

1984 STATE LATIN FORUM  
ROMAN HISTORY - EMPIRE

Unless otherwise noted, all dates are A.D. Questions which have answers using both B.C. and A.D. dates will have both designated.

1. In what year did Octavian receive the title of Augustus?  
(A) 23 B.C. (B) 9 B.C. (C) 19 B.C. (D) 27 B.C. (E) 31 B.C.
2. Nerva's most important act during his reign:  
(A) social legislation (B) the adoption of Trajan (C) military reforms (D) extension of the Roman empire (E) financial reforms
3. A dual principate was inaugurated for the first time in  
(A) 211 (B) 138 (C) 161 (D) 294 (E) 361
4. Whom did Augustus force Tiberius to adopt as his successor?  
(A) Gaius (B) Lucius (C) Agrippa Postumus (D) Germanicus (E) Drusus
5. Tacfarinas led a rebellion in Numidia during the reign of  
(A) Hadrian (B) Augustus (C) Tiberius (D) Antoninus Pius (E) Nero
6. When Saturninus was proclaimed emperor in Germany, a reign of terror began for the nobility under  
(A) Nero (B) Caligula (C) Tiberius (D) Domitian (E) Commodus
7. The claim of Septimius Severus to the throne was opposed in the East by  
(A) Julianus (B) Laetus (C) Macrinus (D) Niger (E) Plautianus
8. Which of these emperors did NOT prosecute the Christians?  
(A) Decius (B) Philip the Arab (C) Nero (D) Valerian (E) Diocletian
9. The Tetrarchy was instituted by  
(A) Gallienus (B) Caracalla (C) Constantine (D) Maxentius (E) Diocletian
10. Attila the Hun invaded Gaul in  
(A) 395 (B) 406 (C) 358 (D) 474 (E) 451
11. What office was Augustus' principal source of power from 27 B.C. to 23 B.C.?  
(A) dictatorship (B) tribunate (C) princeps senatus (D) censor (E) consulship
12. Under Augustus the conquest of Pannonia was carried out by  
(A) Drusus (B) Tiberius (C) Agrippa (D) Varus (E) Germanicus

13. Which emperor came from Dalmatia?  
 (A) Constantine (B) Julian (C) Diocletian (D) Maximianus  
 (E) Theodosius I
14. The man who virtually ruled the Western Empire from 456 to 472:  
 (A) Odoacer (B) Aetius (C) Nepos (D) Ricimer (E) Stilicho
15. The emperor Bassianus is better known as  
 (A) Commodus (B) Diocletian (C) Constantine (D) Theodosius I  
 (E) Caracalla
16. Under which emperor did Britain become a province?  
 (A) Augustus (B) Claudius (C) Caesar (D) Septimius Severus  
 (E) Hadrian
17. Valerian, the first Roman emperor captured by a foreign enemy, was seized by  
 (A) Ardaschir (B) Chosroes (C) Shapur I (D) Odenathus  
 (E) Zenobia
18. The Numidian appointed king of Mauretania by Augustus:  
 (A) Massinissa (B) Hiempsal (C) Juba II (D) Adherbal (E) Micipsa
19. In what year did Drusus suffer a fatal injury by falling from his horse?  
 (A) A.D. 9 (B) 31 B.C. (C) A.D. 33 (D) 9 B.C. (E) 12 B.C.
20. After \_\_\_\_\_, edicts of one emperor concerning his own territory no longer required the sanction of the other.  
 (A) 333 (B) 305 (C) 474 (D) 395 (E) 285
21. The cosmopolitan flavor of the Severan dynasty was reflected in the African origin of Septimius and the \_\_\_\_\_ background of his wife.  
 (A) Syrian (B) Gallic (C) Greek (D) Hispanic (E) British
22. Who made Claudius the successor of Caligula?  
 (A) the Senate (B) the provincial armies (C) Caligula (D) the praetorian guard (E) Tiberius
23. A successful war against the Parthians turned into a disaster for the Empire when the Roman soldiers brought home the plague during the reign of  
 (A) ELEGABALUS (B) Septimius Severus (C) Trajan (D) Hadrian  
 (E) Marcus Aurelius
24. The Julian Laws of 19 and 18 B.C. were attempts by Augustus to:  
 (A) restore family life (B) encourage marriage (C) discourage childlessness (D) a and b (E) a, b, and c
25. Which ruler(s) fought Decebalus?  
 (A) Domitian (B) Trajan (C) Hadrian (D) a and b (E) a, b, and c

26. Who created the imperial province of Lusitania in western Spain?  
 (A) Augustus (B) Hadrian (C) Claudius (D) Trajan (E) Vespasian
27. Who was a first-rate poet and architect as well as a widely-traveled emperor?  
 (A) Hadrian (B) Elegabalus (C) Tiberius (D) Septimius Severus  
 (E) Vespasian
28. Palmyra revolted but was defeated in 272 by  
 (A) Macrinus (B) Philip the Arab (C) Valerian (D) Aurelian  
 (E) Decius
29. Which of these offices did NOT survive into the fourth century?  
 (A) consul (B) praetor (C) quaestor (D) tribune (E) none of these survived
30. Poppaea Sabina, the mistress and later wife of Nero, was first married to which future emperor?  
 (A) Vespasian (B) Vitellius (C) Nerva (D) Galba (E) Otho
31. In what year did Augustus become pontifex maximus?  
 (A) 23 B.C. (B) A.D. 4 (C) 27 B.C. (D) 19 B.C. (E) 12 B.C.
32. Tiberius retired from Rome in 26 to live in  
 (A) Rhodes (B) Pandataria (C) Cyprus (D) Naples (E) Capri
33. Who was the last legitimate pagan emperor?  
 (A) Julian (B) Galerius (C) Diocletian (D) Honorius (E) Gratian
34. During a large part of the reign of Valentinian III, imperial policy was really directed by  
 (A) Constantius (B) Aetius (C) Jovinus (D) John (E) Felix
35. Augustus' reforms were flawed because:  
 (A) the Principate was elective in theory but dynastic in practice  
 (B) the control of the military was the single most important prop to imperial authority (C) the class structure remained top-heavy  
 (D) all of the above (E) none of the above
36. Which emperor opened public magistracies to Roman citizens in Gaul?  
 (A) Augustus (B) Vespasian (C) Claudius (D) Hadrian (E) Marcus Aurelius
37. Under Nero the Armenian problem was solved by the military successes of  
 (A) Corbulo (B) Petronius (C) Piso (D) Vespasian (E) Paetus
38. Whom did Theodosius select as regent for the young Honorius?  
 (A) Stilicho (B) Valens (C) Leo (D) Odoacer (E) Zeno
39. Which emperor delighted in appearing as his patron god Hercules?  
 (A) Caracalla (B) Commodus (C) Caligula (D) Elagabalus (E) Nero

40. Otho and later Vitellius were both defeated in battles at  
 (A) Ravenna (B) Alexandria (C) Cremona (D) Rome (E) Bedriacum
41. Julius Agricola commanded the province of Britain under which ruler(s)?  
 (A) Vespasian (B) Titus (C) Domitian (D) b and c (E) a, b, and c
42. The person who turned Tiberius against Germanicus' family:  
 (A) Livia (B) Sejanus (C) Piso (D) Caligula (E) Agrippina
43. The first known confrontation between Rome and the Christians resulted from the Great Fire in  
 (A) 79 (B) 64 (C) 37 (D) 68 (E) 43.
44. Who violated a rule established by Augustus that no senator should visit Egypt without special permission?  
 (A) Germanicus (B) Marcus Marcellus (C) Agrippa (D) Drusus (E) Tiberius
45. Simon Bar Kochba led a revolt of the Jews during the reign of  
 (A) Nero (B) Hadrian (C) Septimius Severus (D) Titus (E) Tiberius
46. The Arch of Titus commemorates his victory over the  
 (A) Parthians (B) Gauls (C) Armenians (D) Mauretanians (E) Jews
47. The praetorian prefect who was involved in the murder of Commodus:  
 (A) Pertinax (B) Tigellinus (C) Laetus (D) Macro (E) Papinian
48. Which emperor convened the first church council at Nicaea?  
 (A) Valentinian I (B) Honorius (C) Constantius III (D) Theodosius I (E) Constantine
49. Whom did Constantine defeat at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312?  
 (A) Galerius (B) Maxentius (C) Maximinus (D) Diocletian (E) Maximian
50. Which emperor was responsible for the first settlement of a large unassimilated barbarian nation within the Roman Empire?  
 (A) Diocletian (B) Julian (C) Theodosius I (D) Constantine (E) Honorius