

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1997

## HISTORY OF THE ROMAN MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

1. The number of kings who ruled Rome, excluding the co-king Titus Tatius:  
a. 7      b. 8      c. 6      d. 5
2. The First Punic War ended in  
a. 264 B.C.      b. 241 B.C.      c. 201 B.C.      d. 146 B.C.
3. Cicero's colleague in his consulship:  
a. Antonius      b. Catiline      c. Atticus      d. Caesar
4. Caesar's master of the horse during his last dictatorship:  
a. Mark Antony      b. Marcus Brutus      c. Decimus Brutus  
d. Pompey the Great
5. The so-called "Bellum Alexandrinum" was  
a. the execution of Pompey in Egypt.  
b. a war fought by Caesar to settle a dynastic dispute in Egypt.  
c. the annexation of Egypt by Octavian.  
d. the war of Lucullus in Egypt.
6. The non-Etruscan kings include  
a. Tarquinius Superbus, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius.  
b. Ancus Marcius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius.  
c. Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Servius Tullius.  
d. Romulus, Numa Pompilius, and Tarquinius Priscus.
7. Scipio's Numidian ally at the Battle of Zama:  
a. Masinissa      b. Syphax      c. Jugurtha      d. Adherbal
8. The chairman of the decemviri who produced the 12 Tables:  
a. Appius Claudius      b. Gnaeus Flavius      c. Lucius Brutus  
d. Licinius
9. The officials who were originally deputies of the consuls who administered criminal justice and who later became quartermasters for the army:  
a. praetors      b. quaestors      c. aediles      d. censors
10. Appius Claudius built his famous aqueduct and road as part of his job as  
a. consul.      b. dictator.      c. censor.      d. quaestor.
11. Rome's opponent in the Second Macedonian War:  
a. Attalus I      b. Philip V      c. Antiochus III  
d. Ptolemy IV
12. Caesar was made dictator for life in  
a. 47 B.C.      b. 49 B.C.      c. 59 B.C.      d. 44 B.C.

13. The number of times Caesar was consul:  
a. 2      b. 3      c. 4      d. 5
14. The battle after which Cato the Younger committed suicide  
a. Utica      b. Thapsus      c. Munda      d. Pharsalus
15. Some scholars date the end of the republic in 31 B.C., the year of  
a. Caesar's assassination.      b. Cicero's death.  
c. the Battle of Philippi.      d. the Battle of Actium.
16. The Roman king who reorganized the state on a timocratic basis by creating new military units and property classes:  
a. Tullus Hostilius      b. Servius Tullius  
c. Tarquinius Superbus      d. Ancus Marcius
17. The assembly under the kings which could not vote on legislation but voted on wills, adoptions, and grants of citizenship:  
a. curia      b. senatus      c. comitia curiata  
d. comitia centuriata
18. The Roman commander at the Battle of Mylae:  
a. Clodius Pulcher      b. Scipio Africanus  
c. Gaius Duillius      d. Regulus
19. The Roman commander whose men killed the mathematician Archimedes:  
a. Scipio Africanus      b. Fabius Cunctator  
c. Marcellus      d. C. Claudius Nero
20. The Marsic War was triggered by the murder of  
a. Fulvius Flaccus.      b. Livius Drusus.  
c. Rutilius Rufus.      d. Gnaeus Flavius.
21. The Roman politician who first stabilized the corn prices by having the government buy up the overseas grain crop and sell it to citizens at a fixed price:  
a. Gaius Gracchus      b. Tiberius Gracchus  
c. Gaius Marius      d. Julius Caesar
22. Who led the mob that killed Tiberius Gracchus?  
a. Opimius.      b. Appius Claudius.      c. Fulvius Flaccus.  
d. Scipio Nasica.
23. The capital chosen by the Samnites and the Italians who rebelled to demand Roman citizenship:  
a. Corfinum      b. Vercellae      c. Capua      d. Arpinum

24. Sulla and Marius came into conflict over who was to assume the leadership in the war against
  - a. the Italians.
  - b. the Cimbri and Teutones.
  - c. Mithradates VI of Pontus.
  - d. Tigranes of Armenia.
25. The victor at the Battle of the Colline Gate in 82 B.C.:
  - a. Marius
  - b. Sulla
  - c. Saturninus
  - d. Livius Drusus
26. The year in which a plebeian was first elected consul:
  - a. 445 B.C.
  - b. 400 B.C.
  - c. 366 B.C.
  - d. 342 B.C.
27. The plebeian dictator who ended the plebeian secession of 287 B.C. by alleviating the distress of the debtors and by providing that all future measures voted in the Tribal Assembly would become law:
  - a. Octavius
  - b. Sulpicius Rufus
  - c. Sextius
  - d. Hortensius
28. The enemy who forced the Romans to surrender at Caudine Forks in 321 B.C.:
  - a. Gauls
  - b. Samnites
  - c. Cimbri and Teutones
  - d. Etruscans
29. The Roman victory at Cynoscephalae was due primarily to
  - a. the foolishness of Philip V.
  - b. the surprise tactics of Flamininus.
  - c. the superior flexibility of the legion over the phalanx.
  - d. the unusual weather.
30. The land tax was called the
  - a. sors peregrina.
  - b. titulus.
  - c. ratio.
  - d. tributum.
31. A measure or ordinance passed by the plebeians which eventually was binding on all Romans:
  - a. plebiscitum
  - b. perduellio
  - c. coercitio
  - d. lex populi
32. Pompey and Crassus collaborated to force their election to a joint consulship in
  - a. 73 B.C.
  - b. 77 B.C.
  - c. 70 B.C.
  - d. 82 B.C.
33. Catiline died in the Battle of
  - a. the Milvian Bridge.
  - b. Latulae.
  - c. Dyrrachium.
  - d. Pistoria.
34. The Gallic chieftain Vercingetorix made his last stand against Caesar in the Battle of
  - a. Alesia.
  - b. Gergovia.
  - c. Avaricum.
  - d. Bibracte.

35. Caesar's chief opponent in Britain:  
a. Curio b. Orgetorix c. Ariovistus d. Cassivellaunus
36. What was unusual about Pompey's consulship in 52 B.C.?  
a. He was under the legal age to hold office.  
b. He held the consulship for more than one year.  
c. He had no colleague in the consulship.  
d. He used violence to obtain the office.
37. Cicero was exiled for  
a. taking part in Caesar's assassination.  
b. refusing to co-operate in the First Triumvirate.  
c. writing the Philippics.  
d. putting the Catilinarian conspirators to death without an appeal.
38. The Lex Manilia gave  
a. Pompey a general command over the Mediterranean.  
b. the command against Mithradates and Tigranes to Glabrio.  
c. Pompey a general commission to settle affairs in the East.  
d. Julius Caesar the right to stand for the consulship in absentia.
39. The original Roman tribes were  
a. Titii, Pompili, and Tarquini.  
b. Tulli, Clodii, and Julii.  
c. Julii, Tarquini, and Titii.  
d. Ramnes, Titii, and Luceres.
40. The Mamertini began the First Punic War by appealing to both Rome and Carthage for aid against the monarch  
a. King Hiero of Syracuse. b. Demetrius of Pharos.  
c. Queen Teuta of Illyria. d. Demetrius II of Macedon.
41. When Carthage first clashed with Rome, her empire included all of the following **EXCEPT**  
a. coastlands of North Africa.  
b. coastlands of southern Spain.  
c. the coastlands of Sardinia and Corsica.  
d. the coastlands of northern Sicily.
42. The "novus homo" elected to a 2nd consulship in 217 B.C. as a criticism to the Senate's handling of the war and who later died at Lake Trasimene:  
a. Flaminius b. Flamininus c. Minucius  
d. C. Terentius Varro

43. The first of Rome's provinces required to both pay taxes and supply soldiers was
  - a. Sicily.
  - b. Nearer and Further Spain.
  - c. Africa.
  - d. Cisalpine Gaul.
44. The first year in which the promagistracy was used:
  - a. 342 B.C.
  - b. 421 B.C.
  - c. 443 B.C.
  - d. 326 B.C.
45. A contract which gave the creditor rights on the person of the debtor that resulted in the debtor's near slavery was called the
  - a. ius gentium.
  - b. fiscus.
  - c. nexum.
  - d. provocatio.
46. The former Sullan officer who attempted to seize the capital in 78 B.C. with an army of Etruscans and malcontents:
  - a. Catiline
  - b. Marcus Lepidus
  - c. Lucius Antonius
  - d. Sertorius
47. The court for the provincial maladministration is the
  - a. quaestio extraordinaria.
  - b. quaestio de rebus repetundis.
  - c. quaestio de sicariis et veneficiis.
  - d. quaestio de maiestate.
48. The technical name for a tribune's right to bring aid to a plebeian is called the
  - a. ius auxilii.
  - b. ius commercii.
  - c. ius fetiale.
  - d. ius suffragii.
49. The Carthaginian base arsenal captured by Scipio Africanus at the beginning of his command in Spain in 209 B.C.:
  - a. Baecula
  - b. Saguntum
  - c. Arca Leuce
  - d. Carthago Nova
50. Regulus was able to land in Africa after winning the naval battle at
  - a. Drepanum.
  - b. Ecnomus.
  - c. Utica.
  - d. Mylae.