

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1996 .

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Which of the following did NOT die a violent death?  
a. Caesar b. Antony c. Pompey d. Octavian
2. During the third and second centuries admission to the new aristocracy called the nobiles depended on having ancestors who had  
a. possessed enormous wealth.  
b. been married by confarreatio.  
c. been consuls.  
d. held the position of Pontifex Maximus.
3. In 66 Pompey was given command against  
a. the pirates. b. Mithridates. c. the Lusitanians.  
d. Tigranes.
4. Who was NOT a member of the Second Triumvirate?  
a. Octavian b. Trebonius c. Antony d. Lepidus
5. From 284 to 264 Messana was controlled by a band of Campanian mercenaries called  
a. Mamertines. b. Lucanians. c. Messanans. d. Ligurians.
6. The consul C. Flaminius died fighting Hannibal in 217 at the battle of  
a. the Trebia River. b. the Metaurus River.  
c. Lake Trasimene. d. Cannae.
7. The name of the new province carved out of Carthaginian holdings in 146:  
a. Africa b. Mauretania c. Numidia d. Utica
8. Which king lost to Aemilius Paullus in 168 at Pydna?  
a. Eumenes II b. Antiochus III c. Philip V d. Perseus
9. The battle of Philippi, in which Brutus and Cassius were defeated, was fought in  
a. 44. b. 42. c. 40. d. 38.
10. Which king attacked Rome in retaliation for the rape of the Sabine women?  
a. Lars Porsenna b. Brennus c. Fufetius d. Titus Tatius
11. Which member of the Barcid family fought against the Romans in Sicily, suppressed a mercenary revolt in Africa, and extended Carthaginian hegemony to Spain?  
a. Hannibal b. Mago c. Hamilcar d. Hasdrubal

12. Which of the following statements about the Roman monarchy is NOT true?
- The kingship was purely hereditary.
  - The king was elected by the nobles.
  - The kingship was elective within the royal family.
  - The election of the king was approved by the whole people.
13. The Numidian king who became Rome's faithful ally during the Punic Wars and died in 149 at the age of 90:
- Masinissa
  - Micipsa
  - Syphax
  - Adherbal
14. Fregellae, a colony established in 328, was the price Rome had to pay the Samnites to redeem their army defeated at
- Lautulae.
  - the Caudine Forks.
  - Neapolis.
  - Sentinum.
15. Cicero's recall in 57 by a law of the people was supported by
- Pompey and Milo.
  - Milo and Clodius.
  - Clodius and Caesar.
  - Caesar and Pompey.
16. Tiberius Gracchus received support for his agrarian law from all of the following nobles EXCEPT
- Mucius Scaevola.
  - Licinius Crassus.
  - Scipio Nasica.
  - Claudius Pulcher.
17. The consul in 109 B.C. who won two battles against Jugurtha and stormed several towns:
- Postumius Albinus
  - Caecilius Metellus
  - Gaius Marius
  - Rutilius Rufus
18. Who was elected consul for 87 and then held that office for the next three years?
- L. Cornelius Cinna
  - L. Cornelius Sulla
  - L. Valerius Flaccus
  - M. Aemilius Lepidus
19. The battle of the Colline Gate, in which Sulla defeated the Samnite forces and became the master of Italy, was fought in
- 86.
  - 84.
  - 82.
  - 80.
20. Which two generals fought for the most part unsuccessfully against Sertorius until he was assassinated in 73 or 72?
- Lepidus and Pompey
  - Metellus Pius and L. Hirtuleius
  - Pompey and Metellus Pius
  - L. Hirtuleius and M. Peperna
21. Who sponsored the law which confirmed all of Pompey's Eastern settlement?
- P. Vatinius
  - C. Manilius
  - A. Gabinius
  - P. Clodius

22. Which king built the Temple of Diana on the Aventine and is credited with the division of the populace into property classes?
  - a. Romulus
  - b. Servius Tullius
  - c. Numa
  - d. Tarquinius Superbus
23. The assembly which came into being around 447, elected quaestors and attended to certain minor matters:
  - a. Comitia Curiata
  - b. Comitia Centuriata
  - c. Comitia Tributa
  - d. Concilium Plebis
24. In 256 the Carthaginian fleet was defeated off Cape Ecnomus by Manlius Vulso and
  - a. C. Duilius.
  - b. Lutatius Catulus.
  - c. Claudius Pulcher.
  - d. Atilius Regulus.
25. When, to our knowledge, was the Senatus Consultum Ultimum used for the first time?
  - a. against Saturninus and Glaucia in 100
  - b. against Gaius Gracchus in 121
  - c. against Lepidus in 77
  - d. against Sulla in 83
26. Africanus won battles at all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. Ilipa.
  - b. Carthago Nova.
  - c. Saguntum.
  - d. Baecula.
27. Who received from Caesar the command against P. Attius Varus and Juba I?
  - a. M. Aemilius Lepidus
  - b. L. Afranius
  - c. M. Antonius
  - d. Scribonius Curio
28. Who was responsible for the lex de provinciis of 52 under which Cicero was selected as proconsul of Cilicia?
  - a. Clodius
  - b. Pompey
  - c. Milo
  - d. Caesar
29. In what year was Caesar appointed dictator for 10 years?
  - a. 49
  - b. 47
  - c. 46
  - d. 44
30. What was the response of the plebeians to the Twelve Tables?
  - a. acceptance
  - b. war
  - c. secession
  - d. anarchy
31. What city in southern Italy wanted to be the leading power in that area and viewed Rome's suppression of the Samnites as an intrusion into their sphere of influence?
  - a. Tarentum
  - b. Thurii
  - c. Brundisium
  - d. Heraclea
32. The king of Syracuse who preferred Carthage to Rome and thus was responsible for the sack of his city in 211:
  - a. Hieronymus
  - b. Hiero II
  - c. Agathocles
  - d. Dionysius I

33. Between the First and Second Punic Wars, Rome declared war on helpless Carthage, forcing the city to pay an extra indemnity and give up  
a. western Sicily. b. the Balearic Islands.  
 c. southern Spain.  d. Sardinia and Corsica.
34. Who was sent to take supreme command in Spain in 195 and was rewarded with a triumph for his work there?  
a. M. Porcius Cato b. Scipio Africanus  
c. T. Quinctius Flaminius d. Sempronius Gracchus
35. Which governor of Cisalpine Gaul was given a special commission at the request of Cicero to head off Catiline in 62?  
a. Q. Metellus Celer b. M. Petreius c. L. Antonius  
d. L. Aurelius Cotta
36. Which king is credited with seizing control of the salt-pans near Ostia, enlarging Rome, and building the Pons Sublicius?  
a. Tarquinius Priscus b. Ancus Marcius  
c. Servius Tullius d. Tullus Hostilius
37. All of the statements about Camillus are true EXCEPT  
a. he captured Veii.  
b. he vowed a temple to Concord in 367.  
c. he was defeated by the Gauls at the Allia River.  
d. he instituted military reforms favorable to the plebeians.
38. Which law, according to tradition, fixed the maximum allotment of public land for grazing at 500 iugera?  
a. Lex Ovinia b. Lex Calpurnia c. Lex Fufia Caninia  
d. Lex Licinia Sextia
39. Which consul of 207 moved his army north by forced marches and joined his enemy Livius to defeat the invading Carthaginians?  
a. C. Claudius Nero  b. M. Claudius Marcellus  
 c. Cn. Cornelius Scipio d. Q. Fabius Maximus
40. Who instigated the attacks on L. Scipio which led to the voluntary and bitter withdrawal from Rome of Africanus?  
a. T. Quinctius Flaminius b. Manius Acilius Glabrio  
c. L. Valerius Flaccus d. Marcus Porcius Cato
41. Special legislation was required for  
a. the re-election of Tiberius Gracchus as tribune.  
b. the appointment of Fabius Maximus as dictator.  
c. the appointment of Appius Claudius as a decemvir.  
d. the election of Scipio Aemilianus as consul.

42. Which of the following did Caesar do **FIRST** after crossing the Rubicon?  
 a. captured Massilia  
 b. defeated Petreius and Afranius in Spain  
 c. captured Domitius at Corfinium  
 d. crossed to Epirus
43. Why did Octavian's soldiers force his appointment as consul in 43?  
 a. Octavian needed the position to make war on Antony.  
 b. Antony's soldiers made fun of him.  
 c. They were fulfilling the terms of Caesar's will.  
 d. The Senate failed to reward him for his victory at Mutina.
44. Who were the opponents of Rome at the battle of Lake Regillus in 496?  
 a. Greeks b. Etruscans c. Samnites d. Latins
45. Who was the first to propose enfranchising the Italian allies?  
 a. Tiberius Gracchus b. M. Fulvius Flaccus  
 c. Gaius Gracchus d. M. Livius Drusus
46. The board of fetiales, created during the Monarchy, was in charge of  
 a. the registration of first-born sons.  
 b. treason.  
 c. the procedure for declaring war.  
 d. grain distribution.
47. The diplomat who negotiated with Rome on behalf of Pyrrhus and observed that the Senate was an assembly of kings:  
 a. Fabricius b. Cineas c. Harsa d. Potitus
48. Which statement about Latin colonies is **NOT** true?  
 Ⓐ. The colonists served in the Roman legions.  
 b. The purpose of the colonies was primarily military.  
 Ⓒ. The colonists could vote in the Concilium Plebis in Rome.  
 d. The colonies relieved overpopulation and land hunger.
49. Sextus Pompey did all of the following **EXCEPT**  
 a. destroy Caesar's transports before the battle of Dyrrhachium.  
 b. conclude a pact with the triumvirs in 39.  
 c. use Sicily as a base to blockade Italy.  
 d. serve as the Senate's naval commander in 43.
50. The franchise bill of Livius Drusus went down to defeat partly because of his association with the Marsic chief,  
 a. C. Papius Mutilus. b. Papirius Cursor.  
 c. L. Marcius Philippus. d. Q. Poppaedius Silo.