

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2002
CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C. B.G. = Commentarii de bello gallico; B.C. = Commentarii de bello civili

1. Caesar's official birthdate:
a. July 4 b. July 12 c. July 23 d. July 30
2. To which family did Caesar's mother belong?
a. Aurelii b. Calpurnii c. Helvii d. Iulii
3. Where did Caesar serve as quaestor?
a. Spain b. Sicily c. Cilicia d. Cyrene
4. When Caesar was assassinated, he was planning to go to
a. Britain. b. Africa. c. Germany. d. Parthia.
5. Who said of Caesar, "There is many a Marius in him"?
a. Sulla b. Crassus c. Strabo d. Drusus
6. In 54 Caesar mourned the death of his
a. daughter. b. sister. c. wife. d. mother.
7. In 63 Caesar was elected
a. augur and consul. b. consul and pontifex maximus.
c. pontifex maximus and praetor. d. praetor and augur.
8. Where was Caesar assassinated?
a. at home b. on the street c. in the Curia d. in Pompey's Theater
9. Which of the following did **NOT** write about Caesar?
a. Cicero b. Plutarch c. Tacitus d. Suetonius
10. In 81 Caesar participated in an attack on Mytilene and was awarded the corona civica for
a. being the first to scale the city walls.
b. killing the commander of the enemy.
c. completing a successful spy mission.
d. saving the life of a comrade during the battle.
11. How did Caesar deal with the need for a leap year?
a. added a day at the end of December b. repeated January 2
c. repeated February 24 d. added a day at the end of February

12. Caesar's first wife was
 - a. Sulla's niece. b. Pompey's cousin. c. Cinna's daughter. d. Crassus' sister.
13. Who gave a speech in 56 advocating the continuation of Caesar's command in Gaul?
 - a. Vatinius b. Cicero c. Clodius d. Hortensius
14. Bibulus was Caesar's associate in every office but that of
 - a. aedile. b. quaestor. c. consul. d. praetor.
15. Engineers in Caesar's army were called
 - a. optiones. b. pugiones. c. evocati. d. fabri.
16. The light-armed troops of Caesar's army included archers from _____ and slingers from _____.
 - a. Crete / the Balearic Isles b. Numidia / Libya c. Egypt / the Aegates Islands
 - d. Spain / Germany
17. How many contubernia formed a century in Caesar's army?
 - a. 2 b. 5 c. 8 d. 10
18. The first cohort of Caesar's legions was almost twice as large as the others because it included
 - a. all the cavalry. b. more fighting men c. all the noncombatants.
 - d. all the light-armed troops.
19. Caesar generally called missile weapons
 - a. tormenta. b. catapultae. c. ballistae. d. scorpiones.
20. The pay of Caesar's legionaries was _____ denarii a year.
 - a. 110 b. 225 c. 360 d. 430
21. After crossing the Rubicon and subduing Italy, Caesar went to
 - a. Spain. b. Greece. c. Africa. d. Egypt.
22. In what book of the B.G. does Caesar describe German customs?
 - a. II b. IV c. VI d VII
23. Who belittled Caesar's forces to Pompey on the eve of Pharsalus?
 - a. Labienus b. Cicero c. Bibulus d. Cassius
24. Book I of the B.G. contains accounts of Caesar's battles against the Helvetii and the
 - a. Veneti. b. Germani. c. Nervi. d. Belgae.

25. According to the Helvetians, how did Orgetorix die?
a. assassination b. illness c. suicide d. old age
26. Which Gaul did Caesar trust the most?
a. Casticus b. Diviciacus c. Ambiorix d. Dumnorix
27. With whom did Orgetorix make alliances?
a. Senones and Aedui b. Germani and Senones c. Aedui and Sequani
d. Sequani and Germani
28. Vercingetorix : Alesia ::
a. Cato : Munda b. Caesar : Ilerda c. Labienus : Thapsus d. Pharnaces : Zela
29. All the events described in Book(s) _____ of the B.C. occurred in 49.
a. I b. I-II c. II d. II-III
30. Which tribe began the final revolt of the Gauls?
a. Arverni b. Eburones c. Veneti d. Carnutes

Questions 31-40 refer to the following passage from Book I of the B.G.

Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, de suis virtutibus multa praedicavit: Transisse Rhenum sese non suā sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magnā spe magnisque praemiis domum propinquosque reliquisse; sedes habēre in Galliā ab ipsis concessas, obsides
5 ipsorum voluntate datos; stipendium capere iure belli, quod victores victis imponere consuerint. Non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno proelio pulsas ac superatas esse.

31. In lines 1-2 there is an example of
a. antithesis. b. anaphora. c. hendiadys. d. synchysis.
32. The word sese in line 2 refers to
a. Ariovistus (line 1). b. Caesaris (line 1). c. virtutibus (line 1). d. Rhenum (line 2).
33. Line 3 contains an example of
a. asyndeton. b. litotes. c. chiasmus. d. tricolon.
34. The word ipsis in line 4 refers to
a. the Romans. b. the neighbors. c. the Gauls. d. the hostages.
35. The word quod in line 5 refers to
a. voluntate (line 5). b. stipendium (line 5). c. iure (line 5). d. belli (line 5).

36. Identify the case and usage of victis in line 5.
 a. ablative, absolute b. dative, reference c. ablative, with certain verbs
 d. dative, with certain verbs
37. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by consuerint in line 6.
 a. subordinate clause in indirect statement b. relative clause of characteristic
 c. relative clause of purpose d. substantive clause of result
38. Which of the following is **NOT** equivalent to ad se oppugnandum in line 7?
 a. oppugnatum se b. in se oppugnatos c. ut se oppugnarent d. sui oppugnandi causā
39. Which of the following statements on the content of this passage is **NOT** true?
 a. Ariovistus has been invited to cross the Rhine.
 b. Ariovistus demanded tribute from the people he had defeated.
 c. Ariovistus admitted that he had attacked the Gauls.
 d. Ariovistus had an easy time defeating his opponents.
40. Ariovistus delivers this speech to
 a. apologize to the Romans. b. malign the Gauls. c. boast of his exploits.
 d. justify his actions.

Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage from Book IV of the B.G.

Caesar paucos dies in eorum finibus moratus, omnibus vicis
 aedificiisque incensis frumentisque succisis, se in fines Ubiorum
 recepit atque his auxilium suum pollicitus, si ab Suebis premerentur,
 haec ab eis cognovit: Suebos, posteaquam per exploratores pontem
 5 fieri comperissent, more suo concilio habito nuntios in omnes partes
 dimisisse, uti de oppidis demigrarent, liberos, uxores suaque omnia
 in silvis deponerent atque omnes, qui arma ferre possent, unum in
 locum convenirent; hunc esse delectum medium fere regionum
 earum, quas Suebi obtinerent; hīc Romanorum adventum expectare
 10 atque ibi decertare constituisse.

41. Identify the usage of dies in line 1.
 a. direct object b. duration c. predicate accusative d. specification
42. Choose the best translation for moratus in line 1.
 a. having been delayed b. because he was delayed c. after delaying
 d. although delaying
43. The word his in line 3 refers to
 a. eorum (line 1). b. vicis aedificiisque (lines 1-2). c. se (line 2).
 d. Ubiorum (line 2).

44. What usage of the ablative is illustrated by more in line 5?
a. specification b. means c. absolute d. separation
45. The word suo in line 5 refers to
a. Caesar (line 1). b. Ubiorum (line 2). c. Suebos (line 4). d. exploratores (line 4).
46. Identify the subjunctive usage illustrated by demigrarent in line 6.
a. result b. indirect question c. indirect command
d. subordinate clause in indirect statement
47. Identify the figure of speech found in line 6.
a. synecdoche b. tricolon c. litotes d. chiasmus
48. Which of the following does **NOT** refer to locum (line 8)?
a. unum (line 7) b. delectum (line 8) c. medium (line 8) d. regionum (line 8)
49. In lines 9-10 hīc and ibi refer, respectively, to territory belonging to the
a. Ubii / Ubii. b. Romani / Suebi. c. Suebi / Ubii. d. Suebi / Suebi.
50. Which of the following statements on the content of this passage is true?
a. Caesar had to move his army because the inhabitants of the area had pursued a scorched earth policy.
b. Caesar promised aid to the Suebi if they pressed him for it.
c. Scouts reported to Caesar that a bridge had been built.
d. The Suebi were preparing to fight the Romans on ground of their own choosing.

