

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM
HISTORY OF THE ROMAN MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

1. When Marcus Tullius Cicero learned of his proscription by Mark Antony, he fled from Rome. He was overtaken, however, and murdered not far from his villa at the ancient Volscian town of
 - a. Antium
 - b. Formiae
 - c. Paestum
 - d. Tarracina
2. Coriolanus, who marched on Rome in 491 B.C., belonged to the gens
 - a. Claudia
 - b. Marcia
 - c. Porcia
 - d. Quinctia
3. The Social War of 91 - 87 B.C. was fought over the issue of
 - a. foreign policy
 - b. the franchise
 - c. slavery
 - d. taxation
4. In 146 B.C., the Romans under Lucius Mummius burned
 - a. Athens
 - b. Carthage
 - c. Corinth
 - d. Syracuse
5. Concurrently with the Second Punic War, Rome fought the
 - a. First Macedonian War
 - b. Second Macedonian War
 - c. Third Macedonian War
 - d. Fourth Macedonian War
6. At the end of the disturbances caused by the Licinian-Sextian laws (367 B.C.), a temple was built to Concordia at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. This temple was vowed and dedicated by
 - a. Marcus Furius Camillus
 - b. Gaius Licinius Stolo
 - c. Marcus Manlius Capitolinus
 - d. Lucius Sextius Lateranus
7. In 81 B.C., Lucius Cornelius Sulla increased the size of the Roman Senate to
 - a. 300
 - b. 400
 - c. 500
 - d. 600
8. A shepherd named Viriathus, who led a revolt against Rome in 147 B.C., is today considered a national hero by the people of
 - a. Belgium
 - b. France
 - c. Portugal
 - d. Spain
9. On June 23, 47 B.C., Cleopatra VII gave birth to her first son. She called him Caesarion and claimed that Julius Caesar was his father. The Alexandrians called this prince
 - a. Ptolemy IX
 - b. Ptolemy XI
 - c. Ptolemy XIII
 - d. Ptolemy XV
10. The battle of Sentinum where Decius Mus ritually submitted his soul to the manes took place in
 - a. 321 B.C.
 - b. 316 B.C.
 - c. 295 B.C.
 - d. 290 B.C.
11. The king who built the first temples to Janus and Vesta at Rome was
 - a. Ancus Marcius
 - b. Numa Pompilius
 - c. Servius Tullius
 - d. Tullius Hostilius
12. Scipio Aemilianus was not the only Roman of his day with a philhellenic outlook. His closest friend, in fact, the legatus who led the decisive assault upon Carthage in the Third Punic War, was nicknamed Sapiens because of his considerable interest in literature and philosophy. This man's name was
 - a. Lucius Furius Philus
 - b. Gaius Hostilius Mancinus
 - c. Gaius Laelius Minor
 - d. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus
13. The Mamertines (or "Men of Mars") were mercenaries originally recruited by Agathocles in
 - a. the Balearic Islands
 - b. Campania
 - c. Epirus
 - d. Laconia

14. The tribune of 232 B.C. who anticipated the policies of the Gracchi was
 - a. Quintus Claudius
 - b. Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus
 - c. Galus Flaminius
 - d. Marcus Minucius Rufus
15. Which of the following correctly records the victories of Gaius Marius in 102 and 101 B.C. over Germanic invaders?
 - a. In 102, he defeated the Cimbri at Aquae Sextiae; In 101, the Teutones at Vercellae.
 - b. In 102, he defeated the Cimbri at Vercellae; In 101, the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae.
 - c. In 102, he defeated the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae; in 101, the Cimbri at Vercellae.
 - d. In 102, he defeated the Teutones at Vercellae; in 101, the Cimbri at Aquae Sextiae.
16. In 77 B.C., Pompey the Great fought against both
 - a. Carbo and Domitius
 - b. Domitius and Iarbas
 - c. Lepidus and Sertorius
 - d. Sertorius and Spartacus
17. The office of tribune was first created in
 - a. 509 B.C.
 - b. 494 B.C.
 - c. 367 B.C.
 - d. 287 B.C.
18. In 198 B.C., as a praetor assigned to Sardinia, he attacked moneylenders with his leges de sumptu provinciali. His name was
 - a. Lucius Cornelius Merula
 - b. Marcus Porcius Cato
 - c. Titus Sempronius Longus
 - d. Lucius Valerius Flaccus
19. The father of Rome's fifth king, Tarquinus Priscus, was a Greek named
 - a. Aristodemus
 - b. Demaratus
 - c. Egerius
 - d. Hieron
20. After the death of Micipsa in the second century B.C., Jugurtha fought with two of his brothers for total control of
 - a. Cyrenalca
 - b. Gaetulia
 - c. Mauretania
 - d. Numidia
21. Caesar said "Veni, vidi, vici" about his victory at
 - a. Munda
 - b. Pharsalus
 - c. Thapsus
 - d. Zela
22. The Appian Way was built during the
 - a. First Illyrian War
 - b. Latin War
 - c. Second Samnite War
 - d. Tarentine War
23. Pompey the Great was given control over the Mediterranean in 67 B.C. specifically in order to
 - a. abolish piracy
 - b. annex Syria
 - c. restore Ptolemy Auletes
 - d. settle veterans
24. One effect of the Lex Hortensia (287 B.C.) was to
 - a. give magistrates the right to obstruct a public assembly by announcing unfavorable auspices
 - b. establish the temporary powers of a dictator
 - c. grant legislative powers to the plebeian assembly
 - d. stabilize the Roman monetary system
25. On July 18, 390 B.C., Rome was defeated by the Gauls at a tributary of the Tiber eleven miles north of Rome. The name of this river was the
 - a. Albegna
 - b. Allia
 - c. Anio
 - d. Arno
26. In the first year of the Roman Republic, there were five different consuls. In order of appointment, these men were
 - a. Brutus, Collatinus, Valerius Poplicola, Lucretius, Horatius Pulvillus
 - b. Brutus, Collatinus, Horatius Pulvillus, Lucretius, Valerius Poplicola
 - c. Brutus, Lucretius, Collatinus, Horatius Pulvillus, Valerius Poplicola
 - d. Brutus, Lucretius, Collatinus, Valerius Poplicola, Horatius Pulvillus

39. Before Pompey obtained the command against Mithridates, it was held by an able soldier and administrator who had invaded Armenia in 69 B.C. and taken its capital. Interestingly enough, this same man had been required by Sulla to let Mithridates escape at Fimbria more than a decade earlier. His name was
- a. Marcus Aurelius Cotta b. Publius Clodius Pulcher
c. Lucius Licinius Lucullus d. Quintus Marcius Rex
40. The duties of censors included three of the following, but NOT
- a. control of public morals
b. leasing of public areas and buildings
c. revision of the senatorial rolls
d. supervision of Rome during the absence of consuls
41. In 260 B.C., the consul Gaius Duilius earned a naval triumph by defeating a Carthaginian fleet off
- a. Agrigentum b. Drepanum c. Mylae d. Panormus
42. Mutina was the site of a victory in 43 B.C. for Hirtius and Octavian over
- a. Lucius Antonius b. Marcus Antonius
c. Decimus Junius Brutus d. Marcus Junius Brutus
43. As dictator in 458 B.C., Cincinnatus fought against the
- a. Aequi b. Etruscans c. Hernici d. Latins
44. The Molossian king Pyrrhus tried to bribe an incorruptible Roman named
- a. Quintus Aemilius Papus b. Manius Curius Dentatus
c. Gaius Fabricius Luscinus d. Lucius Papirius Cursor
45. In the year of his second consulship, he won a naval battle at Ecnomus and then a land battle at Tunis. In the following year, his African expedition came to an end when he was taken prisoner. His name was
- a. Marcus Atilius Regulus b. Gaius Lutatius Catulus
c. Lucius Manlius Vulso d. Marcus Valerius Messalla
46. When Romulus declared his deification, he gave his new name as
- a. Aius Locutius b. Jupiter Indiges
c. Quirinus d. Semo Sancus Dius Fidius
47. Twin children named Faustus ("fortunate") and Fausta were born to
- a. Antony and Cleopatra b. Lepidus and Julia
c. Marius and Julia d. Sulla and Metella
48. Titus Quinctius Flaminius defeated Philip V in 197 B.C. at
- a. Argos b. Cynoscephalae
c. Pydna d. Thermopylae
49. Shortage of troops frustrated Caesar's attempts to blockade Pompey at
- a. Corfinium b. Dyrrhachium c. Ilerda d. Massilia
50. Mark Antony may have had a "good" political reason to order the death of the orator Cicero. (See question # 1.) He also proscribed a number of men, however, in order to profit personally from their deaths. One such individual was living in far-off Provincia. Ironically, this particular victim of the proscriptions had earlier been a target of Cicero's masterful prosecution. Now, however, both he and his personal enemy Cicero were on the same hit list. He had governed corruptly on Sicily and had accumulated art treasures which Antony now desired. His name was
- a. Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella b. Gaius Cornelius Verres
c. Lucius Gellius Poplicola d. Quintus Hortensius Hortalus