

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2018**  
**HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE**

N.B. All dates are A.D. unless stated otherwise.

1. Which year marks the beginning of the Roman Empire?  
A. 44 B.C.                      B. 31 B.C.                      C. 27 B.C.                      D. A.D. 9
2. In 410, Rome was sacked for the first time in 800 years by:  
A. Stilicho                      B. Alaric                      C. Odoacer                      D. Attila
3. Where did the emperor Tiberius retire after leaving Rome in 27?  
A. Capri                      B. Sicily                      C. Crete                      D. Rhodes
4. How many emperors made up the Flavian dynasty?  
A. three                      B. four                      C. five                      D. seven
5. Which of these emperors was killed by a Praetorian?  
A. Caligula                      B. Nero                      C. Domitian                      D. Both A and C
6. Which emperor of 69, named by the armies in Germany was an infamous glutton?  
A. Otho                      B. Vitellius                      C. Galba                      D. Vespasian
7. Which general routed Attila the Hun at the Catalaunian Plains?  
A. Stilicho                      B. Avidius Cassius                      C. Firmus                      D. Aetius
8. The *Constitutio Antoniniana*:  
A. eliminated property taxes.  
B. guaranteed senatorial succession to certain families.  
C. freed the imperial provinces.  
D. granted citizenship to almost every inhabitant of the Roman Empire.
9. Who created the tetrarchy and ended the period of disorder known as the “Barracks Emperors?”  
A. Maximianus                      B. Constantine I                      C. Aurelian                      D. Diocletian
10. Which emperor utilized legislation in order to restore traditional family life and promote marriage and having children?  
A. Constantine                      B. Septimius Severus                      C. Augustus                      D. Vespasian
11. Which emperor led the Roman forces defeated by the Goths in 378?  
A. Valens                      B. Gratian                      C. Valentinian I                      D. Jovian

12. Reflecting the depravity and corruption of his reign, this emperor, named for a sun god, allowed an ex-actor command of the Praetorian Guard and a hairdresser control of the food supply:  
A. Nero                      B. Domitian                      C. Elagabalus                      D. Caracalla
13. This man lost his claim to the throne at the Milvian Bridge in 312:  
A. Maxentius                      B. Galerius                      C. Maximianus                      D. Galba
14. Which emperor had the longest reign in Roman history?  
A. Augustus                      B. Marcus Aurelius                      C. Theodosius II                      D. Trajan
15. Who had the shortest reign?  
A. Caligula                      B. Elagabalus                      C. Pertinax                      D. Titus
16. Choose the first of the “Five Good Emperors.”  
A. Marcus Aurelius                      B. Nerva                      C. Trajan                      D. Vespasian
17. Which correctly lists the Julio-Claudians in chronological order of their reigns?  
A. Tiberius, Nero, Claudius, Caligula, Augustus  
B. Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero  
C. Nero, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius  
D. Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Caligula, Nero
18. The freedman Pallas was an important advisor to which emperor?  
A. Domitian                      B. Claudius                      C. Commodus                      D. Justinian
19. Rather than Julia Maesa, the Praetorian prefect and jurist Ulpian could be called the *de facto* regent during the early years of the reign of:  
A. Nero                      B. Commodus                      C. Caracalla                      D. Severus Alexander
20. This second wife of the emperor Claudius was the sister of Caligula:  
A. Agrippina Minor                      B. Claudia                      C. Messalina                      D. Octavia
21. Where did Septimius Severus decisively defeat the troops of Pescennius Niger in 194?  
A. Issus                      B. Magnesia                      C. Arbela                      D. Cornuntum
22. After repairing the administrative and military workings of the government severely damaged during the years of civil war preceding his reign, which first century emperor and dynasty founder has often been called “the second founder of the Roman Empire?”  
A. Marcus Aurelius                      B. Septimius Severus                      C. Vespasian                      D. Claudius
23. Along with many other powers, election of magistrates was transferred from the assemblies to the Senate during the reign of:  
A. Augustus                      B. Vespasian                      C. Tiberius                      D. Nero

24. This emperor, who sacked Jerusalem in 70, was in a controversial relationship with a Jewish queen.  
 A. Aurelian                      B. Trajan                      C. Antoninus Pius                      D. Titus
25. The Principate effectively ended in 235 with the death of Severus Alexander and rule of:  
 A. Maximinus                      B. Philip the Arab                      C. Gallienus                      D. Decius
26. What did the Edict of Milan in 313 accomplish?  
 A. It revamped the monetary system.  
 B. It moved the imperial capital to Constantinople.  
 C. It reorganized the army.  
 D. It legalized Christianity.
27. Which emperor celebrated the 900<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Rome’s founding?  
 A. Antoninus Pius                      B. Claudius                      C. Hadrian                      D. Marcus Aurelius
28. Who received the title *dux Romanorum* and ruled as king of Palmyra until his death in 268?  
 A. Bassianus                      B. Odenathus                      C. Shapur II                      D. Vabalathus
29. What Praetorian prefect murdered the reigning emperor and took his place?  
 A. Laetus                      B. Macrinus                      C. Maximinus Thrax                      D. Sejanus
30. Which emperor extended legionary service to twenty years?  
 A. Marcus Aurelius                      B. Vespasian                      C. Trajan                      D. Augustus
31. This emperor received the title “the Great”  
 A. Diocletian                      B. Theodosius I                      C. Marcus Aurelius                      D. Hadrian
32. Which man did NOT rule in 238, the Year of the Six Emperors?  
 A. Gordian I                      B. Pupienus                      C. Balbinus                      D. Philip I
33. Choose which statement is true about Diocletian’s tetrarchy:  
 A. The tetrarchs shared a capital city.  
 B. Laws were passed only in the name of the two Augusti.  
 C. Both Caesars were required to obey both Augusti.  
 D. The empire was no longer a single constitutional unit.
34. Which legionary commander led a failed conspiracy against Caligula in 39?  
 A. Calpurnius Piso                      B. Memius Regulus                      C. Aemilius Lepidus                      D. Lentulus Gaetulicus
35. In 404, Honorius moved the western imperial capital to:  
 A. Mediolanum                      B. Ravenna                      C. Verona                      D. Rome
36. Which of the following men was NOT an active supporter of the rebellion against Nero in 68?  
 A. Clodius Macer                      B. Galba                      C. Tigellinus                      D. Vindex

37. Choose the correct pairing of emperor and wife:
- A. Trajan and Vibia Sabina
  - B. Hadrian and Ulpia Marciana
  - C. Marcus Aurelius and Annia Galeria Faustina Minor
  - D. Lucius Verus and Pompeia Plotina
38. Aquilia Severa, the second wife of Elagabalus, was controversial because she:
- A. came from a plebeian family
  - B. a freedwoman, she was formerly a slave
  - C. was his cousin
  - D. was once a Vestal Virgin
39. The hostilities that erupted between Licinius and Constantine in 324 had been ignited the previous year when:
- A. Constantia died
  - B. the number of German soldiers in the armies increased
  - C. Constantine invaded the Thracian territory
  - D. a conference was held at Carnuntum
40. Whose reign saw a rebellion led by Simeon Bar Kokhba?
- A. Marcus Aurelius
  - B. Hadrian
  - C. Trajan
  - D. Antoninus Pius
41. Dedicated to his duty and interested in every aspect of administration, this emperor loved travel and spent over half his principate outside of Italy visiting his provinces and learning their needs:
- A. Hadrian
  - B. Nero
  - C. Septimius Severus
  - D. Claudius
42. Which of the following is NOT one of Diocletian's actions as emperor?
- A. Introduced the *solidus*
  - B. Reformed coinage
  - C. Revised the taxation system
  - D. Persecuted Christians
43. During the reign of Tiberius, the Romans fought a lengthy war in North Africa with the Berber chieftain:
- A. Maroboduus
  - B. Juba II
  - C. Arminius
  - D. Tacfarinas
44. Who was responsible for the growth of his hometown Leptis Magna into a prominent city whose ruins remain some of the finest in modern existence?
- A. Diocletian
  - B. Trajan
  - C. Septimius Severus
  - D. Augustus
45. Who tried to settle the Donatist controversy in Africa and the problem of Arianism by invoking councils to decide the issues?
- A. Leo I
  - B. Theodosius I
  - C. Constantine
  - D. Honorius

46. Which governor defeated a force of Caledonians in 84, completing the subjugation of northern England, but was recalled by Domitian before invading Ireland?  
A. Julius Frontinus    B. Tettius Julianus    C. Julius Agricola    D. Suetonius Paulinus
47. Who led an unsuccessful attempt to seize the throne in 175?  
A. P. Acilius Attianus  
B. Commodus  
C. T. Claudius Pompeianus  
D. Avidius Cassius
48. The Praetorian Guard, instituted by Augustus, was finally disbanded by:  
A. Aurelian    B. Constantine    C. Septimius Severus    D. Theodosius I
49. In 60, Nero faced a revolt of which tribe in Britannia?  
A. Iceni    B. Catuvellauni    C. Brigantes    D. Regni
50. The attempt to put down the revolt of Boudicca had been led by  
A. Ostorius Scapula    B. Suetonius Paulinus    C. Plautius    D. Petillius Cerialis

