

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1994

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The sixth king of Rome:
a. Ancus Marcius b. Servius Tullius c. Tarquinius Priscus
d. Tullus Hostilius
2. Which of the following was a result of the Battle of the Allia River?
a. Rome was captured. b. Camillus died.
c. The Latin League was formed. d. Etruria was annexed.
3. The Spanish wars were brought to a close in 133 by Scipio Aemilianus' capture of
a. Numantia. b. Olisipo. c. Corduba. d. Carthago Nova.
4. The Sabine king who captured the Capitoline and ruled jointly with Romulus:
a. Remus b. Mettius c. Numa Pompilius d. Titus Tatius
5. In 396 Veii was captured by
a. Camillus. b. Coriolanus. c. Cincinnatus. d. Cossus.
6. Rome's first naval victory occurred in the year
a. 279. b. 270. c. 260. d. 256.
7. Which of the following battles of the 2nd Punic War was NOT a Roman victory?
a. Dertosa b. Ilipa c. Great Plains d. Trebia River
8. This king's encroachments upon Carthaginian territory led to the 3rd Punic War:
a. Micipsa b. Masinissa c. Syphax d. Bocchus
9. Which of the following was a result of the Battle of Carrhae?
a. Cilicia became a Roman province.
b. Pompey received the surrender of Tigranes.
c. Mithridates committed suicide.
d. The First Triumvirate ceased to exist.
10. Tribune of 58 who was responsible for the banishment of Cicero:
a. Antony b. Vatinius c. Clodius d. Gabinius
11. Which of the following did Cato the Elder NOT do?
a. espouse a philhellenic policy
b. fight at the Battle of Thermopylae
c. urge the destruction of Carthage
d. write a treatise on agriculture

12. How was a Roman king usually selected?
 - a. elected by the Senate
 - b. chosen by the Comitia Curiata
 - c. determined by heredity
 - d. picked by the previous king

13. The plebeians won concessions from the patricians in the fifth century by
 - a. refusing to pay taxes.
 - b. withdrawing their military services.
 - c. besieging the Capitoline.
 - d. inciting the slaves to rebellion.

14. Which general, using tactics later adopted by Hannibal, helped the Carthaginians to capture Regulus and virtually destroy his army?
 - a. Xanthippus
 - b. Hamilcar
 - c. Hiero
 - d. Adherbal

15. Which Roman general died in self-imposed exile after enduring a series of political attacks by Cato the Elder?
 - a. Flaminius
 - b. Aemilius Paullus
 - c. Glabrio
 - d. Scipio Africanus

16. Which of the following was NOT a part of the legislation of Gaius Gracchus?
 - a. the regulation of grain prices
 - b. the founding of a colony on the site of Carthage
 - c. the establishment of jury courts controlled by the Senate
 - d. the provision of clothing for the army

17. The king who came to power by murdering the two sons of his adoptive father and was later betrayed to the Romans by his father-in-law:
 - a. Mithridates
 - b. Perseus
 - c. Tigranes
 - d. Jugurtha

18. In 63 Caesar was elected
 - a. quaestor.
 - b. aedile.
 - c. pontifex maximus.
 - d. praetor.

19. Caesar was planning to invade _____ when he was assassinated in 44?
 - a. Britain
 - b. Parthia
 - c. India
 - d. Palestine

20. Which of the following did Appius Claudius Caecus NOT do?
 - a. build the first aqueduct in Rome
 - b. hold the censorship
 - c. admit sons of freedmen into the Senate
 - d. die in battle

21. Which battle is matched correctly to the war of which it was a part?
 - a. Sentinum/1st Punic
 - b. Cynoscephalae/2nd Illyrian
 - c. Caudine Forks/2nd Samnite
 - d. Magnesia/2nd Macedonian

22. Pyrrhus returned to Epirus after the battle of
a. Asculum. b. Heraclea. c. Aquilona. d. Beneventum.
23. Hannibal took advantage of Rome's involvement in _____
when he besieged Saguntum in 219.
a. Macedonia b. Syria c. Illyria d. Bithynia
24. Which senator led the attack that ended in the death of
Tiberius Gracchus and three hundred of his supporters?
a. Licinius Crassus b. Mucius Scaevola c. Scipio Nasica
d. Lucius Opimius
25. Tribune of 91 whose attempts to grant citizenship to the
Italian allies resulted in his assassination:
a. Livius Drusus b. Saturninus c. Sulpicius Rufus
d. Glaucia
26. By sending a force to aid the city of Thurii in 282, the
Romans became involved in a conflict with
a. Carthage. b. Tarentum. c. Samnium. d. Messana.
27. Which city, hoping to take Rome's place as mistress of
Italy, revolted and became Hannibal's base of supply in
southern Italy?
a. Capua b. Tarentum c. Cumae d. Thurii
28. Which of the following is in the correct chronological
order?
a. Lex Canuleia/Lex Hortensia/Lex Plautia Papiria/
Lex Vatinia
b. Lex Hortensia/Lex Vatinia/Lex Canuleia/
Lex Plautia Papiria
c. Lex Plautia Papiria/Lex Canuleia/Lex Hortensia/
Lex Vatinia
d. Lex Hortensia/Lex Canuleia/Lex Vatinia/
Lex Plautia Papiria
29. Identify the king whose denunciation of Perseus before the
Roman Senate led to the 3rd Macedonian War:
a. Eumenes II b. Demetrius c. Antiochus IV d. Callicrates
30. At Myonnesus, the last notable victory of a Roman fleet over
a foreign enemy; Aemilius Regillus defeated the forces of
a. Philip V. b. Antiochus III. c. Demetrius I.
d. Ptolemy VI.
31. Macedonicus, Balearicus, Dalmaticus, and Numidicus are all
agnomina granted to the family of the
a. Scipiones. b. Metelli. c. Caepiones. d. Drusi.

32. Which of the following statements about Cinna is NOT true?
a. was given command over southern Italy during the Social War
b. marched on Rome with Marius in 87
c. appointed himself consul without an election
d. was killed in a mutiny
33. Which two generals were finally able to defeat Sertorius in Spain?
a. Sulla and Crassus b. Metellus and Pompey
c. Pompey and Crassus d. Metellus and Sulla
34. Roman consul given the command against Mithridates in 86 who was, however, murdered in a mutiny instigated by Fimbria:
a. Lucullus b. Murena c. Flaccus d. Carbo
35. In 101 M'. Aquilius defeated Athenion and Salvius, the leaders of a slave revolt in
a. Sicily. b. southern Italy. c. Asia Minor. d. Gaul.
36. At a battle near Bibracte, Caesar halted the migration of
a. Ariovistus. b. Vercingetorix. c. the Helvetians.
d. the Belgians.
37. Which province was NOT bequeathed to Rome?
a. Bithynia b. Pergamum c. Armenia d. Cyrenaica
38. In the Treaty of Misenum, Octavian ceded the governorship of Sicily, Sardinia, and Achaea to _____ in return for suspending the blockade of Rome.
a. Sextus Pompey b. Antony c. Decimus Brutus d. Lepidus
39. Which of the following statements about Ancus Marcius is true?
a. reformed the calendar
b. destroyed Alba Longa
c. built the first bridge in Rome
d. drained the swamp which became the Forum
40. Catulus' victory near the Aegates Islands gave the Romans possession of this important Carthaginian stronghold:
a. Messina b. Agrigentum c. Syracuse d. Drepana
41. Which Roman general reported his victory at the Metaurus River to Hannibal by flinging Hasdrubal's head into his camp?
a. Fulvius Flaccus b. Claudius Nero c. Fabius Maximus
d. Terentius Varro

42. The Roman organization of the province of _____ was delayed by a revolt led by Aristonicus in 133.
a. Asia b. Gallia Narbonensis c. Hispania Ulterior
d. Macedonia
43. Marius was elected to five successive consulships because of the threat posed by
a. Jugurtha. b. Mithridates. c. the Germans.
d. the Italians.
44. The Social War is sometimes named after the _____ who, along with the Samnites, led the rebellion.
a. Bruttii b. Apulians c. Marsi d. Umbrians
45. Which of the following statements about Sulla's constitutional legislation is NOT true?
a. renewed the Senate's right to veto legislation of the Concilium Plebis
b. barred ex-tribunes from the senior magistracies
c. added three hundred new members to the Senate
d. gave the Equites control of the seven quaestiones.
46. The successful campaigns of _____ against Mithridates paved the way for Pompey's settlement of the East.
a. Crassus b. Metellus c. Murena d. Lucullus
47. Which king is credited with reorganizing classes on the basis of wealth rather than birth?
a. Servius Tullius b. Romulus c. Tarquinius Priscus
d. Tarquinius Superbus
48. Which of the following did NOT support Pompey in the Civil War?
a. Cicero b. Cato c. Curio d. Marcellus
49. Place the following events in the correct chronological order:
a. Peace of Brundisium/formation of the 2nd Triumvirate/
Battle of Philippi/Battle of Mutina
b. formation of the 2nd Triumvirate/Battle of Mutina/
Battle of Philippi/Peace of Brundisium
c. Battle of Philippi/formation of the 2nd Triumvirate/
Peace of Brundisium/Battle of Mutina
d. Battle of Mutina/formation of the 2nd Triumvirate/
Battle of Philippi/Peace of Brundisium
50. The Third Macedonian War was won by the Romans at
a. Cynoscephalae. b. Magnesia. c. Orchomenus. d. Pydna.