

# 19th Century Oceanography: Key Discoveries and Figures

Oceanography · Practice Test · 10 Questions

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**1. Which British naval expedition, commencing in 1872, is considered a foundational voyage for modern oceanography and systematically explored the global oceans?**

- A) HMS Beagle Expedition
- B) Challenger Expedition
- C) Fram Expedition
- D) Allantic Expedition

**2. Who is often credited with pioneering early studies of marine biology and ocean currents, publishing extensively on the distribution of marine life in the mid-19th century?**

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Mathew Fontaine Maury
- C) Edward Forbes
- D) Jacques Cousteau

**3. What significant physical oceanographic observation was made by the Challenger Expedition regarding the deepest known point in the ocean at that time?**

- A) Discovery of hydrothermal vents
- B) Measurement of the Marianas Trench depth
- C) Mapping of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- D) Identification of the Gulf Stream's origin

**4. In the 19th century, what was a primary method used to collect samples from the ocean depths for study?**

- A) Submersible vehicles
- B) ROVs (Remotely Operated Vehicles)
- C) Dredging and trawling
- D) Autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs)

**5. What book, published in 1855 by Matthew Fontaine Maury, was instrumental in popularizing the systematic study of oceanography and its practical applications for navigation?**

- A) On the Origin of Species
- B) The Physical Geography of the Sea
- C) Voyage of the Beagle
- D) Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea

**6. The Challenger Expedition collected vast amounts of data on marine organisms. What classification group was significantly enriched by these findings?**

- A) Mammals
- B) Birds
- C) Plankton
- D) Amphibians

**7. What significant technological advancement in the 19th century greatly improved the ability to measure ocean depth?**

- A) Sonar
- B) Echo sounders
- C) Lead line sounding
- D) Pressure sensors

**8. Which country spearheaded the Challenger Expedition, a major milestone in 19th-century oceanographic research?**

- A) France
- B) United States
- C) Germany
- D) Great Britain

**9. Edward Forbes, a prominent naturalist of the 19th century, proposed the 'Azoic theory.' What did this theory suggest about deep-sea life?**

- A) That life was abundant and diverse
- B) That life was sparse and specialized
- C) That life was absent in the deepest parts of the ocean
- D) That life evolved rapidly in the abyss

**10. The 19th century saw increased mapping of ocean currents. What phenomenon, crucial for global climate and trade, was studied more intensively during this period?**

- A) Tidal bores
- B) Ocean gyres
- C) Rip currents
- D) Tsunamis