

1988 FJCL FORUM

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

1. The last king of Rome was
 - a. Tullius Hostilius
 - b. L. Tarquinius Superbus
 - c. Ancus Marcius
 - d. Servius Tullius
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

13. The band of people who originally appealed to the Romans for 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
16. The Carthaginian commander during the Second Punic War was
 - a. Hamilcar
 - b. Hannibal
 - c. Hanno
 - d. Hasdrubal
17. The Second Punic War began with a conflict concerning the town of
 - a. New Carthage
 - b. Tarentum
 - c. Massilia
 - d. Saguntum
18. In the Second Punic War, the Carthaginian army was first opposed by the Roman consul
 - a. Publius Cornelius Scipio
 - b. Quintus Fabius Maximus
 - c. Gaius Flaminius
 - d. Gaius Terentius Varro
19. The Carthaginian commander in the Second Punic War first crossed into Italian soil by way of
 - a. Sicily
 - b. Sardinia
 - c. the Alps
 - d. the Adriatic Sea
20. One of the greatest battles and one of the bloodiest of all Roman defeats was the battle of
 - a. Illyria
 - b. Apulia
 - c. Cannae
 - d. Zama
21. 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 not 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.
24. 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

25. The agrarian reforms of Tiberius Gracchus
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
a. Marius b. Sulla c. Caesar d. Octavian
27. Jugurtha of Numidia once served under
a. L. Sulla b. P. Scipio Aemilianus
c. C. Marius d. C. Gracchus
28. In the Jugurthine War, whom did Marius replace as commander?
a. Metellus b. Scaurus c. Rufus d. Bestia
29. Marius became consul in 88 B.C. for the seventh time
a. through public elections b. with senatorial support
c. by force d. as the result of a conspiracy
30. In 82 B.C., the Roman state was essentially controlled by
a. Cinna b. Sulla c. the senate d. the tribunes
31. The slave war in Italy (73 - 71 B.C.) was led by a Thracian named
a. Spartacus b. Crassus c. Pompeius d. Gracchus
32. In 70 B.C., Cicero became the leading orator of the day with his oration on
a. Verres b. Catiline c. Pompey d. Cato
33. In 70 B.C., Caesar supported the
a. Populares b. Optimates c. Senatores d. none of these
34. 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
c. Caesar, Crassus, Pompey d. Caesar, Cassius, Crassus
36. In order to cement the First Triumvirate, Caesar gave his daughter in marriage to
a. Cassius b. Crassus c. Antony d. Pompey
37. 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

