

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2013
HISTORY OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are BC

1. The Roman patrician who made his family famous with his role in overthrowing the Roman monarchy was
a. Brutus b. Drusus c. Claudius d. Metellus
2. Although tremendous changes were made to tactics, the most important of Gaius Marius' military reforms lay in _____
a. opening service to all citizens b. replacing triarii with 1st cohort legionaries
c. replacing velites with auxiliary d. moving equites into legionary cavalry
3. Who said of Caesar "There is in that boy many a Marius"?
a. Cinna b. Tiberius Gracchus c. Marcus Crassus d. Sulla
4. The Tarentines sought and received assistance in their conflict against Rome from
a. Hamilcar of Carthage b. Pyrrhus of Epirus
c. Demetrius of Antioch d. Eumenes of Pergamum
5. Which Roman was elected consul seven times?
a. Pompey b. Julius Caesar c. Gaius Marius d. Sulla
6. Who sacked Rome in 390?
a. Illyrians b. Aequi c. Etruscans d. Gauls
7. Who led the cavalry against Caesar at Thapsus?
a. Labienus b. Pompey's sons c. Metellus Scipio d. Cato
8. Who faced Antony and Octavian at Philippi?
a. M. Brutus & Cassius b. D.Brutus & Lepidus
c. Hirtius & Pansa d. S.Pompey & Labienus
9. What enemy did Cincinnatus vanquish as dictator?
a. Volsci b. Samnites c. Etruscans d. Aequi
10. Which statement about the Mamertines is **NOT** true?
a. They were originally mercenaries from Campania.
b. They captured Syracuse and made it their raiding base.
c. They sought protection from both Rome and Carthage.
d. There is no record of them after the First Punic War.
11. Gaius Duilius, a *novus homo*, assumed command of the Roman fleet after his senior consul's capture by the Carthaginians. He achieved a spectacular victory at the battle of
a. Mylae b. Balearic Islands c. Ecnomus d. Aegates Islands
12. The *corvus* was first used successfully during the
a. First Illyrian War b. First Punic War
c. Second Illyrian War d. Second Punic War

13. In what battle did the Romans encounter their first enemy war elephants?
a. Ticinius River b. Heraclea c. Metaurus River d. Himera
14. In which battle did Pompey defeat Caesar?
a. Pharsalus b. Dyrrhachium c. Cynoscephalae d. Rhegium
15. What overseas province did Rome acquire after the First Punic War?
a. Illyricum b. Hispania Citerior c. Cisalpine Gaul d. Sicilia
16. Which battle ended the First Punic War?
a. Mylae b. Cape Ecnomus c. Agrigentum d. Aegates Islands
17. The Second Punic War ended with the battle of Zama in
a. 241 b. 216 c. 202 d. 146
18. In 168, the Romans defeated the Macedonians and their king Perseus. Who was the Roman commander?
a. L. Aemilius Paullus b. P. Scipio Nasica
c. T. Quinctius Flaminius d. C. Flaminius Nepos
19. The Gracchi were Populares most famous for
a. expanding Roman control into Gaul b. agrarian reforms
c. veterans' rights d. limiting the harsh treatment of slaves
20. According to Cassius Dio, Marcus Antonius' wife Fulvia _____.
a. took the hands of Cicero and nailed them to the Curia doors
b. had a potter turn the skull of Cicero into a chamber pot
c. had Cicero's tongue ripped out and repeatedly stabbed it with a hair pin
d. had Cicero's personal library and all his works thoroughly trampled by pigs
21. Which Roman king added the months of January and February to the Roman calendar?
a. Numa Pompilius b. Servius Tullus c. Ancus Marcius d. Tullus Hostilius
22. The first bridge over the Tiber, the first prison, and the seaport of Ostia were all built by
a. Servius Tullus b. Ancus Marcius c. Tullus Hostilius d. Tarquinius Priscus
23. Which great enemy of Rome was vanquished at the battle of Alesia?
a. Cassivellaunus b. Dumnorix c. Ambiorix d. Vercingetorix
24. *Alea iacta est* refers to Caesar's
a. creation of a legion of Gallic Roman citizens.
b. movement of troops over the Rubicon.
c. non-sanctioned annexation of the Helvetii.
d. attempted attack of the British isles.
25. *Veni, vidi, vici* were words uttered by Caesar after the battle of _____.
a. Dyrrhachium b. Pharsalus c. Zela d. Munda

26. According to tradition, which Roman spoke passionately in favor of war to the Senate knowing that he would return to his Carthaginian captors and face certain death?
 a. Fabricius b. Q. Lutatius Catulus c. Regulus d. Scipio Asinia
27. Claudius Pulcher was shamed and exiled not for incompetence and losing the naval battle of Drepana, but for _____
 a. executing valued prisoners
 b. allowing the murder of Archimedes
 c. tossing the sacred chickens overboard when they gave a bad omen
 d. throwing the hauruspex overboard when he dared interpret bad omens
28. Whom did the Senate first send to Spain to take charge of the war against Sertorius?
 a. Pompey b. Metellus Pius c. Perperna d. Sulla
29. In an act that astonished the world, the entire kingdom of _____ was bequeathed to Rome by King Attalus III.
 a. Pontus b. Pergamum c. Cilicia d. Bithynia
30. The *foedus Cassianum* was a treaty which formed an alliance between Rome and
 a. Lars Porsenna b. Pyrrhus c. the Samnites d. the Latin League
31. What law of 509 allowed citizens to appeal a sentence to the assembly?
 a. Aternia-Tarpeia b. Canuleia c. Valeria d. Licina-Sextia
32. The plebians seceded from Rome to the Sacred Mount and were convinced to return by _____ when he told them a fable about the parts of the body.
 a. Appius Claudius b. Menenius Agrippa
 c. P. Postumus Tubertus d. Veturius Geminus
33. Which of the following was not a Barcid?
 a. Hanno the Great b. Hamilcar Barca c. Hannibal d. Mago
34. Whom did the Romans defeat at the battle of Telamon in 225?
 a. Samnites b. Carthaginians c. Greeks d. Gauls
35. Who was Micipsa's nephew?
 a. Masinissa b. Hiermpsal c. Adherbal d. Jugurtha
36. Who profaned the Bona Dea and caused Caesar to divorce his wife because she needed to be above suspicion of wrong doing?
 a. Clodius b. Milo c. Cicero d. Antony
37. Which community did not defect to Hannibal and Carthage?
 a. Capua b. Tarentum c. Rhegium d. Syracuse
38. Who was dictator at the battle of Lake Regillus?
 a. Mamillus Octavus b. Aebutius Elva
 c. Aulus Postumus d. Valerius Volsus

39. What role did Gaius Papirius Mutilus place in the Social War?
 a. He led the Samnite army against Rome.
 b. He defeated and killed Caepio.
 c. He remained loyal to Rome.
 d. He led the rebels in accepting Roman terms of surrender.
40. Camillus gained the title *pater patriae* because of his victory against
 a. the Volsci b. Veii c. the Gauls d. Capena
41. Which general sacrificed himself to win the battle at Sentinum?
 a. Fabius Rullianus b. Claudius Marcellus c. Valerius Corvus d. Decius Mus
42. Where did the members of the 1st Triumvirate renew their political alliance in 56?
 a. Rome b. Lucca c. Alexandria d. Munda
43. Pompey was consul in all of the following years **EXCEPT**
 a. 70 b. 67 c. 55 d. 52
44. Which of the following was NOT a general who fought against Pyrrhus?
 a. Decius Mus b. Valerius Laevinus c. Lucius Valerius d. Curius Dentatus
45. Who betrayed Teuta in the First Illyrian War and gave up Corcyra to the Romans?
 a. Agron b. Gentius c. Demetrius d. Scerdilaidas
46. Just before the Second Punic War, the Lex Claudia prevented senatorial families from profiting from overseas trade. It was able to make it through the senate only because of the support of this man.
 a. C. Flaminius b. Ti. Gracchus c. M. Cato d. P. Scipio
47. Which battle of the Second Macedonian War, the first Roman victory, allowed the Romans access to Thessaly?
 a. Cynoscephalae b. Gythium c. Phaloria d. Aous River
48. Macedonia was made a province in 148 when Q. Caecilius Metellus defeated this final king of Macedon.
 a. Andriscus b. Perseus II c. Philip III d. Demetrius Soter
49. After two governors of Lusitania had slaughtered most of the population, Viriathus became the leader of the Lusitanians. The first Roman to take on Viriathus was this praetor, who was eventually killed.
 a. C. Vetilius b. Claudius Unimanus c. C. Negidus d. C. Plautius
50. Whom did Sulla defeat at Orchomenus?
 a. Flaccus b. Fimbria c. Dorylaeus d. Archelaus