

1978  
1973 Florida State Latin Forum  
History of the Republic

*Calder*

1. Caesar defeated Pompey at which battle? (a) Pharsalia (b) Phillipi (c) Actium (d) Ostia
2. Marius was consul --- times. (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9
3. The Julian Laws of 19B.C. - 18B.C. were for (a) extension of Roman citizenship (b) restoration of family life (c) increase taxes (d) make Julius Caesar a god
4. Lepidus was Caesar's (a) lieutenant (b) lictor (c) slave (d) master of the horse
5. ~~Who~~ ~~was~~ ~~(were)~~ ~~defeated~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~battle~~ ~~of~~ ~~Phillipi?~~ (a) Cassius (b) Brutus (c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b
6. Caesar was proconsul to Gaul for (a) 15 years (b) 20 years (c) 10 years (d) 5 years
7. Caesar's daughter (daughters) by Cornelia was (were) (a) Cornelia (b) Julia (c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b
8. A complete legion consisted of --- men. (a) 2,000 (b) 3,000 (c) 5,000 (d) 6,000
9. Which of these is not one of the seven hills of Rome? (a) Esquiline (b) Aventine (c) Palatine (d) Vinatine
10. The beginning of the Roman Republic was (a) 559 B.C. (b) 509 B.C. (c) 500 B.C. (d) 450 B.C.
11. The Capitoline Hill contained the (a) arx (b) temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus (c) citadel (d) all of the above
12. Who was the King of Pontus who fell in conflict with Sulla? (a) Jugurtha (b) Mithridates (c) Tigranes (d) Hasdrubal
13. Who left the plow to become dictator? (a) Cincinnatus (b) Sulla (c) J. Caesar (d) Lucullus
14. The Comitium was (a) prison (b) market (c) meeting place (d) none of the above
15. The official residence of the Pontifex Maximus was (a) Capitolium (b) Rostra (c) Regia (d) Comitium
16. Where were the conspirators of Catiline put to death? (a) Tabellarium (b) Tullianum (c) Tabernae Novae (d) Curia Hostilia
17. The chief point of departure from Italy for Greece and the Near East was (a) Heraclea (b) Arpinum (c) Ostia (d) Brundisium
18. Cicero sided the people of Sicily in their case against the corrupt governor (a) Verres (b) Clodius (c) Hortensius (d) Manilius

19. Roman governors of provinces were (a) former consuls or praetors (b) former consuls (c) former praetors (d) former quaestors, praetors or consuls
20. After the Social War all free-born male citizens sixteen years or older of Rome and Italy were given voting rights as long as they (a) voted in Rome only (b) were legally married (c) had served at least one year in military service (d) were literate
21. The jus honorum provided the right (a) to vote (b) to hold office (c) to appeal against a sentence of capital punishment (d) of intermarriage
22. Two offices with imperium were (a) quaestor and consul (b) tribune and consul (c) dictator and quaestor (d) consul and praetor
23. The Lex Villia Annalis of 180 B.C. (a) prescribed the time interval between each office (b) provided the right to convoke the popular assemblies in a contio (c) provided yearly tax aid to village dwellers (d) furnished guidelines for the free grain doles.
24. The chief weapon of the tribunate was (a) the use of imperium (b) the veto (c) to declare war (d) to determine social classes
25. As a young man Cicero served in (a) war with Jugurtha (b) The Second Mithridatic War (c) Battle of Zama (d) The Social War
26. What city did Lucullus successfully defend against Mithridates? (a) Cyzicus (b) Sinope (c) Amisus (d) Cappadocia
27. Who proposed the bill that placed Pompey in charge of the war against the pirates? (a) Manilius (b) Gabinius (c) Cicero (d) Lucullus
28. How many Punic Wars were there? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four
29. Marius was named the "Third Founder of Rome" after defeating (a) the Spanish in the Numantine War (b) Mithridates (c) Cimbri and Teutones (d) Jugurtha
30. Sulla acquired most of his wealth from (a) his father (b) Marius (c) Bocchus (d) a woman he loved
31. The Battle of the Raudian Fields resulted in the defeat of the (a) Cimbri (b) Carthaginians (c) Gauls (d) Veii
32. The historian who furnishes us with much information about the conspiracy of Catiline and the Jugurthine War is (a) Suetonius (b) Caesar (c) Livy (d) Sallust
33. During the Republic the Scaevola clan was outstanding in the field of (a) literature (b) law (c) military (d) theater
34. The natural father of Scipio the Younger was (a) Quintus Mucius Scaevola (b) Aemilius Paulus Macedonius (c) Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus (d) Publius Mucius Scaevola

35. The Battle of Pydna was fought against (a) Perseus, King of Macedonia (b) Scyphus, King of Numidia (c) Messinias, King of Numidia (d) Hasdrubal
36. Lucius Catiline was (a) a degenerate plebeian (b) a noble (c) a conspiring equestrian (d) a strong supporter of Cicero
37. All of the statements are true of the Battle of Zama except (a) it kicked off the second Punic War (b) Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal (c) the fighting took place about 85 miles from Carthage (d) it ended the second Punic War
38. Who repeated over and over, "Carthago delenda est" ? (a) Cinna (b) Cato (c) Scipio the Younger (d) Varro
39. From which deity did Julius Caesar claim descent? (a) Jupiter (b) Apollo (c) Venus (d) Minerva
40. Which office did Julius Caesar not hold? (a) Pontifex Maximus (b) tribune (c) praetor (d) pro-praetor
41. The regina viarum was the Via Sacra. (a) true (b) false
42. Municipia were subject to the burdens of military service and taxation. (a) true (b) false
43. To achieve the rank of equites one must possess at least 400,000 sesterces. (a) true (b) false
44. Clodius had himself adopted by a noble family in order to run for tribune. (a) true (b) false
45. Dumnorix formed the plan for the three-year migration ~~plan~~ of the Helvetians.

#### Tie Breakers

Numbers 41 -45 are true or false. If the number is false, write it correctly on the answer sheet.