

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1998

## CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. From whom did Caesar claim divine ancestry?  
a. Juno b. Minerva c. Venus d. Ceres
2. Caesar divorced  
a. Calpurnia. b. Cornelia. c. Cleopatra. d. Pompeia.
3. Caesar governed Spain in his position as  
a. quaestor. b. propraetor. c. praetor. d. aedile.
4. The Gallic Wars was written in \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
a. 6 b. 7 c. 10 d. 9
5. Caesar's legions consisted of \_\_\_\_\_ men.  
a. 2600 b. 3000 c. 3600 d. 6000
6. Whose death sealed the separation of Pompey and Caesar?  
a. Cornelia's b. Julia's c. Pompeia's d. Crassus'
7. To perfect his rhetorical ability, Caesar studied with  
a. Curio. b. Marius. c. Molo. d. Cotta.
8. Pompey was defeated in 48 B.C. at  
a. Zela. b. Munda. c. Thapsus. d. Pharsalus.
9. Which book of the Gallic Wars details the customs of the Gauls?  
a. 7 b. 6 c. 5 d. 4
10. Book I of the Gallic Wars describes the wars with the Helvetians and the  
a. Aeduans b. Veneti c. Britons d. Germans
11. Caesar's description of his lieutenants Sabinus and Cotta appears in Book \_\_\_\_\_ of De Bello Gallico.  
a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6
12. Caesar entered the praetorship at the age of  
a. 39. b. 31. c. 25. d. 35.
13. The correct order in which Caesar held the following offices is  
a. quaestor, aedile, pontifex maximus, praetor, consul  
b. pontifex maximus, quaestor, aedile, praetor, consul  
c. quaestor, aedile, praetor, pontifex maximus, consul  
d. quaestor, aedile, praetor, consul, pontifex maximus

14. The year nicknamed the consulship of Julius and Caesar was  
a. 59.    b. 49.    c. 44.    d. 48.
15. Caesar's only son was named  
a. C. Julius Caesar.  
b. C. Julius Caesar Octavianus.  
c. M. Junius Brutus.  
d. Caesarion.
16. The formation most commonly used against Caesar by the Gauls in the Gallic Wars is the  
a. triplex acies.                      b. orbis.  
c. phalanx.                                d. oppugnatio repetina.
17. The Belgians were provoked into attacking Caesar when  
a. he defeated the Helvetians.  
b. he wintered his troops at Vesontio.  
c. he bridged the Rhine.  
d. Caesar got control of the Great St. Bernard Pass.
18. Which of the following is **NOT** a Gallic tribe?  
a. Boii    b. Suebi    c. Sequani    d. Veneti
19. Caesar won Rome's first naval battle in the Atlantic Ocean against the  
a. Veneti.    b. Germans.    c. Belgians.    d. Aedui.
20. The British leader whose fortress Julius Caesar captured in Book 5 was  
a. Cogidubnus.                      b. Bouadicea.  
c. Cassivellanus.                    d. Cumbelinus.
21. Caesar did **NOT** win the Battle of  
a. Gergovia.    b. Alesia.    c. Axona.    d. Meuse River.
22. Decimus Brutus won a naval battle against the Veneti by using the  
a. turris.    b. corvi    c. falces.    d. pons.
23. The general uprising against Caesar in Book 7 is begun when the Carnutes massacred all the Roman citizens at  
a. Bratuspantium.                    b. Cenabum.  
c. Noviodunum.                        d. Bibracte.
24. Caesar became a leader of the political faction called the  
a. Boni.    b. Populares.  
c. Optimates.    d. Concordia Ordinum.
25. After a treacherous attack on his cavalry during a truce, Caesar massacred the  
a. Helvetians.    b. Usipetes.    c. Venelli.    d. Menapii.

Questions 26 - 38 refer to the following passage from Book I of the B.G.

Et secundum ea, multae res eum hortabantur, qua re sibi eam rem cogitandam et susciendam putaret; in primis quod Haeduos, fratres consanguineosque saepe numero a senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intellegebat; quod in tanto imperio populi Romani turpissimum sibi et rei publicae esse arbitrabatur.

Paulatim autem Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, populo Romano periculosum videbat; neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat, quin, cum omnem Galliam occupavissent, ut ante Cimbri Teutonique fecissent, in Provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent; praesertim cum Sequanos a provincia nostra Rhodanus divideret; quibus rebus quam maturime occurrendum putabat.

26. Secundum in line 1 is a  
a. preposition.      b. adjective.      c. adverb.      d. noun
27. Sibi in line 1 is  
a. dative, indirect object.      b. dative of purpose.  
c. dative of agent.      d. dative of reference.
28. Susciendam in line 2 is  
a. future active participle      b. gerund  
c. gerundive      d. present active participle
29. Putaret in line 2 is subjunctive in a/an  
a. indirect question.      b. substantive purpose clause.  
c. relative purpose clause.      d. temporal clause.
30. The figure of speech found in lines 2 - 6 is  
a. climax.      b. irony.      c. pleonasm.      d. zeugma.
31. Rei publicae in line 7 is an example of  
a. dative with special adjectives.  
b. nominative, subject.  
c. subjective genitive.  
d. genitive of possession
32. Germanos in line 8 is an example of  
a. accusative, subject of indirect discourse.  
b. accusative, direct object.  
c. accusative, object of a preposition.  
d. accusative, respect.
33. An ellipsis has occurred in line 11. The word that has been left out is  
a. et.      b. illis.      c. eo.      d. esse.

34. Divideret in line 15 is an example of a subjunctive in a  
 a. temporal clause.      b. circumstantial clause.  
 c. concessive clause.      d. causal clause.
35. Occurrendum in line 15 is  
 a. gerund of purpose.  
 b. passive periphrastic.  
 c. infinitive in indirect discourse.  
 d. cognate accusative.
36. Caesar knew that he had to defend the Gauls because  
 a. the Sequani were just over the Rhine.  
 b. Ariovistus was no longer influenced by kindness.  
 c. the multitude of Germans would force the Gauls to migrate.  
 d. the Germans would continue on to Italy after seizing Gaul.
37. The Roman attitude toward the Aeduans was  
 a. they considered them brothers and kinsmen.  
 b. they treated them like slaves.  
 c. they were just the weak tools of the Germans.  
 d. they were very offended by them.
38. Caesar thought it was very shameful  
 a. how the Germans treated the Aedui.  
 b. how Rome was allowing the Aeduans to be treated.  
 c. how the Sequani treated the Aedui.  
 d. how Ariovistus was treating the Aeduan hostages.

Questions 39 - 50 refer to the following passage from Book 3 of B.G.

At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito, praemisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in proeliis uti consueverunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti, nostros navibus egredi prohibebant.

- 5      Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui non poterant, militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis navibus, magno et gravi onere armorum oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum et in fluctibus consistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, cum  
 10 illi aut ex arido aut paulum in aquam progressi, omnibus membris expeditis, notissimis locis, audacter tela conicerent et equos insuefactos incitarent.
39. Praemisso in line 1 means  
 a. entrusted.    b. permitted.    c. relaxed.    d. sent ahead.
40. The figure of speech found in line 1 is  
 a. chiasmus.    b. assonance.    c. polysyndeton.    d. hendiadys.
41. Quo in line 2 is an  
 a. abl. of comparison      b. abl. object of uti  
 c. abl. of specification      d. abl. of place where

42. Egredi in line 4 is best translated  
a. to depart.                      b. to be put ashore.  
c. from disembarking.              d. from being boarded.
43. Constitui in line 6 is a/an  
a. present passive infinitive.                      b. dat. sing. m.  
c. 1st sing. perf. act. indicative.                      d. nom. pl. m.
44. The figure of speech found in lines 7 - 8 is  
a. hyperbole.    b. polysyndeton.    c. euphemism.    d. metaphor.
45. Oppressis in line 8 modifies  
a. manibus in line 6.  
b. magno et gravi onere in line 6.  
c. navibus in line 7.  
d. militibus in line 5.
46. Paulum in line 9 means  
a. shallow.    b. slow.    c. a little.    d. a swamp.
47. "Cum hostibus erat pugnandum" in line 9 is an example of  
a. a cum temporal clause.                      b. a cum causal clause.  
c. passive periphrastic.                      d. gerund of purpose.
48. Illi in line 10 refers to the  
a. Romans.    b. British.    c. ships.                      d. the waves.
49. Disadvantages to the Romans included all **BUT**  
a. wounded soldiers.  
b. the unfamiliar terrain.  
c. they were weighed down by armor.  
d. they had to fight in the water.
50. We learn in the first paragraph that  
a. the Romans had learned the British war plan in advance.  
b. the British had learned the Roman plans in advance.  
c. the British relied only on cavalry in this battle.  
d. the British cavalry had been left behind in this battle.