

08

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2000

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

**N.B. All dates are B.C.E.**

1. Romans believe that their city was founded in the year  
a. 822.                      b. 753.                      c. 510.                      d. 494.
2. A victory which is won at an enormous loss of life both to the victor and the vanquished is called  
a. Marian.    b. Sicilian.                      c. Pyrrhic.                      d. Spartan.
3. Which battle does not belong?  
a. Metaurus River    b. Cannae    c. Trasimene    d. Cynocephalae
4. Carthage was originally a colony of what state?  
a. Alexandria    b. Sidon    c. Tyre    d. Sparta
5. What Roman convinced the Senate that Carthage must be destroyed?  
a. M. Porcius Cato    b. Scipio Aemilianus  
c. Scipio Africanus Maior    d. Tiberius Gracchus
6. During his long career this famous Roman was dictator twice, and he recaptured Tarentum from Carthaginian control during his fifth consulship in 209:  
a. P. Cornelius Scipio    b. Q. Fabius Maximus  
c. M. Claudius Marcellus    d. L. Cornelius Scipio
7. Which of the following was not a constitutional reform of Sulla?  
a. Senatorial approval was required for laws passed in the tribal assembly.  
b. A strict *cursus honorum* which did not allow a man to be consul before the age of 42.  
c. Restoration of the *questiones* to the *Equites*  
d. An increase in the size of the Senate to 600
8. After his followers had refused to disperse into Cisalpine Gaul, how had Spartacus planned to escape from Italy?  
a. March west into Gaul  
b. Cross the Alps eastward to Thrace  
c. Sail to Greece  
d. Sail to Sicily
9. Pompey died before the battle of Thapsus, in which several of his generals participated. Which of the following was NOT a Pompeian commander at that battle?  
a. Afranius                      b. Metellus Scipio                      c. Juba                      d. Labienus
10. What leader's support of Rome tipped the power balance in north Africa in the Second Punic War?  
a. Syphax    b. Masinissa                      c. Macipsa                      d. Juba

11. What happened in 27?
  - a. battle of Actium
  - b. Antony's suicide
  - c. Octavian's triumph led by Cleopatra
  - d. Octavian granted the title Augustus by the Senate
12. Scipio seized \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain from the Carthaginians by a surprise assault by land and sea.
  - a. Baecula
  - b. Illipa
  - c. Saguntum
  - d. New Carthage
13. Which admiral defeated S. Pompeius at the battle of Naulochus?
  - a. M. Aemilius Lepidus
  - b. C. Asinius Pollio
  - c. M. Vipsanius Agrippa
  - d. M Antonius
14. Which was not a naval victory for Rome?
  - a. Mylae
  - b. Tyndaris
  - c. Myonessus
  - d. Drepana
15. The general who made an unauthorized attempt to intercept Caesar's vanguard at Corfinum in 49 B.C. and who was forced to capitulate with all three of his legions was
  - a. Bibulus.
  - b. Varus.
  - c. Domitius.
  - d. Dolabella.
16. With whom were the Romans fighting when they won the battle of Lake Regillus?
  - a. Etruscans
  - b. Latin League
  - c. Volsci
  - d. Aequi
17. What Italian city was punished for its betrayal in the Second Punic War by having its territory confiscated, nobility executed, and government dissolved?
  - a. Capua
  - b. Syracuse
  - c. Tarentum
  - d. Cosa
18. With whom did the Samnites ally during third Samnite war?
  - a. Gauls
  - b. Carthage
  - c. Tarentum
  - d. Syracuse
19. Which leader first used elephants against the Romans?
  - a. Agathocles
  - b. Hannibal
  - c. Xanthippus
  - d. Pyrrhus
20. Which achievement is not attributed to Servius Tullius?
  - a. Reorganization of the state according to property classes
  - b. Creation of a city wall
  - c. Foundation of the Forum Boarium
  - d. Establishment of a cult and temple of Diana in Rome
21. The earliest writer of history about Rome whose work is still extant is
  - a. Diodorus Siculus.
  - b. Livy.
  - c. Polybius .
  - d. Tacitus.
22. Rome's first written laws were probably the work of
  - a. Tribunes.
  - b. Decemvirs.
  - c. Censors.
  - d. Dictators.
23. At which battle was the Roman innovation, the corvus, used in 256?
  - a. Mylae
  - b. Cape Hermaeum
  - c. Cape Ecnomus
  - d. Lilybaeum
24. With whom were the Romans fighting when they were compelled to surrender at the Caudine Forks?
  - a. Etruscans
  - b. Sabines
  - c. Samnites
  - d. Hernici

25. For whose murder was the **Senatus Consultum Ultimum** first used as an excuse?
- a. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus
  - b. C. Sempronius Gracchus
  - c. M. Livius Drusus
  - d. Saturninus
26. The Jugurthine War revealed what overwhelming problem in Roman government?
- a. Inflation caused by military spending
  - b. Inefficiency of the tax-farming system in Sicily
  - c. Promotion of inept military leaders due to nepotism
  - d. Corruption of ruling class
27. At what battle did the Romans lose an estimated 60,000 to the combined forces of the Cimbri and the Teutones?
- a. Aquae Sextiae
  - b. Lake Vadimo
  - c. Tolosa
  - d. Arausio
28. Which man did not command an army for Rome in the Marsic war?
- a. L. Iulius Caesar
  - b. C. Papius Mutilus
  - c. P. Rutilius Rufus
  - d. C. Marius
29. Who was the victor at Chaeronea in 86?
- a. Sulla
  - b. Fimbria
  - c. Flaccus
  - d. Lucullus
30. While Marius was defending the Celtiberians against the Cimbri in the north, a slave revolt was begun in Sicily by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, two free born citizens who had been sold into slavery by pirates.
- a. Eunus and Cleon
  - b. Athenion and Salvius
  - c. Tryphon and Narcissus
  - d. Mutilus and Silo
31. Over what were the intermittent wars which the Romans fought against the Aequi, Volsci and Samnites fought?
- a. Farmland
  - b. Silver Mines
  - c. Trade Routes
  - d. Port access
32. Which did NOT aid Rome in its war against the Samnites?
- a. Roman colonies in Apulia and Campania
  - b. Construction of the Via Appia
  - c. Battle at Lautulae
  - d. Tactics in open territory
33. Which law is not correctly matched with its subject?
- a. Canuleian allowed intermarriage of Plebeians & Patricians
  - b. Licinian Sextian/ forbade enslavement for debt
  - c. Valerian/Right to appeal sentence of death in the city
  - d. Hortensian makes plebiscita binding legislation
34. What Roman ambassador convinced Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) to withdraw from Egypt by drawing a circle around him in the sand?
- a. L. Iulius Caesar
  - b. L. Aemilius Paulus
  - c. M. Porcius Cato
  - d. C. Popilius Laenas
35. In the dynastic struggle in Jerusalem of 63 B.C., Pompey weighed in on the side of
- a. Aristobulus.
  - b. Jannaeus.
  - c. Hyrcanus.
  - d. Herod.

36. Which general is said to have looted the temples at Delphi, Olympia and Epidaurus?  
a. Fimbria                      b. Sulla                      c. Lucullus                      d. Pompey
37. What popular political figure met his death by being stoned to death by roof tiles from the building in which he was imprisoned?  
a. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus                      b. C. Memmius  
c. L. Appuleius Saturninus                      d. P. Scipio Aemelianus
38. C. Flavius Fimbria assumed control of an army sent by Cinna to Asia Minor, and led by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Valerius Flaccus                      b. L. Licinius Lucullus  
c. L. Licinius Murena                      d. C. Norbanus
39. The war against the Belgae took place in  
a. 54                      b. 55                      c. 56                      d. 57
40. When Crassus was defeated and killed, he was marching to the commercial capital  
a. Seleucia-on-Tigris.                      b. Ctesiphon.  
c. Charax.                      d. Ecbatana.
41. What did the lex Titia of 43 do?  
a. Gave the 2nd triumvirate consular powers for 5 years  
b. Outlawed M. Tullius Cicero  
c. Outlawed M. Antonius  
d. Ratified Octavian's status in C. Julius Caesar's will
42. According to Livy, against what king of Alba Longa did Tullus Hostilius begin the war that ended with the duel of the Horatii and Curatii?  
a. Aulus Vibenna                      b. Masterna  
c. Gaius Cluilius                      d. Numitor
43. Which member of the conspiracy to assassinate Caesar, had earlier survived the destruction at Carrhae and achieved military successes against the Parthians before being replaced by Bibulus in 51?  
a. C. Trebonius                      b. Sex. Pompeius  
c. M. Iunius Brutus                      d. C. Cassius Longinus
44. Sertorius was joined in Spain by rebels who from an uprising in Italy which had been led by  
a. A. Lutatius Catulus.                      b. M. Aemilius Lepidus.  
c. Aurelius Cotta.                      d. M. Perperna.
45. Demetrius of Pharos  
a. was sent by Philip V as a hostage to Rome.  
b. incited Philip V to war with Rome.  
c. was a Galatian client prince who was rewarded by Pompey.  
d. seized the Syrian throne by displacing Antiochus Epiphanes' son.
46. Relying on Roman aid, this town refused in 219 to surrender to Hannibal  
a. Ibera                      b. Carthago Nova                      c. Baecula                      d. Saguntum

47. In 141, Viriathus spared the consul \_\_\_\_\_ in return for a treaty which acknowledged Lusitanian liberty.
- a. Q. Fabius Manimus Servilianus
  - b. Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus
  - c. Q. Servilius Caepio
  - d. Servius Sulpicius Galba
48. The Roman commander A. Cornelius Cossus killed with his own hand Tolumnius, king of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Hernici
  - b. Veians
  - c. Aequi
  - d. Sabines
49. Which shows the kings in the correct chronological order?
- a. Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Servius Tullius
  - b. Numa, Ancus Martius, Servius Tullius, Tullus Hostilius
  - c. Tullus Hostilius, Numa, Tarquinius Priscus, Tarquinius Superbus
  - d. Ancus Martius, Tullus Hostilius, Servius Tullius, Tarquinius Superbus
50. Which king is credited (falsely) with founding the colony of Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber?
- a. A Numa Pompilius
  - b. Ancus Marcius
  - c. Tarquinius Priscus
  - d. Tarquinius Superbus