

N.B. All dates are B.C.E.

1. What happened to the survivors of Spartacus' revolt?
 - a. fed to lions in the Colosseum
 - b. crucified along the Appian Way
 - c. strangled in prison
 - d. re-enslaved by their former masters
2. Roman tradition says that the last king came to power with the assassination of his predecessor, Servius, at the instigation of his own daughter named _____.
 - a. Lucretia
 - b. Octavia
 - c. Tanaquil
 - d. Tullia
3. Roman legend says Romulus ruled with a Sabine colleague named _____.
 - a. Numa Pompilius
 - b. Remus
 - c. Titus Tatius
 - d. Appius Claudius
4. Generally it is believed that the Roman patricians overthrew the monarchy at the end of the 6th century but another story says that it was accomplished by an Etruscan rival, _____.
 - a. Lars Porsenna
 - b. Luceres
 - c. Brutus
 - d. Tullus Hostilius
5. Just as legend has attributed the Trojan War to the rape of Helen by Prince Paris, so the overthrow of the Roman monarchy is attributed to the rape of what Roman matron by Prince Sextus?
 - a. Tanaquil
 - b. Lucretia
 - c. Messalina
 - d. Claudia
6. The most generally accepted date for the end of the monarchy and the beginning of the republic is _____.
 - a. 850
 - b. 753
 - c. 509
 - d. 445
7. Who ordered the assassination of Pompey the Great?
 - a. Caesar
 - b. Crassus
 - c. Ptolemy
 - d. Mark Antony
8. Roman chronology would have dated history as _____.
 - a. A.D. (Anno Domini)
 - b. S.Q.A.B.(Status Quo Ante Bellum)
 - c. A.U.C.(Ab Urbe Condita)
 - d. T.A.Q.(Terminus Ante Quem)
9. Among the early wars of the Republic, was one(405-396) much like the Trojan War, which was the first great expansion of Roman territory. It was the _____.
 - a. Seige of Veii
 - b. war with the Sabines
 - c. Seige of Alba Longa
 - d. expulsion of the Etruscans from Rome
10. What war was waged because of Italian demands for the priviledges of Roman citizenship?
 - a. First Samnite
 - b. War with Tarentum
 - c. Illyrian War
 - d. Marsic (Social)War

11. The turning point in Rome's wars with the Samnites, Gauls and Etruscans came with what battle in 295?
 - a. Sentium
 - b. Algidus Pass
 - c. Aricia
 - d. Fidenae
12. How many consulships did Marius attain?
 - a. five
 - b. six
 - c. seven
 - d. eight
13. Which battle with the Gauls(Celts) was a significant defeat for Rome and was remembered as the "*dies ater*"?
 - a. Veii
 - b. Alesia
 - c. Lugdunum
 - d. Allia
14. Who said of Caesar "There is in that boy many a Marius"?
 - a. Cicero
 - b. Octavius
 - c. Cato the Younger
 - d. Sulla
15. Rome was sacked by foreign troops (Gauls) in what year of the Republic?
 - a. 410
 - b. 390
 - c. 355
 - d. 290
16. Who was the powerful king-general that helped the Tarentines fight Rome?
 - a. Archidamus of Sparta
 - b. Dionysius of Syracuse
 - c. Pyrrhus of Epirus
 - d. Cleonymus of Sparta
17. What law (ca. 445) overturned the ban on marriages between patricians and plebians that had been affirmed by Laws of the Twelve Tables?
 - a. Lex Hortensia
 - b. Lex Cornelia
 - c. Lex Publilia
 - d. Lex Calpurnia
18. The Romans and the Carthaginians were drawn into the First Punic War because of events in _____.
 - a. Illyria
 - b. Spain
 - c. Sicily
 - d. Corsica
19. Which of the following is the location of a pivotal naval battle of the First Punic War in which the Romans dropped cranes armed with spikes upon the opposing decks, then grappled and boarded them for hand to hand fighting?
 - a. Mylae
 - b. Drepana
 - c. Lilybaeum
 - d. Agrigentum
20. In the first Punic War, who was the consul who commanded the Romans in their first great sea victory over the Carthaginians?
 - a. Sempronius Longus
 - b. Atilius Regulus
 - c. Gaius Duilius
 - d. Hamilcar Barca
21. Where did Lutatius Catulus, the Roman Admiral, fight the last action of the First Punic War?
 - a. Mylae
 - b. Ecnomus
 - c. Aegates islands
 - d. Agrigentum
22. In what battle did the Romans first encounter elephants?
 - a. Ticinus River with Hannibal
 - b. Heraclea with Pyrrhus
 - c. near Carthage with Xanthippus
 - d. in Sicily with Hasdrubal

23. What overseas province did Rome acquire as spoils of the First Punic War?
 a. Numidia b. Spain c. Sicily d. Massilia
24. Which of the following is NOT stated by Polybius as a significant cause of the Second Punic War?
 a. Hamilcar Barca's hatred of Rome b. Rome's seizure of Sardinia
 c. Roman alliances & acquisitions in Africa d. Barcid successes in Spain
25. At what battle did Hannibal deliver his most severe blow to the Romans--near annihilation of a Roman army of 50,000?
 a. Cannae b. Ticinus River c. Lake Trasimene d. Trebia River
26. Who was the Illyrian queen that sponsored state organized piracy and thus provoked the Romans to war?
 a. Demetria of Pharos b. Agron c. Doso d. Teuta
27. After a series of defeats of consular armies in Italy, whom did the Romans elect as dictator to prosecute the war-- a man who conceded military genius to Hannibal and sought to wear him down with guerilla tactics rather than confrontation?
 a. Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator b. Lucius Aemilius Paullus
 c. Gaius Terentius Varro d. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus
28. Who was the scientist killed when the Romans sacked Syracuse?
 a. Aristotle b. Hieronymus of Syracuse c. Eratosthenes
 d. Archimedes
29. From the Senate's point of view the most persuasive argument for the second war with Philip V of Macedonia in 200 was Philip's _____.
 a. attempt to restore the exiled "pirate" ruler Demetrius
 b. attack on Egyptian possessions of Ptolemy V
 c. antagonism for both the Aetolian and Achaean Leagues
 d. pact with Antiochus III
30. In what battle was Philip V defeated by the Romans and their Greek allies (197)?
 a. Pharos b. Cynocephalae c. Apollonia d. Lyncestis
31. What battle ended the Second Punic War in 202?
 a. Munda b. Cannae c. Utica d. Zama
32. Who was the victorious general in this battle(see #31)?
 a. Cnaeus Cornelius Scipio b. P. Cornelius Scipio Aemelianus
 c. P. Cornelius Scipio d. Lucius Cornelius Scipio
33. Where did Hannibal die?
 a. Battle of Myonnesus b. in Bithynia c. at Utica
 d. in Phoenicia
34. Which family was most famous for championing agrarian reform in Italy?
 a. Caesars b. Claudians c. Gracchi d. Horatii

35. Which African king was involved in shameful incidents of bribery & treachery in his dealings with Rome?
 a. Jugurtha b. Masinissa c. Micipsa d. Hiempsal
36. Which of the following Oriental monarchs willed his entire kingdom to the Romans on his death without issue in 133?
 a. Ptolemy Auletes b. Antiochus IV Epiphanes
 c. Attalus III of Pergamon d. Tigranes of Armenia
37. In which battle did Julius Caesar defeat Pompey the Great?
 a. Munda b. Pharsalus c. Alesia d. Carrhae
38. After the capitulation of which powerful Gallic leader was the independence of Gaul irretrievably lost?
 a. Ariovistus b. Orgetorix c. Dumnorix d. Vercingetorix
39. What country did Mithradates VI Eupator rule?
 a. Cappadocia b. Cilicia c. Armenia d. Pontus
40. The Second Triumvirate was composed of Octavian, Mark Antony and _____.
 a. Crassus b. Lucullus c. Lepidus d. Vatinius
41. Who was the Roman victor and hero of the Battle of Cynoscephalae?
 a. Titus Quinctius Flaminius b. Marcus Porcius Cato (the Younger)
 c. P. Cornelius Scipio d. Marcus Livius Drusus
42. The Republic effectively came to an end in 31 when what foreign queen's fleet was destroyed off Actium?
 a. Zenobia b. Cleopatra c. Boudicca d. Berenice
43. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the deterioration of the First Triumvirate?
 a. refusal of the Senate to ratify Pompey's land grants for veterans
 b. death of Crassus
 c. death of Julia- Caesar's daughter and Pompey's wife
 d. Pompey's attraction to the Optimates & their interests at the expense of Caesar
44. Which Roman remained devoted and unwavering to his class, the Optimates?
 a. Titus Gracchus b. Gaius Marius c. G. Julius Caesar
 d. L. Cornelius Sulla
45. Of the choices below, which was said to be a legal development of the Praetores Peregrini?
 a. *ius civile* b. *ius naturale* c. *ius gentium*
 d. *Lex Acilia de repetundis*

46. The imperium of Octavian Caesar was most substantially derived from or was constitutionally reinforced by_____.
- a. perpetual consulship, possession of Egypt and dictatorship
 - b. grant from the Senate of title "Princeps Civium Romanorum" & "Augustus"
 - c. his victories at Philippi and Actium
 - d. a grant of tribunican authority and broad proconsular imperium
47. In Octavian's rise to power, he defeated or caused the death of ALL EXCEPT:
- a. Sextus Pompey
 - b. Ptolemy Caesarion
 - c. Marc Antony
 - d. Lepidus
48. On whose proscription list was the name Marcus Tullius Cicero?
- a. Sulla
 - b. Second Triumvirate
 - c. Marius
 - d. senatus consultum ultimum
49. What Roman King learned the proper way to honor the gods from Egeria?
- a. Romulus
 - b. Tullus Hostilius
 - c. Numa Pompilius
 - d. Ancus Marcius
50. The Second Triumvirate, unlike the First which was secret, was legalized by a tribunician law entitled:
- a. Lex Sempronia
 - b. Lex Titia
 - c. Lex Junia
 - d. Lex Julia de repetundis

