



MOUNT ATHOS WINES

Shaping the Vine & Distinctive Wines

Educational Quiz?

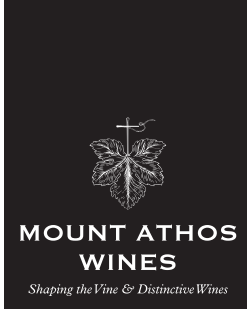
Choose the single correct answer (a–d). One point per question. The answer key with brief explanations follows.

1. On which of the three Halkidiki peninsulas is Mount Athos located?
 - a) The western one (Kassandra)
 - b) The central one (Sithonia)
 - c) The eastern one (Athos / Akti)
 - d) None — it is an island
2. What is the elevation of the peak of Mount Athos?
 - a) 1,407 m
 - b) 2,033 m
 - c) 2,917 m
 - d) 1,200 m
3. In which year did organised monastic life begin, with the founding of the Great Lavra by Athanasios the Athonite?
 - a) 843 AD
 - b) 963 AD
 - c) 1054 AD
 - d) 1204 AD
4. The first Typikon of Mount Athos, which also regulated wine, is known as:
 - a) The Tragos
 - b) The Nomocanon
 - c) The Chrysobull
 - d) The Avaton
5. Under the Tragos, selling wine was forbidden beyond which boundary?
 - a) The river Zygos
 - b) The walls of Karyes
 - c) The port of Daphne
 - d) The Xerxes Canal



ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ ΣΥΓΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΟΥΜΕΝΗ
ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ
PROJECT CO-FINANCED
BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GREECE





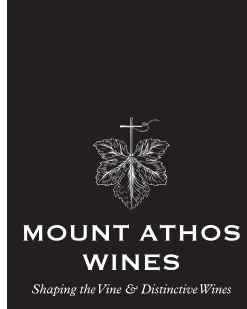
Educational Quiz?

6. Which indigenous red grape — the oldest recorded Greek variety — is the emblematic grape of Mount Athos?
 - a) Agiorgitiko
 - b) Limnio
 - c) Mavrodaphne
 - d) Kotsifali
7. The PGI Mount Athos vineyards lie at altitudes of approximately:
 - a) 0–50 m
 - b) 100–400 m
 - c) 500–800 m
 - d) 900–1,200 m
8. Which traditional vine-training forms are used on Mount Athos?
 - a) Santorini-style circular basket (kouloura)
 - b) Gobelet , unilateral or bilateral
 - c) High pergola only
 - d) Geneva double curtain
9. The soils of Mount Athos vineyards are mainly:
 - a) Pure volcanic ash
 - b) Limestone and chalk
 - c) Sandy-loam and sandy-clay over a granite subsoil
 - d) Red clay over slate
10. Which white varieties are typically grown on Mount Athos?
 - a) Savatiano and Roditis only
 - b) Assyrtiko, Athiri, Roditis and Chardonnay
 - c) Riesling and Gewürztraminer
 - d) Only Sauvignon Blanc
11. Why do Mount Athos vineyards retain good acidity despite warm summers?
 - a) Permanent refrigeration of grapes
 - b) High day–night (diurnal) temperature variation near the sea
 - c) Daily night harvesting
 - d) Addition of tartaric acid
12. Since which year has Mount Athos been a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
 - a) 1972
 - b) 1988
 - c) 1994
 - d) 2001



ΕΠΕΡΓΕΙΑ ΣΥΓΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΟΥΜΕΝΗ
ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ
PROJECT CO-FINANCED
BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GREECE





Educational Quiz?

13. Which ancient philosopher, born in nearby Stageira, is said to have planted a model vineyard?
 - a) Plato
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Theophrastus
 - d) Socrates
14. How many Holy Monasteries are there on Mount Athos?
 - a) 12
 - b) 20
 - c) 24
 - d) 7
15. The special permit required to enter Mount Athos is called:
 - a) Diamonitirion
 - b) Avaton
 - c) Typikon
 - d) Chrysobull
16. Under the rule of Avaton, entry to the peninsula is forbidden to:
 - a) Foreigners
 - b) Women
 - c) The non-Orthodox
 - d) Merchants
17. Approximately how many monks live on Mount Athos today?
 - a) ~500
 - b) ~1,800
 - c) ~5,000
 - d) ~10,000
18. Around which year did phylloxera trigger a shift in the varietal composition of Mount Athos?
 - a) 1830
 - b) 1878
 - c) 1925
 - d) 1980
19. In which year did a new generation of monks begin the systematic revival of the vineyards?
 - a) 1912
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1980
 - d) 2004
20. Besides dry wines, which traditional sweet styles are produced on Mount Athos?
 - a) Ice wine and vermouth
 - b) Sun-dried (liastos) and fortified (vin doux) wines
 - c) Sparkling only
 - d) None



ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ ΣΥΓΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΟΥΜΕΝΗ
ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ
PROJECT CO-FINANCED
BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GREECE



Answer key (with brief rationale)

#	Answer	Why
1	c) The eastern one (Athos / Akti)	Athos is the easternmost of Halkidiki's three peninsulas.
2	b) 2,033 m	The marble peak rises to 2,033 m at the southern tip.
3	b) 963 AD	The Great Lavra was founded in 963 with the support of Nikephoros Phokas.
4	a) The Tragos	The first Typikon (the "Tragos", 972 AD) regulated monastic life and wine commerce.
5	a) The river Zygos	Selling wine beyond the river Zygos (outside Athos) was forbidden; sales to visiting pilgrims were allowed.
6	b) Limnio	Limnio is the dominant indigenous variety and the oldest recorded Greek grape.
7	b) 100–400 m	The official PGI zone spans roughly 100–400 m (most vineyards around 250–300 m).
8	b) Gobelet , unilateral or bilateral	Athos uses goblet/cup, unilateral or bilateral training — not the Santorini kouloura.
9	c) Sandy-loam and sandy-clay over a granite subsoil	Soils are sandy-loam to sandy-clay with a granite subsoil that aids deep rooting.
10	b) Assyrtiko, Athiri, Roditis and Chardonnay	Athonite whites include Assyrtiko, Athiri, Roditis and Chardonnay (plus Sauvignon Blanc, Muscat).
11	b) High day–night (diurnal) temperature variation near the sea	Cool nights and sea influence create a wide diurnal range that preserves acidity.
12	b) 1988	Mount Athos was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1988.
13	b) Aristotle	Aristotle, born in Stageira, reportedly planted a model vineyard; his student Theophrastus recorded viticultural observations.
14	b) 20	Mount Athos comprises 20 Holy Monasteries, alongside sketes and cells.
15	a) Diamonitirion	Entry requires the special permit, the diamonitirion, issued by the pilgrim offices.
16	b) Women	Under the Avaton, entry to the peninsula is forbidden to women.
17	b) ~1,800	The monastic population is approximately 1,800 monks.
18	c) 1925	A shift in varietal composition followed the phylloxera outbreak around 1925.
19	c) 1980	By 1980 a new generation of monks began systematic replanting and revival.
20	b) Sun-dried (liastos) and fortified (vin doux) wines	Alongside dry wines, sun-dried and fortified sweet wines are produced for feasts.

Sources / Πηγές

Οι ερωτήσεις βασίζονται στο εκπαιδευτικό υλικό του Α΄ έτους και στις παρακάτω γενικές πηγές για το Άγιον Όρος και τα κρασιά του:

- Encyclopædia Britannica — "Mount Athos" (geography, peak, founding of Great Lavra, 963).
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre — Mount Athos (Ref. 454), inscribed 1988.
- Wikipedia — "Mount Athos" and "Monastic community of Mount Athos" (20 monasteries, ~1,800 monks, Avaton, Diamonitirion).
- Wine-Searcher — "Mount Athos" wine region (altitude 100–400 m, diurnal range, varieties).
- Internal — PGI Mount Athos educational booklet (Year 1) and the official PGI Product Specification (Προδιαγραφή ΠΓΕ) for terroir and variety data.