

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2003
CAESAR

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

1. As a teenager Caesar married
a. Pompeia. b. Cossutia. c. Calpurnia. d. Cornelia.
2. Caesar claimed descent from
a. Turnus. b. Juno. c. Aeneas. d. Apollo.
3. What office did Caesar hold in 62?
a. quaestor b. proconsul c. praetor d. aedile
4. At the time of his death, Caesar was planning a military expedition to
a. Spain. b. Egypt. c. Parthia. d. Germany.
5. Where did Caesar go to study rhetoric?
a. Samos b. Athens c. Pergamum d. Rhodes
6. Caesar's famous quote "Veni, vidi, vici" is associated with the battle of
a. Zela. b. Pharsalus. c. Thapsus. d. Munda.
7. Caesar invaded Britain in
a. 57-56. b. 56-55. c. 55-54. d. 54-53.
8. Caesar disregarded the moon in calculating the calendar on the advice of
a. Gniphos. b. Sosigenes. c. Sirius. d. Eudoxus.
9. What title did Caesar use from the time he defeated the Helvetians in 58 until his death in 44?
a. dux b. imperator c. dictator d. proconsul
10. Which of the following is **NOT** a source for information about Caesar?
a. Suetonius b. Cicero c. Plutarch d. Tacitus
11. With whom did Caesar serve as aedile in 65?
a. Bibulus b. Antonius c. Clodius d. Labienus
12. By the Lex Vatinia Caesar was given command over
a. Illyricum and Transalpine Gaul. b. Illyricum and Cisalpine Gaul.
c. Gallia Narbonensis and Cisalpine Gaul. d. Transalpine Gaul and Cisalpine Gaul.
13. Caesar's first military campaign was fought
a. in Spain. b. on Crete. c. on Lesbos. d. in Egypt.

14. Which of the following was **NOT** the scene of a victory celebrated in one of Caesar's triumphs in 46?
a. Gaul b. Spain c. Alexandria d. Africa
15. To whom did Caesar dedicate his work on grammar?
a. Varro b. Cicero c. Julia d. Mattius
16. All of the following occurred on or about the Ides of March, 44, **EXCEPT**
a. Decimus Brutus won the support of Antony.
b. Cicero and Antony urged amnesty for the assassins.
c. Antony became sole consul.
d. Octavian arrived in Rome at age 17.
17. Caesar accomplished all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. reorganizing city government in Italy.
b. appointing his opponents to public office in an effort at reconciliation.
c. encouraging poor people in Rome to move to the colonies.
d. replacing dishonest governors with trusted army officers.
18. Which of the following was **NOT** the site of a military success for Caesar?
a. Vesontio b. Avaricum c. Gergovia d. Alesia
19. In Caesar's army a legion consisted of approximately _____ men.
a. 2500 b. 3600 c. 4800 d. 6000
20. Which list correctly organizes the divisions of a legion from smallest to largest?
a. century, cohort, maniple b. maniple, century, cohort
c. cohort, maniple, century d. century, maniple, cohort
21. Which statement about Caesar's cavalry is **NOT** true?
a. He relied heavily on it in battle.
b. It was divided into alae of about 330 horsemen each.
c. The decuriae were the smallest units of the cavalry.
d. It often engaged in skirmishing and scouting.
22. After Caesar crossed the Rubicon, he received the surrender of Ahenobarbus and his troops at
a. Ariminum. b. the Ticinus River. c. Brundisium. d. Corfinium.
23. All of the following were tormenta **EXCEPT**
a. vineae. b. catapultae. c. scorpiones. d. ballistae.
24. In Book I of the B.G. Caesar defeats the Germans led by
a. Ambiorix. b. Ariovistus. c. Casivellaunus. d. Casticus.

25. During the winter of 54 the Eburones lay siege to a Roman camp under the command of
 a. Q. Cicero. b. D. Brutus. c. T. Labienus. d. C. Trebonius.
26. In 49 Caesar's forces under _____ were annihilated by King Juba.
 a. C. Curio b. M. Marcellus c. Q. Fufius d. P. Dolabella
27. The general revolt in 52 began with
 a. the siege and capture of Aduatuca by the Romans.
 b. an attack on the Provincia by the Arverni.
 c. the massacre of Roman citizens at Cenabum by the Carnutes.
 d. a defeat inflicted upon Labienus by the Senones.
28. Where was Caesar when he heard about the death of Pompey?
 a. in Greece b. in Asia Minor c. at Pharsalus d. in Alexandria
29. In which book of the B.G. does Caesar cross the Rhine for the first time to demonstrate Roman power?
 a. III b. IV c. V d. VI
30. Which tribes were the only ones to remain loyal to Caesar in 52?
 a. Boii/Sequani b. Allobroges/Aedui c. Nervii/Veneti d. Remi/Ligones

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

Helvetii iam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias traduxerant, et in Aeduorum fines pervenerant eorumque agros populabantur. Aedui, cum se suaque ab eis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt qui auxilium rogent: Ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse, ut, paene in conspectu exercitus nostri, agri eorum vastari, liberi in servitatem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. Eodem tempore Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caesarem certiores faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere. Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicis possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus Caesar sibi non exspectandum esse statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

31. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by rogent in line 3?
 a. relative b. concessive c. result d. purpose
32. To whom does se in line 4 refer?
 a. Helvetii (line 1) b. Sequanorum (line 1) c. Aedui (line 2) d. Caesarem (line 3)

33. The word necessarii in line 6 is best translated as
a. kinsmen. b. necessities. c. unavoidable. d. indispensable.
34. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by oppidis in line 7.
a. separation b. agent c. place from which d. cause
35. What is the best translation for solum in line 9?
a. only b. ground c. alone d. sun
36. Identify the case and usage of reliqui in line 10.
a. nominative, subject b. genitive, partitive c. nominative, predicate adjective
d. genitive, description
37. What use of the dative is illustrated by sibi in line 10?
a. indirect object b. reference c. purpose d. agent
38. According to the passage, which of the following did **NOT** seek aid from Caesar?
a. Allobroges b. Ambarri c. Santoni d. Aedui
39. Where were the villages of the Allobroges located?
a. near the Rhine b. next to the Santoni c. across the Rhone d. near the Aedui.
40. Why did the Aedui expect Caesar to help them?
a. Their children had been taken into bondage.
b. Their fields had been devastated.
c. The Helvetii were besieging their towns.
d. They had always served the Romans well.

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

His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertia fere vigilia naves solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi iussit. A quibus cum paulo tardius esset administratum, ipse hora diei circiter quarta cum primis navibus Britanniam attingit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas
5 hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cuius loci haec erat natura, atque ita montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo convenirent, ad horam nonam in ancoris exspectavit.

Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quae ex Voluseno cognovisset,

- 10 et quae fieri vellet, ostendit, monuitque ut ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab eis administrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis ancoris, circiter milia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus, aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.
41. Which of the following is equivalent to the phrase "ad navigandum" in line 1?
 a. ut navigaret b. navigans c. navigare d. quae navigaret
42. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by paulo in line 3.
 a. accompaniment b. degree of difference c. manner d. time
43. The word tardius in line 3 is best translated as
 a. very slowly. b. rather slowly. c. too slowly. d. slower.
44. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by administrarentur in line 11?
 a. result b. indirect question c. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
 d. indirect command
45. His in line 11 refers to
 a. naves (line 7). b. legatis tribunisque (line 9). c. res (line 10). d. eis (line 10).
46. Which of the following is **NOT** a deponent?
 a. nactus (line 1) b. sequi (line 3) c. arbitratus (line 7) d. dimissis (line 10)
47. What is the best translation for aestum in line 11?
 a. fever b. heat c. tide d. time
48. When did Caesar's ships set sail?
 a. around 9 P.M. b. 9 A.M. c. at noon d. around midnight
49. Caesar did not want to move his ships unless
 a. legatis tribunisque convocatis.
 b. ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset.
 c. et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum.
 d. quae ex Voluseno cognovisset ostendit.
50. Why didn't Caesar attack the Britons as soon as he reached the coast?
 a. The nature of the land prevented it.
 b. Volusenus advised against it.
 c. He was surrounded by the enemy.
 d. He wanted all his ships to arrive first.