

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE FORUM 1992

MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. When the rape of the Sabine women caused the Sabine men to attack Rome, what woman betrayed the Capitol to them?
a. Cloelia b. Tullia c. Tatia d. Tarpeia
2. By what title were consuls originally known?
a. praetors b. quaestors c. dictators d. censors
3. What city enlisted the help of Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, during the period of Roman expansion into southern Italy?
a. Beneventum b. Capua c. Brundisium d. Tarentum
4. Where was the peace conference held in 188 which ended Rome's war with Antiochus?
a. Athens b. Ctesiphon c. Petra d. Apamea
5. Which law limited the amount of public land to be held by large estate-owners and made it possible for plebeians to hold one consular seat?
a. Lex Licinia-Sextia b. Lex Publilia c. Lex Hortensia d. Lex Canuleia
6. The Mamertines appealed for help when they were put under siege by
a. Hiero. b. Hieronymus. c. Gelon. d. Dionysius I.
7. The final battle which gave Carthaginian Spain to Scipio:
a. Saguntum b. Ilipa c. Carthago Nova d. Baecula
8. T. Quinctius Flaminius declared Greece to be free from Philip V of Macedon on the occasion of the
a. Isthmian Games. b. Olympic Games. c. Pythian Games. d. Nemean Games.
9. Which general won the battle of Vercellae in 101?
a. Catulus b. Marius c. Sulla d. Longinus
10. When Caesar was assassinated, he was planning a new campaign against
a. Egypt. b. Gaul. c. Germany. d. Parthia.
11. The king who, according to tradition, reorganized the state by creating new military units and property classes:
a. Servius Tullius b. Tullus Hostilius
c. Tarquinius Superbus d. Ancus Marcius

12. During what war did the Romans introduce the corvus, a device that allowed them to board enemy ships easily?
a. Third Samnite War b. First Punic War c. Marsic War
d. Second Macedonian War
13. In 123, a bill was introduced to found a colony on the site of Carthage. This colony was to be called
a. Junonia. b. Rubria. c. Sempronia. d. Pallantia.
14. Prows of ships from what city decorated the Rostra in the Roman Forum?
a. Puteoli b. Velia c. Antium d. Tarquinii
15. Who, according to tradition, was the first dictator?
a. Camillus b. Tubertus c. Horatius d. Cincinnatus
16. The rights of the civitates sine suffragio were limited to
a. commercium. b. conubium. c. commercium et conubium.
d. commercium, conubium, et provocatio.
17. The battle of Great Plains in 203 resulted in a Scipionic victory over
a. Syphax. b. Hannibal. c. Mago. d. Masinissa.
18. Which of the following members of the nobility did NOT support Tiberius Gracchus in his efforts at land reform?
a. Appius Claudius Pulcher b. Publius Licinius Crassus
c. Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica
d. Publius Mucius Scaevola
19. Which foreign ruler was responsible for the massacre of Italians at Cirta?
a. Ptolemy b. Mithridates c. Jugurtha d. Perseus
20. What two men served as consuls in 70 and undid the restrictive legislation of Sulla?
a. Lucullus and Crassus b. Varro and Longinus
c. Pompey and Crassus d. Pompey and Longinus
21. A wall around Rome, probably built after the Gallic sack in the fourth century, is named for
a. Tarquinius Superbus. b. Servius Tullius.
c. Romulus. d. Ancus Marcius.
22. What was Servius Tullius' relationship to Tarquinius Priscus?
a. son b. nephew c. son-in-law d. grandson
23. What consul was killed at Ancona in 84 when his troops mutinied?
a. Pompeius Strabo b. Lucius Valerius Flaccus
c. Cornelius Cinna d. Gnaeus Carbo

24. The most distinctive feature of the Conflict of the Orders:
 - a. brutality and bloodshed
 - b. plebeians acting as an organized body
 - c. Etruscan influence on the formation of political offices
 - d. certain patricians supporting the cause of the plebeians
25. The foedus Cassianum was a compact between the Romans and the
 - a. Latins. b. Greeks. c. Etruscans. d. Gauls.
26. The first prorogation of a consul's term occurred in 327 when Publilius Philo was besieging
 - a. Capua. b. Corfinium. c. Fregellae. d. Neapolis.
27. Which of the following statements regarding the battle of Cannae is NOT true?
 - a. It led to unprecedented unity and continuity of direction within the Roman senate.
 - b. It gave Hannibal a secure foothold in South Italy.
 - c. It brought Hannibal important increases in numerical strength.
 - d. It resulted in a rush of Roman citizens to join the army.
28. In the domain of criminal jurisdiction, the safeguarding of the citizens against harsh penalties was advanced several steps during the second century thanks to members of the Gens
 - a. Sempronia. b. Claudia. c. Cornelia. d. Porcia.
29. What tribune was responsible for the statute under which both Caepio and Manlius, who had been responsible for the defeat at Arausio, were sent into exile?
 - a. Saturninus b. Domitius c. Glaucia d. Drusus
30. As tribune in 63 he conducted the prosecution of Gaius Rabirius and later became famous as a trusted lieutenant of Julius Caesar in Gaul:
 - a. Quintus Cicero b. Titus Labienus c. Publius Crassus
 - d. Mark Antony
31. As executive heads of state, the seven kings of Rome were in complete control of all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. religion. b. the military. c. justice. d. finances.
32. Only three Romans ever won the spolia opima. The last to do so was
 - a. Marcus Claudius Marcellus. b. Camillus. c. Horatius.
 - d. Aulus Cornelius Cossus.
33. What Numidian helped bring about the Third Punic War by antagonizing Carthage into breaking its treaty with Rome by attacking him?
 - a. Adherbal b. Micipsa c. Masinissa d. Jugurtha

34. What city in Picenum helped provoke the Social War by murdering all the Romans there?
a. Ancona b. Asculum c. Corfinium d. Fregellae
35. Roman supremacy was recognized in every corner of peninsular Italy by
a. 338. b. 310. c. 275. d. 264.
36. Which of the following were guilty of atrocities in Lusitania?
a. Gracchus and Cato b. Marcellus and Flaccus
c. Lucullus and Galba d. Piso and Metellus
37. Which reformer all unwittingly created a monopoly for Roman tax-farming countries in the province of Asia?
a. Gaius Gracchus b. Fulvius Flaccus
c. Tiberius Gracchus d. Livius Drusus
38. Sulla's legislation accomplished all of the following EXCEPT
a. reorganizing the financial administration.
b. curbing the power of the tribunate.
c. regulating the cursus honorum.
d. reforming the Senate.
39. The ultimate result of the battle of Mutina was the defeat and withdrawal of
a. Octavian. b. Decimus Brutus. c. Antony. d. Lepidus.
40. When an eagle removed the hat from the head of Tanaquil's husband and then put it back on again, Tanaquil interpreted the omen to mean her husband would be king. Who was her husband?
a. Servius Tullius b. Tarquinius Priscus
c. Tarquinius Superbus d. Numa Pompilius
41. Who used the story of the Belly and the Limbs to convince the plebs to return to Rome after they seceded to the Mons Sacer in 494?
a. Horatius b. Spurius Maelius c. Menenius Agrippa
d. Camillus
42. At what battle of the Third Samnite War did Decius Mus sacrifice his life for victory?
a. Lautulae b. Antium c. Tarentum d. Sentinum
43. What general defeated Andriscus, a pretender to the Macedonian throne who claimed to be a son of Perseus?
a. C. Caepio Servilius b. Maximius Valerius
c. Q. Caecilius Metellus d. C. Laelius

44. How many of the property classes were needed to vote with the Equites to form a majority in the Comitia Centuriata?
 - a. only the Equites
 - b. the Equites and Class 1
 - c. the Equites and Classes 1 and 2
 - d. the Equites and Classes 1, 2, and 3

45. When Tigranes looked at the attacking Roman army which was so heavily outnumbered by his own troops, he commented, "Too few for an army, too many for an embassy." It was the Romans, however, who won the day at Tigranocerta under the command of
 - a. Sulla.
 - b. Pompey.
 - c. Glabrio.
 - d. Lucullus.

46. What Roman general was responsible for the final defeat of Mithridates?
 - a. Pompey
 - b. Marius
 - c. Lucullus
 - d. Sulla

47. What Roman, opposed to Sulla, gained enough loyalty from his army and the natives of Spain to set up a government there modeled on that of Rome?
 - a. Metellus
 - b. Marius
 - c. Sertorius
 - d. Sextus Pompey

48. Where did Eunus and Cleon lead a slave rebellion during the second century?
 - a. Numidia
 - b. Campania
 - c. Lucania
 - d. Sicily

49. Q. Fabius Maximus' arrogant Master of Horse who was violently opposed to Fabius' delaying tactics:
 - a. Metilius
 - b. Gnaeus Scipio
 - c. Spurius Postumus
 - d. Minucius Rufus

50. "If they won't eat, let them drink," said this Roman commander as he threw the sacred chickens overboard. Thus disregarding the omens, he went on to be defeated at Drepana in 249:
 - a. Gaius Duilius
 - b. Claudius Pulcher
 - c. Atilius Regulus
 - d. Lutatius Catulus