. Cythera c. Balearic d. Pityusic
41. At what pass did the famous 300 Spartans and their allies make a valiant last stand against the forces of Xerxes?
	1. Potidaea b. Thermopylae c. Salamis d. Epidamnus
42. What did the Romans do on the Campus Martius?
	1. Grow grain b. Cultivate grapes

 c. Mine marble d. Assemble troops

1. What construction did the Romans make to serve for plumbing for the city of Rome?
	1. Cloaca Maxima b. Pantheon c. Fauces d. Curia
2. The front columns for the Pantheon were at first lost at sea, which is why there is a small defect on the face of the building. Where were these original columns from?
	1. Hispania b. Graecia c. Aegyptum d. Gallia
3. The Arch of Titus in Rome depicts the conquest of what place?
	1. Mesopotamia b. Dacia c. Cappadocia d. Iudaea
4. Where is Saguntum located?
	1. Italia b. Gallia c. Hispania d. Germania
5. What volcano destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum?
	1. Vesuvius b. Krakatoa c. Aegean d. Tungurahua
6. On account of its geography, why was Ostia useful to the Romans?
	1. Fertile soil b. Naval harbor c. Elevated plain d. Mountainous wall
7. When Caesar said, “Vēnī, vidī, vicī”, where had he gone, seen, and conquered?
	1. Phalasarna b. Philipi c. Alesia d. Zela
8. At what battle did the Romans unveil their strategic naval weapon, the *corvus*?
	1. Aegates Islands b. Mylae c. Syracuse d. Zama
9. Which of these is NOT said to have been an entrance to the Underworld?
	1. Lerna b. Acheron c. Avernus d. Cyrene
10. What was the location of the golden fleece which was sought by Jason and the Argonauts?
	1. Argos b. Colchis c. Antioch d. Palmyra

Tiebreakers:

1. The War of the Heavenly Horses was fought between the Greek descendants of Alexandria Eschate and the people of what empire?
	1. Parthians b. Han c. Mauryans d. Sogdians
2. The Huns who attacked the late Roman Empire may have descended from the tribes north of China, known as what?
	1. Mongolians b. Xiong-nu c. Scythians d. Helvetii
3. Who initiated the destruction of the wonder of the world, the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus?
	1. Temujin b. Herodotus c. Herostratus d. Hiero II
4. What geographical advantage did the Athenians have against the Persians at the Battle of Marathon?
	1. Sun was at their backs b. Favorable winds

 c. Higher ground d. Persian troops caught in river

1. Into what river did the Sicilians finally crush the forces of the Athenian general Nicias during the disastrous Sicilian Campaign?
	1. Tiber b. Anapos c. Assinaros d. Kakyparis