

## History of the Empire FJCL State Forum 2018

1. Under which emperor were the empire's borders at their largest extent?  
A. Trajan                      B. Antoninus Pius      C. Hadrian                      D. Vespasian
2. Who was the first emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty?  
A. Julius Caesar              B. Augustus                      C. Tiberius                      D. Nero
3. In what year did Octavian symbolically return power to the senate, and in return, was granted the name "Augustus"?  
A. 31 BC                      B. 14 BC                      C. 8 BC                      D. 27 BC
4. The Tetrarchy, a system of governance that resulted in the Roman Empire splitting into four distinctly governed parts was the brainchild of which emperor?  
A. Constantius              B. Diocletian                      C. Maximinus Daia      D. Maximian
5. Which emperor issued an edict of toleration in 362 AD ordering the re-opening of traditional Roman "pagan" temples?  
A. Julian                      B. Aetius                      C. Constantine II              D. Valens
6. At The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ Constantine I scored a decisive victory over his co-emperor, Maxentius.  
A. Verona                      B. the Hellespont              C. Adrianople                      D. the Milvian Bridge
7. Issued in 313 AD, the Edict of \_\_\_\_\_ officially authorized the Christian religion to be practiced without persecution throughout the empire.  
A. Thessalonica              B. Nicea                      C. Rome                      D. Milan
8. In what year did the so-called "Year of the Four Emperors" take place?  
A. 70 AD                      B. 69 AD                      C. 67 AD                      D. 68 AD
9. Which of the following cities was destroyed alongside Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD?  
A. Herculaneum              B. Neapolis                      C. Micenum                      D. Camulodunum
10. What enemy commander was responsible for the disastrous Roman defeat at the Battle of Teutoburg Forest?  
A. Segimerus                      B. Cheruscus                      C. Vercengetorix              D. Arminius
11. After Tiberius retreated from Rome to his island estate on Capri in 26 AD, which of his confidants assumed the administrative authority of the empire?  
A. Marcus Apicius              B. Lucius Sejanus              C. Drusus Caesar              D. Nero Caesar
12. Which Julio-Claudian, who was also a historian, was known to have a limp and act as if he were stupid in order to protect himself from those who sought to harm him?  
A. Tiberius                      B. Claudius                      C. Augustus                      D. Gaius

13. Julia Domna was the wife of which Severan emperor?  
 A. Severus Alexander                      B. Caracalla  
 C. Geta    D. Septimius Severus
14. What were the soldier emperors who ruled for the fifty-or-so years following the end of the Severan Dynasty called?  
 A. The Crisis Emperors                      B. The Soldier Emperors  
 C. The Usurper Emperors                      D. The Barracks Emperors
15. Upon which of his family members did the emperor Caracalla pass a Damnatio Memoriae in 211 AD?  
 A. Macrinus                      B. Elagabalus                      C. Geta                      D. Severus Alexander
16. Who was the emperor who won the principate in an auction following the death of Pertinax?  
 A. Clodius Albinus    B. Sulpicianus                      C. Didius Julianus    D. Macrinus
17. The emperor Constantine I was married which sister of his mortal enemy, Maxentius?  
 A. Constantina                      B. Valeria Maximilla    C. Prisca                      D. Fausta
18. Zenobia was queen of which break-away state from the Roman Empire around the year 268 AD?  
 A. Palmyrene Empire                      B. Gallic Empire  
 C. Parthian Empire                      D. Sassanid Empire
19. What was the name of the horse that emperor Gaius was said by the biographer Suetonius to have appointed consul?  
 A. Incitatus                      B. Invictus                      C. Occidens                      D. Bucephalus
20. After which dynasty of emperors is the "Colosseum" named?  
 A. Severan                      B. Antonine                      C. Flavian                      D. Julio-Claudian
21. Which Illyrian emperor around 250 AD required citizens to offer all sacrifices in the presence of a magistrate and a witness?  
 A. Trajan Decius    B. Volosianus                      C. Hostillian                      D. Trebonianus Gallus
22. Who becomes "King of Italy" after the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 AD?  
 A. Alaric                      B. Aetius                      C. Odoacer                      D. Theodoric
23. What was the exquisite house created on public land following the Great Fire of Rome by Nero in 64 AD?  
 A. Domus Ferria                      B. Domus Ahenobarbi  
 C. Domus Neronis                      D. Domus Aurea
24. Which of the following was **NOT** an author implicated and eliminated after the Pisonian Conspiracy of 65 AD?  
 A. Petronius                      B. Pliny the Elder    C. Lucan                      D. Seneca the Younger
25. Which of his wars did Marcus Aurelius have represented on his namesake monumental column?  
 A. Marcomannic    B. Parthian                      C. Armenian                      D. Celtiberian

26. Which of the following prominent imperial women was the wife of Antoninus Pius?  
A. Faustina the Elder  
B. Pompeia Platina  
C. Faustina the Younger  
D. Vibia Sabina
27. What later Roman emperor was given the title “Restitutor Orbis” as a result of his victory over the pariah “Gallic Empire” which formed circa 260 AD?  
A. Julian  
B. Galerius  
C. Aurelian  
D. Valerian
28. Cleander and Perennis saw their fortunes rise and fall under the service of what emperor?  
A. Commodus  
B. Nero  
C. Septimius Severus  
D. Domitian
29. What was the name of Nero’s second wife, whom he himself killed in a fit of rage along with her unborn baby?  
A. Claudia Augusta  
B. Poppea Sabina  
C. Poppea Tertia  
D. Claudia Octavia
30. The Roman general Aetius was credited for stopping which impending threat from attacking the Roman Empire in 451 AD?  
A. Odoacer the Pannonian  
B. Gaiseric the Vandal  
C. Atilla the Hun  
D. Alaric the Visigoth
31. Which emperor advocated the worship of the Holy Stone of Emesa (a meteorite fragment)?  
A. Trajan Decius  
B. Elagabalus  
C. Valerian  
D. Philip the Arab
32. Who was the Roman client-king who the emperor Domitian recognized as the legitimate ruler of the Dacians in 89 AD?  
A. Saturninus  
B. Decebalus  
C. Antoninus Daciae  
D. Dalmatianus
33. Upon which member of the Roman Pantheon did emperor Gaius declare war on during his attempted expansion into Britain?  
A. Janus  
B. Minerva  
C. Neptunus  
D. Jupiter
34. Who was the first emperor to have committed suicide?  
A. Elagabalus  
B. Commodus  
C. Caligula  
D. Nero
35. Which Julio-Claudian was the uncle of the Roman hero and general, Germanicus?  
A. Nero  
B. Claudius  
C. Augustus  
D. Tiberius
36. Which of the following emperors fashioned himself “dominus et deus”?  
A. Nerva  
B. Alexander Severus  
C. Commodus  
D. Domitian
37. Which emperor was infamously captured by the shahanshah of the Sassanid Empire, Shapur I?  
A. Gallienus  
B. Valens  
C. Galerius  
D. Valerian
38. Who assumed imperial power at the request of Constantius’s sister after the death of Constans?  
A. Magnentius  
B. Crispus  
C. Gallus  
D. Vetranio

39. Which Roman emperor was responsible for elevating all free men under Roman dominion to the ranks of the Roman citizenry with his trademark law, the Constitutio Antoniniana?  
 A. Antoninus Pius    B. Caracalla    C. Elagabalus    D. Macrinus
40. Which Roman legal expert served in the inner circle of both Hadrian and Antoninus Pius?  
 A. Annianus Ulpianus    B. Aemilius Papinianus  
 C. Salvius Julianus    D. Masurius Sabinus
41. Who was the Romano-Jewish scholar who, though initially joining the rebellion in Judea against the Romans, became a close advisor to the emperor Titus and an authoritative historian on the Jewish Wars?  
 A. Herodian    B. Josephus Ben Matityahu  
 C. Sicarius    D. Eleazer Ben Hannaina
42. Which praetorian prefect was Gordian III's father in law?  
 A. Philippus    B. Volusianus    C. Timesitheus    D. Ulpianus
43. Constantine re-unified the empire by defeating Licinius in a series of clashes, the last of which was the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Chrysopolis    B. Campus Ardiensis  
 C. the Hellespont    D. Adrianople
44. Where did the usurper Domitius Alexander, proclaimed Augustus in 308 AD, rule?  
 A. Spain    B. Africa    C. Asia Minor    D. Syria
45. What Armenian capital city was taken by Lucius Verus?  
 A. Satala    B. Trapezus    C. Artaxata    D. Ecbatana
46. The Cult of \_\_\_\_\_, which the Romans considered derived from Zoroastrianism, was widely practiced by the soldiers of the Roman army from the 1st through the 4th centuries AD?  
 A. Baal    B. Attis    C. Mithras    D. Epona
47. During the Year of the Four Emperors, which general was proclaimed emperor by the armies of the Lower Rhine?  
 A. Otho    B. Vitellius    C. Vespasian    D. Galba
48. Which emperor was killed by Ricimer in August, 461 AD?  
 A. Anthemius    B. Avitus    C. Majorian    D. Olybrius
49. According to the Historia Augusta, with what object did Elagabalus allegedly asphyxiate some of his dinner guests with?  
 A. rose petals    B. peacock feathers    C. perfume    D. pillows
50. After being appointed head of his father's Praetorian Guard, Titus was able to put down which conspirator and secure his position as emperor-to-be?  
 A. Suetonius Paulinus    B. Fabius Valens  
 C. Aulus Caecina    D. Lucius Saxa