

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1996

CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The compact known as the First Triumvirate, formed in 60, was renewed in 56 at
a. Massilia. b. Bovianum. c. Luca. d. Praeneste.
2. Who ordered Caesar to divorce his first wife Cornelia?
a. Sulla b. Marius c. Cinna d. Pompey
3. Which man went from loyal lieutenant to rash renegade?
a. Lentulus b. Labienus c. Cotta d. Curio
4. The famous story of Caesar and the pirates can be found in the writings of
a. Suetonius. b. Cicero. c. Livy. d. Sallust.
5. How many triumphs did Caesar celebrate in 46?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
6. In 63 Caesar was elected
a. augur and praetor. b. pontifex maximus and praetor.
c. pontifex maximus and aedile. d. augur and aedile.
7. On what date did Caesar utter the words, "Alea iacta est"?
a. January 10, 49 b. March 15, 44 c. February 24, 45
d. December 3, 47
8. Caesar's second wife was the granddaughter of
a. Marius. b. Lepidus. c. Sulla. d. Drusus.
9. Which event most directly instigated Caesar's invasion of Italy in 49?
a. Caesar's recall from Gaul
b. the dissolution of the First Triumvirate
c. Pompey's refusal to surrender his double command
d. the Senate's vote requiring both Caesar and Pompey to disarm
10. The tribune loyal to Caesar who tried to strike a compromise which might have prevented the invasion of Italy:
a. Curio b. Domitius c. Trebonius d. Labienus
11. Caesar was made dictator for life in
a. 48. b. 46. c. 45. d. 44.
12. Where did Caesar defeat the forces of Petreius and Afranius?
a. Africa b. Italy c. Greece d. Spain

13. Which of the following statements about Caesar's physical appearance is **NOT** true?
 - a. He was always carefully trimmed and shaved.
 - b. He was of medium height.
 - c. He suffered from baldness.
 - d. He was unconventional in dress.
14. Who became Antony's consular colleague after the death of Caesar?
 - a. Trebonius
 - b. Dolabella
 - c. Cassius
 - d. Bassus
15. The campaign against Pharnaces, which was commemorated in Caesar's triumph with the words, "Veni, vidi, vici," lasted a total of
 - a. 3 hours.
 - b. 8 hours.
 - c. 5 days.
 - d. 10 days.
16. Where was Caesar dining the night before he was assassinated when he made his famous comment on death?
 - a. at home
 - b. with Lepidus
 - c. in the country
 - d. with Antony
17. As dictator Caesar did all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. abolish tax-farming in Asia.
 - b. reform the calendar.
 - c. curtail the extension of Roman citizenship.
 - d. enlarge the senate to 900.
18. Caesar often interrupts his narrative to give a geography lesson. What area is bordered on one side by the Rhine, on another by the Jura, and on the third by Lake Lemannus?
 - a. Aquitania
 - b. Provincia Nostra
 - c. Helvetia
 - d. Belgica
19. What Aeduan leader attempted to form a conspiracy and dissuade other Gallic tribes from supporting Caesar?
 - a. Divitiacus
 - b. Casticus
 - c. Cingetorix
 - d. Dumnorix
20. Prior to his victory at Alesia Caesar suffered a moderate defeat at
 - a. Gergovia.
 - b. Bibracte.
 - c. Vesontio.
 - d. Avaricum.
21. After the death of Orgetorix the Helvetii did all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. wage war against the Tulingi.
 - b. accept the Boii as allies.
 - c. destroy their grain supply.
 - d. burn their houses.
22. In which book of the **B.G.** does Caesar describe his campaign against Ariovistus?
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. VI
 - d. VII

23. Which chieftain treacherously slew Caesar's legate Sabinus after promising him and his men safe conduct?
a. Cassivellaunus b. Viridomarus c. Eporedorix
d. Ambiorix
24. Vercingetorix was elected commander-in-chief by a Gallic war council which met at
a. Noviodunum. b. Avaricum. c. Bibracte.
d. Bratuspantium.
25. The customs of the Gauls, Druids, and Germans make a very interesting digression in Book
a. II. b. IV. c. V. d. VI.
26. Which Gallic chieftain sent by Caesar to Britain, was arrested and held until he was sent back by the chief of the Catuvellauni to negotiate a surrender?
a. Dumnorix b. Diviciacus c. Commius d. Cimberius
27. Which leader is correctly matched with his tribe?
a. Orgetorix - Belgae b. Vercingetorix - Sequani
c. Ariovistus - Suebi d. Cassivellaunus - Aedui
28. In Book VII of the B.G. Caesar blames the political situation in Rome for encouraging a general revolt in Gaul begun in 52 by the _____ when they massacred the Roman residents of Cenabum.
a. Senones b. Carnutes c. Atrebates d. Treveri

Questions 29-37 are based on the following passage from the B.G. (I.46).

Dum haec in colloquio geruntur, Caesari nuntiatum est equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conicere. Caesar loquendi finem fecit seque ad suos recepit suisque imperavit
5 ne quod omnino telum in hostes reicerent. Nam etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectae cum equitatu proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat ut pulsus hostibus dici posset eos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos.
10 Posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est quā arrogantiam in colloquio Ariovistus usus omni Galliā Romanis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros eius equites ut fecissent eaque res colloquium diremisset, multo maior alacritas studiumque pugnandi maius exercitui iniectum est.

29. Choose the best translation for dum (line 1).
a. until b. as long as c. while d. if only

30. Identify the case and usage of suis (line 4).
 a. ablative of specification
 b. ablative with special verbs
 c. dative with special verbs
 d. dative of reference
31. What is the best translation for quod (line 5)?
 a. which b. any c. because d. that
32. Identify the construction of committendum (line 7).
 a. supine - purpose b. gerundive - specification
 c. gerund - purpose d. passive periphrastic
33. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by interdixisset (line 10)?
 a. relative clause of characteristic
 b. relative clause of purpose
 c. indirect question
 d. indirect command
34. Identify the case and usage of multo (line 12).
 a. ablative - degree of difference
 b. ablative - comparison
 c. dative - with compound verbs
 d. dative - with certain adjectives
35. What use of the genitive is illustrated by pugnandi (line 13)?
 a. possessive b. partitive c. subjective d. objective
36. What rhetorical device can be found in lines 12-13?
 a. litotes b. chiasmus c. metonymy d. praeteritio
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 a. Caesar ended the meeting because of Ariovistus' arrogance.
 b. Caesar acknowledged that his legion might be in danger.
 c. Caesar's men attacked the men of Ariovistus.
 d. Caesar avoided hostilities in order to seem diplomatic.

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Questions 38 - 45 refer to the following passage from the B.G.
(V.2.4-3.4).

Ipse cum legionibus expeditis IIII et equitibus DCCC in
fines Treverorum proficiscitur, quod hi neque ad consilia
veniebant neque imperio parebant Germanosque Transrhenanos
sollicitare dicebantur.

5 Haec civitas longe plurimum totius Galliae equitatu valet
magnasque habet copias peditum Rhenumque, ut supra
demonstravimus, tangit. In ea civitate duo de principatu
inter se contendebant, Indutiomarus et Cingetorix; e quibus
10 alter, simul atque de Caesaris legionumque adventu cognitum
est, ad eum venit, se suosque omnes in officio futuros neque
ab amicitia populi Romani defecturos confirmavit quaeque in
Treveris gererentur ostendit. At Indutiomarus equitatum
peditatum cogere, eisque qui per aetatem in armis esse non
15 poterant in silvam Arduennam abditis, quae ingenti
magnitudine per medios fines Treverorum a flumine Rheno ad
initium Remorum pertinet, bellum parare instituit.

38. In lines 1-2 Caesar departs with four legions of infantry.
Into how many cohorts was each legion divided?
a. 4 b. 6 c. 8 d. 10
39. Identify the ablative usage of equitatu (line 5).
a. separation b. means c. specification d. agent
40. Choose the best translation for ut (line 6).
a. so that b. as c. how d. though
41. To whom does alter (line 9) refer?
a. Cingetorix b. Rhenus c. Caesar d. Indutiomarus
42. To whom does suos (line 10) refer?
a. Caesar's men b. Indutiomarus' men c. the Treveri
d. Cingetorix' men
43. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by gererentur
(line 12)?
a. indirect question
b. relative clause of characteristic
c. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
d. indirect command
44. Identify the case and usage of eis (line 13).
a. dative - indirect object b. dative - reference
c. ablative - means d. ablative - absolute

45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- The Germans beyond the Rhine were attacking the Treveri.
 - Indutiomarus alone opposed Caesar.
 - Indutiomarus hid himself in the Ardennes forest.
 - Cingetorix and Indutiomarus wanted to unite against Caesar.

Questions 46-50 are based on the following passage from the B.C. (III.64).

Hoc tumultu nuntiato Marcellinus cohortes subsidio nostris laborantibus submittit ex castris; quae fugientes conspicatae neque illos suo adventu confirmare potuerunt neque ipsae hostium impetum tulerunt. Itaque quodcumque addebatur subsidi, id corruptum timore fugientium terrorem et periculum augebat; hominum enim multitudine receptus impediabatur. In eo proelio cum gravi vulnere esset affectus aquilifer et a viribus deficeretur, conspicatus equites nostros, "Hanc ego," inquit, "et vivus multos per annos magnā diligentia defendi et nunc moriens eādem fide Caesari restituo. Nolite, obsecro, committere, quod ante in exercitu Caesaris non accidit, ut rei militaris dedecus admittatur, incolumemque ad eum deferte." Hoc casu aquila conservatur omnibus primae cohortis centurionibus interfectis praeter principem priorem.

46. Identify the case and usage of subsidio (line 1).
- ablative - means
 - dative - purpose
 - ablative - description
 - dative - reference
47. Which of the following would **NOT** be a correct translation of cum in line 7?
- since
 - although
 - because
 - when
48. What use of the ablative is illustrated by eādem fide (line 10)?
- absolute
 - manner
 - means
 - separation
49. What figures of speech can be found in lines 14-15?
- chiasmus and alliteration
 - litotes and synchysis
 - hyperbole and anaphora
 - metonymy and synecdoche
50. Which of the following can **NOT** be inferred from this passage?
- The aquilifer died while trying to protect the standard.
 - The support troops did more harm than good.
 - The leading officers of the first cohort were killed by the enemy.
 - Caesar's army had not been defeated before.