

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2003
HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

1. Which of the following lists the Julio-Claudian emperors in the correct chronological order?
 - a. Tiberius/Nero/Claudius/Caligula/Augustus
 - b. Augustus/Tiberius/Claudius/Caligula/Nero
 - c. Nero/Augustus/Tiberius/Caligula/Claudius
 - d. Augustus/Tiberius/Caligula/Claudius/Nero

2. In A.D. 27 the emperor Tiberius left Rome for the seclusion of
 - a. Rhodes. b. Crete. c. Capri. d. Sicily.

3. The Constitutio Antoniniana
 - a. eliminated property taxes.
 - b. guaranteed senatorial succession to select families.
 - c. abolished provincial rule.
 - d. gave citizenship to almost every inhabitant of the Roman Empire.

4. Who plundered Rome during the reign of Honorius?
 - a. Decebalus b. Alaric c. Attila d. Gaiseric

5. Which of the following was **NOT** murdered on Nero's orders?
 - a. Messalina b. Agrippina c. Octavia d. Poppaea

6. "Oh dear, I think I am turning into a god" were the last words of
 - a. Caligula. b. Augustus. c. Vespasian. d. Trajan.

7. Which future emperor fell into disfavor with Nero because he fell asleep during one of the emperor's musical recitals?
 - a. Vespasian b. Otho c. Galba d. Titus

8. Caenis : Vespasian :: Berenice :
 - a. Domitian b. Claudius c. Titus d. Nero

9. The rebellion led by Simeon "Bar Kochba" occurred during the reign of
 - a. Marcus Aurelius. b. Hadrian. c. Antoninus Pius. d. Trajan.

10. Whom did Marcus Aurelius request that the Senate designate as his co-leader in A.D. 161?
 - a. Lucius Verus b. Quintus Scaevola c. T. Claudius Pompeianus d. Commodus

11. The Praetorian Guard was permanently abolished during the reign of
 - a. Constantine the Great. b. Maxentius. c. Diocletian. d. Alexander Severus.

12. In A.D. 404 the emperor Honorius moved the western capital of the empire from
a. Mediolanum to Ravenna. b. Rome to Mediolanum. c. Ravenna to Rome.
d. Rome to Verona.
13. Who brought Pannonia into the empire?
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Tiberius c. Germanicus d. Saturninus
14. In A.D. 60 Nero faced a revolt by the Iceni in
a. Britannia. b. Gallia. c. Hispania. d. Parthia.
15. Which of the following correctly pairs the emperor with his wife?
a. Marcus Aurelius/Vibia Sabina b. Hadrian/Ulpia Marciana
c. Lucius Verus/Annia Galeria Faustina d. Trajan/Pompeia Plotina
16. The second wife of the emperor Claudius was the sister of
a. Plautius. b. Nero. c. Caligula. d. Sejanus.
17. The year A.D. 238 could rightly be called the Year of the Five Emperors. Which of the following did **NOT** rule during that year?
a. Gordian I b. Pupienus c. Balbinus d. Philip I
18. The Edict of Serdica in A.D. 311
a. established a new coinage.
b. granted freedom of worship to all Christians.
c. moved the imperial capital to Constantinople.
d. reorganized the army.
19. Which of the following did **NOT** lend his support to the rebellion against Nero in A.D. 68?
a. Vindex b. Tigellinus c. Galba d. Clodius Macer
20. The year in which Theodosius the Great banned all pagan worship:
a. A.D. 380 b. A.D. 387 c. A.D. 391 d. A.D. 395
21. Which emperor had the longest reign in Roman history?
a. Augustus b. Marcus Aurelius c. Theodosius II d. Trajan
22. How was Julian the Apostate related to Constantine the Great?
a. grandson b. nephew c. cousin d. brother-in-law
23. Who was the first non-Italian emperor?
a. Vespasian b. Hadrian c. Trajan d. Marcus Aurelius

24. Where did Attila the Hun suffer the only military defeat of his career?
a. Lake Trasimene b. Constantinople c. Cremona d. The Catalaunian Plains
25. Which general was awarded a triumph for the conquest of Britain during the reign of Claudius?
a. Agricola b. Vespasian c. Aulus Plautius d. Scribonianus
26. Which emperor of A.D. 68 was reported to have been a famous glutton?
a. Otho b. Galba c. Vitellius d. Vespasian
27. Who led an abortive attempt to seize the throne in A.D. 175?
a. Commodus b. T. Claudius Pompeianus c. P. Acilius Attianus
d. Avidius Cassius
28. The Puellae Faustinae were Italian orphan girls aided by the charitable endowments of
a. Nerva. b. Commodus. c. Antoninus Pius. d. Trajan.
29. The infamous "auction of the empire" in A.D. 193 occurred between Didius Julianus and
a Pertinax. b. T. Flavius Sulpicianus. c. Clodius Albinus.
d. T. Claudius Pompeianus.
30. When Oclatinus Adventus declined the post of emperor on grounds of age, who accepted the job?
a. Macrinus b. Caracalla c. Martialis d. Elagabalus
31. Which of the following statements about Diocletian's tetrarchy is true?
a. Both Caesars were required to obey both Augusti.
b. The tetrarchs shared a capital city.
c. The empire was no longer a single constitutional unit.
d. Legislation was in the name of the two Augusti only.
32. Which three regions were put under the control of Augustus in 27 B.C.?
a. Spain, Gaul, and Syria b. Gaul, Syria, and Egypt
c. Syria, Egypt, and Macedonia d. Egypt, Macedonia, and Germany
33. The city prefect Sabinus, who almost convinced Vitellius to abdicate, was the brother of
a. Otho. b. Vespasian. c. Galba. d. Nerva.
34. In A.D. 194 Severus crushed the troops of Pescennius Niger at the battle of
a. Issus. b. Magnesia. c. Cornuntum. d. Arbela.

35. Diocletian organized 100 provinces into _____ dioceses.
a. 10 b. 13 c. 25 d. 50
36. Both Galeria Valeria, the wife of Galerius, and her mother Prisca, the wife of Diocletian, were followers of
a. El-Gabal. b. the Eleusinian Mysteries. c. Christianity. d. Judaism.
37. Thrace was made a province during the reign of
a. Tiberius. b. Caligula. c. Nero. d. Claudius.
38. Domitia Longina, the wife of Domitian, was the daughter of
a. Tigellinus. b. Mucianus. c. Agricola. d. Corbulo.
39. "Marcus Cocceius" was the praenomen and nomen of
a. Nerva. b. Trajan. c. Antoninus Pius. d. Hadrian.
40. How were Julia Maesa and Julia Soaemias related, respectively, to Elagabalus?
a. mother and grandmother b. sister and grandmother
c. grandmother and mother d. great-aunt and mother
41. "The Thracian" was the nickname of
a. Philip I. b. Aurelian. c. Maximinus I. d. Carus.
42. The Agri Decumates were lost to Rome forever during the reign of
a. Gallienus. b. Marcus Aurelius. c. Valerian. d. Claudius Gothicus.
43. Which of the following was **NOT** a part of Diocletian's four edicts during his great persecution of the Christians?
a. Christian clergy were forced to sacrifice to the pagan deities.
b. Christian churches and sacred books were destroyed.
c. Christians were prohibited from assembling for worship.
d. Christians were forced to pay double taxes.
44. Italians ceased to constitute a majority of the Senate during the reign of
a. Septimius Severus. b. Marcus Aurelius. c. Constantine. d. Diocletian.
45. In A.D. 286/287, Carausius, a naval commander under Maximian, declared himself emperor of
a. northwestern Africa and southern Spain. b. Sardinia and Corsica.
c. the northern Aegean. d. Britain and northern Gaul.
46. Which emperor raised Palmyra to the status of a Roman colony?
a. Aurelian b. Septimius Severus c. Trajan d. Macrinus

47. Domitian executed his cousin Flavius Clemens and his niece Flavia Domitilla on the grounds that they
- were instigating a rebellion against him.
 - were Jewish sympathizers.
 - refused to acknowledge any familial ties to him.
 - sought to lighten the taxes he had imposed upon provincial inhabitants.
48. Aquilia Severa, the second wife of Elagabalus, was controversial because she
- came from a plebeian family.
 - was once a Vestal Virgin.
 - was a freedwoman.
 - was his cousin.
49. Which event in A.D. 323 instigated the hostilities which broke out the following year between Licinius and Constantine?
- the death of Constantia
 - the conference at Carnuntum
 - the expanded German element in the armies
 - the violation of Thracian territory by Constantine
50. Constantinople was provided with a university consisting of chairs for Greek and Latin grammarians and rhetoricians during the reign of
- Constantine the Great.
 - Honorius.
 - Theodosius II.
 - Romulus Augustulus.