

**FJCL REGIONAL FORUM 2019**  
**HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC**

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

1. Who was the last king of Rome?  
A. Ancus Marcius  
B. Tarquinius Superbus  
C. Numa Pompilius  
D. Tullus Hostilius
2. The Roman calendar was reformed during the reign of which Roman king?  
A. Romulus  
B. T. Priscus  
C. Numa Pompilius  
D. Ancus Marcius
3. Which Roman is thought to be responsible for early military reforms, such as the introduction of the *legio*?  
A. Mucius Scaevola  
B. Furius Camillus  
C. Servius Tullius  
D. T. Superbus
4. Which statement about the Roman kings is NOT true?  
A. He could not declare war without the Assembly of the People's formal sanction.  
B. He could not execute without the senate's consent.  
C. His authority was called *imperium*.  
D. He could not be elected from outside members of the royal family.
5. What was the term used by the Romans for the Assembly of the People?  
A. *Comitia Tributa*  
B. *Concilium Populi*  
C. *Comitia Curiata*  
D. *Concilium Gentium*
6. What was the result of the *Lex Licinia Sextia* in the fourth century?  
A. Prorogation was legalized.  
B. The Plebeian Assembly's right to enact laws without the senate's prior approval was affirmed.  
C. Senators were forbidden to engage in business.  
D. One consul each year was required to be a plebeian.
7. Camillus earned the honorific *Pater Patriae* for saving Rome from the:  
A. Gauls  
B. Volsci  
C. Etruscans  
D. Aequi
8. The early Romans were divided into how many tribes?  
A. *tres*  
B. *septem*  
C. *decim*  
D. *duodecim*
9. Why did Titus Tatius attack Rome?  
A. to expel the Etruscan kings  
B. because of the Sabine-Gallic alliance  
C. to avenge his son's death  
D. in retaliation for stealing Sabine women
10. What king of Clusium backed Etruscan attempts to reclaim the Roman throne?  
A. Porsenna  
B. Mettius Fufetius  
C. Aruns  
D. Mezentius
11. What early dictator left his plow to save Rome from the Aequi?  
A. Horatius Cocles  
B. Mucius Scaevola  
C. Cincinnatus  
D. Marcus Curtius

12. Who catastrophically defeated the Romans at the Caudine Forks?  
 A. Gauls                      B. Carthaginians      C. Etruscans              D. Samnites
13. Which patrician is said to have told the “Parable of the Belly” in an effort to convince the plebeians to end their first secession?  
 A. Appius Claudius      B. Decius Mus              C. Menenius Agrippa      D. Fabricius Luscinius
14. In what year did Rome destroy Carthage and sack Corinth?  
 A. 129                      B. 133                      C. 146                      D. 154
15. The traditional year given for the start of the Roman Republic was:  
 A. 753                      B. 509                      C. 44                      D. 246
16. Expressing the finality of his action, Caesar spoke his famous words, “*Alea iacta est*” on the banks of the:  
 A. Rubicon                      B. Po                      C. Tiber                      D. Arno
17. Who was the leader of the Arverni, who revolted against Caesar?  
 A. Vercingetorix              B. Cassivellaunus      C. Ariovistus              D. Oregetorix
18. The Romans fought battles at Heraclea, Asculum, and Beneventum against what enemy?  
 A. Hannibal                      B. the Etruscans              C. the Gauls                      D. Pyrrhus
19. Which relative of the Tarquins had to resign his consulship, simply because the family was so hated by the Romans?  
 A. Arruns                      B. Poplicola                      C. Brutus                      D. Collatinus
20. The pirates infesting the Mediterranean during the mid-first century were primarily:  
 A. Illyrian                      B. Cilician                      C. Sicilian                      D. Thracian
21. Which of the following is NOT true about the Mamertines?  
 A. They were Campanian mercenaries.  
 B. They served Hiero II in his battles against Carthage.  
 C. They sought protection from Syracuse from both Carthage and Rome.  
 D. They captured Messana and terrorized northeastern Sicily.
22. In an effort to intimidate and alarm him, whose head did the Romans throw into Hannibal’s camp?  
 A. Hamilcar’s                      B. his war elephant’s      C. Hasdrubal’s                      D. Hampsicora’s
23. Where did Hannibal win his first victory over the Romans?  
 A. Trebia River                      B. Lake Trasimene      C. Tarentum                      D. Ticinus River
24. The Second Punic War began directly because of events that occurred in  
 A. Sicilia                      B. Gallia                      C. Germania                      D. Hispania

25. What future enemy of Rome fought with the Romans at the siege of Numantia?  
 A. Mithridates                      B. Perseus                      C. Jugurtha                      D. Philip
26. The “consulship of Julius and Caesar” refers to what year?  
 A. 59                      B. 49                      C. 46                      D. 44
27. In what year was Pompey the sole consul for seven months?  
 A. 70                      B. 55                      C. 44                      D. 52
28. By blood, Cleopatra VII was:  
 A. Syrian                      B. Egyptian                      C. Ethiopian                      D. Greek
29. Which event occurred in 30?  
 A. The death of Cicero                      C. the annexation of Egypt  
 B. Treaty of Brundisium                      D. Octavian’s triple triumph
30. Which statement about Tiberius Gracchus is NOT true?  
 A. Senators beat him to death with clubs.  
 B. His father was not active in politics.  
 C. His mother was active in politics.  
 D. His sister was the wife of Scipio Aemilianus.
31. Cicero established his reputation as Rome’s greatest orator in 70 B.C. when he prosecuted:  
 A. Catiline                      B. Verres                      C. Roscius                      D. Caelius
32. What enemy of Cicero is responsible for the law that led his exile for the execution of the conspirators under Catiline?  
 A. Antony                      B. Milo                      C. Clodius                      D. Pompey
33. In what year was the First Triumvirate formed?  
 A. 76                      B. 60                      C. 49                      D. 43
34. Who was replaced by Lepidus as Caesar’s *Magister Equitum*?  
 A. Antony                      B. Octavian                      C. Brutus                      D. Trebonius
35. Which of the following Romans was a member of the Second Triumvirate?  
 A. Caesar                      B. Cicero                      C. Lepidus                      D. Pompey
36. During which war did Rome create its first significant naval force?  
 A. First Punic                      B. Second Samnite                      C. Third Macedonian                      D. Pyrrhic
37. Which *lex* gave Pompey command against Mithridates?  
 A. *Gabinia*                      B. *Manilia*                      C. *Licinia Pompeia*                      D. *Trebonia*

38. In what year were the *decemviri* appointed to codify Roman law?  
 A. 682                      B. 508                      C. 451                      D. 366
39. In 75, the tribunes regained their right to hold other offices by the:  
 A. *Lex Aufeia*                      B. *Lex Roscia*                      C. *Lex Aurelia*                      D. *Lex Villia*
40. Which Roman law did NOT concern plebeian class?  
 A. *Lex Canuleia*                      B. *Lex Vatinia*                      C. *Lex Hortensia*                      D. *Lex Ogulnia*
41. Antony married Octavia in order to strengthen which treaty?  
 A. Tarentum                      B. Mutina                      C. Misenum                      D. Brundisium
42. The Treaty of Cassius was between the Romans and the:  
 A. Greeks                      B. Latins                      C. Samnites                      D. Cimbri
43. The “Asiatic Vespers” was the *casus belli* of the:  
 A. First Mithridatic War                      C. Jugurthine War  
 B. Second Macedonian War                      D. Parthian Wars
44. How did Marc Antony die?  
 A. execution                      B. killed in battle                      C. liver disease                      D. suicide
45. Choose the answer that correctly lists the events chronologically.  
 A. Catilinarian conspiracy, Death of Julia, Revolt of Spartacus, Conference at Luca  
 B. Revolt of Spartacus, Catilinarian conspiracy, Death of Julia, Conference at Luca  
 C. Revolt of Spartacus, Catilinarian conspiracy, Conference at Luca, Death of Julia  
 D. Revolt of Spartacus, Catilinarian conspiracy, Death of Julia, Conference at Luca
46. Which battle does NOT belong in the group?  
 A. Cannae                      B. Trasimene                      C. Trebia                      D. Zama
47. Which battle is NOT correctly paired with the year in which it was fought?  
 A. Alesia, 56                      B. Pharsalus, 48                      C. Zela, 47                      D. Munda, 45
48. Where were the remnants of Pompey’s forces defeated?  
 A. Pharsalus                      B. Thapsus                      C. Zela                      D. Munda
49. Which of the following provinces did the Romans gain in 146?  
 A. Africa                      B. Gallia Cisalpina                      C. Macedonia                      D. Sardinia
50. Which province was assigned to Crassus after his consulship in 55?  
 A. Hispania                      B. Sicilia                      C. Syria                      D. Macedonia