

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2009**  
**LATIN LITERATURE**

1. What author translated the Odyssey into Latin and is called “The Founder of Latin Literature”?  
a. Apollonius of Rhodes    b. Livius Andronicus    c. Timaeus    d. Polybius
2. Which Roman commander wrote seven books about his military success in Gaul?  
a. Crassus    b. Caesar    c. Pompey    d. Cinna
3. What work of Latin literature is a collection of twelve books written between 30 – 19 BC, and was never finished to the author’s satisfaction?  
a. Eclogues    b. Culex    c. Georgics    d. Aeneid
4. What didactic work of six books is considered the *magnum opus* of Lucretius?  
a. Dē Rērum Naturā    b. Annalēs    c. Corollaria    d. Dē Originibus
5. What is the subject matter of Pliny the Younger’s letter numbered 6.16, which is addressed to the author Tacitus?  
a. The dedication of the Colosseum    b. The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius  
c. The persecution of the Christians    d. the 900<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Rome’s founding
6. At the end of the Apocolocyntosis, into what is the emperor Claudius changed?  
a. a statue    b. a donkey    c. a snake    d. a pumpkin
7. Which of these is NOT a comedy by Plautus?  
a. Amphitruo    b. Aulularia    c. Trinummus    d. Hecyra
8. Which work of Cato the Elder is the oldest extant prose work in Latin?  
a. Dē Agrī Culturā    b. Dē Senectute    c. Plocium    d. Dē Officiīs
9. Who wrote a poem entitled Tristia while in exile in Tomi?  
a. Horace    b. Tibullus    c. Catullus    d. Ovid
10. Who wrote a work chronicling Rome’s history from its founding up to the Augustan age.  
a. Tacitus    b. Suetonius    c. Livy    d. Caesar
11. Which Golden age author wrote an epyllion about Cybele and Attis in the galliambic meter?  
a. Vergil    b. Horace    c. Cornelius Gallus    d. Catullus
12. What pseudonym did Catullus give to his lover, most likely the patrician woman Clodia?  
a. Pomponia    b. Attica    c. Lesbia    d. Cynthia
13. The Tusculan Disputations is a philosophical work on the subject of  
a. happiness    b. the gods    c. fate    d. old age
14. Which early tragedian, although ridiculed by Lucilius and Persius, was regarded as the greatest Roman tragedy writer by Varro and Cicero?  
a. Ennius    b. Accius    c. Caecilius Statius    d. Pacuvius

15. When Quintus Ennius said that he had three hearts, he meant that he knew three languages. Which of these was NOT one of the three?  
 a. Latin                      b. Egyptian                      c. Oscan                      d. Greek
16. Which of these plays by Plautus does not have any women in it at all?  
 a. Captivi                      b. Menaechmi                      c. Casina                      d. Pseudolus
17. Which member of the literary circle of Scipio Aemilianus was considered the creator of poetical satire?  
 a. Terence                      b. Laelius                      c. Lucilius                      d. Panaetius
18. Which early author wrote firsthand of his experiences in the First Punic War in his epic Bellum Punicum?  
 a. Fabius Pictor                      b. Lampadio                      c. Naevius                      d. Livius Salinator
19. According to Suetonius, the emperor Caligula was fond of the phrase “oderint dum metuant – let them hate me so long as they fear me”. In what tragedian’s play, titled Atreus, does this line appear?  
 a. Pacuvius                      b. Accius                      c. Valerius Flaccus                      d. Livius Andronicus
20. Who gave us the Latin quotation “quot hominēs tot sententiae” in his comic play Phormio?  
 a. Plautus                      b. Lucilius                      c. Panaetius                      d. Terence
21. Seneca wrote philosophy about all of the following EXCEPT  
 a. the tranquility of the soul                      b. the value of philosophical speculation  
 c. kindness and mercy                      d. the afterlife
22. What orator and advocate first came to fame in 95 BC when he argued on behalf of the province of Africa, which had brought its governor to trial?  
 a. Hortensius                      b. Chrysogonus                      c. Cicero                      d. Rabirius
23. One of Cicero’s famous early cases was In Verrem, in which Cicero had been hired by a province of Rome to prosecute Verres for extortion. What province had hired him?  
 a. Macedonia                      b. Cisalpine Gaul                      c. Sicily                      d. Africa
24. Which Roman poet, whose patron was Maecenas, wrote poems on ancient subjects, such as the story of Tarpeia, which partly inspired Ovid’s Fasti?  
 a. Cornelius Nepos                      b. Lucretius                      c. Propertius                      d. Cornelius Gallus
25. Which Golden age poet wished in one of his Epodes to be shipwrecked?  
 a. Tibullus                      b. Catullus                      c. Propertius                      d. Horace
26. What man, more notably a patron of the arts, wrote a lost history about the Roman Civil Wars recounting the years from 60 BC to 42 BC?  
 a. Asinius Pollio                      b. Maecenas                      c. Messala Corvinus                      d. Appian

27. Which of the following was undertaken by Cicero in part because the defendant's conviction might have resulted in leniency for Catiline?  
 a. Pro Milone    b. Pro Roscio Comoedo    c. Pro Murena    d. Pro Rabirio
28. Which of Vergil's Eclogues is called the Messianic Eclogue, because of references to a child that would usher in a new era?  
 a. 2    b. 4    c. 7    d. 10
29. What 1<sup>st</sup>-century BC Roman author of mimes was a manumitted slave from Antioch?  
 a. Cornelius Gallus    b. Publilius Syrus    c. Cornelius Sisenna    d. Licinius Calvus
30. What man's most famous work on architecture was liberally sprinkled with diagrams and drawings illustrating his ideas?  
 a. Vitruvius    b. Hyginus    c. Verrius Flaccus    d. Silanus
31. What historian and author of the work Bellum Jugurthinum was once whipped as a punishment for his affair with the wife of Milo?  
 a. Cornelius Nepos    b. Tacitus    c. Valerius Antias    d. Sallust
32. Terentius Varro's exhaustive treatise on Latin grammar and syntax is titled  
 a. Dē Grammaticīs    b. Dē Linguā Latinā    c. Sermonēs    d. Codex Latina
33. Who wrote the Consolatio on the deaths of great men, upon the death of his own daughter?  
 a. Cicero    b. Caesar    c. Varro    d. Seneca
34. Which of the following events in Cicero's career came FIRST chronologically?  
 a. He writes the Dē Officiīs dedicated to his son    b. He defends the poet Archias  
 c. He attacks L. Calpurnius Piso in an oration    d. He delivers the Catilinarian orations
35. Which work of Ovid was the principal reason behind his banishment?  
 a. Metamorphoses    b. Amores    c. Heroides    d. Ars Amatoria
36. What were the names of the two men ordered by Augustus to revise the Aeneid rather than to burn it, as was Vergil's dying wish?  
 a. Varius and Tucca    b. Donatus and Servius  
 c. Pollio and Valerius Cato    d. Probus and Honoratus
37. Which Roman wrote three poems expressing his affection for a boy named Marathus?  
 a. Julius Caesar    b. Catullus    c. Tibullus    d. Propertius
38. Lucretius wrote a didactic poem to  
 a. free men from guilt and fear    b. urge men to be loyal to the state  
 c. discuss life after death    d. prove the universe is finite

39. Which work of Horace was specifically commissioned by Augustus and was sung by 27 boys and girls in 17 BC?  
a. Ars Poetica                      b. Epistulae                      c. Carmen Saeculare                      d. Odes
40. Who wrote a biographical work intended to exemplify the character of extraordinary men rather than their contributions to history and battle?  
a. Datames                      b. Cornelius Nepos                      c. Sallust                      d. Pompeius Trogus
41. Which of the works of Tacitus is a historical work that covers the years 14 – 68 AD?  
a. Agricola                      b. Historiae                      c. Germania                      d. Annalēs
42. What Roman author was well known as Nero’s “arbiter eloquentiae”?  
a. Petronius                      b. Tigellinus                      c. Oetaeus                      d. Columella
43. Which 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. author wrote the work Noctēs Atticae for his children?  
a. Justinus                      b. Aulus Gellius                      c. Tranquillus                      d. Apuleius
44. In what genre of literature did the Roman freedman Phaedrus specialize?  
a. farce                      b. satire                      c. fable                      d. history
45. Who commemorated the opening of the Flavian Amphitheater by writing the Liber Spectaculorum?  
a. Tacitus                      b. Lucan                      c. Martial                      d. Quintillian
46. What is the unusual number of books that comprise Pliny the Elder’s Naturalis Historia?  
a. 37                      b. 142                      c. 15                      d. 59
47. Which Roman author, the author of Suasoriae and Controversiae, was the proconsul of Achaea before whom the apostle Paul was brought for trial?  
a. Curtius Rufus                      b. Seneca the Elder                      c. Pomponius Mela                      d. Pliny the Elder
48. Against which of these does Juvenal bitterly complain in his Satire 6?  
a. tyranny                      b. corruption                      c. women                      d. Christians
49. Which author is credited with the work Dialogus dē Oratoribus, although he may not have written it?  
a. Quintillian                      b. Paterculus                      c. Lucius Florus                      d. Tacitus
50. What first century AD author wrote Punica, the longest surviving poem in Latin?  
a. Silius Italicus                      b. Statius                      c. Lucan                      d. Valerius Flaccus