

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1999

## CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Caesar's first wife was the daughter of  
a. Marius.      b. Cinna.      c. Sulla.      d. Pompey.
2. Caesar was elected consul for the first time at the age of  
a. 42.      b. 53.      c. 37.      d. 50.
3. Caesar was awarded a civic crown for actions in  
a. Baecula.      b. Bithynia.      c. New Carthage.      d. Mytiline.
4. Before becoming Pontifex Maximus, Caesar was made a priest of  
a. Apollo.      b. Quirinus.      c. Jupiter.      d. Mars.
5. Which Gallic leader is **NOT** correctly matched with his tribe?  
a. Orgetorix - Helvetii      b. Dumnorix - Aedui  
c. Viridovix - Venelli      d. Cingetorix - Averni
6. Vercingetorix's father was killed  
a. in battle by the Romans.  
b. by the Romans because he had conspired against them.  
c. by his subjects for attempting to make himself an absolute ruler.  
d. in battle by the Aeduans.
7. Ambiorix ambushed the army led by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Sabinus & Cotta      b. Plancus & Trebonius  
c. Gaius Fabius      d. Decimus Brutus
8. The War with the Veneti began when  
a. Caesar denied their request to migrate through Roman territory.  
b. Caesar landed ships in their territory.  
c. They seized the envoys Silius and Velanius.  
d. They joined the revolt of Vercingetorix.
9. The nationality of the Usipetes was  
a. Gallic.      b. British.      c. Irish.      d. German
10. The number of days it took Caesar's men to bridge the Rhine was \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
a. 3      b. 10      c. 14      d. 2
11. Caesar's opponents whose tall oak ships were incapable of being rammed were the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Morini      b. Veneti      c. Nervii      d. Britanni
12. Caesar made \_\_\_\_\_ expeditions to Britain.  
a. 2      b. 3      c. 4      d. 5

13. The only book of De Bello Gallico which covers more than one year of the war is Book \_\_\_\_.  
a. I      b. II      c. VII      d. VIII
14. Caesar's colleague in his first consulship was  
a. M. Bibulus.      b. M. Antonius.  
c. M. Crassus.      d. Antonius Hybrida.
15. The law which gave Caesar Gaul as his province was the Lex  
a. Julia.      b. Campana.      c. Vatinia.      D. Trebonia.
16. Caesar's daughter Julia died in \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.  
a. 52      b. 54      c. 58      d. 49
17. The list of battles in the correct chronological order:  
a. Thapsus, Zela, Pharsalus, Munda  
b. Zela, Pharsalus, Munda, Thapsus  
c. Pharsalus, Thapsus, Zela, Munda  
d. Pharsalus, Zela, Thapsus, Munda
18. Among Caesar's mistresses was Brutus' mother, \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Marcia      b. Servilia      c. Claudia      d. Metella
19. Caesar intended to pardon Cato the Younger, but Cato killed himself after the Battle of  
a. Munda.      b. Dyrrachium.      c. Thapsus.      d. Zela.
20. The Julian calendar took effect in the year \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.  
a. 45      b. 48      c. 49      d. 44
21. Caesar simultaneously celebrated all the following triumphs except  
a. Alexandrian.      b. Gallic.      c. African      d. Spanish
22. The trial Caesar engineered in 63 to protest the use of the Senatus Consultum Ultimum was that of  
a. Rullus.      b. Rabirius.      c. Milo.      d. Catiline.
23. The phrase "Alea iacta est" is associated with  
a. crossing the Rubicon.      b. bridging the Rhine.  
c. the Invasion of Britain.      d. the Battle of Pharsalus.
24. Caesar's lieutenant in Gaul who fought against him in the Civil War was  
a. Scipio.      b. Labienus.      c. Cicero.      d. Sabinus.
25. The First Triumvirate was renewed in 46 at  
a. Verona.      b. Rome.      c. Luca.      d. Gergovia.

Questions 26 - 35 refer to the following passage from Book I of the B.G.

Dum paucos dies ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur, ex percontatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos, incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedicabant (saepe numero sese cum his congressos ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum dicebant ferre potuisse), tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbaret. Hic primum ortus est a tribunis militum, praefectis, reliquisque qui ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti non magnum in re militari usum habebant; quorum alius alia causa illata, quam sibi ad proficiscendum necessariam esse diceret, petebat ut eius voluntate discedere liceret; non nulli pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant.

**percontatio** - inquiry    **acies** - gaze

26. The best translation for rei frumentariae in line 1 is
  - a. corn.
  - b. grain supply.
  - c. supply lines.
  - d. grain officer.
27. What kind of dum clause appears in lines 1 - 2?
  - a. temporal
  - b. proviso
  - c. purpose
  - d. result
28. In line 3, ingenti magnitudine is an ablative of
  - a. means.
  - b. manner.
  - c. specification.
  - d. description.
29. In lines 7 - 8, we learn that the army has been frightened by
  - a. threats to their supply lines.
  - b. a German attack.
  - c. descriptions of the Germans.
  - d. a meeting with the Germans.
30. The clause, introduced by ut, found in lines 7 - 8 is
  - a. purpose.
  - b. result.
  - c. substantive clause of result.
  - d. clause of fearing.
31. In line 11, usum is best translated
  - a. use.
  - b. need.
  - c. advantage.
  - d. experience.
32. In lines 11 - 13 we learn that Caesar's officers
  - a. trusted him to lead them into battle.
  - b. were given a chance to leave and refused.
  - c. alleged excuses and sought permission to leave.
  - d. were dismissed by him for cowardice.

33. What kind of ut clause appears in line 13?  
 a. indirect command b. purpose c. concessive d. result
34. What kind of genitive is timoris in line 14?  
 a. partitive b. objective c. subjective d. description
35. In lines 13 - 14, there is an ellipsis of  
 a. esse b. passuum c. habere d. et

Questions 36 - 43 refer to the following passage from B.C. Book I.

- Caesar apud milites **contionatur**. Iniurias inimicorum in se commemorat; a quibus deductum ac depravatum Pompeium queritur invidia atque **obtrectatione** laudis suae, cuius ipse honori et dignitati semper faverit adiutorque fuerit. Novum in re publica introducitur exemplum queritur, ut tribunicia **intercessio** armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, quae superioribus annis esset restituta. Sullam, nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestate, tamen intercessionem liberam reliquisset; Pompeium, qui amissa restituisset videatur bona, etiam quae antehabuerint ademisse. Hortatur, cuius imperatoris ductu novem annis rem publicam felicissime gesserint plurimaque proelia secunda fecerint, omnem Galliam Germaniamque pacaverint, ut eius existimationem dignitatemque ab inimicis defendant. Conclamant milites sese paratos esse imperatoris sui tribunorumque iniurias defendere.

**contionor** - deliver a speech **obtrectatio** - disparagement  
**intercessio** - veto

36. The antecedent of quibus in line 2 is  
 a. milites line 1. b. iniurias line 1.  
 c. inimicorum line 1. d. se line 1.
37. In line 3 honori is a dative  
 a. with faverit line 4. b. of purpose.  
 c. of possession.. d. of reference.
38. In lines 4 - 7, the new precedent referred to is  
 a. tribunes carry arms.  
 b. arms, once taken away, could be restored.  
 c. the tribunes enforced the veto with arms.  
 d. the tribunician veto was overcome by arms.
39. In lines 4 - 5, Novum in re publica introducitur exemplum is an example of  
 a. hyperbaton. b. chiasmus. c. oxymoron. d. metaphor.

40. In lines 9 - 10 Caesar contends that Pompeius has  
 a. surpassed the reforms of Sulla.  
 b. completed the reforms of Sulla.  
 c. taken rights from the tribunes that Sulla left untouched.  
 d. allowed the rights of tribunes to pass to their children.
41. The ut clause found in lines 13 - 14 is a  
 a. purpose clause. b. indirect command.  
 c. result clause. d. temporal clause.
42. In line 12 secundâ means  
 a. following. b. successful. c. second. d. unimportant.
43. Defendere in the last line is used  
 a. to complete the meaning of conclamant.  
 b. as the subject of paratos esse.  
 c. as a complementary infinitive.  
 d. as the verb in an indirect statement.

Questions 44 - 50 refer to this passage from Book V of B.G.

Insula **natura triquetra**, cuius unum latus est contra  
 Galliam. Huius lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium,  
 quo fere omnes ex Gallia naves appellantur, ad orientem  
 solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat. Hoc latus pertinet  
 5 circiter milia passuum D. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque  
 occidentem solem; qua ex parte est Hibernia, **dimidio minor**  
 (ut existimatur) quam Britannia, sed **pari** spatio transmissus  
 atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est  
 10 insula, quae appellatur Mona; complures praeterea minores  
 subiectae insulae existimantur; de quibus insulis non nulli  
 scripserunt, dies continuos xxx **sub bruma** esse noctem. Nos  
 nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex  
 aqua mensuris breviores esse quam in continenti noctes  
 videbamus.

**natura** - in shape **triquetra** - triangular

**dimidio minor** - half as large

**pari . . . Britanniam:** with a distance across equal to  
 that from Gaul to Britain. **sub bruma** - about the winter  
 solstice

44. In line 4, meridiem means  
 a. noon. b. south. c. center. d. island.
45. D is the Roman numeral for  
 a. 50. b. 100. c. 500. d. 1,000.
46. Alterum in line 5 refers back to  
 a. angulus line 2. b. Hispaniam line 5.  
 c. latus line 4. d. solem line 5.

47. The island halfway between Britain and Gaul is  
a. Mona. b. Hibernia. c. Hispania. d. Cantium.
48. Line 10 contains an example of  
a. hyperbole. b. syncope. c. prolepsis. d. litotes.
49. Lines 12 - 14 tell us  
a. there was less rainfall in Britain than Gaul.  
b. the nights were shorter in Britain than Gaul.  
c. the men were shorter in Britain than Gaul.  
d. there was less water in Britain than Gaul.
50. Lines 12 - 14 contain a \_\_\_\_\_ condition.  
a. mixed b. past contrary to fact  
c. past general d. future less vivid