

CAESAR

70

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Caesar served as consul for the first time in
a. 60. b. 59. c. 58. d. 57.
2. According to tradition, Caesar uttered the famous quotation, "Veni, vidi, vici" after he defeated
a. Ptolemy in Egypt. b. Pompey at Pharsalus.
c. Pharnaces at Zela. d. Petreius in Spain.
3. Who said of Caesar, "I see in him many a Marius"?
a. Cinna b. Pompey c. Crassus d. Sulla
4. What man served with Caesar as consul but was so ineffective the people referred to their term in office as "the consulship of Julius and Caesar"?
a. Isauricus b. Bibulus c. Hirtius d. Lepidus
5. How many books are there in the Commentaries on the Civil War?
a. 3 b. 5 c. 7 d. 8
6. The Alexandrian War ended in victory for Caesar in
a. 48. b. 47. c. 46. d. 45.
7. Caesar's command in Gaul was prolonged in 55 for five more years under the lex
a. Trebonia. b. Clodia. c. Antonia. d. Licinia-Pompeia.
8. To which family did Caesar's mother belong?
a. Caepiones b. Metelli c. Flavii d. Cottae
9. What did Caesar **NOT** do during his aedileship?
a. provide 320 pairs of gladiators for an exhibition
b. borrow money from Crassus
c. receive the corona civica
d. restore the statues and trophies of Marius
10. Which tribune became resentful of the Optimates and, after accepting a bribe from Caesar, carried a disarmament resolution in the Senate but fled to Caesar when it was ignored?
a. Antony b. Curio c. Trebonius d. Brutus
11. According to Suetonius, Caesar
a. had keen blue eyes.
b. had a ruddy complexion.
c. was careless about his appearance.
d. was tall, slender, and handsome.

12. The Lex Vatinia gave Caesar command over
 - a. Illyricum and Cisalpine Gaul.
 - b. Cisalpine Gaul and Gallia Narbonensis.
 - c. Illyricum and Transalpine Gaul.
 - d. Cisalpine Gaul and Transalpine Gaul.
13. Which list of events in Caesar's life is in correct chronological order?
 - a. married Cornelia, served in Asia Minor, studied with Molo, elected a pontifex
 - b. served in Asia Minor, studied with Molo, elected a pontifex, married Cornelia
 - c. elected a pontifex, married Cornelia, served in Asia Minor, studied with Molo
 - d. studied with Molo, elected a pontifex, married Cornelia, served in Asia Minor
14. Which of the following did Caesar NOT do during his first consulship?
 - a. confirm the eastern acta of Pompey
 - b. colonize Novum Comum
 - c. abolish tax farming in Asia
 - d. compel publication of the Senate's transactions
15. Although Caesar lost the case, he nevertheless made a name for himself when he prosecuted _____, the governor of Cilicia, for extortion.
 - a. Cinna
 - b. Dolabella
 - c. Rufus
 - d. Lepidus
16. Which of the following was NOT written by Caesar?
 - a. a panegyric on oratory
 - b. a grammatical work dedicated to Cicero
 - c. a verse epigram to Terence
 - d. a play on Oedipus
17. In which book of the B.G. is the defeat of Vercingetorix at Alesia described?
 - a. V
 - b. VI
 - c. VII
 - d. VIII
18. According to the B.C., strange events were reported to have occurred all over the East on the day of Caesar's
 - a. escape from Dyrrhachium.
 - b. defeat of Pharnaces.
 - c. victory at Pharsalus.
 - d. successful conclusion of the Alexandrian War.
19. Which of Caesar's lieutenants was left in charge of Gaul when he sailed to Britain in 54?
 - a. Cicero
 - b. Cotta
 - c. Galba
 - d. Labienus

20. The events of the first two books of the B.C. all occur in
 a. 49. b. 49-48. c. 48. d. 48-47.
21. What river does Caesar bridge in Book I of the B.G.?
 a. Arar b. Rhone c. Matrona d. Rhine
22. Who was the chief of the Eburones?
 a. Diviciacus b. Ambiorix c. Ariovistus d. Dumnorix
23. Which of the following is NOT described in Book V of the B.G.?
 a. Caesar captures the stronghold of Cassivelaunus.
 b. Ambiorix lays siege to the camp of Q. Cicero.
 c. Idutiomarus is killed in a surprise attack by the Romans.
 d. P. Crassus subdues the tribes on the Atlantic seaboard.
24. In Book II of the B.G., Caesar describes his successful siege of the stronghold of the _____ and their subsequent sale into slavery.
 a. Suessiones b. Morini c. Atuatuaci d. Bellovaci
25. The centurion who rashly led his men into danger at the siege of Gergovia but sacrificed himself so they could escape:
 a. Gaius Volusenus b. Titus Pullo c. Lucius Vorenus
 d. Marcus Petronius
26. Which of the following is NOT described in Book III of the B.C.?
 a. the meeting between Caesar and Cleopatra
 b. the lighthouse at Pharos
 c. the death of Pompey
 d. the squabbling among Pompey's lieutenants

Use the following passage from Book I of the B.C. to answer questions 27-34.

- Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quattuor veteranarum; sed
 5 in summo iugo duas legiones quas in Galliā citeriore proximē conscripserat et omnia auxilia collocari ac totum montem hominibus compleri, et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri et eum ab his qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri iussit. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti
 10 impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi, confertissimā acie reiecto nostro equitatu, phalange factā sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

27. Identify the usage of id (line 1).
a. modifies animus (line 1)
b. is the direct object of a compound verb
c. is the subject of advertet (line 1)
d. refers to equitatum (line 2)
28. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by sustineret (line 2)?
a. indirect question
b. subordinate clause in indirect statement
c. relative clause of characteristic
d. relative clause of purpose
29. How many lines of soldiers are placed halfway up the hill?
a. 3 b. 4 c. 7 d. 12
30. What usage of the ablative is illustrated by hominibus (line 7)?
a. means b. agent c. specification d. source
31. The phrase superiore acie (line 8) does NOT refer to
a. triplicem aciem (line 4). b. duas legiones (line 5).
c. auxilia (line 6). d. hominibus (line 7).
32. The word ipsi (line 10) has an earlier reference in
a. triplicem aciem (line 4). b. hominibus (line 7).
c. qui (line 8). d. Helvetii (line 9).
33. The word phalange (line 11) refers to
a. triplicem aciem (line 4). b. impedimenta (line 10).
c. confertissimā acie (line 10-11). d. equitatu (line 11).
34. The most appropriate title for this passage would be
a. "A Temporary Setback." b. "Caesar Sets the Stage."
c. "A Careless Enemy." d. "A Battle Won."

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Questions 35-43 refer to the following passage from Book IV of the B.G.

Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela coniciunt atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et cum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et
 5 pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulatim ex proelio excedunt atque ita currūs collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in
 10 proeliis praestant ac tantum usu cotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem percurrere et in iugo insistere et se inde in currūs citissimē recipere consuerint.

35. The word strepitu in line 3 is an example of
 a. metonymy. b. euphony. c. onomatopoeia. d. synecdoche.
36. The word ordines in line 3 refers to
 a. essedis (line 1). b. partes (line 1).
 c. equorum (line 2). d. aurigae (line 5).
37. What is the best translation for plerumque (line 3)?
 a. most often b. very many c. generally d. a large part
38. What usage of the subjunctive is illustrated by habeant (line 8)?
 a. future less vivid condition b. purpose clause
 c. result clause d. contrary to fact condition
39. What usage of the ablative is illustrated by brevi (line 11)?
 a. time b. cause c. measurement d. quality
40. Identify the use of the infinitives (moderari and flectere) in line 11.
 a. subjective b. historical c. complementary d. objective
41. In lines 12-13 there are examples of
 a. synecdoche and chiasmus. b. chiasmus and alliteration.
 c. alliteration and syncope. d. syncope and synecdoche.
42. What usage of the subjunctive is illustrated by consuerint (line 13)?
 a. indirect question b. result clause c. indirect command
 d. purpose clause

43. This passage shows that Caesar was
- well-versed in the customs of his enemies.
 - attempting to frighten the Romans.
 - excusing a defeat.
 - planning a defensive strategy.

Questions 44-50 refer to the following passage from Book I of the B.C.

Quinque primis diebus quibus haberi senatus potuit, de imperio Caesaris et de amplissimis viris, tribunis plebis, gravissimē acerbissimēque decernitur. Profugiunt statim ex urbe tribuni plebis seseque ad Caesarem conferunt. Is eo
5 tempore erat Ravennae exspectabatque suis lenissimis postulatis responsa.

Proximis diebus habetur extra urbem senatus. Pompeius eadem illa quae per Scipionem ostenderat agit; senatus virtutem constantiamque collaudat; copias suas exponit:
10 legiones habere sese paratas X; praeterea cognitum compertumque sibi alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites neque eis posse persuaderi uti eum defendant aut sequantur.

44. Identify the case and number of Ravennae (line 5).
- nominative plural
 - genitive singular
 - dative singular
 - locative singular
45. Identify the case and usage of postulatis (line 6).
- ablative, absolute
 - dative, indirect object
 - ablative, means
 - dative, possession
46. In line 9, exponit introduces a(n)
- purpose clause.
 - complementary infinitive.
 - indirect statement.
 - indirect command.
47. What usage of the dative is illustrated by sibi (line 11)?
- agent
 - possession
 - with special verbs
 - reference
48. Identify the usage of the ablative illustrated by alieno . . . animo (line 11).
- description
 - means
 - cause
 - with special verbs
49. Which of the following phrases slants this account in Caesar's favor?
- de imperio Caesaris (lines 1-2)
 - suis lenissimis postulatis (lines 5-6)
 - alieno esse animo in Caesarem (line 11)
 - neque eis posse persuaderi (line 12)
50. What is the main idea of this passage?
- the senate's hatred of Caesar
 - the beginning of the struggle between Caesar and Pompey
 - Scipio's support of Caesar
 - the senate's support for Pompey