

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

22

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. In what year did Rome declare the freedom of Greece at the Isthmian Games?  
a. 201 b. 196 c. 148 d. 86
2. The equestrian class became a political order because of Rome's need for  
a. experienced governors. b. competent generals.  
c. religious reform. d. organized finance.
3. Crassus : Pompey :: Caesar : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Lucullus b. Marius c. Bibulus d. Labienus
4. Which king was supposedly advised by the nymph Egeria?  
a. Numa b. Servius Tullius c. Tarquinius Superbus  
d. Romulus
5. The victorious admiral at Actium:  
a. Agrippa b. Lepidus c. Octavian d. Sextus Pompey
6. The Second Triumvirate was legalized on November 27, 43, by the Lex  
a. Domitia. b. Oppia. c. Publilia. d. Titia.
7. Which Roman general was responsible for the successful siege of Syracuse?  
a. Scipio Africanus b. Fabius Maximus c. Marcus Marcellus  
d. Sempronius Gracchus
8. The Treaty of Apamea was signed by  
a. Carthage and Rome. b. Macedonia and Egypt.  
c. Rome and Antiochus. d. Antiochus and Macedonia.
9. Gabinius : Pompey :: Vatinius : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Sulla b. Caesar c. Marius d. Cicero
10. When Caesar was assassinated, he was ready to leave for a war against  
a. Numidia. b. Parthia. c. Britain. d. Germany.
11. Terentia : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Scribonia : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Antony...Octavian b. Antony...Caesar  
c. Cicero...Caesar d. Cicero...Octavian
12. Who was Mucius Scaevola attempting to assassinate when he demonstrated his courage by thrusting his hand into a fire?  
a. Servius Tullius b. Junius Brutus  
c. Tarquinius Superbus d. Lars Porsenna

13. Although the standards of Roman provincial administration were generally high, one of the worst examples was that of  
a. Gabinius in Syria. b. Rufus in Asia.  
c. Sertorius in Spain. d. Verres in Sicily.
14. Antiochus was a name for kings from the \_\_\_\_\_ family.  
a. Antigonid b. Seleucid c. Achaemenid d. Ptolemaic
15. How did Hannibal die?  
a. killed at Zama b. assassination c. natural causes  
d. suicide
16. Which list of battles is in correct chronological order?  
a. Ticinus, Cannae, Trebia, Trasimene  
b. Trebia, Trasimene, Cannae, Ticinus  
c. Trasimene, Ticinus, Trebia, Cannae  
d. Ticinus, Trebia, Trasimene, Cannae
17. Who defeated Perseus and ended the Third Macedonian War?  
a. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus b. T. Quinctius Flaminius  
c. L. Aemilius Paullus d. P. Cornelius Scipio
18. Nasica : Tiberius Gracchus :: \_\_\_\_\_ : Gaius Gracchus  
a. Opimius b. Livius Drusus c. Flaccus  
d. Appius Claudius
19. Who, despite his ability as a strategist and administrator, was replaced by Pompey in the war against Mithridates and retired to Rome where his name became synonymous with luxurious living?  
a. Glabrio b. Murena c. Flavius d. Lucullus
20. Who attended the meeting at Luca?  
a. Antony, Octavian, Sextus Pompey  
b. Brutus, Cassius, Antony  
c. Caesar, Antony, Lepidus  
d. Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey
21. The establishment of thirty curiae was attributed to  
a. Romulus. b. Numa. c. Ancus Marcius.  
d. Servius Tullius.
22. The final war with Macedonia ended with the defeat of Andriscus at Pydna in  
a. 205. b. 196. c. 167. d. 148.
23. The Carthaginian army was reorganized in 256-255 and led to victory over Regulus by  
a. Hamilcar. b. Xanthippus. c. Timoleon. d. Hasdrubal.

24. Which tyrant of Syracuse defeated the Etruscans at the battle of Cumae in 474?  
a. Dionysius I b. Hiero II c. Hiero I d. Dionysius II
25. Whom did Rome defeat in a desperate battle at Telamon in 225?  
a. Samnites b. Etruscans c. Gauls d. Illyrians
26. Cato, Paullus, and Gracchus all fought successfully in  
a. Spain. b. Africa. c. Greece. d. Asia Minor.
27. What military defeat in 105 inspired Marius to reform the army?  
a. Cremona b. Arausio c. Vercellae d. Aquae Sextiae
28. How did Clodius become eligible for the tribunate?  
a. He transferred his membership to another tribe.  
b. He moved his primary residence to Rome.  
c. He was adopted into a plebeian family.  
d. He used his wife's money to meet the financial requirements.
29. Octavian shared the consulship of 30 B.C. with  
a. the son of Cicero. b. the nephew of Brutus.  
c. the brother of Livia. d. the grandson of Servilia.
30. According to tradition, the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was begun after a victory over the Volsci by  
a. Ancus Marcius. b. Tarquinius Superbus. c. Porsenna.  
d. Cincinnatus.
31. The victory of Rome at Cynoscephalae resulted from  
a. betrayal by disgruntled Macedonians.  
b. the sudden appearance of the Rhodian fleet.  
c. the desertion of the Aetolians.  
d. the superiority of the legion over the phalanx.
32. What other city besides Syracuse fell to the Romans in 211?  
a. Capua b. Tarentum c. Carthago Nova d. Massilia
33. Which of the following statements about Gaius Gracchus is NOT true?  
a. All his measures proposed during his first year as tribune were passed.  
b. He was elected tribune for the third time in 121.  
c. He transferred judicial functions from the senate to the equites.  
d. The senate sent him to found a colony at Carthage.

34. Who was convicted in 92 by an equestrian jury of embezzlement and retired to the province he had supposedly plundered where he was greatly honored for his firm stand against the publicani?  
a. Rutilius Rufus b. Livius Drusus c. Quintus Metellus  
d. Mucius Scaevola
35. The Marsic War was fought between  
a. Rome and the Italians. b. Syracuse and the Etruscans.  
c. Carthage and the Greeks. d. Capua and the Samnites.
36. Which king was the son of a Corinthian nobleman and married Tanaquil, an expert in Etruscan divination?  
a. Tullus Hostilius b. Servius Tullius  
c. Tarquinius Priscus d. Numa Pompilius
37. Who enticed Antiochus into sailing to Greece in 192 by offering him the fortress of Demetrias and a promise of Macedonian aid?  
a. Achaeans b. Aetolians c. Rhodians d. Pergamum
38. The first person to receive imperium as a private citizen:  
a. Gaius Flaminius b. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus  
c. Publius Cornelius Scipio d. Fabius Maximus
39. By the middle of the third century, the major powers besides Rome and Carthage were  
a. Phoenicia, Egypt, and Macedonia.  
b. Syracuse, Phoenicia, and Rhodes.  
c. Egypt, Syria, and Macedonia.  
d. Syria, Syracuse, and Egypt.
40. Which of the following statements about the Concilium Plebis is NOT true?  
a. It was presided over by a magistrate with imperium.  
b. It voted by tribes.  
c. Patricians were excluded from it.  
d. Its resolutions were called plebescites.
41. Rome suffered its only major naval defeat in the First Punic War when Claudius Pulcher threw the sacred chickens overboard because they would not eat and said, "Then let them drink!" He subsequently lost 93 of his 124 ships at  
a. Agrigentum. b. Drepanum. c. Lilybaeum. d. Panormus.
42. Which consul took Marius to Numidia in 109 but insulted him when learning of his plans to run for the consulship?  
a. Metellus b. Cotta c. Lucullus d. Catulus
43. What politician was behind the charge of murder brought against Rabirius in 63?  
a. Caesar b. Cicero c. Crassus d. Pompey

44. The Roman monarchy was thought to be
  - a. hereditary within the royal family.
  - b. hereditary within the top noble families.
  - c. elected within the royal family.
  - d. elected within the top noble families.
  
45. In 139 the use of secret ballots in elections was established by the Lex
  - a. Calpurnia.
  - b. Gabinia.
  - c. Publilia.
  - d. Oppia.
  
46. The Romans introduced the custom of paying their troops during the war with
  - a. Veii.
  - b. Pyrrhus.
  - c. Carthage.
  - d. Philip V.
  
47. Decimus Junius Silanus, the consul designatus in 63 who spoke on the fate of the Catilinarian conspirators, was also the
  - a. son-in-law of Pompey.
  - b. stepfather of Marcus Brutus.
  - c. uncle of Mark Antony.
  - d. brother of Cato the Younger.
  
48. Antony married Octavia to cement the Treaty of
  - a. Mutina.
  - b. Tarentum.
  - c. Misenum.
  - d. Brundisium.
  
49. In 300 the plebeians gained access to the higher priesthods through the Lex
  - a. Vatinia.
  - b. Caninia.
  - c. Aurelia.
  - d. Ogulnia.
  
50. In 354 Rome signed her first treaty with an Italian power outside Latium. Identify this power.
  - a. Sabellians
  - b. Capua
  - c. Samnites
  - d. Tarentum