

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Which event earned for Cicero a dangerous and avowed personal enemy?
  - a. Catilinarian conspiracy
  - b. Bona Dea scandal
  - c. prosecution of Verres
  - d. defeat of Mithridates
2. On what date was Cicero murdered in 43?
  - a. November 8
  - b. November 9
  - c. December 5
  - d. December 7
3. Cicero divorced Terentia, his wife of thirty years, and almost immediately married Publilia, his ward, when he was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
  - a. 45
  - b. 50
  - c. 55
  - d. 60
4. Which political office did Cicero hold when he delivered Pro Pompei Imperio?
  - a. aedile
  - b. consul
  - c. quaestor
  - d. praetor
5. Cicero was born
  - a. in the same year as Catiline.
  - b. three years before Julius Caesar.
  - c. five years after Pompey.
  - d. in the year following the first consulship of Marius.
6. Which of the following taught in the home of Julius Caesar, had a school of his own, and in later years gave lectures on rhetoric which Cicero attended during his praetorship?
  - a. Antonius Gniphos
  - b. Poseidonius
  - c. Philo
  - d. Apollonius Molo
7. All of the following served under Pompeius Strabo during the Social War EXCEPT
  - a. Julius Caesar.
  - b. Lucius Catilina.
  - c. Marcus Cicero.
  - d. Gnaeus Pompeius.
8. Which of the following did NOT occur during Cicero's consulship?
  - a. Pompey captures Jerusalem
  - b. Cicero defends Archias
  - c. Caesar elected praetor
  - d. Labienus prosecutes Rabirius
9. Cicero had eight country residences, which included villas at all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. Antium.
  - b. Campania.
  - c. Formiae.
  - d. Tusculum.
10. Which relative of Cicero presided over the case in which he defended Archias?
  - a. brother
  - b. cousin
  - c. father
  - d. uncle

11. Which of the following statements about Cicero's proconsulship in Cilicia is **NOT** true?
  - a. He earned a supplicatio at Rome.
  - b. His brother Quintus helped him defeat some tribal marauders.
  - c. He celebrated a triumph upon his return to Rome.
  - d. His tenure in office was characterized by fairness and efficiency.
12. Where did Cicero spend his exile?
  - a. Macedonia b. Rhodes c. Athens d. Asia Minor
13. What was the result of the trial involving Caelius Rufus whom Cicero defended in 56?
  - a. exile b. death c. acquittal d. no verdict
14. Cicero hoped for, but never achieved, a relationship with Pompey like that which existed between
  - a. Cato the Elder and Flamininus.
  - b. Socrates and Pericles.
  - c. Scaevola and Tiberius Gracchus.
  - d. Laelius and Scipio Aemilianus.
15. Which is the earliest of Cicero's extant speeches?
  - a. In Caecilium b. Pro Roscio c. Pro Quinctio
  - d. In Verrem
16. The Pro Archia dealt with
  - a. murder. b. citizenship. c. extortion.
  - d. malfeasance in office.
17. Cicero attacked Sulla's powerful freedman Chrysogonus in the
  - a. Pro Roscio Amerino. b. Pro Caecina. c. Pro Sulla.
  - d. Pro Fronteio.
18. In which speech does Cicero thank Caesar for his clemency towards the man whose attacks on him in 50 had precipitated the civil war?
  - a. In Pisonem b. In Vatinius c. Pro Marcello
  - d. Pro Plancio
19. Which of the following was written to train the ideal orator?
  - a. Orator b. Partitiones Oratoriae c. De Oratore
  - d. Brutus
20. Which of the following continued the discussion begun in the De Natura Deorum?
  - a. De Divinatione b. De Officiis c. De Fato
  - d. Academica

21. Cicero delivered his forensic speeches
  - a. on festive occasions. b. from the rostra.
  - c. in the courts. d. to the senate.
22. Which of Catiline's co-conspirators could not resist talking in an effort to impress his lady?
  - a. Vargunteius b. Curius c. Cethegus d. Volturcius
23. Who formally accused Catiline of sedition?
  - a. Decimus Silanus b. Cato the Younger c. Julius Caesar
  - d. Lucius Aemilius Paullus
24. Catiline met with fellow conspirators on the night of November 6 in the house of
  - a. Manius Lepidus. b. Marcus Laeca. c. Quintus Metellus.
  - d. Marcus Metellus.
25. In the First Catilinarian Cicero uses praeteritio to accuse Catiline of all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. murdering his first wife. b. being hopelessly in debt.
  - c. murdering his son. d. being a coward.
26. The trap for the Gauls was set at the Mulvian Bridge on the night of
  - a. a.d. V Non. Dec. b. a.d. IV Non. Dec.
  - c. a.d. II Non. Dec. d. Non. Dec.
27. The Third Catilinarian contains some information which verifies the authenticity of a piece of sculpture now residing in a Roman museum. Identify it.
  - a. Laocoon b. Dying Gaul c. Apollo of Veii
  - d. Capitoline Wolf
28. In the Second Catilinarian Cicero lists the classes of men who joined Catiline, which include all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. landowners deeply in debt.
  - b. bankrupt but ambitious politicians.
  - c. the veterans of Marius.
  - d. effeminate and dissolute youths.
29. Cicero changes his vocabulary and his emphasis to suit his audience. For instance, all of the following are high-frequency words in the Third Catilinarian, but only one is also often found in the First Catilinarian. Identify that word or phrase.
  - a. urbs b. scelus c. di immortales d. res publica

30. What is Cicero's primary objection to Caesar's proposal of a life sentence for the conspirators?
- It imposes a heavy burden on the municipalities.
  - The conspirators could easily escape.
  - Their property would not be confiscated.
  - A parole board might later reverse the Senate's decision.

Questions 31-38 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas  
 pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas non est  
 postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor a  
 turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore  
 5 revocarit.

Quam ob rem, ut saepe iam dixi, proficiscere ac, si mihi  
 inimico, ut praedicas, tuo conflare vis invidiam, rectā  
 perge in exsilium; vix feram sermones hominum, si id  
 feceris; vix molem istius invidiae, si in exsilium iussu  
 10 consulis iveris, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meae laudi et  
 gloriae mavis, egredere cum importunā sceleratorum manu,  
 confer te ad Manlium, concita perditos cives, secerne te a  
 bonis, infer patriae bellum, exsulta impio latrocinio, ut a  
 me non eiectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse  
 15 videaris.

31. Identify the form of commoveare. (line 1).  
 a. present indicative b. present infinitive  
 c. future indicative d. present subjunctive
32. What construction is introduced by est postulandum  
 (lines 2-3)?  
 a. indirect statement b. purpose clause  
 c. indirect command d. temporal clause
33. What figures of speech are illustrated in lines 3-5?  
 a. antithesis, tricolon, and syncope  
 b. syncope, sychysis, and synecdoche  
 c. tricolon, sychysis, and synecdoche  
 d. antithesis, synecdoche, and tricolon
34. Identify the tense and usage of the subjunctive revocarit  
 (line 5).  
 a. present, purpose b. perfect, characteristic  
 c. imperfect, result d. present, result
35. Identify the form of vis (line 7).  
 a. ablative plural b. dative plural  
 c. present indicative d. present subjunctive
36. What is the tone of lines 8-10?  
 a. satisfaction b. cynicism c. irony d. foreboding

37. Identify the use of the dative illustrated by laudi (line 10)?  
 a. indirect object    b. reference    c. purpose  
 d. with certain verbs
38. Into which basic division of a Ciceronian oration does this passage fall?  
 a. peroratio    b. confirmatio    c. exordium    d. narratio

Questions 39-47 refer to the following passage from the Third Catilinarian.

Atque etiam supplicatio dis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, quod mihi primum post hanc urbem conditam togato contigit, et his decreta verbis est "quod urbem incendiis, caede cives, Italiam bello  
 5 liberassem." Quae supplicatio si cum ceteris supplicationibus conferatur, hoc interest, quod ceterae bene gestā, haec una conservatā re publicā constituta est.  
 Atque illud quod faciendum primum fuit factum atque transactum est. Nam P. Lentulus, quamquam patefactis  
 10 indiciis, confessionibus suis, iudicio senatūs non modo praetoris ius verum etiam civis amiserat, tamen magistratu se  
 abdicavit, ut quae religio C. Mario, clarissimo viro, non fuerat quo minus C. Glauciam de quo nihil nominatim erat decretum praetorem occideret, eā nos religione in privato P.  
 15 Lentulo puniendo liberaremur.

39. The best translation for contigit (line 3):  
 a. fell    b. reached    c. touched    d. turned out
40. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 3?  
 a. metonymy    b. anaphora    c. synchysis    d. oxymoron
41. Line 4 contains examples of  
 a. synchysis.    b. synecdoche.    c. antithesis.    d. chiasmus.
42. In lines 1-7 Cicero is proud of the honor bestowed on him for all of the following reasons EXCEPT  
 a. it was decreed in his name.  
 b. he was the first Roman to be so honored.  
 c. he had saved Rome from civil war.  
 d. it was bestowed on a civilian.
43. What is the best translation for religio (line 12)?  
 a. tie    b. belief    c. scruple    d. piety
44. Identify the dative usage of C. Mario (line 12).  
 a. indirect object    b. agent    c. possession    d. reference

45. What use of the ablative is illustrated by eā religione (line 14)?  
 a. separation b. manner c. means d. specification
46. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by liberaremur (line 15)?  
 a. indirect command b. purpose c. clause of hindering  
 d. subordinate clause in indirect statement
47. Lines 11-15 contain an example of  
 a. a rhetorical question. b. praeteritio.  
 c. ellipsis. d. a fortiori argument.

Questions 48-50 refer to the following passage taken from a letter written by Cicero in 58.

Fac valeas et ad me tabellarios mittas, ut sciam quid agatur et vos quid agatis. Mihi omnino iam brevis exspectatio est. Tulliolarum et Ciceroni salutem dic. Valete. D.a.d. VI. K. Decembr. Dyrrhachii.

- 5 Dyrrhachium veni quod et libera civitas est et in me officiosa et proxima Italiae; sed si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, ad te scribam.
48. Who are Tulliolarum et Ciceroni (line 3)?  
 a. his wife and brother b. his children  
 c. his brother's children d. freed slaves
49. What is the best translation for celebritas (line 7)?  
 a. renown b. glory c. crowds d. frequency
50. What figure of speech leads us to infer that the most important reason Cicero gives for going to Dyrrhachium is its proximity to Italy?  
 a. chiasmus b. anaphora c. hysteron-proteron d. climax