

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND THE REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The monarchy ended in 509 with the expulsion of
 - a. Ancus Marcius. b. Tarquinius Superbus. c. Servius Tullius.
 - d. Tarquinius Priscus.
2. The Battle of Cannae in 216 was the
 - a. greatest Roman win. b. costliest Roman win.
 - c. cheapest Roman defeat. d. bloodiest Roman defeat.
3. How many Punic Wars were there?
 - a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
4. The leading Carthaginian in the Second Punic War:
 - a. Hamilcar b. Hannibal c. Hasdrubal d. Hanno
5. Pyrrhus introduced the Romans to
 - a. Greek mercenaries. b. Numidian cavalry. c. war elephants.
 - d. siege engines.
6. Which office was revolutionary in origin?
 - a. consulship b. praetorship c. dictatorship d. tribunate
7. The original city of Rome was founded on the
 - a. Aventine. b. Capitoline. c. Esquiline. d. Palatine.
8. Which king supposedly established much of the Roman religion?
 - a. Romulus b. Numa Pompilius c. Servius Tullius d. Tarquinius Priscus
9. In which centuries were the Punic Wars fought?
 - a. 5th – 4th b. 4th – 3rd c. 3rd – 2nd d. 2nd – 1st
10. The First Punic War was fought to a large extent on the island of
 - a. Sicily. b. Sardinia. c. Crete. d. Corsica.
11. The century of civil strife which ended with Octavian's victory over Antony began with the
 - a. tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus. b. tribunate of Gaius Gracchus.
 - c. consulship of Gaius Marius. d. consulship of Pompey and Crassus.

12. The general who abolished property qualifications for military service:
a. Sulla b. Marius c. Caesar d. Pompey
13. The Gracchi were both closely related with _____ reform.
a. financial b. agrarian c. political d. religious
14. Which two Romans claimed Arpinum as their place of birth?
a. Pompey and Cicero b. Pompey and Octavian c. Marius and Octavian
d. Cicero and Marius
15. A literary artist and mother of 12 children, she managed her own household with no help from a guardian:
a. Aurelia, the mother of Julius Caesar
b. Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus
c. Julia, the wife of Gaius Marius
d. Fausta, the daughter of Sulla
16. The higher magistrates in Rome were elected by the
a. Senate. b. Curiate Assembly. c. Council of Plebs. d. Centuriate Assembly.
17. In 104 Marius celebrated a triumph for his victory over
a. the Gauls. b. Jugurtha. c. the Cimbri and Teutoni. d. Mithridates.
18. The senatus consultum ultimum was used against all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. Saturninus. b. Catiline. c. Caesar. d. Livius Drusus.
19. Which consul was killed during the battle at Lake Trasimene in 217?
a. Publius Cornelius Scipio b. Tiberius Sempronius Longus
c. Gaius Flaminius d. Quintus Claudius
20. What Greek was hired by the Carthaginians to reorganize their army during the First Punic War?
a. Timoleon b. Hiero c. Pyrrhus d. Xanthippus
21. The Social War is also known as the _____ War.
a. Marsic b. Gallic c. Umbrian d. Samnite
22. Which of the following places and events are correctly paired?
a. Bononia – formation of the First Triumvirate
b. Munda – death of Labienus
c. Luca – formation of the Second Triumvirate
d. Mutina – death of Cassius

23. The calendar devised by Julius Caesar and Sosigenes was instituted on January 1,
a. 47. b. 46. c. 45. d. 44.
24. The Social War was triggered by the death of
a. Livius Drusus. b. Tiberius Gracchus. c. Cornelius Sulla. d. Julius Caesar.
25. In the third century the Strait of Gibraltar was controlled by the
a. Lusitanians. b. Baetians. c. Carthaginians. d. Mauretanians.
26. In what year did all official political distinctions between patricians and plebeians disappear?
a. 443 b. 367 c. 312 d. 287
27. The Samnite Wars included the battle of
a. Caudine Forks. b. Drepana. c. Lake Trasimene. d. Beneventum.
28. The battle of Cynoscephalae was important because it
a. showed the superiority of the legion.
b. made possible the evacuation of Corinth.
c. forced Pergamum to sign a treaty.
d. intimidated Rome's Illyrian clients.
29. Who were the opponents at the battle of Mutina in 43?
a. Decimus Brutus and Octavian b. Octavian and Lepidus
c. Lepidus and Antony d. Antony and Decimus Brutus
30. Who was a strong supporter of Sulla, became his most reliable officer in the East, and eventually secured the command against Mithridates for himself only to have his troops mutiny in spite of a series of successes?
a. Pompey b. Glabrio c. Lucullus d. Fimbria
31. Baecula, Ilipa, and Carthago Nova are all sites of successes by
a. Scipio Aemilianus. b. Sextus Pompey. c. Gnaeus Pompey.
d. Scipio Africanus.
32. Name of the consul who died at the battle of Cannae and whose daughter married Scipio Africanus:
a. Terentius Varro b. Aemilius Paullus c. Sempronius Gracchus
d. Marcus Marcellus
33. Scipio Asiaticus triumphed in 188 for his victory over
a. Antiochus. b. Philip V. c. Ptolemy. d. Eumenes.

34. Which king was associated with Lars Porsena?
a. Tullius Hostilius b. Servius Tullius c. Tarquinius Superbus
d. Ancus Marcius
35. Tarquinius Priscus was supposedly killed by
a. his wife. b. his sons. c. the sons of Ancus Marcius.
d. by his daughter and son-in-law.
36. The "decree of last resort" was used for the first time against
a. Gaius Gracchus and Fulvius Flaccus.
b. Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus.
c. Tiberius Gracchus and Marcus Octavius.
d. Gaius Gracchus and Livius Drusus.
37. The Romans believed they were heterogeneous in origin because of the early differences in
a. legal practices. b. religious beliefs. c. marriage traditions.
d. funeral rites.
38. Which of the following leaders, all of whom came into contact with Rome, is correctly matched with his state?
a. Ariovistus – Helvetia b. Agron – Illyria c. Antiochus – Pontus
d. Attalus – Rhodes
39. The plebs finally gained access to the higher priesthoods through the
a. Lex Publilia. b. Lex Ogulnia. c. Lex Domitia. d. Lex Canuleia.
40. All of peninsular Italy was united under Roman political control by the year
a. 440. b. 336. c. 265. d. 201.
41. L. Scribonius Libo was pivotal in a temporary conciliation between _____ and _____ by marrying his daughter to the former and his sister to the latter.
a. Octavian and Antony. b. Antony and Lepidus. c. Lepidus and Sextus Pompey.
d. Sextus Pompey and Octavian.
42. Which of the following did **NOT** occur in 63?
a. the Bona Dea scandal b. the birth of Octavian
c. the death of Mithridates d. the consulship of Cicero
43. Who was called "The Shield of Rome"?
a. Fabius Maximus b. Marcus Marcellus c. Scipio Africanus
d. Sempronius Gracchus

44. Which of the following did Sulla **NOT** do?
- a. enforce age limits for the offices of the Cursus Honorum
 - b. legislate the customary order of the offices in the Cursus Honorum
 - c. entrust the quaestiones to a mixed body of senators and equestrians
 - d. order a ten-year interval between each tenure of the same office
45. Which of the following became a Roman province first?
- a. Asia b. Cilicia c. Syria d. Macedonia
46. The "Fiery War" of 154 to 139 was fought between the Romans and the
- a. Illyrians. b. Ligurians. c. Lusitanians. d. Insubres.
47. When was the first permanent court (quaestio perpetua) established?
- a. 440 b. 376 c. 215 d. 149
48. The Lex Gabinia of 139 provided for
- a. knights to serve on juries. b. free grain.
 - c. plebeians to become consuls. d. secret ballots.
49. Publius Philo did all of the following **EXCEPT**
- a. serve as the first plebeian consul.
 - b. be appointed as the first proconsul.
 - c. be appointed as the first plebeian dictator.
 - d. serve as the first plebeian praetor.
50. Payment for the troops was introduced during the wars with
- a. Veii. b. the Samnites. c. Tarentum. d. the Gauls.