

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

1. On January 16, 27 B.C., Gaius Julius Octavianus received an honorific which was held by all subsequent Roman emperors except for Vitellius. This title was
 - a. Augustus
 - b. Pater Patriae
 - c. Pontifex Maximus
 - d. Princeps
2. All four of the following exiles occurred during the reign of Rome's first emperor. One of the four, however, was a voluntary banishment. Which?
 - a. Julia Major to Pandateria
 - b. Julia Minor to Trimerus
 - c. Ovid to Tomi
 - d. Tiberius to Rhodes
3. Tiberius acceded to the principate in
 - a. 9 A.D.
 - b. 12 A.D.
 - c. 14 A.D.
 - d. 17 A.D.
4. The Praetorian Prefect who advised Tiberius from 23 to 31 A.D. was
 - a. Burrus
 - b. Macro
 - c. Sejanus
 - d. Tigellinus
5. The nickname Caligula means "Little _____."
 - a. Boot
 - b. Commander
 - c. Sword
 - d. Warrior
6. The Emperor Gaius (Caligula) received an ovation at Rome on his birthday in A.D. 40. He had just returned with petorrita full of seashells as the plunder from his odd "campaign" at the
 - a. English Channel
 - b. Hellespont
 - c. Straits of Gibraltar
 - d. Straits of Messina
7. The year after Claudius became emperor, a revolt was led in Dalmatia by
 - a. Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Gaeticulus
 - b. Clodius Macer
 - c. Lucius Arruntius Scribonianus
 - d. Gaius Julius Vindex
8. The freedmen who were, respectively, the ab epistulis and the a rationibus of the Emperor Claudius were
 - a. Helius and Nymphidius
 - b. Narcissus and Pallas
 - c. Nymphidius and Helius
 - d. Pallas and Narcissus
9. A fire that ruined half of Rome occurred during Nero's reign in the year
 - a. 59 A.D.
 - b. 61 A.D.
 - c. 64 A.D.
 - d. 66 A.D.
10. One of Nero's many judicial murder victims was his arbiter elegantiae, a Roman author named
 - a. Thrasea Paetus
 - b. Gaius Petronius
 - c. Faenius Rufus
 - d. Ostorius Scapula
11. The praenomen and nomen of the Emperor Galba were
 - a. Marcus Cocceius
 - b. Marcus Salvius
 - c. Servius Sulpicius
 - d. Titus Flavius
12. Otho was emperor for approximately
 - a. 3 weeks
 - b. 6 weeks
 - c. 3 months
 - d. 6 months
13. The troops that finally defeated the Vitellians at Rome were led by Vespasian's trusted commander
 - a. Antonius Primus
 - b. Caecina Alienus
 - c. Fabius Valens
 - d. Julius Civilis
14. The two legions which were the first to proclaim Vespasian emperor were those normally stationed in
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Germany
 - c. Illyricum
 - d. Moesia

15. Vespasian died saying, "Vae, puto _____."
 - a. deus fio
 - b. fabula acta est
 - c. in hoc signo vinces
 - d. me oderint
16. The Emperor Titus was relatively unpopular at Rome until he finally dismissed his Jewish lover
 - a. Arrecina
 - b. Berenice
 - c. Caenis
 - d. Marcia
17. In 80 A.D., Titus completed a huge building project that his father had begun -- the
 - a. Flavian Amphitheatre, or Colosseum
 - b. mausoleum which is now called Castel San Angelo
 - c. renovations to the Pantheon
 - d. Temple of Venus and Rome
18. During the reign of Domitian, a general named Agricola led fierce fighting against the
 - a. Alamanni
 - b. Britons
 - c. Chatti
 - d. Iazyges
19. Domitian is infamous for three of the following reasons, but he NEVER
 - a. banished philosophers from Italy
 - b. brought back the horrors of delatio and maiestas
 - c. denied himself divine honors in the Eastern fashion
 - d. executed Vestal Virgins on charges of immorality
20. Under Nerva, the senate effected a rescissio actorum by voting Domitian a posthumous
 - a. damnatio memoriae
 - b. praefectura morum
 - c. prorogatio imperi
 - d. senatus consultum ultimum
21. Nerva is credited with the development of the alimenta, a system designed to provide for the needs of
 - a. poor children
 - b. resident aliens
 - c. veterans
 - d. widows
22. The wife of the Emperor Trajan was admired for her simplicity, dignity, fidelity, and virtue. Her name was
 - a. Anna Galeria Faustina
 - b. Domitilla Longina
 - c. Pompeia Plotina
 - d. Vibia Sabina
23. Trajan died on his way home from campaigns against the
 - a. Arabians
 - b. Numidians
 - c. Parthians
 - d. Picts
24. One of the Emperor Hadrian's nicknames was
 - a. Graeculus
 - b. Herculeus
 - c. Jovius
 - d. Verissimus
25. After a revolt that lasted from 132 to 135 A.D., Hadrian "denationalized"
 - a. Gallia Narbonensis
 - b. Hispania Tarraconensis
 - c. Judaea
 - d. Mauretania
26. Under Antoninus Pius, a restive European province was divided into three parts and placed under procurators. Today this province is known as Transylvania. To the Romans, it was
 - a. Dacia
 - b. Pannonia
 - c. Raetia
 - d. Thuringia
27. The Wall of Antoninus was NOT
 - a. built by three legions under the direction of Q. Lollius Urbicus
 - b. built in 142 A.D. out of cobblestones and turf
 - c. inferior to Hadrian's Wall with respect to its drainage system and the distribution of its garrison
 - d. thirty-seven miles long, running from modern-day Bridgeness on the Forth to Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde

28. Marcus Aurelius studied rhetoric under
a. Cassiodorus b. Fortunatianus
c. Fronto d. Quintilian
29. From 166 to 172 and again from 177 to 180, Marcus Aurelius fought the
a. Alani b. Lazi c. Marcomanni d. Roxolani
30. Three of the following were praetorian prefects under Commodus, but NOT
a. Cleander b. Laetus c. Narcissus d. Perennis
31. During the short reign of Pertinax, there was an unsuccessful attempt to transfer imperial power to a consul named
a. Eclectus b. Falco
c. Ummidius Quadratus d. Flavius Sulpicianus
32. The rich senator who bought the empire at auction in 193 A.D. was
a. Clodius Albinus b. Didius Julianus
c. Pescennius Niger d. Septimius Severus
33. In 197 A.D., Coele and Phoenice were created out of the single province of
a. Armenia b. Galatia c. Mesopotamia d. Syria
34. In 212 A.D., Caracalla became emperor by murdering his brother
a. Alexianus b. Elagabalus c. Geta d. Macrinus
35. Julia Mamaea, who bribed the praetorian guard in 222 A.D. to assassinate both her sister and her nephew, was the daughter of Julia
a. Domna b. Flavia c. Maesa d. Soaemias
36. The mutiny which overthrew Severus Alexander and elevated Maximinus Thrax took place at
a. Abrittus b. Moguntiacum c. Verona d. Zaitha
37. Phillip the Arab succeeded Timesitheus as praetorian prefect to the emperor
a. Aemilianus b. Decius c. Gallus d. Gordian III
38. Gallienus, who successfully combatted a series of invasions and revolts from 258 to 268 A.D. was the son of
a. Aureolus b. Claudius II c. Quintillus d. Valerian
39. Arguably the greatest crisis of Aurelian's reign was an uprising in Palmyra led by
a. Ballista b. Tetricus c. Urbanus d. Zenobia
40. Aurelian's successor was
a. Carus b. Florian c. Probus d. Tacitus
41. Diocletian's innovative four-man rule included three of the following, but NOT
a. Constantius b. Galerius c. Maximian d. Numerian
42. Diocletian did NOT
a. abdicate in 316 A.D.
b. divide the Empire into twelve dioceses under vicarii
c. issue the Edict of Prices in 301 A.D.
d. persecute Christians

43. The mother of Constantine the Great was a concubine named
 - a. Constantia
 - b. Helena
 - c. Theodora
 - d. Veria
44. At the Conference of Carnuntum in 308 A.D., Constantine the Great was
 - a. called upon to resign the title of Augustus and become a mere Caesar
 - b. ceded territory as far as Thrace by Licinius
 - c. ceremoniously married to Fausta, the daughter of Maxentius
 - d. made senior Augustus over Maximin Dala
45. The sons of Constantine the Great did NOT include
 - a. Constans
 - b. Constantius III
 - c. Constantine II
 - d. Crispus
46. The most criticized anti-Christian measure of the Emperor Julian was his
 - a. publication of the Misopogon, a philosophical work which refutes Christian doctrine
 - b. reduction of imperial subsidies to the church
 - c. refusal to let Christian professors teach the classics
 - d. secularization of all the Christian sanctuaries in Palestine
47. The emperor who died in battle with the Visigoths at Adrianople in 378 A.D. was
 - a. Gratian
 - b. Jovian
 - c. Magnus
 - d. Valens
48. The bishop of Milan who more than likely influenced Theodosius to ban all pagan cults in 391 A.D. was
 - a. Ambrose
 - b. Demophilus
 - c. Gregory
 - d. Nectarius
49. In the West under Honorius, the effective ruler from 395 to 408 A.D. was
 - a. Anthemius
 - b. Eutroplus
 - c. Rufinus
 - d. Stilicho
50. In 476 A.D., Romulus Augustulus was deposed at Ravenna by
 - a. Alaric
 - b. Attila
 - c. Gaeseric
 - d. Odoacer