

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2006
HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

1. Who was Constantine's mother, who later became a saint?
a. Theodora b. Helena c. Constantia d. Licinia
2. Who was emperor during Rome's 1000th birthday?
a. Gordian III b. Aurelian c. Florian d. Philip the Arab
3. The emperor-architect who rebuilt the Pantheon was
a. Nero. b. Augustus. c. Claudius. d. Hadrian.
4. Where did Tiberius spend his last ten years as emperor?
a. Rhodes b. Capri c. Cyprus d. Sicily
5. Which of the following cities was destroyed by Vesuvius in A.D. 79 along with Herculaneum and Pompeii?
a. Caia b. Formiae c. Stabiae d. Venusia
6. Who was known as "the Apostate"?
a. Caracalla b. Julian c. Diocletian d. Trajan
7. Where did Septimius Severus die in A.D. 211?
a. Ctesiphon b. Eburacum c. Lugdunum d. Leptis Magna
8. Which emperor made the last major conquest in the history of ancient Rome?
a. Augustus b. Trajan c. Marcus Aurelius d. Diocletian
9. The ambitious Syrian wife of Septimius Severus was
a. Julia Maesa. b. Julia Mamaea. c. Julia Domna. d. Julia Soaemias.
10. The rule of Commodus marked a break in tradition because he
a. reformed the army. b. succeeded his father. c. debased the coinage.
d. was a provincial.
11. Who lost the battle of the Milvian Bridge?
a. Constantine b. Licinius c. Maxentius d. Diocletian
12. Which emperor was guilty of executing both his wife and a son?
a. Caracalla b. Maximinus c. Maximin Daia d. Constantine
13. Messalina was executed by Claudius for going through the formalities of a marriage service with
a. C. Silius. b. C. Petronius. c. L. Longinus d. L. Domitius

14. Which of these emperors had the longest reign?
Antoninus Pius b. Hadrian c. Marcus Aurelius d. Severus Alexander
15. Which emperor was a former praetorian prefect and the first non-senator raised to the purple?
a. Septimius Severus b. Caracalla c. Macrinus d. Aurelian
16. Which emperor built a wall in Scotland?
a. Antoninus Pius b. Tacitus c. Aurelian d. Hadrian
17. Augustus' civil authority after 23 B.C. rested on
a. his position as permanent consul. b. his assumption of dictatorial powers.
c. his possession of the tribunician power. d. his use of the powers of a censor.
18. Under Augustus the Praetorian Guard consisted of _____ men.
a. 700 b. 2500 c. 6000 d. 9000
19. The revolt in Tres Galliae, which was one of the events leading to the fall of Nero, was led by
a. Caecina. b. Piso. c. Vindex. d. Victorinus.
20. Claudius wrote about all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. Carthage. b. Stoicism. c. the alphabet. d. the Etruscans.
21. Who became emperor at the age of 13, although his mother was the "real" ruler?
a. Honorius b. Gemellus c. Severus Alexander d. Valerian
22. Which emperor rebuilt Jerusalem as the colony Aelia Capitolina?
a. Vespasian b. Antoninus Pius c. Diocletian d. Hadrian
23. Diocletian reduced the importance of the Praetorian Guard to a metropolitan garrison when he formed the
a. Comitatus. b. Limitanei. c. Scholae Palatinae. d. Protectores Domestici.
24. Which accomplished commander was declared a public enemy in A.D. 397 by Arcadius?
a. Stilicho b. Eugenius c. Odoacer d. Ricimer
25. The Colosseum was completed by
a. Titus. b. Nerva. c. Trajan. d. Domitian.

26. All of the statements about the German leader Arminius are correct **EXCEPT**
 - a. he was given Roman citizenship and enrolled among the equites.
 - b. he defeated Varus and his three legions at the Teutoburg Forest.
 - c. Tiberius fought him to a draw at the Rhine River.
 - d. he held off Germanicus but was defeated in A.D. 16.

27. In 285 Diocletian took the title of
 - a. Herculus. b. Caesar. c. Augustus. d. Jovius.

28. Who issued edicts by which Christians could be executed and churches burned?
 - a. Constantius b. Tacitus c. Licinius d. Galerius

29. This pope exercised great power in Rome under Valentinian III:
 - a. Celestine b. Felix III c. Leo I d. Hilaris

30. This king of the Marcomanni grew up around Augustus but fell out of favor with Rome and was expelled from his kingdom in A.D. 19:
 - a. Decebalus b. Maraboduus c. Idutiomarus d. Cassivelaunus

31. Which provinces were conferred on Augustus in 27 B.C. and were crucial to his control of the empire?
 - a. Spain, Gaul, Syria b. Syria, Egypt, Sicily c. Sicily, Spain, Gaul
 - d. Gaul, Egypt, Syria

32. Diocletian's governmental reforms
 - a. gave increased autonomy to the cities.
 - b. separated military and civilian administration.
 - c. collapsed under Constantine.
 - d. consolidated many of the small provinces into larger ones.

33. Who taught Augustus Greek?
 - a. Areus b. Nicanor c. Dionysus d. Apollodorus

34. While Titus was ending the Jewish revolt in the East, _____ decisively defeated a Gallo-Germanic uprising in the north.
 - a. Civilis b. Mucianus c. Niger d. Cerealis

35. Which general was responsible for pacifying southern and central England for Claudius?
 - a. Agricola b. Plautius c. Vespasian d. Paulinus

36. Which of the following provinces was **NOT** added under Trajan?
 - a. Arabia b. Dacia c. Armenia d. Cappadocia

37. What successful Roman general was summoned by Nero in 67 and forced to commit suicide because he was suspected of conspiracy?
a. Quadratus b. Corbulo c. Paetus d. Cornutus
38. Who took charge of Rome for Vespasian before his arrival from the East and remained an important adviser until his death?
a. Mucianus b. Sabinus c. Antonius Primus d. Julius Alexander
39. According to one of Diocletian's reforms, a man could be put to death for
a. issuing copper coins.
b. paying more than the controlled price for goods.
c. hoarding goods.
d. not pursuing the occupation of his father.
40. The Vandals under _____ captured Rome in A.D. 455 and carried off many works of art.
a. Gaiseric b. Belisarius c. Alaric d. Gelimer
41. All of the following statements about Gallia Placidia are true **EXCEPT**
a. she adorned Ravenna.
b. she was the sister of Honorius.
c. she was betrothed to Attila the Hun.
d. she was the mother of Valentinian III.
42. What Roman general defeated Boudicca?
a. Suetonius Paulinus b. Petilius Cerealis c. Ostorius Scapula d. Julius Frontinus
43. Which of the following lists the emperors in correct chronological order?
a. Pertinax, Probus, Decius, Domitian
b. Elagabalus, Numerian, Quintillus, Otho
c. Hadrian, Geta, Postumus, Carus
d. Constans, Avitus, Honorius, Gratian
44. Commodus put down a conspiracy which included his own sister Lucilla, the ex-consul Quadratus, and a leading military jurist serving as joint praetorian prefect named
a. Paternus. b. Macrinus. c. Papinian. d. Ulpian.
45. Although _____ had relied considerably on informers before he became emperor, he afterwards had many of them scourged or exiled.
a. Titus b. Marcus Aurelius c. Galba d. Vespasian.

46. What unprecedented action was Marcus Aurelius forced to take to pay the army?
a. raise taxes on the elite b. borrow from the equestrian class
c. raid the treasury d. auction off imperial property
47. Who transferred Dacia, Macedonia, and the mint at Thessalonica from the western to the eastern empire?
a. Diocletian b. Constantine c. Theodosius I d. Valentinian I
48. Galen was the physician for emperors from
a. Maximinus I to Decius. b. Marcus Aurelius to Septimius Severus.
c. Augustus to Claudius. d. Vespasian to Nerva.
49. The father of Romulus Augustulus who ruled Italy for his son until defeated by the German Odoacer was
a. Gaetulicus. b. Orestes. c. Asiaticus. d. Decius
50. In A.D. 315 Constantine passed a law that
a. legalized Christianity. b. created the first Bible.
c. prevented Jews from marrying Christians. d. made adultery a capital offense.