

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2015
HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

1. Romulus and Remus restored their grandfather to the throne of Alba Longa. What was his name?
a. Aemulius b. Titus Tatius c. Faustulus d. Numitor
2. Who killed her father so that her husband could become king of Rome and then ran over his body with her chariot?
a. Tullia b. Egeria c. Acca Laurentia d. Hersilia
3. Which king was responsible for building the Pons Sublicius, first bridge across Tiber?
a. Ancus Marcius b. Romulus c. Tullus Hostilius d. Servius Tullius
4. Upon his death, Romulus was deified and was worshiped as what Roman deity?
a. Mars b. Quirinus c. Roma d. Jupiter
5. What city in the Etruscan League was the richest and closest to Rome?
a. Caere b. Tarquinii c. Veii d. Vulsinii
6. Who sacked Rome after the Battle of the Allia River in 390 BC?
a. Etruscans b. Sabines c. Gauls d. Volsci
7. Who did Livy claim was an exemplum of virtue because of her suicide following her rape by Sextus Tarquinius?
a. Lucretia b. Verginia c. Tanaquil d. Cloelia
8. What divided the Populus Romanus into the *classis* and *infraclassis* based on wealth?
a. tribal system b. census c. curiae system d. Roman legion
9. Who stepped down from the dictatorship after only 16 days because he had successfully defeated the Aequii?
a. Camillus b. Porsenna c. Cincinnatus d. Appius Claudius
10. What group drafted the Twelve Tables?
a. Senate b. Tribunes c. Centumviri d. Decemviri
11. Who were responsible for protecting the plebeians, both legally and even physically, and could not be touched because their bodies were sacrosanct?
a. tribunes of the plebs
c. plebian aediles
b. quaestors
d. curule aediles
12. In what year were the Romans defeated at the Battle of the Caudine Forks?
a. 458 BC b. 390 BC c. 321 BC d. 280 BC

13. Who built Rome's first major road, which is named for him?
a. Appius Claudius Caecus
b. Gaius Flaminius
c. Spurius Cassius Viscellinus
d. Gnaeus Egnatius
14. What battle was known as a "Pyrrhic Victory" due to the high death rate even on the winning side?
a. Beneventum b. Zama c. Asculum d. Cynoscephalae
15. What law granting the plebeians the right for the laws they passed in the Plebeian Council to be legally binding resulted from the fifth and final succession of the plebs?
a. Lex Iulia b. Lex Hortensia c. Lex Manilia d. Lex Titia
16. Who received Hannibal into his court as a military advisor after the Second Punic War?
a. Antiochus III b. Perseus c. Mithridates d. Philip V
17. What city did Mummius attack in 146 to take revenge on the Achaean League?
a. Jerusalem b. Pergamum c. Athens d. Corinth
18. What financial office was the first official office on the *cursus honorum*?
a. quaestor b. tribune c. praetor d. consul
19. How were the Roman elite expected to make the majority of their money?
a. tax-farming as *publican*
b. finance
c. trade
d. land ownership
20. What festival was outlawed by the Roman senate with a *senatus consultum* in 186 BC?
a. Lupercalia b. Bacchanalia c. Saturnalia d. Ludi Megalenses
21. What was Rome's first naval victory in the Punic Wars?
a. Agrigentum b. Drepanum c. Aegates Islands d. Mylae
22. Who ignored the omens and threw the sacred chickens overboard before suffering a terrible defeat?
a. Regulus b. Claudius c. Duilius d. Scipio
23. Who was captured by the Carthaginians, sent to Rome to negotiate peace, and returned to Carthage on his honor, where he was then tortured to death?
a. Scipio b. Regulus c. Varro d. Crassus

24. What served as the dividing line between territory of Roman influence and of Carthaginian influence following the First Punic War?
a. Ebro River b. Alps c. Strait of Gibraltar d. Rubicon River
25. Who said “Carthago delenda est”?
a. Cato the Elder b. Scipio Africanus c. Cicero d. Scipio Aemilianus
26. Who led the Carthaginians in the First Punic War?
a. Hannibal b. Hasdrubal c. Hamilcar d. Mago
27. What Roman general of the Second Punic War was famous for his strategy of avoiding battle?
a. Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator
b. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus
c. Lucius Aemilius Paullus
d. Tiberius Sempronius Longus
28. What river did Hannibal have great difficulty crossing with his elephants?
a. Metaurus b. Rhone c. Trebia d. Po
29. How did Hannibal die?
a. killed in battle b. old age c. heart attack d. suicide
30. During the Punic Wars, whose cult was officially imported to Rome?
a. Bacchus b. Magna Mater c. Isis d. Alexander
31. Whose timely death provided the funds necessary to finance the Gracchi brothers’ land commission?
a. Drusus b. Attalus c. Marius d. Opimius
32. What king, who had previously served under Scipio Aemilianus, boasted that Rome was a city for sale?
a. Jugurtha b. Hannibal c. Macipsa d. Bocchus
33. What nickname was given to Marius’ soldiers?
a. Marius’ mules b. Marius’ immortals c. Marius’ fools d. Marius’ turtles
34. Who failed to pass a land reform bill in 63 BC because of Cicero’s opposition?
a. Cato b. Caesar c. Rullus d. Milo
35. Who argued for leniency during the senate’s deliberations concerning the Catilinarian conspirators?
a. Cicero b. Catullus c. Cato d. Caesar
36. Although Crassus defeated Spartacus, who tried to take credit for the victory?
a. Pompey b. Caesar c. Marius d. Crixus

37. What year did Suetonius' jokingly refer to as the consulship of Julius and Caesar?
a. 70 BC b. 66 BC c. 63 BC d. 59 BC
38. Against whom was Pompey given command by the Lex Gabinia?
a. Sertorius b. pirates c. Mithridates d. the Cimbri
39. What did NOT happen in the same year Cicero was consul?
a. Caesar becomes Pontifex Maximus
b. Mithridates dies
c. the Catilinarian conspiracy
d. the slave revolt of Spartacus
40. To whom was Jugurtha betrayed?
a. Marius b. Sulla c. Metellus d. Adherbal
41. What event solidified the Treaty of Brundisium between Marcus Antonius and Octavian?
a. Octavian adopts Marcus Antonius.
b. Octavian gives Marcus Antonius control over Rome's fleet.
c. Marcus Antonius marries Octavian's sister.
d. Marcus Antonius and Octavian kill Lepidus.
42. Who was proscribed and had his hands affixed to the speakers' platform in Rome partially in retaliation for his speeches *The Philippics*?
a. Cicero b. Marcus Antonius c. Marius d. Tiberius Gracchus
43. What did Caesar say when he crossed the Rubicon river?
a. Alea iacta est
b. Veni, vidi, vici
c. Vae victis
d. Carthago delenda est
44. Who was Caesar's *magister equitum* as well as Caesar's successor to the office of Pontifex Maximus?
a. Agrippa b. Octavian c. Marcus Antonius d. Lepidus
45. Who was NOT held in the Mamertine Prison to await execution?
a. Vercingetorix b. Lentulus Sura c. Catiline d. Jugurtha
46. According to Plutarch and Cassius Dio, what happened to Crassus after he died?
a. His body was returned to Rome.
b. The Parthians poured gold down his throat and used his head as a prop in a play.
c. He was deified by the Roman people.
d. His mutinous soldiers fed his body to dogs.

47. Who attempted to pass legislation to deal with the influx of homeless soldiers in Rome and ended up being beaten to death with clubs by a mob led by his own cousin?

- a. Tiberius Gracchus b. Cicero c. Scipio Nasica d. Marius

48. What battle did Caesar lose to Vercingetorix?

- a. Dyrrhachium b. Alesia c. Aquae Sextiae d. Gergovia

49. Who was the first Roman general to march a Roman army against the city?

- a. Caesar b. Hannibal c. Sulla d. Marius

50. What law extended full Roman citizenship to all the peoples of Italy?

- a. Lex Iulia b. Lex Titia c. Lex Gabinia d. Lex Aelia