

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM

CICERO

PART I (QUESTIONS 1 - 30). THE AUTHOR'S LIFE AND WORK.

1. Marcus Tullius Cicero was born in the Volscian mountains southeast of Rome near the town of
 - a. Arpinum
 - b. Capua
 - c. Formiae
 - d. Tusculum
2. Cicero's father was a(n)
 - a. equestrian
 - b. immigrant
 - c. patrician
 - d. plebeian
3. Cicero's chief rival in the law courts was nicknamed Dionysia because he was so theatrical in his delivery. He had a prodigious memory and was always very well-dressed. He was eclipsed by Cicero after 70 B.C. His name was
 - a. Cornificius
 - b. Herennius
 - c. Hortensius
 - d. Laelius
4. Cicero was the first Roman to receive the honorific title of
 - a. amicus populi Romani
 - b. novus homo
 - c. pater patriae
 - d. princeps Senatus
5. When Cicero delivered the De Imperio Pompei, he held the office of
 - a. aedile
 - b. consul
 - c. praetor
 - d. quaestor
6. Cicero was exiled in 58 B.C. on the charge that he had
 - a. accepted a fee for prosecuting Verres
 - b. bribed voters to win the consulate
 - c. executed Roman citizens without a proper trial
 - d. lied to the Senate about Clodius
7. In 53 B.C., Cicero was elected
 - a. augur
 - b. censor
 - c. flamen dialis
 - d. pontifex maximus
8. Cicero served Rome abroad as the governor of
 - a. Asia Minor
 - b. Bithynia
 - c. Cilicia
 - d. Sicily
9. December 7 is a day infamous in American history because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On the same date during the Roman Republic,
 - a. the Bona Dea festivities were scandalously disrupted
 - b. Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalus
 - c. Catiline was killed at Pistoria
 - d. Cicero was murdered
10. In 45 B.C., Cicero turned to the writing of philosophy to assuage his grief over the death of
 - a. Helvia
 - b. Terentia
 - c. Publilia
 - d. Tullia
11. We call it the Mamertine; the Romans called it the
 - a. Lupercal
 - b. Pomerium
 - c. Tullianum
 - d. Volcanal
12. Through his voluminous correspondence, Cicero is known to us more intimately than anyone else in the ancient world. The number of his extant letters is
 - a. 483
 - b. 637
 - c. 864
 - d. 1094
13. Cicero's financial adviser, publisher, and favorite correspondent was
 - a. Gaius Antonius Hybrida
 - b. Quintus Mucius Scaevola
 - c. Titus Pomponius Atticus
 - d. Servius Sulpicius Rufus

14. Cicero is credited with writing 106 speeches. Of these, the extant number is
 - a. 10
 - b. 27
 - c. 45
 - d. 58
15. The number of speeches grouped under the single title of the Philippics is
 - a. 4
 - b. 8
 - c. 10
 - d. 14
16. The Philippics were delivered against
 - a. Antony
 - b. Caecilius
 - c. Piso
 - d. Vatinius
17. The term "philippic" is derived from speeches delivered against Philip II of Macedon by
 - a. Aeschines
 - b. Demosthenes
 - c. Isocrates
 - d. Lysias
18. One of the many men whom Cicero successfully defended was charged with having illegally assumed the rights of citizenship. This man's name was
 - a. Archias
 - b. Cluentius
 - c. Rabirius
 - d. Sestius
19. Cicero coined a name for the sine qua non of government which he thought would give stability and balance. He called this ingredient
 - a. aureum mediocritas
 - b. concordia ordinum
 - c. ius gentium
 - d. summum bonum
20. Our two chief contemporary sources on Cicero, other than the orator himself, are
 - a. Caesar and Cornelius Nepos
 - b. Caesar and Sallust
 - c. Cornelius Nepos and Livy
 - d. Livy and Sallust
21. Lucius Sergius Catilina rose to political prominence in the 60's of the first century B.C. For two years after his praetorship in 68 B.C., he was the governor of
 - a. Africa
 - b. Corsica
 - c. Sardinia
 - d. Spain
22. The First Catilinarian Oration was delivered
 - a. from the Rostra
 - b. in the Basilica Porcia
 - c. in the Curia Hostilia
 - d. in the Temple of Jupiter Stator
23. Cicero developed a direct line into the camp of the Catilinarian conspirators through Fulvia, the mistress of
 - a. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus
 - b. Publius Cornelius Cethegus
 - c. Publius Cornelius Lentulus
 - d. Gaius Scribonius Curio
24. The Second Catilinarian Oration was delivered on
 - a. October 21
 - b. October 27
 - c. November 9
 - d. December 3
25. After delivering the Second Catilinarian Oration, Cicero left Rome to join
 - a. Manlius
 - b. Marcellus
 - c. Milo
 - d. Murena
26. The Gauls who supplied Cicero with evidence of the Catilinarian conspiracy were
 - a. Aedui
 - b. Allobroges
 - c. Sequani
 - d. Veneti
27. The Roman who turned state's evidence and gave testimony about the conspirators' letters was
 - a. Ceparius
 - b. Silanus
 - c. Statilius
 - d. Volturcius

28. In the Third Catilinarian Oration, Cicero recounted portents which seemed to warn of disaster. One of the statues which he describes as having been struck by lightning can still be seen today. It is the
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|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Apollo of Veii | b. Capitoline wolf |
| c. head of Brutus | d. warrior of Capestrano |
29. A strong argument AGAINST the death penalty for the Catilinarian conspirators was delivered in the Senate by
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|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. Cato the Younger | b. Aulus Gabinius |
| c. Julius Caesar | d. Quintus Ligarius |
30. Cicero announced the conspirators' final fate with the simple declarative statement,
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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. " <u>Finem feci.</u> " | b. " <u>Iustum erat.</u> " |
| c. " <u>Salvi estis.</u> " | d. " <u>Vixerunt.</u> " |

PART II. Refer to the following passage for questions 31 - 35.

An vero vlr amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit: Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus? Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maellum novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit. Fult, fult ista quondam in hac re publica virtus ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coercerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, non deest rei publicae consilium neque auctoritas huius ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.

31. The best translation for labefactantem (line 2) is
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|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. attacking | b. defending | c. lamenting | d. weakening |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
32. The form of perferemus (line 4) is
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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. present indicative | b. present subjunctive |
| c. imperfect subjunctive | d. future indicative |
33. The words novis rebus (line 5) illustrate the
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|------------------------------|--|
| a. dative of indirect object | b. dative with special verbs |
| c. ablative of cause | d. ablative of respect (specification) |
34. Lines 6 and 7 of this selection contain an example of
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. chiasmus | b. litotes |
| c. polysyndeton | d. synecdoche |
35. This passage is a fine example of
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. an <u>a fortiori</u> argument | b. the <u>ad hominem</u> fallacy |
| c. anachronism | d. <u>post hoc ergo propter hoc</u> |

PART III. Refer to the following passage for questions 36 - 40.

Quae quidem ego neque mea prudentia neque humanis consiliis fretus
polliceor vobis, Quirites, sed multis et non dubiis deorum
immortalium significationibus, quibus ego duobus in hanc spem
sententiamque sum ingressus; qui iam non procul, ut quondam
5 solebant, ab externo hoste atque longinquo, sed hic praesentes suo
nomine atque auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt. Quos
vos, Quirites, precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, quam urbem
pulcherrimam florentissimam potentissimamque esse voluerunt, hanc
omnibus hostium copiis terra marique superatis a perditissimorum
10 civium nefario scelere defendant.

36. The adjective sua (line 6) does NOT refer to
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. <u>Quirites</u> (line 2) | b. <u>deorum</u> (line 2) |
| c. <u>duobus</u> (line 3) | d. <u>praesentes</u> (line 5) |
37. Line 7 of this selection contains an example of
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| a. anaphora | b. asyndeton | c. metonymy | d. syncope |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
38. The word scelere (line 10) illustrates the ablative of
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|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| a. agent | b. means | c. separation | d. source |
|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|
39. The tone of the selection indicates that it is taken from a(n)
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|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. <u>exordium</u> | b. <u>narratio</u> | c. <u>peroratio</u> | d. <u>refutatio</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
40. In this passage, Cicero attributes his success to
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Catiline's ineptitude | b. his fellow-citizens' help |
| c. his own foresight | d. signs from the gods |

PART IV. Refer to the following passage for questions 41 - 50.

Ego quaestor in Sicilia fueram, iudices, cumque ex ea provincia
 decessissem, Siculis omnibus iucundam diuturnamque memoriam
 quaesturae nominisque reliqui. Itaque nunc, populati atque vexati,
 cuncti ad me publice saepe venerunt orantes ut suarum fortunarum
 5 omnium causam defensionemque susciperem. Me saepe esse pollicitum
 dicebant, si quod tempus veniret quo aliquid a me requirerent,
 commodis suis non defuturum. Venisse tempus aiebant, non iam ut
 commoda sua, sed ut vitam salutemque totius provinciae defenderem;
 sese iam ne deos quidem in suis urbibus ad quod confugerent habere,
 10 quod eorum simulacra sanctissima C. Verres ex delubris
 sustulisset.

41. The best translation for cum (line 1) is
 a. although b. since c. when d. with
42. The word nominis (line 3) refers to
 a. Caecilius b. Cicero
 c. the Sicilians d. Verres
43. The participle populati (line 3) means
 a. colonized b. defiled
 c. democratized d. plundered
44. The verb susciperem (line 5) is subjunctive because of its use in a(n)
 a. conditional clause
 b. indirect command
 c. result clause
 d. subordinate clause within indirect discourse
45. The subject of defuturum (line 7) is
 a. me (line 5) b. aliquid (line 6)
 c. tempus (line 6) d. an understood aliquem
46. The best translation for commoda (line 8) is
 a. comforts b. favors c. interests d. loans
47. The pronoun sese (line 9) has an earlier reference in
 a. Siculis (line 2) b. quaesturae (line 3)
 c. fortunarum (line 4) d. vitam salutemque (line 8)
48. A form of the noun delubrum appears in line 10. Delubra are
 a. accusations b. amusements c. crimes d. shrines
49. The verb sustulisset (line 11) is a form of
 a. subeo b. sufficio c. tolero d. tollo
50. According to this passage,
 a. Cicero had served as quaestor under Verres
 b. the gods were no longer worshipped on Sicily
 c. it was time for Cicero to keep a promise
 d. Verres had begun some expensive building projects