

1995 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The First Punic War lasted from
a. 271 to 253. b. 264 to 241. c. 253 to 230.
d. 244 to 226.
2. The Manilian Law of 66 ordered
a. Pompey to conduct the war against Mithridates.
b. Gabinius to command the entire Mediterranean.
c. Metellus to make Crete a province.
d. Lucullus to fight Tigranes.
3. The father of Hannibal:
a. Mago b. Hamilcar c. Hasdrubal d. Agron
4. Iulii : gentes :: Luceres :
a. tribūs b. curiae c. reges d. populi
5. The Romans won the battle at Mylae because
a. the Roman navy was superior in speed.
b. the Romans turned it into a land battle.
c. the Roman navy bottled up the Punic fleet.
d. the Punic navy was smaller than that of the Romans.
6. The beginnings of the Second Punic War can be traced to
a. Spain. b. Gaul. c. Germany. d. Greece.
7. Cicero's prosecution of Verres occurred in
a. 80. b. 75. c. 70. d. 65.
8. Caesar annihilated the Pompeian forces in 45 at
a. Thapsus. b. Pharsalus. c. Ilerda. d. Munda.
9. In 44 Cicero induced the Senate to ally with Octavian
against
a. Decimus Brutus. b. Antony. c. Sextus Pompey.
d. Lepidus.
10. What office did Clodius hold in 58?
a. censor b. praetor c. consul d. tribune
11. How did Antony die?
a. killed in battle b. natural causes c. suicide
d. assassination
12. Who was surnamed "Felix"?
a. Caesar b. Marius c. Crassus d. Sulla

13. According to tradition, Romulus instituted a senate of _____ members.
 a. 50 b. 100 c. 300 d. 400
14. The Battle of the Caudine Forks took place during the
 a. Latin War. b. First Samnite War.
 c. Second Samnite War. d. Etruscan War.
15. The Greek general who inflicted a defeat on the Romans at Heraclea:
 a. Pyrrhus b. Xanthippus c. Archidamus d. Cleonymus
16. The Laws of the Twelve Tables were NOT the product of
 a. plebeian pressure.
 b. decemviri.
 c. the Comitia Centuriata.
 d. a commission sent to Athens to study Greek law.
17. The events at Messana led not only to a war with Carthage but also to one with
 a. Macedonia. b. Egypt. c. Massilia. d. Syracuse.
18. What province was formed in 146?
 a. Hispania b. Gallia Narbonensis c. Macedonia
 d. Africa
19. Who really profited most from the outcome of the Third Punic War?
 a. Numantia b. Rome c. Numidia d. Egypt
20. Although forced to flee when Sulla marched on Rome, Marius returned when he allied himself with
 a. Lucius Lucullus. b. Lucius Cornelius Cinna.
 c. Sulpicius Rufus. d. Lucius Valerius Flaccus.
21. Which king of Numidia was part of Caesar's triumph, married the daughter of Cleopatra, and became renowned for his great learning?
 a. Micipsa b. Jugurtha c. Masinissa d. Juba II
22. Who served as consuls in 70 and again in 55?
 a. Pompey and Crassus b. Crassus and Lucullus
 c. Caesar and Bibulus d. Pompey and Metellus
23. The early Latins were divided into many independent units, each occupying a definite district and having a central fortified town. What were these districts called?
 a. populi b. pagi c. oppida d. regiones

24. Which king, according to tradition, divided the citizens into five classes according to wealth?

- a. Servius Tullius b. Romulus c. Tarquinius Priscus
d. Numa

25. The comitia curiata, convened at the pleasure of the king, did NOT

- a. have legislative power. b. witness adoptions.
c. grant citizenship. d. sanctify declarations of war.

26. The main Roman conquest of South Italy, which had been held by the Greeks, took place during the years

- a. 290-282. b. 282-270. c. 279-273. d. 272-260.

27. Spurius Cassius, Spurius Maelius, and Marcus Manlius were all

- a. tribunes who vetoed land legislation.
b. consuls who aspired to kingships.
c. patricians who attempted to set up tyrannies.
d. plebeians who led successful revolts.

28. Who defeated the Carthaginians at Cape Ecnomus in 256?

- a. Regulus b. Gaius Duilius c. Catulus
d. Claudius Pulcher

29. One thousand Achaean political prisoners were taken to Rome after the Battle of

- a. Cynoscephalae. b. Pydna. c. Thermopylae. d. Magnesia.

30. The Latin language spread throughout Italy largely because Roman citizenship was granted to all Italians as a result of the

- a. Lex Varia. b. Samnite Wars. c. Lex Publilia.
d. Marsic War.

31. The legislative reforms of 91 were proposed by the tribune

- a. Livius Drusus. b. Rutilius Rufus. c. Antonius Creticus.
d. Mucius Scaevola.

32. Marcus Perperna, who was largely responsible for the assassination of Sertorius, was later defeated and put to death by

- a. Crassus. b. Caesar. c. Lucullus. d. Pompey.

33. Gaius Gracchus proposed extensive legislation involving aspects of all of the following EXCEPT

- a. the judicial system. b. economic and social issues.
c. religious observances. d. imperial expansion.

34. Who defeated Antony at the Battle of Mutina in 43?

- a. Decimus Brutus b. Marcus Lepidus c. Octavian
d. Cassius

35. Who based himself in Sicily and controlled the Mediterranean with a large fleet after the death of Caesar?
a. Antony b. Lepidus c. Sextus Pompey d. Octavian
36. Who defeated Philip V at the Battle of Cynoscephalae in 197?
a. Flaminius b. Cato c. Africanus d. Mummius
37. Tiberius Gracchus did all of the following EXCEPT
a. attempt to bestow citizenship on the Latins.
b. unconstitutionally seek re-election.
c. set up a commission to redistribute surplus land.
d. propose that the bequest of Attalus III be used to finance new farmers.
38. Which of the following did NOT occur in 63?
a. Catilinarian conspiracy b. Bona Dea scandal
c. birth of Octavian d. death of Mithridates
39. What was the original term for the magistrates holding imperium who were later called consules?
a. imperatores b. pontifices c. praetores
d. magistri populi
40. In 339 plebeians became eligible for the office of censor through the
a. Lex Publilia. b. Lex Valeria. c. Lex Canuleia.
d. Lex Ogulnia.
41. The inhabitants of municipia did NOT
a. intermarry with Roman citizens.
b. serve in the army.
c. retain local autonomy.
d. vote in Roman elections.
42. Scipio Africanus successfully revealed his new tactics for the first time at the Battle of
a. Zama. b. Great Plains. c. Baecula. d. Ilipa.
43. The fatal mistake Hannibal made was in
a. refusing to leave Italy when Syracuse fell.
b. underestimating the loyalty of the Italians to Rome.
c. failing to march north to meet his brother.
d. making no effort to stop Scipio in Spain.
44. Who can be held responsible for starting the Second Macedonian War by exaggerating to Rome the terms of a pact between Philip V and Antiochus?
a. Aetolians b. Ptolemy V c. Rhodians d. Attalus I
45. Which of the following did NOT serve at Numantia under Scipio Aemilianus?
a. Tiberius Gracchus b. Jugurtha c. Viriathus d. Marius

46. Catiline was defeated and killed in January 62 near
a. Clusium. b. Pistoria. c. Capua. d. Praeneste.
47. Which Roman was responsible for the "Donations of
Alexandria"?
a. Caesar b. Pompey c. Antony d. Octavian
48. The third phase of the Samnite Wars was precipitated by the
alliance of the Samnites with the
a. Picentines and Lucanians. b. Gauls and Etruscans.
c. Campanians and Bruttians. d. Apulians and Volscians.
49. When Marius reformed the Roman legions, he did NOT
a. abolish conscription.
b. create a new tactical unit called the cohors.
c. place individual legions under command of a legate.
d. remove the cavalry unit from the legion.
50. Octavian married Scribonia in order to conciliate
a. Antony. b. Lepidus. c. Decimus Brutus.
d. Sextus Pompey.