

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1995

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

1. What emperor, with the aid of Tigellinus, encouraged "informers" to sabotage the careers of powerful citizens?
a. Tiberius b. Domitian c. Nero d. Caligula
2. The "Year of the Four Emperors" occurred between the reigns of
a. Nero and Vespasian. b. Nerva and Trajan.
c. Titus and Domitian. d. Caligula and Claudius.
3. The Tetrarchy was created by
a. Constantine. b. Marcus Aurelius. c. Diocletian.
d. Theodosius I.
4. Who was declared "Optimus Princeps" by the senate?
a. Claudius b. Vespasian c. Trajan d. Hadrian
5. The year 12 B.C. saw the deaths of M. Agrippa and
a. Lepidus. b. Horace. c. Maecenas. d. Drusus.
6. Who was co-consul with Tiberius in A.D. 31?
a. Sejanus b. Germanicus c. Piso d. Burrus
7. Gaius : Caligula :: _____ : Elagabalus
a. Geta b. Pertinax c. Albinus d. Bassianus
8. An official accused of maiestas was being charged with
a. treason. b. murder. c. tyranny. d. extortion.
9. Which emperor profoundly affected the imperial succession when he chose to adopt a grown man as his successor rather than to groom a youth?
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Septimius Severus c. Nerva
d. Diocletian
10. This emperor was killed by the Visigoths in A.D. 378:
a. Honorius b. Arcadius c. Julian d. Valens
11. Whom did Aetius defeat in A.D. 451, thanks in large measure to the assistance of the Visigoths?
a. Chatti b. Suevi c. Huns d. Ostrogoths
12. Which of these statements is historically incorrect?
a. Jerusalem was sacked by Titus.
b. The Pisonian Conspiracy occurred during the reign of Nero.
c. The battle of Adrianople was lost by Rome.
d. Pompeii was buried during the reign of Vespasian.
13. Agrippina the Younger : Nero :: _____ : Britannicus
a. Livilla b. Vipsania c. Messalina d. Drusilla

14. Which emperor considered Rome and Italy the objects of his pietas and struck medallions commemorating the approaching 900th birthday of the city?
a. Antoninus Pius b. Philip the Arab c. Titus d. Galba
15. What emperor in A.D. 250 ordered all Christians to abjure their faith and take part in the pagan worship of the Empire?
a. Aurelian b. Gordian III c. Decius d. Julian
16. Who issued an edict in A.D. 311 giving Christians legal recognition even though he had spent most of his life persecuting them?
a. Maximinus b. Licinius c. Constantine d. Galerius
17. Which emperor is especially noted for his fact-finding tours of the Empire?
a. Septimius Severus b. Tacitus c. Hadrian d. Diocletian
18. Sejanus : Macro :: _____ : Tigellinus
a. Burrus b. Cassius Chaerea c. Corbulo d. Julius Vindex
19. During whose reign did Christianity become the state religion?
a. Gratian b. Theodosius I c. Valentinian I
d. Constantine
20. Which of the following statements about Septimius Severus is true?
a. He died in Cilicia.
b. The army was the factor that determined his policy.
c. He adorned Antioch and Byzantium with monuments.
d. The power of the equestrian order was reduced.
21. In what year did Constantinople become the official imperial residence?
a. A.D. 324 b. A.D. 330 c. A.D. 337 d. A.D. 343
22. The battle of the Teutoberg Forest took place in
a. 13 B.C. b. 9 B.C. c. A.D. 9. d. A.D. 13.
23. Which event occurred first in Diocletian's life?
a. the celebration of his Vicennalia
b. the Manichaean edict
c. the persecution of Christians at Nicomedia
d. the defeat of his rival Carinus
24. Augustus was the maternal grandfather of all of the following EXCEPT
a. Agrippina the Elder. b. Agrippa Postumus.
c. Lucius Caesar. d. Drusus Caesar.

25. At the battle of the Mulvian Bridge in A.D. 312, what was inscribed on the shields of Constantine's soldiers?
a. chi and rho b. superabimus c. cross d. in nomine Dei
26. Which emperor reformed the coinage and instituted a new silver coin called the antoninianus?
a. Trajan b. Antoninus Pius c. Caracalla d. Gallienus
27. The Persian king who captured the emperor Valerian, conquered Syria, destroyed Antioch, and was stopped from further inroads west by Palmyra:
a. Shapur b. Artabanus c. Chosroes d. Ardashir
28. Who, in A.D. 88-89, had his own troops proclaim him emperor while he was but a legate in Upper Germany?
a. Vindex b. Classicus c. Civilis d. Saturninus
29. Augustus "conquered" Armenia in 19 B.C. by having _____, who had been brought up in Rome, crowned king.
a. Artaxias b. Tiridates c. Ariobarzanes d. Tigranes
30. Who were honestiores?
a. persons with privileged legal status
b. persons who owned more than 30 iugera of land
c. the emperor's personal "informers"
d. tenured officers of the praetorian guard
31. Which emperor dedicated the temple to Olympian Zeus in Athens and himself accepted the title of "Olympias"?
a. Nero b. Hadrian c. Elagabalus d. Galerius
32. Which emperor built a temple to himself as Jupiter Latiaris?
a. Caracalla b. Commodus c. Caligula d. Domitian
33. Who attempted to fix all prices for commodities and services provided within the Empire?
a. Diocletian b. Constantine c. Aurelian d. Valentinian I
34. Who established an academy at Rome called the Athenaeum in imitation of the museum at Alexandria?
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Hadrian c. Augustus d. Vespasian
35. Who ruled a united Empire from A.D. 353 to A.D. 361?
a. Constans b. Constantius II c. Constantine II
d. Constantius Chlorus
36. Who came out of retirement to help his son become emperor?
a. Diocletian b. Galerius c. Maximianus
d. Constantius Chlorus

37. Nerva was responsible for
 - a. building a stadium in the Campus Martius.
 - b. defeating Decebalus.
 - c. restoring religion to its pristine purity.
 - d. instituting the alimenta.
38. Under which emperor did the famous jurist, praetorian prefect, and writer Ulpian serve?
 - a. Claudius
 - b. Trajan
 - c. Marcus Aurelius
 - d. Severus Alexander
39. Mauretania was annexed during the reign of
 - a. Tiberius.
 - b. Claudius.
 - c. Caligula.
 - d. Nero.
40. One of the comparatively few conspiracies during the reign of Marcus Aurelius centered around his viceregent in the East named
 - a. Aulus Plautius.
 - b. Flavius Clemens.
 - c. Julius Frontinus.
 - d. Avidius Cassius.
41. Which future emperor was intensely disliked by Nero for sleeping through a recitation of one of his poetical compositions?
 - a. Vitellius
 - b. Vespasian
 - c. Otho
 - d. Galba
42. What governor of Gaul was created Caesar in 193 but was defeated by Septimius Severus and killed at Lugdunum in 197?
 - a. Clodius Albinus
 - b. Calpurnius Crassus
 - c. Pescennius Niger
 - d. Julius Vindex
43. What office did Domitian assume for life in A.D. 85?
 - a. tribune
 - b. censor
 - c. consul
 - d. pontifex maximus
44. The emperor Aurelian died in A.D. 275
 - a. in battle against Tetricus in Gaul.
 - b. in fighting caused by an Egyptian revolt.
 - c. at the hands of assassins in Thrace.
 - d. by committing suicide at Lugdunum.
45. Which emperor after his accession returned to Rome from the Rhine and modestly entered the city on foot?
 - a. Trajan
 - b. Antoninus Pius
 - c. Septimius Severus
 - d. Constantine
46. The freedman Epaphroditus
 - a. spearheaded a rebellion against Domitian.
 - b. helped Nero to commit suicide.
 - c. was an influential minister of state under Claudius.
 - d. supervised the imperial treasury for Vespasian.

47. Who organized persons involved in the industries and trade upon which Rome was dependent into collegia or supervised trade-guilds?
a. Septimius Severus b. Severus Alexander c. Maximinus
d. Decius
48. Who is credited with officially merging the equestrian and senatorial orders due to economic difficulties?
a. Maximianus b. Constantine c. Diocletian d. Gallienus
49. Which of the following is in proper chronological order?
a. death of Verus/accession of Marcus Aurelius/murder of Commodus
b. Rome's 1000th birthday/death of Odenathus/destruction of Palmyra
c. conspiracy of Piso/Domus Aurea begun/death of Nero
d. Second Dacian War/annexation of Mesopotamia/annexation of Armenia
50. Which emperor preferred the magistri equitum to be general officers, thus making the duties of praetorian prefects primarily judicial and financial?
a. Theodosius I b. Marcus Aurelius c. Diocletian
d. Constantine