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

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

- 14. The tribune of 232 B.C. who anticipated the policies of the Gracchi was a. Quintus Claudius c. Gaius Flaminius Gnaeus Cornellus Scipio Calvus
   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 Sextlae. 16. In 77 B.C., Pompey the Great fought against both a. Carbo and Domitius b. Domitius and Iarbasd. Sertorius and Spartacus c. Lepidus and Sertorius 17. The office of tribune was first created in b. 494 B.C. a. 509 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 <u>leges</u> de <u>sumptu provinciali</u>. His name was a. Lucius Cornelius Merula c. Titus Sempronius Longus b. Marcus Porcius Cato d. Lucius Valerius Flaccus 19. The father of Rome's fifth king, Tarquinius 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. Cyrenaica b. Gaetulia c. Mauretania d. Numidia 21. Caesar said "Veni, vidi, vici" about his victory at b. Pharsalus c. Thapsus d. Zela 22. The Appian Way was built during the a. First Illyrian War c. Second Samnite War b. Latin 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 c. restore Ptolemy Auletes b. annex Syria 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 b. Allia a. Albegna c. Anio 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

27.	. The Pons Sublicius was defended agains	st Lars Porsenna by a Roman named
	a. Marcus Curtius b. Hor c. Gaius Mucius Cordus d. Ju	ratius Cocles lius Proculus
28.	Rome's Vicus Sceleratus (or "Wicked St gruesome "hit-and-run" carriage ride of the control of	treet") gained its name from the of the princess
	a. Tanaquil b. Tarquinia c. Ta	tia d. Tullia
29.	The number of rebellious slaves in the ultimately numbered (Hind the Applan Way at the end of the war survivors; that number represents about question.)	e Servile War of 73 - 71 B.C. t: the number of crucifixions along was probably a "decimation" of the ut 8% of the correct answer to this
	a. 9,000 b. 19,000 c. 90	,000 d. 190,000
30.	. In 43 B.C., Brutus and Casslus were of Caesar. The legislation which declare Octavian's co-consul	utlawed for the murder of Julius ed them criminals was passed by
	a. Caecilius Bassus b. Mar c. Statius Murcus d. Qui	rcius Crispus Intus Pedius
31.	. Dictators were typically accompanied $\boldsymbol{t}$	by this many lictors.
	a. 2 b. 6 c. 12	d. 24
32.	The Third Punic War began when Carthag treaty with Rome. The aggressor whose provoked Carthage was an ally of Rome	ge was goaded into breaking her e territorial expansions thus named
	a. Gaia b. Masinissa c. Mas	ssyles d. Syphax
33.	<ol> <li>During the period of the Roman monarch limited to</li> </ol>	ny, the rule of an <u>interrex</u> was
	a. 5 days b. 5 weeks c. 1 m	nonth d. 1 year
34.	. Veli was the Etruscan city closest to	Rome. It was destroyed in
	a. 416 B.C. b. 406 B.C. c. 396	5 B.C. d. 386 B.C.
35.	In 221 B.C., he assumed the command of Both he and his brother crossed the Al operations in 215 and 214 B.C. was Mt attacks upon Cumae, Nola, and Puteoli Locri in 205, but did not return to Ar autumn of 203. His name was	f the Carthaginian troops in Spain.  Ips to fight in Italy. His base of  Tifata, but he falled in his  He was seriously defeated at  frica until he was recalled in the
	a. Hamilcar b. Hannibal c. Ham	nno d. Hasdrubal
36.	. The conspirator Catiline was killed at	t Pistoria in 62 B.C. by
	a. Galus Antonius Hybrida b. Qui c. Galus Manilius d. Mar	intus Caecilius Metellus Celer rcus Petreius
37.	. When the Testament of Attalus III was was puzzled to learn that this relative his kingdom to Rome. The reason for the understood. The kingdom which Rome the	vely young monarch had bequeathed this action has never been fully
	a. Byzacium b. Cappadocia c. Jud	daea d. Pergamum
38.	Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus ("fu appellation even before the Second Pur abusive nickname during that conflict he fought. This fifth name, later imp honorific title, was	ull of warts") had an unfortunate nic War. He was given another , however, because of the way that nortalized by the poet Ennius as an
		lobrogicus nctator

- 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 Luculius 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 Antoniusd. Marcus Iunius Brutus c. Decimus Iunius Brutus
- 43. As dictator in 458 B.C., Cincinnatus fought against the
  - a. Aegul b. Etruscans c. Hernicl d. Latins
- 44. The Molossian king Pyrrhus tried to bribe an incorruptible Roman named
  - b. Manius Curlus Dentatusd. Lucius Papirius Cursor a. Quintus Aemilius Papus c. Galus Fabricius Luscinus
- 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
  - b. Gaius Lutatlus Catulusd. Marcus Valerius Messalla a. Marcus Atilius Regulus c. Lucius Manlius Vulso
- 46. When Romulus declared his delfication, he gave his new name as
  - b. Jupiter Indigesd. Semo Sancus Dius Fidius a. Aius Locutius c. Quirinus
- 47. Twin children named Faustus ("fortunate") and Fausta were born to
  - b. Lepidus and Juniad. Sulla and Metella a. Antony and Cleopatra c. Marius and Julia
- 48. Titus Quinctius FlamIninus defeated Philip V in 197 B.C. at
  - a. Argos c. Pydna b. Cynoscephalaed. Thermopylae
- 49. Shortage of troops frustrated Caesar's attempts to blockade Pompey at
  - b. Dyrrhachium c. Ilerda a. Corfinium 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