

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2014**  
**HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC**

- 1) Which king of Rome is responsible for the building of the Pons Sublicius?  
A. Romulus                      B. Numa Pompilius    C. Tullus Hostilius    D. Ancus Marcius
- 2) In 202 B.C. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ilipa                              B. Lake Trasimene    C. Zama                              D. Cannae
- 3) Which set of Roman generals battled at both Dyrrachium and Pharsalus?  
A. Marius-Sulla              B. Pompey-Caesar    C. Octavian-Antony    D. Cataline-Antoni
- 4) Which Roman king was supposedly born a slave?  
A. Tullus Hostilius    B. Servius Tullius    C. Tarquinius Priscus    D. Ancus Marcius
- 5) Which hero in the early Republic was named dictator and defeated the Aequi?  
A. Camillus                      B. Mucius Scaevola              C. Horatius                      D. Cincinnatus
- 6) What innovation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Punic War can be best defined as a gangplank with grappling hooks?  
A. *corvus*                      B. *pīlum*                      C. *uncus*                      D. *vēlum*
- 7) King Attalus III bequeathed what country to Rome in 133 B.C.?  
A. Macedon                      B. Epirus                      C. Pergamum                      D. Numidia
- 8) Which naval battle effectively ended the 1<sup>st</sup> Punic War?  
A. Drepanum                      B. Aegates Islands    C. Mylae                              D. Panormus
- 9) Where did Caesar defeat Vercigetorix in 52 B.C.?  
A. Alesia                              B. Bibracte                      C. Gergovia                      D. Sambre River
- 10) Before he became co-king with Romulus, what people did Titus Tatius rule?  
A. Etruscans                      B. Volscians                      C. Sabines                              D. Aequi
- 11) Upon his death, Romulus was worshipped as what god?  
A. Janus                              B. Lares                              C. Penates                              D. Quirinus
- 12) Who, as praetor, wanted to prosecute Caesar in 58 and announced plans to recall him from Gaul in 56 but was unable to do either because of the unity of the first triumvirate?  
A. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus                      B. Ap. Claudius Pulcher  
C. Q. Tullius Cicero                              D. Q. Caecilius Metellus Scipio
- 13) What did the *Lēx Titia* legitimize?  
A. Land bills of G. Gracchus                      B. Peace with Carthage in 201 BC  
C. 2<sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate                              D. Plebeian adoption of P. Clodius Pulcher

- 14) What river did Caesar cross, as he said the immortal phrase, “*Alea iacta est?*”  
 A. Po                      B. Tiber                      C. Ebro                      D. Rubicon
- 15) Which of the kings created the census and divided the Romans into *centuriae*?  
 A. Servius Tullius    B. Tullus Hostilius    C. Tarquinius Priscus    D. Numa Pompilius
- 16) What officer held the *imperium* in Rome, when the king was absent?  
 A. *magister equitum*    B. *pontifex maximus*    C. *praefectus urbi*    D. *interrex*
- 17) Who won the battle of Actium?  
 A. Marius                      B. Octavian                      C. Scipio                      D. Caesar
- 18) According to Plutarch, Pyrrhus was unable to bribe \_\_\_\_\_ to make peace.  
 A. G. Fabricius Luscinus                      B. App. Claudius Caecus  
 C. L. Papirius Cursor                      D. Q. Fabius Rullianus
- 19) How many times did Gaius Marius serve as consul?  
 A. 3                      B. 5                      C. 7                      D. 9
- 20) Which Roman general decisively ended the slave revolt of Spartacus?  
 A. Lucullus                      B. Crassus                      C. Metellus Celer                      D. Carbo
- 21) In 390 B.C. M. Manlius Capitolinus was alerted to a Gallic invasion of Rome by what sacred animals?  
 A. chickens                      B. dogs                      C. sheep                      D. geese
- 22) Which leader of the *populares* first proposed offering Roman citizenship to the Italian allies?  
 A. G. Marius                      B. G. Gracchus                      C. M. Livius Drusus                      D. G. Fannius
- 23) The siege of what city by Hannibal served as a catalyst for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War?  
 A. Saguntum                      B. Gades                      C. Baecula                      D. Massillia
- 24) Which law fully reinstated the powers of the tribuneship in 70 BC?  
 A. *Sacrata*                      B. *Fufia*                      C. *Pompeia Licinia*                      D. *Publilia*
- 25) Who begged her husband Gnaeus Marcius Coriolanus not to attack the city of Rome?  
 A. Volumnia                      B. Claudia                      C. Lucretia                      D. Veturia
- 26) What Roman girl was given to the Etruscans as a hostage, but successfully escaped?  
 A. Horatia                      B. Tullia                      C. Lucretia                      D. Cloelia

- 27) Which king established the *fetiales*, priests who formally declared war on Rome's enemies?  
 A. Numa Pompilius B. Tullus Hostilius C. Servius Tullius D. Ancus Marcius
- 28) Which king has been credited for building the city-wall of Republican Rome, although the wall actually belongs to 378 B.C.?  
 A. Numa Pompilius B. Ancus Marcius C. Servius Tullius D. Tarquinius Superbus
- 29) Appius Claudius Crassus Inregillensis Sabinus is most closely connected to what development?  
 A. Appian Way B. first aqueduct C. Law of the 12 Tables D. overthrow of kings
- 30) What was the first naval battle won by the Romans during the 1<sup>st</sup> Punic War?  
 A. Drepanum B. Aegates C. Mylae D. Panormus
- 31) *Carthāgō dēlenda est* is the famous quote uttered by what Roman censor?  
 A. M. Porcius Cato B. P. Cornelius Scipio C. Ap. Claudius Caecus D. Q. Fabius Maximus
- 32) Against whom were the Romans fighting at Caudine Forks and Lautulae?  
 A. Veii B. Etruscans C. Tarentines D. Samnites
- 33) In 67 B.C. the *Lēgēs Gabiniae* gave Pompey the authority to fight whom?  
 A. Q. Sertorius B. G. Julius Caesar C. pirates D. Mithridates
- 34) Which of the following served as consul the year Octavian was born?  
 A. G. Julius Caesar B. M. Tullius Cicero C. M. Aemilius Lepidus D. Gn. Pompeius Magnus
- 35) What quaestor under Gaius Marius claimed the credit for capturing the Numidian king Jugurtha?  
 A. L. Cornelius Sulla B. G. Julius Caesar C. M. Porcius Cato D. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus
- 36) Pharnaces was the son of what famous Roman enemy?  
 A. Hannibal B. Mithridates C. Jugurtha D. Vercingetorix
- 37) The First Punic War began because of a dispute in what city?  
 A. Syracuse B. Rhegium C. Acragas D. Messana
- 38) Whose death in 215 BC caused Syracuse to switch sides and support Carthage against Rome?  
 A. Dionysius I B. Agathocles C. Hiero II D. Hieronymus
- 39) In 146 B.C. Rome destroyed what Greek city-state?  
 A. Thebes B. Athens C. Sparta D. Corinth

- 40) One of the Roman leaders at the battle of Sentinum, P. Decius Mus, sacrificed himself via *devotio* in order to inspire his troops in battle. Who was the other Roman commander at that Roman victory?  
 A. G. Marcius Rutilus    B. Q. Fabius Rullianus    C. Gellius Egnatus    D. Lucius Volumnius
- 41) The Parthians defeated and killed M. Licinius Crassus in 53 B.C. Where did this happen?  
 A. Carrhae    B. Tigranocerta    C. Issus    D. Antioch
- 42) What woman did Marcus Antonius officially divorce in 32 B.C.?  
 A. Fulvia    B. Antonia    C. Fadia    D. Octavia
- 43) What flat, sandy promontory off the Ionian Sea saw a decisive naval win by M. Vipsanius Agrippa?  
 A. Ostia    B. Cumae    C. Actium    D. Syracuse
- 44) Who served under Caesar in Gaul and became his *magister equitum* in Italy when Caesar was dictator?  
 A. Marcus Antonius    B. L. Licinius Crassus    C. M. Aemilius Lepidus    D. G. Scribonius Curio
- 45) What Gallic chieftain defeated the Romans at the Battle of the Allia?  
 A. Vercingetorix    B. Brennus    C. Orgetorix    D. Cunobelinus
- 46) Marcus Octavius was deposed by the *concilium plebis*, after vetoing whose agrarian bill?  
 A. Tiberius Gracchus    B. G. Servilius Glaucia  
 C. Gaius Marius    D. L. Appuleius Saturninus
- 47) What legendary woman became known as a symbol of betrayal and greed in Rome?  
 A. Lucretia    B. Cloelia    C. Fulvia    D. Tarpeia
- 48) At what festival did Marcus Antonius offer a diadem to Gaius Julius Caesar?  
 A. Saturnalia    B. Lupercalia    C. Parilia    D. Feralia
- 49) At which of these battles did Caesar defeat Lucius Afranius and Marcus Petreius?  
 A. Ilerda    B. Thapsus    C. Munda    D. A and C
- 50) What were “Marius’ mules?”  
 A. new *scūta*    B. soldiers carrying equipment    C. pack animals    D. military pensions