

1984 STATE LATIN FORUM  
HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC TEST

1. Which city was totally destroyed and sown with salt?  
A. Veii B. Carthage C. Munda D. Alba Longa E. Pompeii
2. Who was the fourth king of Rome?  
A. Tarquin the Proud B. Tarquinius Priscus C. Servius Tullius D. Ancus Martius E. Tullus Hostilius
3. The Etruscans came from  
A. Asia Minor B. Egypt C. Greece D. Rome E. unknown parts.
4. The republic began in  
A. 509 BC B. 390 BC C. 754 BC D. 493 BC E. 244 BC.
5. The cognomen "Cocles" means  
A. left-handed B. blind C. one-eyed D. curly-haired E. invincible.
6. Coriolanus  
A. defeated the Sabines B. was the leader of the seceding plebs  
C. led a Volscian army against Rome D. was the father of the Gracchi E. defeated Lars Porsenna.
7. Which of the following events came first?  
A. the Second Punic War B. the Conquest of Gaul C. the insurrection of Spartacus D. the war against Pyrrhus E. the building of the Appian Way
8. Who was born in the year of Catiline's conspiracy?  
A. Livia B. Augustus C. Brutus D. Marc Antony E. Jugurtha
9. The Cimbri were defeated by  
A. Julius Caesar E. Pompey C. Sulla D. Marius E. Flaminius.
10. Etruscan power was finally destroyed by  
A. the Volscians B. the Greeks C. the Sabines D. the Aequians E. the Gauls.
11. Fabius "Cunctator" was the Roman who  
A. used a delaying tactic against Hannibal B. defeated Hannibal  
C. lost the Battle of Cannae D. built the first Roman fleet E. won the Battle of Lake Regillus.
12. A praetor was  
A. the governor of a province B. a judge C. an official of the treasury D. a lawyer E. in charge of public games.
13. Rome's foreign policy was traditionally decided by  
A. the consuls B. an assembly of the people C. the senate D. none of these E. all of these.
14. The governor of a Roman province  
A. was given a large salary B. was expected to live off his province C. undertook the taxation of his province D. was

immune from prosecution for embezzlement E. had the power to declare war.

15. The reformer of the Roman army was  
A. Julius Caesar B. Pompey C. Sulla D. Marius E. Fabius Maximus.
16. When Brennus threw his sword onto the scales, he exclaimed  
A. "Alea jacta est!" B. "Delenda est Carthago!" C. "Vae victis!" D. "Et tu, Brute!" E. "S.P.Q.R."
17. Who was executed for being too generous to the plebs?  
A. Brutus B. Manlius Capitolinus C. Cicero D. Menenius Agrippa E. Scipio
18. What happened in 31 BC?  
A. the assassination of Julius Caesar B. the Battle of Actium  
C. the granting of Roman citizenship to the allies D. the murder of Cicero E. none of these
19. Cicero was consul in  
A. 44 BC B. 50 BC C. 55 BC D. 63 BC E. 68 BC.
20. Who handed the senate's decree to Antiochus IV, drew a circle around him in the sand, and insisted on his answer before he stepped out of it?  
A. Pompey B. Popillius Laenas C. Cato the Censor D. T. Quinctius Flaminius E. Scipio Aemilianus
21. Vercingetorix, Cassivellaunus, and Mithridates had which of the following in common?  
A. They were all kings. B. They were all Gauls. C. They all defeated Roman armies. D. They were all defeated by Roman armies. E. They all committed suicide.
22. The aims of Caius Gracchus were  
A. land reform B. legislative reform C. extension of the franchise D. none of these E. all of these.
23. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa  
A. was Augustus' great friend. B. won the Battle of Actium  
C. built the Pantheon D. commanded Augustus' fleet E. was or did all of the foregoing.
24. Augustus  
A. restored the republic in appearance. B. restored the republic in reality. C. was declared emperor. D. was declared King.  
E. refused the tribunician power.
25. Which of the following was never a dictator?  
A. Pompey B. Cinna C. Cincinnatus D. Caesar E. Scipio
26. Regulus  
A. won the Second Punic War. B. founded Rome. C. died from keeping his promise. D. considered victory too costly.  
E. drained a lake to capture a town.
27. Who acquired the Sibylline books for Rome?

A. Romulus B. Coriolanus C. Numa D. Horatius Cocles  
E. Tarquin the Proud

28. Spartacus was defeated by  
A. Caesar B. Sulla C. Crassus D. Sertorius E. Pompey.
29. Rome was founded in  
A. 574 BC B. 375 BC C. 753 BC D. 357 BC E. 700 BC.
30. What happened in 44 BC?  
A. Cicero was killed. B. Caesar was killed C. The Principate began. D. The Second Triumvirate was formed. E. Marc Antony and Cleopatra died.
31. The siege of Veii lasted  
A. one year B. eight months C. a week D. six years  
E. ten years
32. Julius Caesar  
A. favored citizenship for Cisalpine Gaul B. reduced the number of senators C. recruited a Spanish bodyguard D. restored the monarchy E. held two triumphs.
33. Pompey was alienated by the senate because  
A. he was not allowed to run for consul twice. B. his command against the pirates was restricted. C. he was forced into an association with Crassus, whom he disliked. D. his settlement of the east was not ratified. E. his work against Sertorius was not rewarded.
34. Mettius Curtius  
A. dug a lake in the Forum. B. was Brutus' partner in the first consulate. C. sprang fully-armed into an abyss. D. swore to be first to die in battle. E. fought the Sabine King in single combat.
35. The Battle of Zama was fought between the armies of  
A. Julius Caesar and Pompey B. Scipio and Hannibal C. Lucullus and Mithridates D. Antony and Octavian E. Jugurtha and Marius.
36. Who was defeated at Cannae?  
A. Varro B. Fabius C. Flaminius D. Hannibal E. Decius Mus
37. Which of the following statements about Marcus Furius Camillus is untrue?  
A. He was a dictator. B. He captured Veii. C. He was six times consular tribune. D. He was exiled. E. He was defeated by the Aequi.
38. Cicero's aim was  
A. moderate dictatorship. B. the reform of the senate. C. the reform of the law courts D. the harmony of the orders  
E. abolishing the veto.
39. A pyrrhic victory is one that  
A. takes place in Epirus. B. costs too many lives. C. costs very few lives. D. takes place at sea. E. is easily won.

40. The Caudine Forks was  
A. a law of the Twelve Tables. B. an Alpine pass where Hannibal led his elephants C. an ambush laid by Massinissa. D. a Roman victory. E. a Roman defeat.
41. The battle by which Caesar won final control over Gaul was  
A. Pharsalus B. Alesia C. Philippi D. Cynocephalus  
E. Zela.
42. Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon was illegal because  
A. he had been ordered to stay in Gaul. B. he had been told to disband his army. C. his term as pro-consul had expired  
D. a Roman pro-consul could not lead his troops into Italy  
E. a Roman general could not cross rivers.
43. What occurred at Carrhae?  
A. Sertorius was assassinated by a subaltern. B. Crassus was defeated and killed. C. Caesar won a victory. D. Sulla put the population to the sword E. Pompey set up a puppet king.
44. Catiline  
A. was executed on Cicero's orders. B. was exiled for life.  
C. committed suicide. D. died fighting. E. escaped to Asia.
45. How many legions did Caesar eventually have, as master of Rome?  
A. 10 B. 30 C. 40 D. 50 E. 60
46. Members of the senate had to be  
A. ex-generals B. ex-governors of provinces C. ex-consuls  
D. the sons of large landowners E. at least 30 years of age.
47. Voting in the senate was done by  
A. a show of hands. B. a secret ballot. C. the signing of a document. D. the moving of the senators into groups for and against. E. the voicing of agreement or disagreement.
48. Roman women  
A. although without any rights, were often influential.  
B. exerted no indirect influence. C. could not be divorced without their parents' consent. D. were never seen in public. E. could not attend the games in the arena.
49. Cicero's enemy, who destroyed his house while he was in exile, was  
A. Clodius B. Caesar C. Marc Antony D. Pompey E. Crassus
50. At which battle were Castor and Pollux supposed to have helped the Romans?  
A. Lake Trasimene B. Lake Regilius C. Zama D. Zela  
E. Beneventum