

FLORIDA STATE LATIN FORUM  
1973  
ROMAN HISTORY EXAMINATION

I. COMPLETION

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The last of the Julio-Claudian emperors was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Persian god most favored by soldiers was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Roman name for the aristocratic faction was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The general noted for army reform in 104 B.C. was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The more noted wife of Augustus was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The well known patron of poets during the reign of Augustus was  
(Instead of Lucullus)\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The law which appointed Pompey, as commander in the mithridatic was the  
Lex\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The wealthiest member of the First Triumvirate was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The chief seaport of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber was Called\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The foreign queen who lived at Rome just before the assassination of  
Caesar was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The road leading from Rome to Brundisium was the Via\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ -12. \_\_\_\_\_succeeded Augustus as emperor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The philosopher and author\_\_\_\_\_was the teacher and adviser of Nero.
- \_\_\_\_\_ -14. Cicerone was murdered one year after Caesar, that is, in\_\_\_\_\_B.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The Second Triumvirate was composed of Octavian, Lepidus, and\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. When Caesar and his army crossed the\_\_\_\_\_River, it meant Civil war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The dictator from 82-79 B.C. was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The leader of a great slave revolt during the seventies B.C. was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The 4 emperors of the year 69 A.D. were Vitellius, Otho, Vespasian,  
and\_\_\_\_\_, the successor of Nero.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The future of Rome was decided in the battle of\_\_\_\_\_, in which  
Octavian defeated Antony.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. It was the bitter satirist\_\_\_\_\_ who remarked that all the Roman  
Public wanted was bread and circuses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The remark, "Veni, Vidi, Vici" was\_\_\_\_\_ 'S report of a battle that  
was a pushover.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The year 63 B.C. is remembered as the birth of Augustus and the year of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 's consulship
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The older of the two Gracchi was\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. From 59 to 49 B.C., Caesar was occupied in the conquest of\_\_\_\_\_.

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II. MATCHING. Find the correct description in Column II for each name in Column I; place the letter of your answer in the blank.

COLUMN I

- \_\_\_ 1. Jugurtha
- 2. Drusus
- \_\_\_ 3. Tigranes
- 4. Cato
- \_\_\_ 5. Lucullus
- \_\_\_ 6. Agrippa
- 7. Clodius
- \_\_\_ 8. Gabinius
- \_\_\_ 9. Nicomodes
- \_\_\_ 10. Vercingetorix
- \_\_\_ 11. Lucca
- \_\_\_ 12. Dyrrhaccium
- \_\_\_ 13. Mithridates
- \_\_\_ 14. Serterius
- \_\_\_ 15. Verres
- \_\_\_ 16. Varus
- \_\_\_ 17. Catiline
- \_\_\_ 18. Brundisium
- \_\_\_ 19. Pharsalus
- \_\_\_ 20. Philippi

COLUMN II

- A. builder of the pantheon
- B. murdered for favoring the causes leading to the Social War
- C. King ~~of~~ of Bithynia
- D. governor of Cilicia
- E. battle in which Pompey beat Caesar
- G. Caesar's trusted lieutenant
- H. ROMAN general who lost three legions in Germany
- I. ally of the king of Pentus
- J. victor ~~at~~ at the battle of Munda
- K. Battle in which Caesar's assassins met death
- L. arch-conservative during the last years of the republic
- M. Rebel who held Spain during the 70's B.C.
- N. port of embarkation ~~for~~ for travellers going to Greece
- O. Leader of an insurrection 63 B.C.
- P. Asian king who caused the massacre of Roman citizens
- Q. Victor over the Numidians
- R. Commander whom Pompey relieved in Asia Minor
- S. corrupt governor of Sicily, exposed by Cicero
- T. battle in which Caesar defeated Pompey
- U. sponsor of a law authorizing Pompey's campaign against ~~the~~ pirate
- V. demagogue who drove Cicero into exile
- W. scene of First Triumvirate renewal
- X. Gallic chieftain who surrendered to Caesar.

B. Matching Dates:

- \_\_\_ 1. Roman massacre in Asia
- \_\_\_ 2. Caesar crosses the Rubicon
- \_\_\_ 3. Battle of Actium
- \_\_\_ 4. Battle of Pharsalus
- 5 \_\_\_ 5. Death of Augustus
- \_\_\_ 6. Death of Nero
- \_\_\_ 7. Caesar's first expedition to Brittain
- \_\_\_ 8. Death of Julius Caesar
- \_\_\_ 9. Tribuneship of Ti. Gracchus
- \_\_\_ 10. Death of Varus

- A. 69 A.D.
- B. 68 A.D.
- C. 14 A.D.
- D. 9 A.D.
- E. 27 B.C.
- F. 31 B.C.
- G. 44 B.C.
- H. 49 B.C.
- I. 48 B.C.
- J. 55 B.C.
- K. 88 B.C.
- L. 133 B.C.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The Cursus Honcrum of the republic was established by  
A. Marius B. Cinna C. Sulla D. Pompey E. senate
2. Which term of office during the republic was longest:  
A. Tribuneship B. aodileship C. consulship D. Censorship
3. The leader of the winning forces at Actium was  
A. Anthony B. Agrippa C. Drusus D. Germanicus
4. At Caesar's death Mark Antony held the office of  
A. Pentifex Maximus B. Aedile C. Drusus D. Germanicus
5. As preconsul Cicero governed the province of  
A. Sicily B. Cilicia C. Carrhae D. Cypurs
6. During Cicere's consulship, Julius Caesar held the office of  
A. Pontifex Maximus B. Aedile C. Quaester D. Praeter
7. Opponents of the senatorial nobility adopted the name of  
A. Optimates B. Opponentes C. Populares D. Equites
8. Censers, consuls,, praeters were elected by the  
A. Concilium plebis B. Comitia Curiata C. Concilium Plebis
9. The most effective of the popular assemblies was the  
A. Comitia Tributa B. Comitia Curiata C. Concilium Plebis
10. Caius Graccjus's strongest opponent was A. Fulvius Flacchus  
B. Claudius Pulcher C. Livius Drusus D. Scipic Nasica
11. Marius was aided in the Numidian War by  
A. Chnna B. Scipic Aemilianus C. Metellus D. Sulla
12. Of the following authores, only one did not write history; ~~NHS~~ he is  
A. J. Caesar B. Cicero C. Sallust D. Livy E. Tacitus
13. Rome's greatest historian of the early empire was  
A. J. Caesar B. Cicer C. Sallust D. Livy E. Tacitus
14. The Roman opinion of eontemporary Greeks might best be describe  
A. respect B. indifference C. reverence D. contempt
15. The famous words "Iacta Alea est" were spoken by caesar as he  
A. crossed the rubicon C. pursued the fleeing Gauls  
B. began the battle of Pharsalus D. was murdered
16. The Roman general who died in a disastrous campaign against Parthi  
A. Lucullus B. Flaccus C. Crassus D. Marius
17. Caesar was a member of the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ A. patricians B. plebians C. equites D. Optimates
18. Brittain was thoroughly subjugated by Romans under  
A. Caesar B. Varus C. Germanicus D. Claudius
19. Tribunes were elected primarilye for the purpose of  
A. presiding over the senate C. safeguarding patrician right  
B. safeguarding pleboian rights D. conducting a census
20. Antony met death by  
A. ececutio B. murder C. accident D. suicide
21. Caesar's relation to Pompey was that of  
A. father-in-law B. adopted son C. son-in-law
22. Augustus's relationship to Julius Caeas was that of  
A. grandson B. grandnephew C. cousin D. brother-in-law
23. Tiberius spent the latter years of this life net in Rome but on  
A. Capri B. Sicily C. Crete D. Brittain
24. Land reforms of Ti. Gracchus were fully satisfactory to the  
A. urban mob C. senate c. equites D. none of these

IV. TRUE-FALSE:

1. Senators were prohibited from entering business ventures.
2. Caligula succeeded Tiberius as the princeps.
3. Claudius is said to have boasted, "I found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble."
4. The most influential and greatest poet of the Augustan age was Vergil.
5. The accession of Augustus as emperor in everything but name meant that the senate could resume its powers lost during the civil wars.
6. After the battle of Pharsalus, Caesar was more set than ever to hunt down his political enemies and kill them.
7. One of the first tasks of Sulla on coming to power was to decrease the number of senators.
8. The power of the equestrian class was enhanced through the efforts of Caius Bracchus.
9. Augustus declared several days of thanksgiving to the gods for their care of Varus's legions in the Teutoberger forest.
10. In the struggle following the breakup of the First Triumvirate, Cicero used his talents to further the cause of Caesar.
11. After a long life of battles, proscriptions, etc., Caius Marius died a natural death.
12. The senate opposed the Gracchi because of the methods they used, rather than that reforms were out of the question.
13. Ti. Gracchus's land reforms were a conservative compromise with the constitution.
14. Sulla was murdered for his cruelty and tyranny.
15. C. Gracchus was re-elected tribune after his first term.
16. As a contribution to Roman military reform the Gracchan land law was totally inadequate.
17. The Second Triumvirate began their rule with a proscription of their enemies.
18. The supreme power in the Republic had always been vested in the popular assembly.
19. The power of the Equites diminished during the reign of Augustus.
20. According to the Treaty of Brundisium, the empire was divided up among the First Triumvirate.
21. After the battle of Mantua, Rome finally attained lasting peace.
22. Caesar was appointed dictator for life.
23. If the senate had met the demands of Pompey for his veterans and for the ratifying of his Asia acts, the First Triumvirate would not have been formed.
24. Claudius was plagued during his reign by the conspiracy of Pisc.
25. This exam has been an easy one !