

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C.; B.G. = Commentarii de Bello Gallico

1. Caesar's mother _____ was a cousin of three brothers who all became consuls, the eldest of which was also one of the best orators of the period.
a. Aurelia b. Cornelia c. Licinia d. Aemilia
2. Caesar became governor of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum by the
a. Lex Domitia. b. Lex Vatinia. c. Lex Licinia. d. Lex Appuleia.
3. Caesar was born on a.d. III Id. Iul. To what day in July on our calendar does this correspond?
a. 10th b. 11th c. 12th d. 13th
4. Caesar reportedly broke an early arranged engagement to the equestrian Cossutia in order to marry Cornelia, the daughter of four-times consul
a. Cotta. b. Cinna. c. Catulus. d. Carbo.
5. Which Roman poet would today probably be sued for libel because of his character assassination of Caesar in his poems?
a. Tibullus b. Catullus c. Horace d. Propertius
6. What colleague of Caesar reportedly said, "I always play Pollux to Caesar's Castor when we give a public entertainment together"?
a. Labienus b. Bibulus c. Pompey d. Piso
7. Where was Caesar when, upon reading a history of Alexander the Great, he wept upon comparing his accomplishments to those of the Macedonian king?
a. in Rome before his election as aedile
b. in Gaul awaiting the arrival of his Aeduan allies
c. in Bithynia after escaping from Sulla
d. in Spain serving as quaestor
8. Caesar's second wife was the granddaughter of
a. Strabo. b. Lepidus. c. Sulla. d. Licinius.
9. Caesar celebrated four triumphs in 46 which included all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. Egypt. b. Pontus. c. Africa. d. Macedonia.
10. The well-known statement, "Veni, vidi, vici," refers to the speed with which Caesar defeated
a. Pharnaces. b. Vercingetorix. c. Pompey. d. Afranius.

11. The year 63 saw Caesar do all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. preside over the trial of Rabirius.
 - b. win election as pontifex maximus.
 - c. restore the statues and trophies of Marius.
 - d. oppose the death penalty for Catiline.

12. What natural phenomenon occurred after Caesar's death?
 - a. It rained for fifteen straight days.
 - b. A comet shone brightly for seven nights.
 - c. A solar eclipse took place.
 - d. Mt. Soracte, easily visible from Rome, erupted.

13. Who sponsored the law in 52 that allowed Caesar to stand for the consulship in absentia?
 - a. Cicero b. Pompey c. Marcellus d. Metellus

14. What was unusual about the coinage Caesar issued in 45-44?
 - a. It was the first to show the portrait of a living man.
 - b. It was the first to depict a political or military service rendered by a Roman.
 - c. It was not minted at Rome.
 - d. It reinstated the aes coin.

15. After completing military service in Asia, Caesar returned home with the corona civica, awarded to him for
 - a. rescuing a comrade.
 - b. leading a cohort to safety.
 - c. saving the eagle during battle.
 - d. defeating the opposing general in hand-to-hand combat.

16. Which of the following reforms advocated by Caesar was **NOT** accomplished during his lifetime?
 - a. extension of citizenship to provincials b. abolition of tax-farming in Asia
 - c. reduction of grain dole recipients d. codification of Roman law

17. Which Caesarian sponsored the bill conferring five-year commands on Pompey and Crassus, conducted the siege of Massilia, and fought against the Pompeians in Spain but took part in the assassination of 44?
 - a. Cimber b. Casca c. Tubero d. Trebonius

18. Caesar's famous statement "Hoc voluerunt" was made after the battle at
 - a. Alesia. b. Thapsus. c. Pharsalus. d. Munda.

19. Which of the following statements about Curio is **NOT** true?
- He refused a huge bribe from Caesar.
 - He was killed in Africa by King Juba.
 - He was elected tribune in 50 as an enemy of Caesar.
 - He negotiated with Cicero on Caesar's behalf.
20. The wife of one of the conspirators showed she could be trusted to keep a secret by inflicting a deep wound on her leg without a wince or a cry. Who was this woman?
- Clodia, the wife of Metellus
 - Sempronia, the wife of Decimus Brutus
 - Porcia, the wife of Marcus Brutus
 - Livia, the wife of Servilius Caepio
21. According to B.G. I.1, the Aquitani lived
- between the Belgae and the Celtae.
 - in Gallia Cisalpina.
 - on one side of the Garumna.
 - next to the Aedui.
22. Caesar's first invasion of Britain is described in Book _____ of the B.G.
- III
 - IV
 - V
 - VI
23. During his many campaigns, Caesar suffered only two serious defeats – at
- Gergovia and Dyrrachium.
 - Vesontio and Noviodunum.
 - Bibracte and Cenabum.
 - Munda and Avaricum.
24. The chief reason for Caesar's great military success:
- superb battle preparation
 - engineering skill
 - speed and element of surprise
 - military training
25. The Helvetii were divided into four pagi. Which one had earlier participated in a crushing defeat of Rome?
- Verbigenus
 - Latobrigus
 - Tulingus
 - Tigurinus
26. In B.G. VI Caesar describes many unusual creatures found in the Hercynian Forest which was located in
- Britannia.
 - Helvetia.
 - Gallia.
 - Germania.
27. According to Caesar, early British warriors
- wore headdresses into battle.
 - emitted loud, guttural oaths before battle.
 - painted their faces blue for battle.
 - practiced human sacrifice before battle.
28. Which of Caesar's legates was promised safe conduct for himself and his troops by Ambiorix who then treacherously slew them all?
- Cotta
 - Cicero
 - Galba
 - Sabinus

29. Which lieutenant does Caesar criticize in B.G. I.22 for bringing false intelligence?
a. Considius b. Trebonius c. Cotta d. Labienus
30. Which two fellow centurions and rivals saved each other's life during an attack on the hiberna in 54?
a. Petronius and Pullo b. Pullo and Vorenus c. Vorenus and Baculus
d. Baculus and Petronius
31. The Aeduan chief who at first was friendly to Caesar but later joined Vercingetorix at Alesia:
a. Diviciacus b. Indutiomarus c. Acco d. Eporedorix

Use the following passage from the B.G. to answer questions 32-41.

Caesari cum id nuntiatum esset, eos per Provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci et, quam maximis potest itineribus, in Galliam ulteriorem contendit et ad Genavam pervenit. Provinciae toti quam maximum potest militum numerum imperat (erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una); pontem, qui erat ad

5 Genavam, iubet rescindi.

Ubi de eius adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt nobilissimos civitatis, qui dicerent, sibi esse in animo sine ullo maleficio iter per Provinciam facere, propterea quod nullum aliud iter haberent; se rogare, ut sibi liceret eius voluntate id facere.

32. Identify the case and usage of Caesari (line 1).
a. genitive, objective b. dative, possession c. dative, indirect object
d. genitive, partitive
33. What type of cum clause is illustrated in line 1?
a. temporal b. causal c. concessive d. circumstantial
34. Identify the case and usage of Provinciae (line 3).
a. genitive, possession b. dative, indirect object c. dative, with special verbs
d. genitive, objective
35. To what does Provinciae (line 3) refer?
a. Gallia Narbonensis b. Cisalpine Gaul c. northeastern Spain d. Liguria
36. In lines 1-5 Caesar does all of the following EXCEPT
a. order a draft. b. command a bridge to be destroyed.
c. march into Transalpine Gaul. d. move one legion into Further Gaul.

37. Which characteristic of Caesar is **MOST** emphasized in the first paragraph of this passage?
 a. haste b. precision c. decisiveness d. impatience
38. What is the best translation of the idiom certiores facti sunt in line 6?
 a. were informed b. assured c. certified d. were required
39. The word eius (line 6) has an earlier reference in
 a. Caesari (line 1). b. eos (line 1). c. militum (line 3). d. legio (line 4).
40. Identify the subjunctive usage illustrated by liceret in line 8.
 a. subordinate clause in indirect statement b. indirect command
 c. purpose clause d. indirect question
41. Which statement about the content of the second paragraph of this passage is true?
 a. The Helvetians remembered the damage done to the Province.
 b. Caesar pointed out there was no other way to go.
 c. The Helvetian legates were sent to ask a favor.
 d. Caesar was willing to discuss the situation.

Use the following passage from the B.G. to answer questions 42-50.

His rebus gestis, Labieno in continenti cum tribus legionibus et equitum milibus duobus relicto, ut portus tueretur et rem frumentariam provideret, quaeque in Galliā gererentur cognosceret, consiliumque pro tempore et pro re caperet, ipse cum quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, quem in continenti reliquerat, ad solis
 5 occasum naves solvit; et leni Africo proventus, mediā circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit et, longius delatus aestu, ortā luce sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam conspexit. Tum rursus aestūs commutationem secutus, remis contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet, quā optimum esse egressum superiore aestate cognoverat. Qua in re admodum fuit militum virtūs laudanda, qui vectoriis gravibusque navigiis,
 10 non intermisso remigandi labore, longarum navium cursum adaequarunt.

42. Identify the case and usage of Labieno (line 1).
 a. dative, with special verbs b. dative, indirect object c. ablative, absolute
 d. ablative, agent.
43. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by gererentur in line 3.
 a. purpose b. indirect question c. result d. relative clause of characteristic
44. Labienus is to do all of the following **EXCEPT**
 a. guard the ports. b. keep an eye on events in Gaul.
 c. send grain to Caesar. d. take action in Gaul as required.

45. How many cavalry did Caesar take with him?
a. 2000 b. 5000 c. 10,000 d. 18,000
46. When did Caesar set sail for Britain?
a. at dawn b. at midnight c. at midday d. at sunset
47. What is the best translation for longius (line 6)?
a. very far b. farther c. rather far d. too far
48. What ablative usage is illustrated by remis (line 7)?
a. means b. manner c. cause d. absolute
49. What figure of speech is illustrated by adaequarant in line 10?
a. metonymy b. syncope c. euphemism d. onomatopoeia
50. All of the following statements about the content of this passage are true **EXCEPT**
a. the tide carried Caesar off course.
b. the wind died down during the night.
c. the hard work of the soldiers was commendable.
d. this was Caesar's first trip to Britain.