

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2001

CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C. B.G. = Bellum Gallicum; B.C. = Bellum Civile.

1. Gaius Marius' wife was Caesar's  
a. grandmother.    b. sister.    c. cousin.    d. aunt.
2. Where was Caesar first saluted as imperator by his troops?  
a. Gaul    b. Italy    c. Spain    d. Asia Minor
3. Caesar won the civic crown of oak leaves for  
a. killing the general of the opposing forces at Mytilene.  
b. suppressing native tribes in Spain.  
c. saving the life of a fellow citizen at Mytilene.  
d. taking vengeance on the pirates who had held him for ransom.
4. Caesar did all of the following in 63 **EXCEPT**  
a. oppose the execution of the Catilinarian conspirators.  
b. win election to the office of pontifex maximus.  
c. marry Pompeia.  
d. preside at the trial of Rabirius.
5. Which of Caesar's opponents did **NOT** die after the battle of Thapsus?  
a. Afranius    b. Cato the Younger    c. Petreius    d. Labienus
6. Caesar held the consulship \_\_\_\_\_ times and was made dictator \_\_\_\_\_ times.  
a. 5 / 4    b. 3 / 2    c. 4 / 3    d. 6 / 5
7. Which of the following lists Caesar's victories in the Civil War in correct chronological order?  
a. Ilerda, Massilia, Pharsalus, Thapsus, Munda  
b. Massilia, Pharsalus, Thapsus, Munda, Ilerda  
c. Massilia, Pharsalus, Munda, Ilerda, Thapsus  
d. Pharsalus, Ilerda, Thapsus, Massilia, Munda
8. In what year did Caesar marry Cornelia?  
a. 86    b. 83    c. 80    d. 78
9. What was the highest office held by Julius Caesar's father?  
a. quaestor    b. praetor    c. consul    d. censor
10. In what year was Caesar elected to his first public office, that of military tribune?  
a. 81    b. 75    c. 72    d. 67

11. When Caesar refused to divorce Cornelia at the command of Sulla, all of the following happened **EXCEPT**
  - a. he was hunted down and captured.
  - b. he had to leave Italy.
  - c. his family could not obtain a pardon for him.
  - d. he had to pay a bribe of 12,000 denarii.
  
12. When Caesar put on a series of magnificent games as aedile, who complained that he laid down all the money but Caesar took all the praise?
  - a. Bibulus
  - b. Crassus
  - c. Pompey
  - d. Metellus
  
13. The battle of Pharsalus was fought on
  - a. June 12.
  - b. August 9.
  - c. September 2.
  - d. October 15.
  
14. Caesar's victories in all of the following were commemorated by a triumph during 46 **EXCEPT**
  - a. Gaul.
  - b. Africa.
  - c. Egypt.
  - d. Spain.
  
15. Which republican officer escaped from the battle of Munda?
  - a. Sextus Pompeius
  - b. Gaius Didius
  - c. Attius Varus
  - d. Gnaeus Pompeius
  
16. Caesar's actions in 45-44 included all of the following **EXCEPT**
  - a. a refusal to allow provincials into the Senate.
  - b. a reduction in the number of people receiving free grain.
  - c. an order that all property of murderers be confiscated.
  - d. a plan for a public library system which was to hold every extant item of Greek and Roman literature.
  
17. Caesar proposed all of the following punishments for the Catilinarian conspirators **EXCEPT**
  - a. they should be imprisoned for life in towns scattered throughout Italy.
  - b. their descendants should be barred from holding public office.
  - c. their property should be confiscated by the state.
  - d. it should be treason for anyone to propose parole.
  
18. Which battle did Caesar win so decisively that he is said to have lost only fifty men while his enemies lost 50,000?
  - a. Zela
  - b. Thapsus
  - c. Pharsalus
  - d. Munda

19. Why was Caesar's praetorship temporarily suspended?
  - a. He favored Crassus' designs on Egypt.
  - b. He supported a move to award a special command against Catiline to Pompey.
  - c. He refused to give evidence against Clodius in the Bona Dea scandal.
  - d. He opposed agrarian legislation designed to open up the ager publicus to landless citizens.
  
20. Who was primarily responsible for the Senate's refusal to grant Caesar a triumph in 60?
  - a. Pompey
  - b. Metellus
  - c. Bibulus
  - d. Cato
  
21. Which Optimate in 50 thrust a sword into Pompey's hand and begged him to save the republic?
  - a. Cato
  - b. Marcellus
  - c. Ahenobarbus
  - d. Bibulus
  
22. How many contubernia formed a century in the Roman army?
  - a. 3
  - b. 5
  - c. 8
  - d. 10
  
23. All of the following were used by Caesar to protect his besieging army **EXCEPT** the
  - a. pluteus.
  - b. onager.
  - c. vinea.
  - d. musculus.
  
24. During a battle Caesar would form an orbis to
  - a. protect the baggage and camp followers.
  - b. assist the slingers and archers.
  - c. support the triplex acies.
  - d. prevent assistance from reaching a beleaguered enemy.
  
25. Which city did Caesar take by circumvallation?
  - a. Avaricum
  - b. Cornutum
  - c. Noviodunum
  - d. Alesia
  
26. What punishment was meted out to the Veneti for revolting in 56?
  - a. They were all killed.
  - b. They were forced to migrate to Britain.
  - c. They were turned over to the Suebi.
  - d. They were all sold into slavery.
  
27. In Book II of the B.G. Caesar describes his battles with the Nervii and the successful expedition to the Atlantic seaboard by
  - a. P. Crassus.
  - b. Q. Cicero.
  - c. T. Labienus.
  - d. C. Trebonius.
  
28. The final battle against the Gauls was won at
  - a. Uxellodunum.
  - b. Avaricum.
  - c. Alesia.
  - d. Cenabum.

29. Which Aeduan led his people to side with Vercingetorix?  
 a. Litaviccus      b. Dumnorix      c. Viridomarus      d. Eporedorix
30. The only time during the Gallic Wars when Caesar's troops were on the point of mutiny occurred  
 a. at Alesia when they heard of the great force advancing to help Vercingetorix.  
 b. in Britain when the fleet was badly damaged by a storm.  
 c. at Vesontio when they heard fearful tales of German ferocity.  
 d. at Avaricum when the cold set in and supplies ran out.

Use the following passage from Book II of the B.C. to answer questions 31-42.

Tum Rebilus, legatus Caesaris, quem Curio secum ex Sicilia duxerat, quod magnam habere usum in re militari sciebat: "Perterritum," inquit, "hostem vides, Curio; quid dubitas uti temporis opportunitate?" Ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites ea quae pridie sibi confirmassent, sequi sese iubet et praecurrit ante omnes. Adeoque

- 5 erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu nisi sublevati a suis primi non facile eniterentur. Sed praeoccupatus animus Attianorum militum timore et fuga et caede suorum nihil de resistendo cogitabat, omnesque iam se ab equitatu circumveniri arbitrabantur. Itaque priusquam telum abici posset aut nostri propius accederent, omnis Vari acies terga vertit seque in castra recepit.
- 10 Qua in fuga Fabius Paelignus quidam ex infimis ordinibus de exercitu Curionis primum agmen fugientium consecutus magna voce Varum nomine appellans requirebat, uti unus esse ex eius militibus et monere aliquid velle ac dicere videretur. Ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit et quis esset aut quid vellet quaesivit, humerum apertum gladio appetit, paulumque a fuit quin Varum interficeret; quod ille
- 15 periculum sublato ad eius conatum scuto vitavit. Fabius a proximis militibus circumventus interficitur.

31. What is the best translation for usum (line 2)?  
 a. usefulness      b. benefit      c. enjoyment      d. experience
32. What is the best translation for uti in line 3?  
 a. to make use of      b. so that      c. as      d. though
33. What construction is introduced by ut in line 3?  
 a. purpose clause      b. result clause      c. indirect command      d. concessive clause
34. To whom does sese (line 4) refer?  
 a. Rebilus      b. Caesar      c. hostem      d. Curio

35. What rhetorical figure is illustrated in line 6?  
a. litotes b. tricolon c. hyperbole d. hyperbaton
36. The word omnes in line 7 refers to  
a. milites (line 3). b. omnes (line 4). c. primi (line 5). d. militum (line 6).
37. In line 8 posset and accederent are subjunctives in a temporal clause because  
a. they state a fact in past time.  
b. they imply expectancy or intention.  
c. they denote an action which did not take place.  
d. they refer to a future time.
38. What delayed the approach of the Caesarian army?  
a. The soldiers were frightened by the slaughter of their comrades.  
b. The general in charge lacked courage.  
c. The soldiers had trouble crossing a deep ravine.  
d. The general did not listen to the advice of a knowledgeable soldier.
39. What is the best translation for consecutus in line 11?  
a. overtaking b. pursuing c. attaining d. following
40. To whom does eius (line 12) refer?  
a. Rebilus b. Curio c. Fabius d. Varus
41. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by esset in line 13?  
a. relative clause of purpose b. indirect command  
c. indirect question d. relative clause of characteristic
42. Which of the following statements about Fabius is **NOT** true?  
a. He played a trick on Varus. b. He killed Varus.  
c. He died a hero's death. d. He almost killed Varus.

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Use the following passage from Book I of the B.G. to answer questions 43-50.

Ubi ea dies quam constituerat cum legatis venit et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare et, si vim facere conentur, prohibitorum ostendit. Helvetii ea spe deiecti, navibus iunctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, qua minima altitudo fluminis erat,

- 5 non numquam interdium, saepius noctu si perumpere possent conati, operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi hoc conatu destiterunt.

Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, qua Sequanis invitis propter angustias ire non poterant. His cum sua sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix gratia et  
10 largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat et Helvetiis erat amicus, quod ex ea civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat, et cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat et quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas volebat.

43. The word se in line 1 has a previous reference in all of the following **EXCEPT**  
a. constituerat. b. venit. c. eum. d. negat.
44. Identify the case and number of ulli in line 2.  
a. nominative plural b. genitive singular c. dative singular d. ablative singular
45. Identify the usage of the ablative illustrated in lines 3-4 (navibus... factis).  
a. absolute b. separation c. means d. specification
46. What rhetorical figure is illustrated in line 5?  
a. chiasmus b. litotes c. anaphora d. tricolon
47. Identify the usage of the ablative conatu in line 6.  
a. manner b. means c. separation d. place where
48. What is the best translation for Sequanis invitis in line 7?  
a. if the Sequani should refuse b. although the Sequani were unwilling  
c. when the Sequani had refused d. because the Sequani had been unwilling
49. Which of the following illustrates an ablative of cause?  
a. sua sponte (line 8) b. eo deprecatore (line 9)  
c. gratia et largitione (lines 9-10) d. suo beneficio (line 12)
50. Dumnorix was a good choice to act as a go-between for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**  
a. he was ambitious. b. his wife was a Helvetian.  
c. he had clout among the Sequani. d. his many kindnesses were well known.