

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1998

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. According to tradition, what city was Romulus' birth-mother from?
 - a. Lavinium
 - b. Rome
 - c. Caenina
 - d. Alba Longa
2. The year of the overthrow of Tarquinius Superbus was
 - a. 763
 - b. 614
 - c. 510
 - d. 451
3. C. Julius Caesar defeated Cn. Pompeius Magnus at _____ in 48.
 - a. Pharsalus
 - b. Dyrrhacium
 - c. Alexandria
 - d. Thapsus
4. According to Livy, Rome was sacked by the _____ in 390 B.C.
 - a. Germans
 - b. Etruscans
 - c. Gauls
 - d. Samnites
5. Elected dictator in 458, this noble Roman defeated the Aequi and resigned his office within 15 days.
 - a. Q. Fabius Maximus
 - b. L. Quinctius Cincinnatus
 - c. M. Furius Camillus
 - d. A. Postumius Tubertus
6. Both C. Marius and _____ were born in Arpinum.
 - a. L. Cornelius Sulla
 - b. M. Tullius Cicero
 - c. Cn. Pompeius Magnus
 - d. M. Licinius Crassus
7. According to tradition, who was Rome's third king?
 - a. Titus Tatius
 - b. Ancus Martius
 - c. Tullus Hostilius
 - d. Tarquinius Priscus
8. Son of Tarquin the Proud whose rape of Lucretia led to the founding to the Republic:
 - a. Arruns
 - b. Sextus
 - c. Collatinus
 - d. Lucius
9. Camillus captured and destroyed _____ in 396.
 - a. Capua
 - b. Alba Longa
 - c. Fidenae
 - d. Veii
10. This king of Epirus waged a war for the Greek state of Tarentum against Rome.
 - a. Perseus
 - b. Pyrrhus
 - c. Hiero
 - d. Xanthippus
11. When, according to Polybius, was Rome's first treaty with Carthage?
 - a. 508
 - b. 396
 - c. 348
 - d. 307
12. Hannibal's capture of Rome's ally _____ in 219 started the Second Punic War.
 - a. Massilia
 - b. Gades
 - c. Capua
 - d. Saguntum
13. The Roman who finally sacked and burned Carthage:
 - a. Scipio Africanus Major
 - b. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus
 - c. M. Porcius Cato Major
 - d. Scipio Aemilianus

14. The Roman who held an unprecedented five consulships in a row and defeated the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae:
 - a. L. Cornelius Sulla
 - b. C. Marius
 - c. Q. Servilius Caepio
 - d. L. Apuleius Saturninus
15. The King of Pontus who fought against Sulla, Lucullus, and finally was defeated by Pompeius Magnus in 63:
 - a. Mithridates
 - b. Tigranes
 - c. Antiochus
 - d. Nicomedes
16. This law gave legal standing to the "Second Triumvirate":
 - a. Lex Antonia
 - b. Lex Papiria
 - c. Lex Titia
 - d. Lex Rubria
17. At the Battle of _____ Roman troops saw elephants for the first time.
 - a. Heraclea
 - b. Ticinus River
 - c. Allia
 - d. Panormus
18. To which hill did the Plebs secede after the death of Verginia?
 - a. Palatine
 - b. Aventine
 - c. Capitoline
 - d. Janiculan
19. Which law of 445 allowed the intermarriage of Plebeians and Patricians?
 - a. Trebonia
 - b. Canuleia
 - c. Icilia
 - d. Aemilia
20. Which king bequeathed Pergamum to Rome in 133?
 - a. Nicomedes IV
 - b. Attalus III
 - c. Eumenes II
 - d. Ptolemy Euergetes
21. In what year did Hasdrubal's forces in Spain defeat and kill P. and Cn. Cornelius Scipio?
 - a. 214
 - b. 211
 - c. 209
 - d. 207
22. Where did L. Aemilius Paulus defeat the Macedonians in 168?
 - a. Cynocephalae
 - b. Corinth
 - c. Pydna
 - d. Demetrias
23. In what year was the Latin League dissolved?
 - a. 389
 - b. 338
 - c. 290
 - d. 201
24. In 108, C. Marius replaced his own commander, _____, in the war against Jugurtha.
 - a. L. Aemilius Scaurus
 - b. Q. Servilius Caepio
 - c. Scipio Nasica
 - d. Q. Caecilius Metellus
25. The Battle of Naulochus was won thanks in part to the invention of the harpax by
 - a. Archimedes
 - b. Vitruvius
 - c. Agrippa
 - d. Mamurra
26. The law which gave Cn. Pompeius Magnus his extraordinary command against the pirates:
 - a. Gabinia
 - b. Manilia
 - c. Roscia
 - d. Vatinia

27. Against whom was the first Senatus Consultum Ultimum used?
a. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus b. L. Apuleius Saturninus
c. C. Oppius d. C. Sempronius Gracchus
28. Who destroyed Corinth in 146?
a. Scipio Aemilianus b. L. Mummius
c. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus d. M. Aemilius Lepidus
29. At what battle was M. Licinius Crassus killed?
a. Colline Gate b. Carrhae c. Pharsalus d. Magnesia
30. Dumnorix was a member of the _____ tribe.
a. Avernian b. Treverian c. Sequanian d. Aeduan
31. What man became sole consul in 84 when his co-consul was murdered by his own troops?
a. L. Cornelius Cinna b. Cn. Pompeius Strabo
c. Cn. Pompeius Magnus d. Cn. Papius Carbo
32. Known as the "Sword of Rome", this Roman captured Syracuse in 211 and defeated the Carthaginians at Agrigentum.
a. Q. Fabius Maximus b. T. Quinctius Flaminius
c. M. Claudius Marcellus d. Q. Fulvius Flaccus
33. The Foedus Cassianum was a treaty between the Romans and the
a. Carthaginians. b. Greeks. c. Latins. d. Samnites.
34. After capturing Tolosa and its gold, this Roman was in command at the disaster at Arausio in 105:
a. Q. Servilius Caepio b. M. Iunius Silanus
c. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus d. M. Livius Drusus
35. By whom was L. Cornelius Sulla deprived of his command against the King of Pontus?
a. L. Apuleius Saturninus b. P. Sulpicius Rufus
c. L. Cassius Longinus d. Q. Pompeius
36. Who was the omen-interpreting wife of Tarquinius Priscus?
a. Egeria b. Tullia Minor c. Hostilia d. Tanaquil
37. Which king bequeathed Cyrene to Rome in 96?
a. Ptolemy Auletes b. Ptolemy Apion
c. Antiochus I d. Nicomedes III
38. In which of the following years did Scipio Africanus Major hold the consulship?
a. 209 b. 207 c. 205 d. 202
39. Which law abolished imprisonment for debt?
a. Ovinia b. Julia c. Claudia d. Poetilia

40. The _____ law, made by a Plebeian dictator in 287, finally put an end to the struggle between the orders.
a. Flaminian b. Tullian c. Licinian d. Hortensian
41. Praetor-elect at the time, this man spoke against the death penalty for the Catilinarian conspirators.
a. C. Julius Caesar b. D. Junius Silanus
c. P. Clodius Pulcher d. M. Porcius Cato the Younger
42. Which of Caesar's wives was mother to his daughter Iulia?
a. Calpurnia b. Atia c. Cornelia d. Pompeia
43. Considered by the Lusitanians to be divinely protected because of his white fawn, this man led Spain against Rome for more than ten years and was removed from power by assassination.
a. Virathus b. M. Perperna
c. Q. Sertorius d. M. Aemilius Lepidus
44. The first battle fought after the command of the army was transferred from Fabius Maximus to the two consuls:
a. Cannae b. Seige of Syracuse
c. Baecula d. Lake Trasimene
45. Rome did not immediately respond to Hannibal's attack on Saguntum because she was preoccupied with affairs in
a. Sicily. b. Illyria. c. Africa. d. Bruttium.
46. In 255 the consul Regulus was captured by a Carthaginian army commanded by
a. Hamilcar Barca. b. Agathocles.
c. Xanthippus. d. Hiempsal.
47. The tyrant of Syracuse who first established the Mamertini in Sicily:
a. Timaeus b. Hiero II c. Ophellas d. Agathocles
48. Pompey had his first military success in the
a. Social War. b. War against Sertorius.
c. War against Mithradates. d. War against Spartacus.
49. The "War of Mutina" occurred when Marc Antony tried to take over the province of Cisalpine Gaul from _____ without waiting for the end of the year.
a. A. Hirtius b. D. Brutus
c. M. Lepidus d. C. Asinius Pollio
50. Caesar outraged the nobles when he won election to the office of _____ over Catulus.
a. consul b. praetor
c. Flamen Dialis d. pontifex maximus