

2001 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C. B.G. = Commentary on the Gallic War

1. When was Caesar born?
a. July 14, 104 b. July 12, 102 c. July 15, 101 d. July 13, 100
2. Who married Caesar's daughter in 59?
a. M. Licinius Crassus b. M. Aurelius Cotta c. Cn. Pompeius Magnus
d. M. Junius Brutus
3. Where did Caesar fight his first battle against the Republicans in the Civil War?
a. Dyrrachium b. Massilia c. Pharsalus d. Zela
4. Which woman was the mother of Caesar's daughter?
a. Cornelia b. Calpurnia c. Pompeia d. Cleopatra
5. Which river did Caesar cross in 49 to begin the Civil War?
a. Rubicon b. Po c. Arno d. Adige
6. Who led the final rebellion of the Gauls against Caesar in 52?
a. Ambiorix b. Dumnorix c. Vercingetorix d. Ariovistus
7. Where did Caesar serve as quaestor?
a. Transalpine Gaul b. Sicily c. Africa d. Further Spain
8. From what Italian city did Caesar embark to cross to Greece in the winter of 49/48?
a. Tarentum b. Brundisium c. Croton d. Ariminum
9. What tribune of the plebs proposed the law which granted Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum, and three legions to Caesar for five years?
a. C. Scribonius Curio b. C. Papius c. P. Vatinius d. C. Vibius Pansa
10. Who was Caesar's mistress and the mother of his future assassin?
a. Attia b. Aemilia c. Vettia d. Servilia
11. In what official capacity did Caesar undertake the reform of the calendar?
a. consul b. pontifex maximus c. dictator d. augur
12. With whom did Caesar serve as aedile?
a. Q. Lutatius Catulus b. L. Sergius Catilina c. M. Calpurnius Bibulus
d. L. Aurelius Cotta

13. The brother of _____ served as a legate to Caesar in Gaul.
a. M. Licinius Crassus b. Cn. Pompeius Magnus c. M. Tullius Cicero
d. L. Scribonius Libo
14. What city of Asia did Caesar visit first after the battle of Pharsalus?
a. Cyzicus b. Ilium c. Halicarnassus d. Ephesus
15. What is the correct chronological order of the following events in Caesar's life?
a. marries Pompeia, wins corona civica, elected aedile, elected Pontifex Maximus
b. wins corona civica, elected aedile, elected Pontifex Maximus, marries Pompeia
c. elected aedile, elected Pontifex Maximus, wins corona civica, marries Pompeia
d. wins corona civica, marries Pompeia, elected aedile, elected Pontifex Maximus
16. The first triumph granted to Caesar by the Senate was to celebrate his victories in
a. Gaul. b. Africa. c. Egypt. d. Spain.
17. Which Gallic tribe supported Caesar's campaign against the Helvetians in 58?
a. Aedui b. Lingones c. Boii d. Avernii
18. At which battle did Caesar catch the Helvetian canton of the Tigurini by surprise?
a. Bibracte b. Vesontio c. Arar River d. Sambre River
19. Which former tribune did Caesar send with four legions to take possession of Sicily and Africa?
a. Q. Valerius Orca b. M. Licinius Crassus c. M. Antonius d. C. Curio
20. Which monarch of Egypt had Pompey murdered in hopes of gaining Caesar's favor?
a. Cleopatra VII b. Ptolemy Auletes c. Ptolemy XIII d. Ptolemy Philadelphus
21. In one of his triumphs Caesar tried to depict Cato the Younger as a traitor to Rome in the service of
a. Pharnaces. b. Juba I. c. Arsinoe. d. Cleopatra.
22. Before setting out for Spain in 49, which praetor did Caesar leave in charge of Rome?
a. Q. Hortensius b. M. Antonius Lepidus c. L. Afranius d. C. Fabius
23. What subject did Caesar treat in his two books entitled De Analogia?
a. grammar b. military tactics c. rhetoric d. political theory
24. Which senator tried to block Caesar's agrarian laws by prolonging his speech until sunset so that no decision could be reached?
a. M. Tullius Cicero b. L. Licinius Lucullus c. M. Calpurnius Bibulus
d. M. Porcius Cato

25. The Conference at Luca in 56 was prompted by
 - a. Caesar's need for more money.
 - b. Pompey's restlessness at being forced to stay in Italy.
 - c. the attacks by Domitius Ahenobarbus.
 - d. the intransigence of the Senate.

26. When Caesar attacked the Pompeian forces in Spain in the spring of 49, which of the following was one of the two commanders he faced there?
 - a. M. Petreius b. C. Trebonius c. P. Cornelius Dolabella d. Decimus Brutus

27. To force Cato the Younger out of Rome, Caesar arranged for him to be granted extraordinary powers as a praetor so that he could oversee the annexation of
 - a. Egypt. b. Cilicia. c. Cappadocia. d. Cyprus.

28. After which of his defeats did Caesar say, "Today the war would have been won by the enemy if they had a man who knew how to conquer"?
 - a. Alexandria b. Dyrrachium c. Avaricum d. Gorgovia

29. Which of the following statements about Caesar's early career is **NOT** true?
 - a. He opposed the Lex Plotia which recalled the partisans of Lepidus.
 - b. He supported Pompey's restoration of tribune rights in 71-70.
 - c. He spoke in favor of the extraordinary commands given to Pompey in 67-66.
 - d. He restored Marius' trophies in 65.

30. On February 14, 49, Caesar trapped more than 12 cohorts in the town of Corfinium and forced them to surrender seven days later. What proconsul of Transalpine Gaul was their commander?
 - a. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus b. P. Lentulus Spinther c. T. Labienus d. M. Petreius

Use the following passage from Book II of the B.G. to answer questions 31-40.

His [equitibus] facile pulsus ac proturbatus incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt, ut paene uno tempore ad silvas et in flumine et iam in manibus nostris hostes viderentur. Eadem autem celeritate adverso colle
 5 ad nostra castra atque eos qui in opere occupati erant contenderunt.

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne cum ad arma concurrere oporteret, signum tuba dandum,
 10 ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitatem et

- 15 successus hostium impediēbat. His difficultatibus
duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum,
quod superioribus proeliis exercitati quid fieri oportet
non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere
quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere
- 20 singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere
nisi munitis castris vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem
et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium
exspectabant, sed per se quae videbantur administrabant.
31. What use of the ablative is illustrated by “incredibili celeritate” in line 1?
a. means b. place where c. manner d. time
32. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by “viderentur” in line 4?
a. contrary to fact b. hortatory c. purpose d. result
33. What use of the dative is illustrated by “Caesari” in line 7?
a. purpose b. reference c. with a compound verb d. agent
34. Identify the form of “revocandi” (line 10).
a. gerundive b. future active participle c. supine d. perfect passive participle
35. Identify the usage of the ablative “paulo” (line 10).
a. time b. means c. place where d. degree of difference
36. Identify the case and usage of “subsidio” in line 16.
a. ablative of description b. dative of purpose c. dative of reference
d. ablative of means
37. What figure of speech is contained in the sentence “Quarum rerum . . . impediēbat”
(lines 12-15)?
a. hendiadys b. chiasmus c. anaphora d. litotes
38. What happened in the first sentence of this passage?
a. The river flowed toward the Romans with great speed.
b. The enemy seemed to offer resistance at one point but be driven back at another.
c. The enemy at first was driven off but later attacked the Romans.
d. The enemy seemed to be in several places at the same time.
39. What two things seriously hindered Caesar from doing what he wanted to do?
a. the shortness of time and the attack of the enemy
b. the speed of the river and the swiftness of the enemy cavalry
c. the distance of the soldiers from the camp and their lack of preparation
d. the disorder of the cavalry and the weariness of the troops

40. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as being of assistance in this crisis?
- the method Caesar used to complete all his tasks.
 - the previous experience of his men
 - the obedience of the generals to his orders
 - the military knowledge of the troops

Use the following passage from Book I of the **B.G.** to answer questions 41-50.

- Hac oratione ab Diviciaco habita omnes
 qui aderant magno fletu auxilium a Caesare petere
 coeperunt. Animadvertit Caesar unos ex omnibus
 Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere quas ceteri
 5 facerent, sed tristes capite demisso terram intueri.
 Eius rei quae causa esset miratus ex ipsis quaesivit.
 Nihil Sequani respondere, sed in eadem tristitia
 taciti permanere. Cum ab his saepius quaereret
 neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, idem
 10 Diviciacus Aeduus respondit: “Hoc esse miseriorem
 et graviorem fortunam Sequanorum quam reliquorum,
 quod soli ne in occulto quidem pueri neque auxilium
 implorare auderent absentisque Ariovisti crudelitatem,
 velut si coram adesset, horrerent, propterea
 15 quod reliquis tamen fugae facultas daretur,
 Sequanis vero, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum
 recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in potestate eius
 essent, omnes cruciatus essent perferendi.
41. Identify the usage of the infinitive “respondere” in line 7.
 a. main verb in indirect discourse b. objective c. complementary d. historical
42. Choose the best translation for “cum” in line 8.
 a. although b. since c. when d. while
43. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by “hoc” in line 10.
 a. means b. comparison c. specification d. cause
44. What type of condition is illustrated by the clause “velut si coram adesset” in
 line 14?
 a. purpose b. contrary to fact c. comparison d. future less vivid
45. What is the best translation for “tamen” in line 15?
 a. nevertheless b. all the same c. however d. at any rate

46. Identify the use of the dative illustrated by “Sequanis” in line 16.
a. agent b. reference c. indirect object d. with certain verbs
47. What was the result of the speech given by Diviciacus?
a. Caesar began to seek help from other Gauls.
b. The other Gauls began to ask Caesar for help.
c. Caesar sought to know why the Gauls were weeping.
d. Caesar realized that the Sequani had deceived him.
48. How did the Sequani react to Caesar’s inquiry?
a. They kept insisting on their innocence.
b. They said that the Aeduans could speak for them.
c. They remained silent.
d. They repeated the same sad things they had said before.
49. What did the Sequani **NOT** dare to do?
a. impose their will on the rest of Gaul
b. make the Aeduans more wretched
c. ask for help
d. take the opportunity to flee
50. What had placed the Sequani in this position?
a. They had attacked the Aeduans.
b. They had attacked Ariovistus.
c. They had fled from their homeland.
d. They had allowed Ariovistus into their midst.