

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2009**  
**HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND THE REPUBLIC**

1. Mettius Fufetius was king of the  
a. Etruscans.      b. Albans.      c. Sabines.      d. Latins.
2. Who was the consort of Numa Pompilius?  
a. Hersilia      b. Lucretia      c. Tarquinia      d. Egeria
3. Lars Porsenna was the king of \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Clusium      b. Veii      c. Tarquinia      d. Volterra
4. Which king built the Cloaca Maxima?  
a. Ancus Marcius      b. Tarquinius Priscus  
c. Servius Tullius      d. Tarquinius Superbus
5. Which of the following did NOT have some contact with the Etruscans in the early Republic?  
a. Cloelia      b. Mucius Scaevola      c. Horatius Cocles      d. Quirinus
6. What were the Decemviri known for?  
a. building the Appian Way      b. writing the Twelve Tables  
c. ruling Rome illegally      d. desecrating the Bona Dea festival
7. Which of these was NOT a son of Hamilcar Barca?  
a. Hannibal      b. Melqart      c. Hasdrubal      d. Mago
8. In what year was Hannibal recalled to Carthage?  
a. 207 BC      b. 204 BC      c. 203 BC      d. 202 BC
9. Whom did Scipio defeat at the Battle of the Great Plains?  
a. Hannibal      b. Hasdrubal      c. Syphax      d. Masinissa
10. Which man is correctly matched with the year of his death?  
a. Hannibal, 183 BC      b. Scipio Africanus, 187 BC  
c. Hasdrubal, 205 BC      d. Publius Cornelius, 218 BC
11. Pompey and Crassus shared the consulship in which two years?  
a. 70 BC, 55 BC      b. 70 BC, 53 BC      c. 60 BC, 53 BC      d. 60 BC, 55 BC
12. Who was sole consul in 52 BC?  
a. Cato      b. Caesar      c. Pompey      d. Milo
13. All of the following happened in 63 BC EXCEPT  
a. Bona Dea Scandal.      c. Catilinarian conspiracy.  
c. birth of Octavian.      d. death of Mithridates.
14. Where did the First Triumvirate renew their commitment in 56 BC?  
a. Mutina      b. Luca      c. Carrhae      d. Rome
15. Which of the following was a brother-in-law of Scipio Aemilianus?  
a. L. Aemilius Paullus      b. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus  
c. L. Cornelius Sulla      d. Ti. Claudius Asellus

16. What law gave Pompey power to fight the pirates in the Mediterranean?
  - a. Lex Titia
  - b. Lex Hortensia
  - c. Lex Gabinia
  - d. Lex Manilia
17. Which river was established as the boundary between Roman and Carthaginian spheres of influence after the 1<sup>st</sup> Punic War?
  - a. Ebro
  - b. Trebia
  - c. Ticinus
  - d. Metaurus
18. Which of the following battles did Caesar win?
  - a. Dyrrhachium
  - b. Gergovia
  - c. Thapsus
  - d. Philippi
19. Whom did Caesar defeat in 45 BC?
  - a. Pompey's sons
  - b. Pharnaces
  - c. Pompey
  - d. Vercingetorix
20. In what year was Caesar consul for the second time?
  - a. 59 BC
  - b. 58 BC
  - c. 49 BC
  - d. 48 BC
21. Who declared, "Vae victis!" when the Romans accused him of cheating after he defeated them in battle?
  - a. Pyrrhus
  - b. Brennus
  - c. Coriolanus
  - d. Lars Porsenna
22. The 2nd Punic War began when Hannibal sacked
  - a. Carthago Nova.
  - b. Saguntum.
  - c. Ariminum.
  - d. Placentia.
23. Which Roman was awakened by the sacred geese of Juno and thus able to save Rome from invasion?
  - a. Claudius Pulcher
  - b. M. Furius Camillus
  - c. Q. Metellus Celer
  - d. M. Manlius
24. Who was called Second Founder of Rome, held the dictatorship five times and had four triumphs?
  - a. Cicero
  - b. Caesar
  - c. Camillus
  - d. Coriolanus
25. Which family had three generations of men willing to give their lives (each in their own form of devotion) for Rome?
  - a. Decius Mus
  - b. Metellus Celer
  - c. Claudius Pulcher
  - d. Sempronius Gracchus
26. Which former praetor of Spain led a revolt there against the Romans?
  - a. Sertorius
  - b. Sextius Pompey
  - c. P. Cornelius Scipio
  - d. Perperna
27. Whose murder precipitated the uprising that is sometimes called the Marsic War?
  - a. Sulpicius Rufus
  - b. Gaius Gracchus
  - c. Livius Drusus
  - d. Appuleius Saturninus
28. Why did Titus Tatius attack Rome?
  - a. to avenge the death of his sons
  - b. in retaliation for the rape of the Sabine women
  - c. to expel the Etruscan king
  - d. because of a Sabine alliance with Gaul
29. After his defeat, Hannibal fled to the court of
  - a. Antiochus III.
  - b. Mithridates IV.
  - c. Masinissa.
  - d. Jugurtha.

30. The Oppian Law
- restricted female extravagance in dress and ornament.
  - restricted land ownership to 500 iugera of crop-bearing lands.
  - allowed plebeians to be elected consul.
  - established the *ius gentium*.
31. Which province was acquired in 146 BC?
- Sicilia
  - Gallia Cisalpina
  - Macedonia
  - Hispania Citerior
32. Where did Cato the Younger die?
- Ilipa
  - Munda
  - Utica
  - Zela
33. Caesarion was the
- nickname of Octavian.
  - son of Caesar and Cleopatra
  - nickname of Julius Caesar.
  - brother of Cleopatra and Ptolemy.
34. Which area of the Roman world did Lepidus receive as a member of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate?
- Egypt
  - Italy
  - Parthia
  - Africa
35. The first wife of Marcus Antonius did not like Cicero and is said to have pierced his tongue after his death. Fulvia did this to avenge her first husband. Who was he?
- Gaius Verres
  - P. Clodius Pulcher
  - M. Caelius Rufus
  - L. Sergius Catilina
36. What consul used the power of the *senatus consultum optimum* to kill 3000 followers of Gaius Gracchus?
- Fulvius Flaccus
  - Gaius Fannius
  - Publius Manilius
  - Lucius Opimius
37. Which general helped Marius defeat the Cimbri in 101 BC?
- Papirius Carbo
  - Claudius Marcellus
  - Lutatius Catulus
  - Rutilius Rufus
38. With whom did Marius conspire to have Sulla removed from the command of the army against Mithridates?
- Quinctus Pompeius
  - Licinius Lucullus
  - Sulpicius Rufus
  - Aemilius Scaurus
39. In which of the following places did Crassus NOT spend time?
- Africa
  - Parthia
  - Spain
  - Greece
40. We know that Caesar believed he was descended from the goddess Venus. From what king did he believe he was descended?
- Ancus Marcius
  - Tullus Hostilius
  - Numa Pompilius
  - Servius Tullius
41. Castor and Pollux supposedly appeared at the Battle of Lake Regillus. How did they prove they were speaking the truth?
- They gave Marcius great boxing prowess.
  - They turned a barren field into an oak grove.
  - They gave the Romans shining horses for the battle.
  - They turned the beard of Domitius bronze.

42. In what year was Rome defeated at the Caudine Forks?  
a. 312 BC                      b. 321 BC                      c. 331 BC                      d. 313 BC
43. In the secession of the plebeians in 494 BC, to what hill did the plebs secede?  
a. Aventine                      b. Palatine                      c. Capitoline                      d. Esquiline
44. Which man replaced Collatinus as consul?  
a. Brutus                      b. Horatius                      c. Poplicola                      d. Coriolanus
45. In 367 BC, Valerius Maximus earned a new name during a fight with a gigantic Gaul. What was this name?  
a. Caecus                      b. Scapula                      c. Felix                      d. Corvus
46. Which of these did Scipio Aemilianus NOT do?  
a. fight at the Battle of Pydna                      b. mediate the feud between Carthage and Masinissa  
c. win the corona muralis                      d. as aedile, rebuild the infrastructure of Rome
47. Flaminius defeated Philip V at Cynoscephalae due in part to which one of his lieutenants?  
a. Claudius Nero                      b. Scipio Africanus                      c. Fabius Maximus                      d. Claudius Marcellus
48. Which man was NOT beheaded?  
a. Cicero                      b. Hasdrubal                      c. Crassus                      d. Mithridates
49. Who advocated a more lenient policy towards Carthage in opposition to Cato the Elder?  
a. Sempronius Gracchus                      b. Scipio Nasica  
c. Aemilius Paullus                      d. Caecilius Metellus
50. The younger Aemilius Paullus, called by Plutarch, “the most affectionate father in Rome,” gave up his two eldest sons to adoption. One was given to the Scipio family, to whom was his eldest son given in adoption?  
a. Fabius Maximus                      b. Varro                      c. Cato                      d. Valerius Flaccus