

## REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1998

### HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

1. Augustus was married three times; the third marriage lasted until his death. What was the name of his third wife?  
a. Livia b. Julia c. Scribonia d. Claudia
2. The second century was noted for the able and hard-working Good Emperors who began with Nerva and ended with  
a. Hadrian. b. Antoninus Pius. c. Marcus Aurelius.  
d. Commodus.
3. Who was the first emperor from North Africa?  
a. Claudius II b. Septimius Severus c. Maximianus  
d. Aurelian
4. The emperor who established a four-man rule:  
a. Claudius Gothicus b. Aurelian c. Diocletian  
d. Marcus Aurelius
5. When intellectual debate over Christian doctrine was threatening to split the Church, Constantine initiated a meeting at Nicaea in  
a. A.D. 313. b. A.D. 325. c. A.D. 328. d. A.D. 333.
6. After Nero's death, the army took over and set up generals to be emperor, four in A.D. 69. Who was the first?  
a. Vitellius b. Otho c. Vespasian d. Galba
7. Which Julio-Claudian emperor was killed by the Praetorian Guard?  
a. Tiberius b. Caligula c. Claudius d. Nero
8. The conspiracy of Piso against Nero occurred in  
a. A.D. 59. b. A.D. 62. c. A.D. 65. d. A.D. 68.
9. The emperor who visited every province in his empire:  
a. Hadrian b. Nero c. Trajan d. Caracalla
10. Which emperor was a hereditary priest of an Oriental sun god?  
a. Alexander Severus b. Julian the Apostate  
c. Elagabalus d. Gordian III
11. Constantine was declared Augustus by his father's army when Constantius died at  
a. Gesoriacum. b. Aquae Sulis. c. Eburacum. d. Lugdunum.
12. Which country's king captured the first Roman emperor to fall to a foreign enemy, then used him as a footstool?  
a. Parthia b. Numidia c. Germany d. Persia

13. Who became emperor after Pertinax was murdered?  
a. Didius Julianus   b. Pescennius Niger  
c. Clodius Albinus   d. Septimius Severus
14. In 404 Honorius decided to move the capital to  
a. Mediolanum.   b. Ravenna.   c. Aquileia.   d. Ariminum.
15. Romulus Augustulus was compelled to abdicate by  
a. Odoacer.   b. Attila.   c. Gaiseric.   d. Ricimer
16. Who informed Tiberius about the machinations of Sejanus?  
a. Apicata   b. Livia   c. Antonia   d. Vipsania
17. A Jewish revolt led by Simon bar-Cochbar occurred during the reign of  
a. Domitian.   b. Hadrian.   c. Marcus Aurelius.   d. Nero.
18. Which emperor was born in Gaul?  
a. Nero   b. Claudius   c. Caligula   d. Tiberius
19. Which of the following did Nerva NOT do?  
a. introduce cooptation successfully  
b. win the loyalty of the army  
c. rebuild aqueducts and improve grain distribution  
d. help to suppress the conspiracy of Piso
20. The legal expertise of Papinian and Ulpian was used to serve the empire during the reign of  
a. the Flavians.   b. the Good Emperors.  
c. the Julio-Claudians.   d. the Severans.
21. All of the following statements about Diocletian are true EXCEPT  
a. he designated himself and his fellow Augustus as Jovius and Herculius.  
b. he instituted a radical reform of the coinage.  
c. he placed the entire tax-collecting process on a regular basis.  
d. he launched the persecution of the Christians because his mother Romula was a fanatical devotee of pagan cults.
22. Constantine temporarily reunited the Roman Empire when he founded a new capital on the site of Byzantium in  
a. A.D. 317.   b. A.D. 324.   c. A.D. 330.   d. A.D. 337.
23. What powerful prince was put in charge of the Roman armies in the East by Gallienus?  
a. Aureolus   b. Postumus   c. Aemilian   d. Odenathus

24. Titus, Marcus Aurelius, and Gallus all ruled during periods of
  - a. financial crisis.
  - b. serious incursions on the German frontier.
  - c. rebellions in Britain.
  - d. terrible plague epidemics.
25. In 27 B.C. the Senate held a discussion on what title to confer upon Octavian. His own preference was
  - a. Augustus.
  - b. Restitutor Pacis.
  - c. Primus Inter Pares.
  - d. Princeps.
26. What was the keystone of Tiberius' imperial policy?
  - a. expansion of the northern frontier
  - b. suppression of the Senate
  - c. administrative reorganization
  - d. loyalty to the spirit of Augustus
27. A band of Jewish rebels held out for three years at Masada during the reign of
  - a. Hadrian.
  - b. Domitian.
  - c. Vespasian.
  - d. Nero.
28. Which emperor's primary goal was to exceed the conquests of his hero Julius Caesar?
  - a. Marcus Aurelius
  - b. Septimius Severus
  - c. Diocletian
  - d. Trajan.
29. All of the following events occurred during the reign of Domitian EXCEPT
  - a. Agricola's victory at Mons Graupius.
  - b. the rise of the Dacians under Decebalus.
  - c. the change of the frumentarii into an intelligence force.
  - d. the revolt of Saturninus in Upper Germany.
30. Diocletian had marriage ties with all of the following emperors EXCEPT
  - a. Maxentius.
  - b. Licinius.
  - c. Constantine.
  - d. Maximianus.
31. Which emperor was the last surviving male relative of Constantine?
  - a. Constantius II
  - b. Constantine II
  - c. Jovian
  - d. Julian
32. Attila the Hun suffered the only military defeat of his career in the Battle of
  - a. the Catalaunian Plains.
  - b. Cremona.
  - c. Gamizigrad.
  - d. Lake Briganticum.
33. Which of the following military emperors ruled the longest?
  - a. Gordian III
  - b. Gallienus
  - c. Philip the Arab
  - d. Decius

34. Which future emperor was married to Poppaea Sabina when Nero began taking an interest in her?  
a. Otho b. Galba c. Vitellius d. Vespasian
35. After 23 B.C. Augustus wielded power through the  
a. consulship and maius imperium.  
b. maius imperium and the tribunicia potestas.  
c. tribunicia potestas and his position as pontifex maximus.  
d. position of pontifex maximus and the consulship.
36. How many of the first twelve Caesars met violent deaths?  
a. 2 b. 4 c. 7 d. 10
37. Who had a brilliant military career in the East and on the Rhine before becoming emperor?  
a. Tiberius b. Aurelian c. Marcus Aurelius d. Vespasian
38. Which emperor was the first to give the legions fixed terms of service and pay?  
a. Augustus b. Vespasian c. Trajan d. Septimius Severus
39. Under which emperor did men of equestrian rank become specialists in civil or military matters, trained to handle correspondence, judicial appeals, taxes, and records?  
a. Vespasian b. Trajan c. Hadrian d. Claudius
40. The emperor who organized an Egyptian squadron in order to secure the regular transportation of grain to Rome:  
a. Vespasian b. Claudius c. Tiberius d. Domitian
41. Which future emperor served as the prefect of the praetorian guard?  
a. Trajan b. Vitellius c. Titus d. Pertinax
42. A primary backer and important adviser of Vespasian was the governor of Syria named  
a. Marcus Antonius Primus. b. Gaius Licinius Mucianus.  
c. Caesius Rufus Cerialis. d. Helvidius Priscus
43. Palmyra, the principal station on the caravan route from Damascus to Seleucia, was raised to the status of a Roman colony by  
a. Commodus. b. Aurelian. c. Trajan.  
d. Septimius Severus.
44. Which emperor was the first to grant federate, allied status to Germans?  
a. Theodosius I b. Valentinian III c. Honorius d. Gratian

45. Which of the following occurred during the reign of Caracalla?
- a. The Romans fought the loose confederation of Germans called the Alamanni for the first time.
  - b. Pescennius Niger ruled as a rival emperor in the East.
  - c. The governor of Britain, Clodius Albinus, was promoted to the rank of Caesar.
  - d. Julia Maesa instigated a revolt against her nephew.
46. Who initiated an architectural and beautification program for the western capital with the advice of Constantinople's great metropolitan artists?
- a. Eudoxia
  - b. Helena
  - c. Constantia
  - d. Galla Placidia
47. Gratian failed to arrive in time to help his fellow-emperor Valens at Adrianople in A.D. 378. How were the two emperors related?
- a. uncle-nephew
  - b. brothers-in-law
  - c. cousins
  - d. father-son
48. Which future emperor was a friend of Britannicus and was reclining at the same table when he was poisoned by Nero?
- a. Nerva
  - b. Titus
  - c. Vitellius
  - d. Domitian
49. Which emperor is correctly matched with his wife?
- a. Trajan - Plotina
  - b. Caracalla - Helena
  - c. Constantine - Sabina
  - d. Hadrian - Faustina
50. Which emperor was frightened by the abortive revolt of Scribonianus into adopting stringent security measures which reportedly led to the death of 35 senators and over 200 equestrians?
- a. Tiberius
  - b. Caligula
  - c. Claudius
  - d. Nero