

1988 DISTRICT FORUM

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC

1. Which of the following was not a member of either the first or the second triumvirate?
a. Lepidus b. Octavian c. Pompey d. Cicero
2. What law gave Caesar his five-year proconsular command in Gaul?
a. Lex Julia b. Lex Manilia c. Lex Vatinia d. Lex Hortensia
3. In what battle did Crassus die?
a. Cannae b. Philippi c. Pharsalus d. Carrhae
4. Which of the following restored the Optimates to power?
a. Marius b. Sulla c. Cicero d. Caesar
5. Which of the following military leaders was dictator in 82 B.C.?
a. Cincinnatus b. Caesar c. Sulla d. Marius
6. In what year was Julius Caesar elected consul for the first time?
a. 59 B.C. b. 55 B.C. c. 51 B.C. d. 46 B.C.
7. Which of the following was a governor of Sicily and was prosecuted by Cicero for corruption?
a. Verres b. Archias c. Clodius d. Antonius
8. In what year did Caesar declare, "Alea iacta est"?
a. 63 B.C. b. 58 B.C. c. 52 B.C. d. 49 B.C.
9. All of the following fought against Caesar except
a. Diviciacus b. Ambiorix c. Ariovistus d. Vercingetorix
10. Catiline died in
a. Apulia b. Campania c. Etruria d. Magna Graecia
11. Labienus was the lieutenant who broke faith with which of the following?
a. Sulla b. Tiberius c. Caesar d. Brutus
12. How did Marc Antony die?
a. poison b. suicide c. malaria d. execution
13. From which of the following deities did Caesar claim descent?
a. Venus b. Mars c. Jupiter d. Fortuna
14. Which of the following helped to provide evidence against Catiline's conspiracy?
a. Arverni b. Cimbri c. Allobroges d. Haedui
15. Which of the following historians is a primary source of information about the Catilinarian conspiracy?
a. Sallust b. Caesar c. Tacitus d. Nepos

16. Which of the following individuals was not a novus homo?
a. Cicero b. Agrippa c. Pompey d. Marius
17. How many ordines comprised a cohors?
a. two b. three c. six d. ten
18. The Jewish War was written by
a. Livy b. Plutarch c. Josephus d. Suetonius
19. The relationship of Bibulus to Cato was that of a
a. brother-in-law b. consular colleague c. fellow augur
d. son-in-law
20. The quartermaster of a Roman army who paid the men and purchased supplies was the
a. faber b. legatus c. quaestor d. signifer
21. When did the Republic begin?
a. 509 B.C. b. 740 B.C. c. 414 B.C. d. 260 B.C.
22. What three men made up the First Triumvirate?
a. Octavian, Caesar, & Lepidus b. Caesar, Antony & Crassus
c. Pompey, Caesar, & Crassus d. Pompey, Antony & Octavian
23. What was the duty of the aedile?
a. preside over the courts b. care for streets and superintend the games
c. govern a province d. manage the fire and police forces
24. Caesar remarked "Veni, vidi, vici"
a. when he met Cleopatra b. after the Battle of Zela
c. at the completed conquest of Gaul d. during his assassination
25. The Pontifex Maximus is the
a. leader of the Senate b. governor of Rome c. head priest
d. mayor
26. Which of the following events came first?
a. establishment of the Twelve Tables b. building of the Appian Way
c. birth of Hannibal d. dictatorship of Cincinnatus
27. A Pyrrhic victory refers to
a. a victory by great margin b. a victory at too great a cost
c. no real victor d. a victory without war
28. Plebeian demands for codified laws were met by
a. the Senate b. the 12 Tables c. Tiberius Gracchus
d. all of the above
29. Catiline died at the battle of
a. Carthage b. Gaul c. Spain d. Greece
30. The Numidian king who acted as Rome's ally in the Second Punic War was
a. Micipsa b. Massinissa c. Juba II d. Hiempsal
31. What happened in 51 B.C.?
a. Battle of Actium b. the murder of Cicero c. Octavian born
d. Caesar completes conquest of Gaul

32. The Roman general who died in a disastrous campaign against Parthia was
 a. Lucullus b. Flaccus c. Crassus d. Cassius
33. What battle did L. Aemilius Paullus and C. Terentius Varro lose to Hannibal?
 a. Ticinus River b. Lake Trasimene c. Metaurus River d. Cannae
34. Which of the following battles did Caesar lose?
 a. Thapsus b. Dyrrhachium c. Ilerda d. Munda
35. Where was the conference held at which the Second Triumvirate was formed?
 a. Misenum b. Bononia c. Cremona d. Tarentum
36. Although Scipio Africanus achieved a great reputation as a military commander, he was elected to the consulship only twice. In what years did he hold it?
 a. 209 and 204 B.C. b. 209 and 202 B.C. c. 205 and 194 B.C.
 d. 205 and 184 B.C.
37. Marius is credited with all of the following military reforms except
 a. increasing the number of men in a legion to 600
 b. accepting voluntary enlistments into the army
 c. removing the property qualification for becoming a soldier
 d. raising the number of men in a maniple to 200 and making it the standard tactical unit in a legion
38. In what battle of 102 B.C. did Marius defeat the Teutones and Ambrones?
 a. Aquae Sextiae b. Arausio c. Campi Raudii d. Vercellae
39. According to legend, Castor and Pollux helped the Romans win what battle?
 a. Lake Regillus b. Aricia c. Cremera d. Alba Longa
40. Pyrrhus won what battle in 280 B.C.?
 a. Heraclea b. Lake Vadimo c. Asculum d. Tarentum
41. Organized in 241 B.C. what was the first province of Rome?
 a. Sicily b. Gaul c. Carthage d. Sardinia
42. When Fabius Maximus was given the name "Cunctator", it meant
 a. the attacker b. the defender c. the careful d. the delayer
43. The Decemviri were responsible for
 a. producing the Twelve Tables b. building the Via Appia
 c. organizing Roman triumphs d. controlling the use of the toga
44. The Third Servile War is otherwise known as
 a. Gladiatorial War b. War of Recovery c. War of Reform
 d. Latin War
45. The traditional date for the Conspiracy of Cataline is
 a. 92 B.C. b. 31 B.C. c. 124 B.C. d. 64 B.C.

46. 44 B.C. was the
a. end of the Republic b. year of Caesar's death
c. beginning of the Empire d. year Caesar became dictator
47. The murder of Cicero was ordered by
a. Scipio b. Hannibal c. Antony d. Caesar
48. Caesar began his first consulship in
a. 50 B.C. b. 76 B.C. c. 59 B.C. d. 48 B.C.
49. The leader of the Gauls against Caesar was
a. Brennus b. Vercingetorix c. Jugurtha d. Ariovistus
50. Scipio Africanus
a. built the Pantheon b. drained a lake to capture a town
c. allowed conquered Carthage to keep and rule its own land
d. was executed on Cicero's orders