

I. These multiple-choice questions are in chronological order. Write the number of the answer you select on the answer page provided.

1. Rome controlled a large part of the land bordering on the Mediterranean from the Aegean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean by the year -- 1) 100 B. C. 2) 146 B. C. 3) 44 B. C.
2. The above date ended 100 years of -- 1) foreign wars 2) wars with other tribes in Italy 3) the Gallic Wars.
3. Three political parties existed during this period. They were the Optimates, the Equites and -- 1) the Knights 2) the Populares 3) the Plebs.
4. Many problems arose as a result of the above mentioned wars, so at first leaders like Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus tried to solve them by -- 1) gathering their friends and marching on the Senate House 2) offering to become martyrs to gain sympathy for their proposed reforms 3) becoming government officials and passing needed laws.
5. The Gracchi brothers were murdered by -- 1) their peers 2) landless farmers 3) robbers near their country villa.
6. While he was tribune, Tiberius Gracchus proposed -- 1) a dole for farmers who wanted to move to the city 2) to make land available for distribution in allotments 3) to lower taxes.
7. The democratic reformers were not successful, and in 107 B. C. political power was gained by the successful military leader -- 1) Sulla 2) Marius 3) C. J. Caesar.
8. After a period of civil wars, the military leader who set himself up as a dictator in 82 B. C. and reorganized the government was -- 1) Marius 2) C. J. Caesar 3) Sulla.
9. In 67 B. C. Aulus Gabinus proposed a law giving Pompey control over the Mediterranean coast for -- 1) three miles inland 2) fifty miles inland 3) only three ports.
10. As a result of the Gabinian law Pompey cleared the sea in three months of -- 1) Greek ships 2) Caesar's troops 3) pirates.
11. The conquest of Britain occurred during the reign of -- 1) Hadrian 2) Julius Caesar 3) Claudius.
12. Julius Caesar was elected Consul for the first time in the year -- 1) 59 B. C. 2) 55 B. C. 3) 44 B. C.
13. Anthony and Cleopatra were defeated in the Battle of -- 1) Alexandria 2) Actium 3) Pharsalus.
14. Augustus always claimed it was his intention to -- 1) "restore the republic" 2) do things the way Julius Caesar had planned" 3) "be known as a good emperor".

II. If the statement is true, put a plus sign (+) on your answer sheet; if the answer is incorrect, put a zero (0) on the sheet.

15. Tribunes could veto actions of the Senate.
16. Gaius was a great orator. (Gaius Gracchus, that is.)
17. The Senate, recognizing that the Gracchi were pushing for social and economic reforms, supported them.
18. Proconsular positions in the provinces were sought in hopes of securing wealth and prestige.
19. There were three triumvirates between 59 and 39 B. C.
20. The foreign wars of the third-second century B. C. resulted in large estates owned by aristocrats (landed aristocrats).
21. In the second century B. C. the tribunes were controlled more and more by the Senate.
22. Gaius Gracchus lived long enough to carry out his reforms.
23. Marius demonstrated how a man backed by an army could gain political power.
24. Rome's code of laws was one of her great contributions to the civilization of the modern world.
25. Marius was elected consul for a total of seven years.

III. Write the name of the person identified on your answer sheet.

27. King of Numidia finally captured by Sulla in 104. B. C.
28. Thracian gladiator who led a slave revolt, but was killed by Crassus.
29. One of Marius's ambitious lieutenants who was later elected consul.

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30. An exceptionally corrupt Roman governor of Sicily who was successfully prosecuted by Cicero.
31. Unscrupulous scion of a noble family who was defeated for the consulship in 63 B. C. by Cicero.
32. Emperor at the time of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
33. Emperor who constructed the palace called the "Golden House".

IV. General knowledge questions on the period of history assigned.
Write the number of your choice of answers of the answer sheet.

34. During the Republic, Romans were divided into three great social classes, namely: nobles, plebians and -- 1) freedmen 2) Senators 3) knights.
35. About 104 B. C. the Roman army was reorganized, doing away with property qualifications, by -- 1) Sulla 2) C. J. Caesar 3) Marius.
36. The above reorganization caused the most enterprising young men of what class to go into the army? -- 1) plebian 2) knights 3) patrician.
37. Emperor Augustus, to keep plebians from gaining high offices, limited the eligibility for curule offices to men -- 1) who had been high ranking officers in the army 2) whose ancestors had held such positions 3) who could prove their ancestors had always been Roman citizens.
38. The main highway from Rome to Brundisium was the Via -- 1) Aurlia 2) Latina 3) Appia 4) Flaminia.
39. The group in Roman society that controlled banking and commerce was the -- 1) Dptimates 2) Populares 3) Equites 4) Plebs.
40. The chief duty of the publicans was to -- 1) take the census 2) collect taxes in the provinces 3) administer justice 4) supervise the care of public buildings.
41. The Forum lay between the Palatine Hill and the -- 1) Capitoline Hill 2) Aventine Hill 3) Esquiline Hill 4) Quirinal Hill.
42. An office in the Cursum Honorum was that of -- 1) tribune 2) censor 3) pontifex maximus 4) praetor.
43. The decree that gave the consuls dictatorial power was known as -- 1) supplicatio 2) pater patria 3) senatus consultum 4) comitia centuriata.
44. During the period from 49 to 45 B. C., Julius Caesar defeated 1) Vercingetorix 2) the German tribes 3) all of Gaul 3) the Senatorial armies.
45. A "juger" was a -- 1) container for olive oil 2) measure of land 3) war machine used against the Gauls 4) small land owner.
46. An ex-consul serving as the governor of a province was called 1) post-consul 2) publican 3) proconsul 4) consul designatus.
47. In spite of the law, Marius was elected consul for -- 1) three successive times 2) four successive times 3) five successive times 4) seven successive times.
48. The emperor responsible for constructing the Colosseum was 1) Marcus Aurelius 2) Nero 3) Claudius 4) Vespasian.

51. The first Emperor, ending the Republic, was...
52. To be a member of the Equestrian Order, one needed the equivalent of at least \$2,000.00
53. Freed men had the right to vote and own property.
54. During the Republic there were two censuses.
55. The Senate had the power to declare war and peace during the Republic.
56. The Prætors served as public treasurers.
57. Rome began as a monarchy and ended as a Republic.
58. The Roman Empire reached its greatest extent under Constantine.

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59. The rulers of the first two-thirds of the first century A. D. were all relatives of Augustus and were known as the "Flavian Emperors".
60. In the Republic the highest office in the government was called the Council.
61. In the provinces during the Republic, not all cities & regions were administered in the same way--depending on whether they had been friendly to Rome.
62. Pompey reorganized the provincial governments and took some under his direct management.
63. The literal translation of the name Caligula is "Little General".
64. Augustus encouraged the best writers, one of whom, named Vergil, was famous for his "Metamorphoses".
65. Nero was a step-son of Tiberius.

IV.

- 1974
- 1) 2
 - 2) 1
 - 3) 2
 - 4) 3
 - 5) 1
 - 6) 2
 - 7) 2
 - 8) 3
 - 9) 2
 - 10) 3
 - 11) 3
 - 12) 1
 - 13) 2
 - 14) 1

II.

- 15) 0
- 16) T
- 17) 0
- 18) T
- 19) 0
- 20) 0
- 21) T
- 22) 0
- 23) T
- 24) ET
- 25) T
- 26) 0

III.

- 27) Jugurtha
- 28) Spartacus
- 29) Sulla
- 30) Verres
- 31) Catiline
- 32) Titus
- 33) Nero

- 34) 3
- 35) 3
- 36) 1
- 37) 2
- 38) 3
- 39) 3
- 40) 2
- 41) 1
- 42) 4
- 43) 3
- 44) 4
- 45) 2
- 46) 3
- 47) 3
- 48) 4

V.

- 49) Patricians (nobles)
- 50) T
- 51) T
- 52) \$20,000
- 53) T
- 54) every 5 yrs.
- 55) T
- 56) quaestors
- 57) Empire
- 58) Trajan
- 59) Julio-Claudian
- 60) Consul
- 61) T
- 62) Augustus (Octavian)
- 63) "Little Boots"
- 64) Ovid
- 65) Claudius