

**FJCL Regional Forum 2020**  
**History of the Empire**

1. Who was the first emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty?  
a. Julius Caesar      b. Augustus      c. Nero      d. Tiberius
2. What enemy commander was responsible for the disastrous Roman defeat at the Battle of Teutoburg Forest?  
a. Arminius      b. Vercengetorix      c. Segimerus      d. Cheruscus
3. After Tiberius retreated from Rome to his island estate on Capri in A.D. 26, which of his confidants assumed the administrative authority of the empire?  
a. Lucius Sejanus      b. Drusus Caesar      c. Marcus Apicius      d. Nero Caesar
4. What is the meaning of the name given to the third emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty: Caligula?  
a. Little general      b. Little boots      c. Little sword      d. Little toga
5. Which Julio-Claudian was tutored as a boy by the stoic philosopher Seneca?  
a. Gaius      b. Tiberius      c. Claudius      d. Nero
6. In what year did Octavian symbolically return power to the senate, and in return, was granted the name “Augustus”, ushering in the transformation of the state from Republic to Empire?  
a. 31 B.C.      b. 27 B.C.      c. A.D. 31      d. A.D. 27
7. Who was the emperor that was responsible for the conquest of the British Islands?  
a. Caligula      b. Tiberius      c. Claudius      d. Augustus
8. Under the rule of Nero, there was a considerable amount of unrest throughout the Roman Empire. Who was the warrior queen that led the Iceni against Roman dominion in Britain?  
a. Prasutaga      b. Boudicca      c. Haenua      d. Lannosea
9. Which of the following provinces was given to Octavian to be under his direct control after he was declared Augustus by the senate?  
a. Syria      b. Judea      c. Britannia      d. Italia
10. Which Julio-Claudian was the uncle of the Roman hero and general, Germanicus?  
a. Augustus      b. Nero      c. Tiberius      d. Claudius
11. Which of the following emperors fashioned himself “dominus et deus”?  
a. Commodus      b. Alexander Severus      c. Domitian      d. Nerva
12. Who was the Romano-Jewish scholar who, though initially joining the rebellion in Judea against the Romans, became a close advisor to the emperor Titus and an authoritative historian on the Jewish Wars?  
a. Josephus Ben Matityahu      b. Sicarius      c. Herodian      d. Eleazer Ben Hannaina

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13. During the Year of the Four Emperors, which general was proclaimed emperor by the armies of the Lower Rhine?  
a. Vespasian                      b. Otho                      c. Galba                      d. Vitellius
14. Under which emperor were the empire's borders at their largest extent?  
a. Trajan                      b. Otho                      c. Antoninus Pius                      d. Nerva
15. Which of the following emperors was born in Spain?  
a. Galba                      b. Trajan                      c. Antoninus Pius                      d. Otho
16. Which of the following emperors was a known stoic philosopher who was credited with writing the work known as "The Meditations?"  
a. Lucius Verus                      b. Marcus Aurelius                      c. Septimius Severus                      d. Commodus
17. Which of the following prominent imperial women was the wife of Antoninus Pius?  
a. Faustina                      b. Lucilla                      c. Vibia Sabina                      d. Pompeia Platina
18. Who was Pertinax's father-in-law?  
a. Sulpicianus                      b. Didius Iulianus                      c. Macrinus                      d. Clodius Albinus
19. Under which of the following emperors did construction of the Flavian Amphitheater begin?  
a. Vespasian                      b. Titus                      c. Domitian                      d. Vitellius
20. What Armenian capital city was taken by Lucius Verus?  
a. Kirkuk                      b. Yerevan                      c. Artaxata                      d. Trapezus
21. Which member of the Severan Dynasty was appointed emperor at age 13?  
a. Caracalla                      b. Geta                      c. Severus Alexander                      d. Macrinus
22. Who was the wife of Septimius Severus, who had the endearing nickname *mater castrarum*, or "mother of the camp?"  
a. Julia Maesa                      b. Julia Mamaea                      c. Julia Domna                      d. Julia Syriaca
23. Which Roman emperor was responsible for elevating all free men under Roman dominion to the ranks of the Roman citizenry with his trademark law, the *Constitutio Antoniniana*?  
a. Macrinus                      b. Septimius Severus                      c. Antoninus Pius                      d. Caracalla
24. Who was the younger brother of the emperor Caracalla who had a *damnatio memoriae* passed upon him following his murder?  
a. Valerian                      b. Geta                      c. Elagabalus                      d. Clodius
25. Which emperor abolished the traditional Roman Pantheon in favor of a foreign religion and placed the Holy Stone of Emesa, a meteorite fragment, in reverence over the worship of Jupiter Optimus Maximus?  
a. Philip the Arab                      b. Elagabalus                      c. Trajan Decius                      d. Constantine

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26. What were the soldier emperors who ruled for the fifty-or-so years following the end of the Severan Dynasty called?  
a. Barracks Emperors    b. The Tetrarchy    c. Imperatores legiones    d. Caesares legiones
27. Valerian, who ruled the empire around the year A.D. 260, was disgraced and captured by which of the following Sassanian kings?  
a. Shapur I                      b. Ardashir I                      c. Hormizd I                      d. Shapur II
28. In the year A.D. 268, Zenobia became queen of Palmyra, a breakaway region of the empire. Who was her husband whom she succeeded following his death?  
a. Vabalathus                      b. Hairan I                      c. Odainat I                      d. Odaenathus
29. Who was the Illyrian Emperor, who succeeded Philip the Arab, that led a nearly unprecedented persecution of Christians in the Empire around A.D. 250 by requiring citizens to offer all sacrifices in the presence of a magistrate and a witness  
a. Hostillian                      b. Trebonianus Gallus                      c. Volosianus                      d. Trajan Decius
30. The Tetrarchy, or rule by four men, was instituted by this emperor.  
a. Maximianus                      b. Diocletian                      c. Constantius                      d. Maximian Daia
31. What later Roman emperor was given the title “*Restitutor Orbis*” as a result of his victory over the pariah “Gallic Empire” which formed circa A.D. 260?  
a. Aurelian                      b. Alaric                      c. Licinius                      d. Julian
32. When the Empire split due to the institution of the Tetrarchy, there were four “tetrarchic capitals,” that became seats of the Roman government in the provinces. Which of the following ancient capitals can be found near modern-day Belgrade in Serbia?  
a. Nicomedia                      b. Sirmium                      c. Mediolanum                      d. Treverorum
33. The emperor Constantine I was married to the sister of his mortal enemy, Maxentius, and had three children with her, who would all one day become emperors in their own right. What was the name of Maxentius’ sister?  
a. Constantia                      b. Fausta                      c. Vallaria Prima                      d. Priscinia
34. The Battle of the Milvian Bridge, which took place in the year A.D. 312, was the location in which this future emperor reportedly saw a vision from the Christian God.  
a. Julian                      b. Maxentius                      c. Constantine    d. Maximian Daia
35. Which emperor, whose nickname was “the Apostate”, issued an edict of toleration in A.D. 362 ordering the re-opening of traditional Roman “pagan” temples?  
a. Constantine II                      b. Julian                      c. Valens                      d. Aetius
36. Issued in A.D. 313, the Edict of \_\_\_\_\_ officially authorized the Christian religion to be practiced without persecution throughout the empire.  
a. Rome                      b. Nicea                      c. Milan                      d. Adrianople

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37. Which of the following is considered the last emperor of the Western Roman Empire?  
a. Romulus II      b. Romulus Augustulus      c. Aetius      d. Odoacer
38. Who was the co-emperor of Constantius II from Moesia, modern day Serbia?  
a. Constans      b. Jovian      c. Vetranio      d. Magnentius
39. What was the original name of modern Istanbul, which was named after one of the famous Tetrarchs?  
A. Adrianople      b. Actium      c. Leptis Magna      d. Constantinople
40. Who becomes “King of Italy” after the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476?  
a. Aleric      b. Aetius      c. Theodoric      d. Odoacer
41. Which emperor is responsible for the triumphal arch in the Forum Romanum that depicts the sack of Jerusalem?  
a. Constantine      b. Titus      c. Trajan      d. Septimius Severus
42. In what year did the so-called “Year of the Four Emperors” take place?  
a. A.D. 67      b. A.D. 68      c. A.D. 69      d. A.D. 70
43. Who was the Roman admiral and natural historian that attempted to save some of the citizens of Pompeii from the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79?  
a. Pliny the Younger      b. Pliny the Elder      c. Tacitus      d. Josephus
44. Following the Great Fire of Rome, the emperor Nero built this structure on public land, which eventually would be used as slang to refer to the Flavian Amphitheater.  
a. Colossus      b. Domus Aurea      c. Hortum Neronis      d. Odeon
45. What was the birth name of the emperor Elagabalus?  
a. Ahenobarbus      b. Bassianus      c. Maemaeus      d. Opellius
46. Which of the following cult-religions was widely practiced by the soldiers of the Roman army from the 1st through the 4th centuries A.D. that focused on a hero sent to save the world from evil based in Zoroastrian thought?  
a. The Cult of Baal      b. The Cult of Heliogabal  
c. The Cult of Mithras      d. The Cult of Mars Ultor
47. Which emperor partook in the Olympic Games in A.D. 67, and was said to have won every event he participated in?  
a. Caligula      b. Vespasian      c. Nero      d. Galba
48. What was the name of the Horse that emperor Caligula was said to have appointed consul by the historian Suetonius?  
a. Invictus      b. Bucephalus      c. Incitatus      d. Victorius

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49. Which emperor built a massive column in Rome that depicted his victory over the Dacians in A.D. 107?

- a. Hadrian                      b. Trajan                      c. Augustus                      d. Titus

50. The Roman general Aetius was credited for stopping which impending threat from attacking the Roman Empire in A.D. 451?

- a. Atilla the Hun                      b. Alaric the Visigoth  
c. Odoacer the Pannonian                      d. Genseric the Vandal