

FJCL State Forum 2002

Caesar

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The Nicomedes to whom Caesar was sent on a diplomatic mission and with whom Caesar's name was scandalously paired was king of _____.
A. Bithynia B. Armenia C. Pergamum D. Pontus
2. Caesar was both dictator and consul several times. In which of the following years was he not dictator?
A. 48 B. 47 C. 46 D. 45
3. Caesar's first wife was important to his political career because she was the daughter of _____.
A. Marius B. Catulus C. Sulla D. Cinna
4. The two offices Caesar held for life were
A. dictator & consul B. dictator & pontifex maximus
C. dictator & tribune D. dictator & proconsul of Egypt
5. Before the civil war, Caesar had served in Spain twice as _____ and _____.
A. praetor and consul B. quaestor and proconsul
C. consul and propraeor D. quaestor and propraeor
6. Caesar was captured by pirates on his way
A. to Asia Minor to serve in the army B. to study in Rhodes
C. back to Rome from Asia Minor D. to Spain
7. Caesar was awarded the corona civica for
A. saving the life of a fellow citizen.
B. being the first man over the wall of a city.
C. saving an entire army through his negotiations.
D. outstanding bravery in battle.
8. The Roman who said of Caesar, "I see in him many a Marius" was
A. Sulla. B. Cato the Younger.
C. Pompey the Great. D. Cicero.
9. Caesar's second wife, Pompeia, was the
A. grand-daughter of Cinna. B. daughter of Pompey Strabo.
C. grand-daughter of Sulla. D. sister of Pompey the Great.
10. The Veneti ships were overcome by the Roman use of
A. larger ships. B. the corvus.
C. hooked poles. D. the rostrum.
11. Caesar served as proconsul of Transalpine Gaul, Cisalpine Gaul, and Illyricum for _____ years.
A. 7 B. 9 C. 5 D. 4
12. Caesar crossed the Rubicon in _____ B. C.
A. 49 B. 48 C. 54 D. 58

13. Caesar revised the calendar on the advice of the mathematician _____.
A. Sosigenes B. Ptolemy C. Aratus D. Alexander
14. Caesar divorced Pompeia because of her alleged affair with
A. Curio. B. Milo. C. Clodius. D. Afranius.
15. Caesar's first invasion of Britain is in Book ____ of De Bello Gallico.
A. 2 B. 4 C. 5 D. 7
16. De Bello Gallico is divided into books based on campaign seasons. In what year did the events of Book VI take place?
A. 52 B. 58 C. 54 D. 53
17. _____ organized the ambush of Sabinus and Cotta.
A. Dumnorix B. Ambiorix C. Orgetorix D. Diviacius
18. Caesar says that the Gauls believe that they are the children of the god _____.
A. Pluto B. Jupiter C. Mercury D. Mars
19. Aulus Hirtius is known for certain to have written the continuation of Caesar's work called
A. Bellum Hispanese. B. Book VIII De Bello Gallico.
C. Bellum Africum. D. Book IV De Bello Civilli.
20. In oratory, Caesar's style is reported to have been
A. Attic. B. Asian. C. Rhodian. D. Cretan.
21. The seige of Massilia is recounted in Commentarii De Bello Civili Book(s)
A. 1. B. 2. C. 1 & 2. D. 2 & 3.
22. Book III of De Bello Civili ends with a discussion of
A. Battle of Pharsalus.
B. Battle of Dyrrachium.
C. political situation in Rome after Pharsalus.
D. political situation in Egypt after Pharsalus.
23. The De Bello Gallico was written in
A. 1st person. B. 3rd person
C. 3rd person omniscient D. 2nd person
24. Caesar was assassinated in _____.
A. 45 B. 44 C. 43 D. 42
25. The leader of the Gallic independence movement who was captured by Caesar in the seige of Alesia was _____.
A. Diviacius B. Vercingetorix C. Ambiorix D. Ariovistus
26. Caesar wrote pamphlet in response to a work by Cicero about
A. Cataline. B. Clodius.
C. Cato the Younger. D. Pompey the Great.
27. The mother of Caesar's only daughter was
A. Calpurnia B. Pompeia. C. Sempronia. D. Cornelia.

Questions 28-39 come from De Bello Gallico I:

Interea ea legione quam secum habebat militibusque, qui ex provincia convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Iuram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, milia passuum XVIII murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto praesidia disponit, castella communit, quo facilius, si se invito transire conetur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies quam consituerat 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 conetur, prohibiturum ostendit. Helvetii ea spe deiecti navibus iunctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, non numquam interdiu, saepius noctu si perrumpere possent conati, operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

28. According to the passage, the dividing line between the territory of the Sequani and Helvetians was _____.

- A. the Rhone River
B. the Jura Mountain Range
C. a long wall
D. Lake Lemannus

29. Opere in line 4 refers to

- A. legione in line 1
B. flumen in line 2.
C. castella in line 5.
D. murum in line 3.

30. Ea in line 6 is

- A. nom. sing. f. modifying dies.
B. acc. pl. n. used as a substantive.
C. nom. pl. n. used as a substantive.
D. nom. sing. f. referring to castella.

31. The condition in line 8 (si vim...ostendit) is

- A. present general.
B. future most vivid.
C. future less vivid.
D. contrary to fact present time.

32. The figure of speech in line 10 is

- A. hyperbole.
B. litotes.
C. irony.
D. hyperbaton.

33. Interdiu in line 10 means

- A. sometimes.
B. meanwhile.
C. at intervals.
D. during the day.

34. The figure of speech in lines 10-11 is

- A. polysyndeton.
B. synecdoche.
C. asyndeton.
D. antithesis.

35. Militum in line 11 is a/an

- A. partitive genitive.
B. genitive of description.
C. subjective genitive.
D. objective genitive.

36. The fortifications in this passage

- A. were built by Caesar to prevent the migration of the Helvetians.
B. were built by the Sequani to prevent attack by the Helvetians.
C. were built by Caesar to protect his camp.
D. were built by the Helvetians to protect their camp.

37. In the latter part of this passage, the disappointed Helvetians
 A. sail away.
 B. attempt a passage of the Iura Mountains.
 C. try to cross the Rhone in ships and rafts.
 D. are attacked by the Roman ships.
38. Qua in line 9 means _____.
 A. where B. which C. whom D. because

Questions 39- 50 are based on De Bello Civili 3.103-104.

Sed qui ab eo missi erant, confecto legationis officio liberius cum militibus regis colloqui coeperunt eosque hortari, ut suum officium Pompeio praestarent, neve eius fortunam despicerent. In hoc erant numero complures Pompei milites, quos ex eius exercitu acceptos in Syria Gabinius Alexandriam traduxerat belloque confecto apud Ptolomaeum, patrem pueri, reliquerat. 5

His tum cognitis rebus amici regis, qui propter aetatem eius in procuratione erant regni, sive timore adducti, ut postea praedicabant, sollicitato exercitu regione Pompeius Alexandriam Aegyptumque occuparet, sive despecta eius fortuna, ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, his, qui erant ab eo missi, palam liberaliter responderunt eumque ad regem venire iusserunt; ipsi clam consilio inito Achillam, praefectum regium, singulari hominem audacia, et L. Septimium, tribunum militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. 10

39. In lines 1-3 the delegation sent by Pompey urged the Egyptians to
 A. do their duty to Pompey. B. prefer duty to Pompey.
 C. protect Pompey out of duty. D. pretend duty to Pompey.
40. The soldiers of Pompey referred to in line 3 were
 A. soldiers Pompey had received from the army of Gabinius.
 B. soldiers of Pompey who had deserted Pompey for Gabinius.
 C. soldiers of Pompey whom Gabinius had brought to Alexandria.
 D. soldiers of Pompey who had been captured by Ptolemy.
41. The ut clause in lines 9-10 is _____.
 A. a result clause B. a clause of fear C. purpose clause D. temporal clause
42. The form of colloqui in line 2 is
 A. present passive infinitive.
 B. genitive singular neuter.
 C. dative singular masculine.
 D. nominative plural masculine.
43. Audacia in line 11 is an ablative of
 A. means. B. manner. C. description. D. specification.
44. Plerumque in line 9 means
 A. for the most part. B. the majority.
 C. seldom. D. with difficulty

45. Pompey was killed by
A. his own soldiers. B. the Egyptian palace guards.
C. Roman soldiers serving Ptolemy. D. Achilles & Septimius.
46. Regium in line 11 is
A. accusative in apposition to Achillam.
B. accusative modifying praefectum.
C. an objective genitive with praefectum.
D. nominative, the subject.
47. Palam in line 10 contrasts with
A. clam in line 10. B. liberaliter in line 10
C. plerumque in line 9 D. regem in line 10
48. The number of ablative absolutes in this passage is
A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.
49. The ut clause in line 2 is
A. a purpose clause. B. an indirect command.
C. a result clause. D. a substantive clause of result.
50. The reason the amici regis had so much power was because
A. Ptolemy was very young.
B. they were holding Ptolemy captive.
C. they had great knowledge of the Roman army.
D. they had told lies to Ptolemy.