

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1990

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. According to tradition, Rome was founded in
a. 1000. b. 753. c. 509. d. 390.
2. What city in Sicily was the focal point for the outbreak of the First Punic War?
a. Gela b. Agrigentum c. Messana d. Syracuse
3. What Spanish city did Scipio Aemilianus capture in 133?
a. Saguntum b. Carthago Nova c. Numantia d. Corduba
4. Who sponsored successful legislation to procure land for the veterans of Marius?
a. Cinna b. Saturninus c. Rufus d. Glaucia
5. Where was Crassus defeated and killed in 53?
a. Arausio b. Carrhae c. Jerusalem d. Magnesia
6. Who was the wife of Mark Antony when he began his affair with Cleopatra?
a. Octavia b. Calpurnia c. Cornelia d. Fulvia
7. When did the Decemviri begin to compile the Laws of the Twelve Tables?
a. 494 b. 471 c. 451 d. 445
8. On which hill did Romulus found his initial settlement?
a. Palatine b. Quirinal c. Capitoline d. Aventine
9. The Decemvir whose improper advances led to the death of Verginia:
a. Cincinnatus b. Claudius c. Camillus d. Coriolanus
10. Xanthippus, leader of the Carthaginians who defeated Regulus' invading army, was from
a. Sparta. b. Tarentum. c. Corinth. d. Epirus.
11. Who was the leader of the senators that attacked Tiberius Gracchus?
a. Scipio Nasica b. L. Opimius c. P. Mucius Scaevola
d. P. Licinius Crassus
12. In what year did the Romans destroy Corinth and Carthage?
a. 202 b. 167 c. 149 d. 146
13. With whom did Pompey share the consulship in 70 and again in 55?
a. Caesar b. Lucullus c. Sulla d. Crassus

14. Which of the following was NOT a member of the First Triumvirate?
a. Crassus b. Caesar c. Lepidus d. Pompey
15. Where did Cato the Younger commit suicide?
a. Munda b. Utica c. Pharsalus d. Zela
16. Which of the following gave the force of law to the resolutions of the Concilium Plebis?
a. Lex Canuleia b. Lex Ogulnia c. Lex Iulia d. Lex Hortensius
17. Who was the king of Macedonia defeated in the Third Macedonian War?
a. Perseus b. Antiochus c. Alexander d. Philip V
18. According to tradition, which king of Rome built an encircling city wall?
a. Tarquinius Priscus b. Tullus Hostilius c. Servius Tullius d. Ancus Martius
19. In 315 the Samnites inflicted a great defeat on the Romans at
a. Lautulae. b. Sentinum. c. Heraclea. d. Caudine Forks
20. The siege of what Spanish city started the Second Punic War?
a. Numantia b. Saguntum c. Valencia d. Carthago Nova
21. When was Tiberius Gracchus tribune?
a. 133 b. 130 c. 127 d. 123
22. Whose death precipitated the Italian Wars?
a. Q. Mucius Scaevola b. Fulvius Flaccus c. C. Gracchus d. M. Livius Drusus
23. Who was NOT married to Fulvia?
a. Clodius b. Antony c. Longinus d. Curio
24. Where was Caesar when he was assassinated?
a. in the Curia b. at home on the Palatine c. at the Theater of Pompey d. in the Basilica Iulia
25. The Roman Republic was established in
a. 753. b. 509. c. 450. d. 396.
26. Which law allowed marriage between plebeians and patricians?
a. Lex Publilia b. Lex Oppia c. Lex Genucia d. Lex Canuleia

27. A great sea battle was won by the Romans over the Carthaginians in 260 at
 a. Lilybaeum. b. Mylae. c. Mutina. d. Aegates Islands.
28. What law of 122 authorized that a colony called Junonia be established on the site of Carthage?
 a. Lex Oppia b. Lex Rubria c. Lex Fufia d. Lex Iunonia
29. After Hannibal crossed the Alps, where did he encounter the Romans for the first time?
 a. Trebia River b. Capua c. Lake Trasimene d. Ticinus River
30. The Numidian cavalry officer who helped Scipio win at Zama:
 a. Syphax b. Micipsa c. Masinissa d. Juba
31. Where did Mummius defeat the Achaean League?
 a. Cynoscephalae b. Leucopetra c. Tegea d. Mantinea
32. What consul led an unsuccessful military coup against Rome in 78?
 a. Cassius Longus b. Aemilius Lepidus c. Lutatius Catulus
 d. Appius Claudius
33. At what battle was the last Marian army defeated by Sulla?
 a. Nola b. Praeneste c. Colline Gate d. Fregellae
34. When did the battle of Pharsalus take place?
 a. 53 b. 48 c. 42 d. 31
35. Which Roman commander proclaimed the "freedom of Greece" after the Second Macedonian War?
 a. Mummius b. Paullus c. Flamininus d. Scipio
36. Who turned Jugurtha over to the Romans in 105?
 a. Bocchus b. Gauda c. Syphax d. Adherbal
37. Where did M. Petreius defeat Catiline in 62?
 a. Capua b. Pistoria c. Faesulae d. Tarentum
38. Who was Julius Caesar's fellow consul in 59?
 a. Vatinius b. Antonius c. Piso d. Bibulus
39. Which law offered Roman citizenship to all members of Italian communities who would claim it within sixty days?
 a. Lex Iulia b. Lex Fufia-Caninia c. Lex Varia
 d. Lex Plautia-Papiria
40. Who was the commander of Octavian's fleet at Actium?
 a. Lepidus b. Dolabella c. Marcellus d. Agrippa

41. What Greek power allied itself to Hannibal?
 - a. Achaean League
 - b. Athens
 - c. Aetolian League
 - d. Macedonia
42. The name of the general who took Syracuse in 211:
 - a. Gracchus
 - b. Fabius
 - c. Marcellus
 - d. Scipio
43. Which of the following originated as an unconstitutional, revolutionary office?
 - a. quaestor
 - b. aedile
 - c. tribune
 - d. censor
44. By whom were the Romans defeated at the Allia River in 390?
 - a. Gauls
 - b. Etruscans
 - c. Samnites
 - d. Latin League
45. In 191 the Romans defeated the army of Antiochus at
 - a. Deceleia.
 - b. Apamea.
 - c. Thermopylae.
 - d. Corinth.
46. The chief political opponent of Scipio Africanus:
 - a. Flaminius
 - b. Cato
 - c. Metellus
 - d. Gracchus
47. The large estates which grew up in southern Italy after the Second Punic War were called
 - a. conventus.
 - b. latifundia.
 - c. portoria.
 - d. stipendia.
48. The land law proposed by Tiberius Gracchus provided that
 - a. senatorial squatters could keep 500 iugera of public land.
 - b. former holders of public land would be compensated for improvements made during their tenure.
 - c. land recovered for public use was to be divided into small plots for landless Romans.
 - d. ten senators were to be in charge of reapportioning the land.
49. Which ally of Gaius Gracchus died with him?
 - a. Opimius
 - b. Drusus
 - c. Claudius
 - d. Flaccus
50. Which of Caesar's proposed reforms was NOT carried out?
 - a. introduction of a new calendar
 - b. reduction of the grain dole
 - c. draining of the Pomptine marshes
 - d. reorganization of local Italian government