## 1988 FJCL FORUM

## HISTORY OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

| 1.  | The last king of Rome was a. Tullus Hostilius b. L. Tarquinius Superbus c. Ancus Marcius d. Servius Tullius  |
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| 2.  | The fall of the Monarchy occurred around a. 753 B.C. b. 476 B.C. c. 509 B.C. d. 27 B.C.  |
| 3.  | Lars Porsena was defeated in 505 B.C. at a. Aricia b. Rome c. Signia d. Tusculum   |
| 4.  | In 387 B.C., Rome was attacked by the a. Etruscans b. Gauls c. Greeks d. Carthaginians   |
| 5.  | The road constructed during the fourth century B.C. to connect Rome with Capua was the a. Via Latina b. Via Flaminia c. Via Appia d. Via Claudia   |
| 6.  | By 290 B.C., Rome became the dominant power in peninsular Italy by conquering the a. Samnites and Sabines b. Samnites and Greeks c. Greeks and Etruscans d. Etruscans and Sabines  |
| 7.  | Elephants were first used against the Romans by a. Hannibal b. Pyrrhus c. Agathocles d. Cleonymus  |
| 8.  | A "Pyrrhic victory" is used to describe a. an easy victory b. a victory in which prisoners are ritually sacrificed c. a war which terminates abruptly d. a victory with heavy losses on both sides   |
| 9.  | The Law of the Twelve Tables established a. a constitution for Roman citizens b. specific rights for members of the patrician class exclusively c. a compilation of civil and criminal law d. specific rights exclusively for the plebeian class |
| 10. | In the third century B.C., the "great powers" of the Mediterranean were  a. Carthage and Egypt b. Syria and Macedonia c. Rome and Egypt d. Carthage and Cilicia  |
| 11. | The dates of the First Punic War were a. 401 - 389 B.C. b. 384 - 360 B.C. c. 264 - 241 B.C. d. 241 - 235 B.C.  |
| 12. | The First Punic War arose out of a political situation on the island of a. Corsica b. Sicily c. Crete d. Rhodes  |

The band of people who originally appealed to the Romans for 13. protection from the Carthaginians was the a. Mamertini b. Oscans c. Libyans d. Syracusans 14. With the defeat of Messana in the First Punic War, Rome fell into war with a. Carthage and Numidia b. Greece and Sicily c. Syracuse and Carthage d. Greece and Syracuse 15. During the First Punic War, Hamilcar was forced to make peace with the Romans when a. he became too old to command b. the Carthaginians no longer desired him as general c. one of his sons was taken hostage d. the Romans cut off his relief from Carthage The Carthaginian commander during the Second Punic War was 16. d. Hasdrubal a. Hamilcar b. Hannibal c. Hanno The Second Punic War began with a conflict concerning the town of a. New Carthage b. Tarentum c. Massilia d. Saguntum In the Second Punic War, the Carthaginian army was first opposed by the Roman consul a. Publius Cornelius Scipio b. Quintus Fabius Maximus d. Gaius Terentius Varro c. Gaius Flaminius The Carthaginian commander in the Second Punic War first crossed into Italian soil by way of b. Sardinia c. the Alps d. the Adriatic Sea a. Sicily One of the greatest battles and one of the bloodiest of all Roman 20. defeats was the battle of a. Illyria b. Apulia c. Cannae d. Zama Which of the following were not part of the Carthaginian forces in the Second Punic War? a. Libyans b. Illyrians c. Gauls d. Spaniards 22. In the Second Punic War, Carthage was <u>not</u> forced to a. surrender all territory except that near Carthage b. pay ten thousand talents c. surrender all war elephants d. send hostages to Rome 23. Which was not true at the end of the Third Punic War? a. The Carthaginians were sold into slavery. b. Carthage was levelled to the ground. c. The site of Carthage was declared accursed. d. Sicily acquired Carthaginian territory. During the years 133 - 78 B.C., a political group opposing the senate came to be known as the a. Populares b. Optimates c. Homines Novi d. Stoics

The agrarian reforms of Tiberius Gracchus 25. a. dealt with the status of Rome's allies in Italy b. demanded citizenship for Rome's provinces c. increased taxation for the senatorial class d. recognized voting rights for women 26. The Roman consul ultimately responsible for transforming military service from an obligation towards the state into a professional career was c. Caesar d. Octavian a. Marius b. Sulla 27. Jugurtha of Numidia once served under b. P. Scipio Aemilianus a. L. Sulla c. C. Marius d. C. Gracchus 28. In the Jugurthine War, whom did Marius replace as commander? c. Rufus d. Bestia a. Metellus b. Scaurus Marius became consul in 88 B.C. for the seventh time b. with senatorial support a. through public elections d. as the result of a conspiracy c. by force 30. In 82 B.C., the Roman state was essentially controlled by b. Sulla c. the senate d. the tribunes a. Cinna The slave war in Italy (73 - 71 B.C.) was led by a Thracian named 31. c. Pompeius d. Gracchus a. Spartacus b. Crassus In 70 B.C., Cicero became the leading orator of the day with his oration on d. Cato b. Catiline c. Pompey a. Verres 33. In 70 B.C., Caesar supported the d. none of these b. Optimates c. Senatores a. Populares In 63 B.C., Catiline was declared a public enemy a. because he assassinated Cicero b. after he refused the consulship c. because he organized a conspiracy against the senate d. after he entered into an unlawful triumvirate 35. The First Triumvirate consisted of a. Caesar, Octavian, Antony b. Caesar, Antony, Lepidus d. Caesar, Cassius, Crassus c. Caesar, Crassus, Pompey In order to cement the First Triumvirate, Caesar gave his daughter in marriage to a. Cassius b. Crassus c. Antony d. Pompey In Caesar's time, Gallia had not developed a unified national state because a. the mutual jealousy of each tribe prevented this b. numerous Germanic invasions kept Gallic tribes on the move c. Gallic religious practices made such an arrangement impossible d. the area's geography severely limited contact between tribes

| 38. | Caesar became the dominant power<br>Germanic king?<br>a. Vercingetorix<br>c. Nerva  | b. Ariovistus d. Suevi  |
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| 39. | At Alesia in 51 B.C., Roman authorith the defeat of a. Dumnorix b. Pompey   | nority in Gallia was re-established<br>c. Ariovistus d. Vercingetorix                     |
| 40. | In 54 B.C., Pompey was <u>not</u> a. the sole consul c. married to Mucia  | <ul><li>b. curator of the grain supply</li><li>d. in control of Spain and Libya</li></ul> |
| 41. | In 49 B.C., Caesar defied the senate and crossed what river? a. Rubicon b. Tiber c. Rhine d. Po   |   |
| 42. | Which of the following was planned by Julius Caesar but was <u>not</u> able to be carried out?  a. an increase in the number of senators  b. the alleviation of debtors' burdens  c. development of a new highway across the Apennines  d. the revision of the Roman calendar |   |
| 43. | A conspiracy was formed to assa<br>a. Alesia b. Munda   | ssinate Caesar after the Battle of c. Philippi d. Zela                                    |
| 44. | The originator of the conspirac a. M. Antonius b. C. Cassius  |   |
| 45. | The Triumvirate of 43 B.C. did a. Brutus b. Lepidus   | <u>not</u> include<br>c. Antony d. Octavian   |
| 46. | How many times was Octavian mar<br>a. one b. two  |   |
| 47. | Octavian's great naval commande<br>a. Antony b. Lepidus   |   |
| 48. | Octavian issued a formal declaration of war against Cleopatra upon learning that a. Cleopatra had a son by Caesar b. Antony had divorced Octavia c. Cleopatra was planning to attack Italy d. Antony had executed Roman citizens  |   |
| 49. | Upon the defeat of Marc Antony by Octavian a. all of Cleopatra's children were executed b. Cleopatra attempted to placate Octavian c. Egypt became a Roman province d. Octavian remanded Marc Antony to Rome to be executed   |   |
| 50. | The alliance between Rome and ta. Numa Pompilius c. Spurius Cassius   | he Latin League was credited to<br>b. Alexander<br>d. Pyrrhus                             |