

1. Augustus Caesar ruled as princeps over the Empire from:
(a) 44 B.C. - 27 B.C. (b) B.C. - A.D. 14 (c) 27 B.C. - A.D. 14
(d) 44 B.C. - A.D. 14 (e) 63 B.C. - 14 A.D.
2. At the death of Julius Caesar, Octavian hurried from Apollonia to Rome, accompanied by his two friends:
(a) Lepidus and Antony (b) Lucius and Sextus Pompey (c) Agrippa and Maecenas
(d) Decimus Brutus and Aulus Hirtius (e) Cicero and Marcellus
3. Livia Drusilla, on becoming the wife of Augustus, came into his home, pregnant with her second son and leading her first one, scarcely four:
(a) Tiberius and Drusus (b) Caligula and Claudius (c) Gaius and Lucius
(d) Germanicus and Aemilius (e) Tiberius Gemellus and Drusus
4. The last Civil War Octavian fought ended with the battle at:
(a) Philippi (b) Actium (c) Sicily (d) Mutina (e) Munda
5. In A.D. 9, Augustus suffered a severe loss of 3 legions and officers in a plot planned and executed by:
(a) Lollius (b) Varus (c) Arminius (d) Vercingetorix (e) Ariovistus
6. In order to marry Julia, the daughter of Augustus, Tiberius had to give up:
(a) Agrippina (b) Marcella (c) Claudia (d) Vipsania (e) Aemilia
7. After obeying Augustus for nearly a lifetime, with only one or two exceptions, Tiberius became emperor in:
(a) A.D. 29 (b) A.D. 14 (c) A.D. 37 (d) A.D. 31 (e) A.D. 21
8. Tiberius retired to Capri after a few years of ruling and appointed the Praetorian Prefect to administer the duties of the princeps in Rome, who was:
(a) Caecilius Atticus (b) Sejanus (c) Lucius Plancus (d) Marcus Gallus
(e) Tigellinus
9. Marcus Aurelius was an adherent of:
(a) Epicureanism (b) Stoicism (c) Christianity (d) Cynicism (e) Neoplatonism
10. First invader and plunderer of Rome since Brennus the Gaul was:
(a) Alaric (b) Attila (c) Stilicho (d) Odoacer (e) Maroboduus
11. He sacked Rome in:
(a) A.D. 180 (b) A.D. 476 (c) A.D. 410 (d) A.D. 453 (e) A.D. 529
12. Attila the Hun was temporarily halted in his invasion of Italy by the Battle of:
(a) Tours (b) Chalons (c) Milvian Bridge (d) Alemanni (e) Carrhae
13. After Queen Zenobia of Palmyra was defeated, the queen:
(a) was banished to the desert (b) lived richly in Rome (c) was executed
(d) was imprisoned for life (e) none of these
14. The Alexandrian priest who was denounced as a heretic at the Council of Nicaea because of his belief in a hierarchy of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit was:
(a) St. Ambrose (b) Arius (c) St. John Chrysostom (d) Donatus (e) none of these
15. First Emperor to become a Christian was:
(a) Diocletian (b) Aurelian (c) Constantine (d) Probus (e) Justinian
16. The Emperor who entered into gladiatorial combats and was known as the "Roman Hercules":
(a) Commodus (b) Septimius Severus (c) Claudius (d) Valens (e) none of these

17. The Colosseum was completed under:
(a) Nero (b) Trajan (c) Vespasian (d) Caligula (e) Titus
18. Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed by Vesuvius under the Emperor:
(a) Titus (b) Trajan (c) Vespasian (d) Nero (e) Galba
19. The Arch of Titus commemorates the:
(a) completion of the Colosseum (b) burning of Rome (c) extension of the Appian Way (d) destruction of Jerusalem (e) victory over the Dacians
20. The Arch of Trajan is in:
(a) Rome (b) Brundisi (c) Syracuse (d) Naples (e) Beneventum
21. Caracalla admitted to citizenship all freeborn people throughout the Empire in order:
(a) to replete an empty treasury (b) to gain popularity (c) to increase patriotism to Rome (d) to establish greater unity over the Empire (e) to enlarge the army
22. The Emperor who ordered the massacre in Thessalonica was:
(a) Diocletian (b) Theodosius (c) Justinian (d) Gratian (e) Commodus
23. Under Honorius, in fear of invasion, the capital was moved from Rome to:
(a) Milan (b) Naples (c) Ravenna (d) Brundisi (e) Constantinople
24. Nero's Domus Aurea was erected in:
(a) Paestium (b) Ostia (c) Naples (d) Campania (e) Rome
25. In Ravenna a most exquisite mausoleum was erected in honor of Galla Placida, who was:
(a) the wife of Honorius (b) married to Alaric (c) the sister of Odoacer (d) the daughter of Theodosius (e) the mother of Septimius Severus
26. Under which emperor did the Marcomannic Wars take place?
(a) Diocletian (b) Elegabalus (c) Decius (d) Aurelian (e) none of these
27. Hadrian built his splended villa in:
(a) Capri (b) Tarentum (c) Tivoli (d) Palermo (e) Athens
28. Diocletian retired to his palatial palace in:
(a) Constantinople (b) Syracuse (c) Bithynia (d) Dalmatia (e) Naples
29. Julian the Apostate tried to:
(a) restore the worship of ancient Roman deities (b) correct evils of church administration (c) wipe out all religions (d) establish the worship of Isis (e) establish the worship of Mithras
30. The Flavian emperors were Vespasian, Titus, and:
(a) Caracalla (b) Domitian (c) Valens (d) Constantine (e) Nerva
31. The Jewish Zealots seeking refuge from Titus' slaughter of Jerusalem later _____ on Masada.
(a) surrendered to the Roman general Silva (b) starved to death (c) committed genocide (d) were enslaved by Romans (e) escaped
32. The Jewish historian who made prisoner by Vespasian was:
(a) Gasco (b) Eleazar (c) Paul (d) Yadin (e) Josephus
33. Constantine saw the sign in the sky, "In hoc signo vinces," before he defeated:
(a) Galerius (b) Severus (c) Maxentius (d) Licinius (e) Maximian

34. The Basilica Ulpia was built by:
(a) Titus (b) Trajan (c) Hadrian (d) Constantine (e) Marcus Aurelius
35. The philosopher who tutored Nero was:
(a) Seneca (b) Plutarch (c) Epictetus (d) Quintilian (e) Petronius
36. Pontius Pilate served as governor of Judea under:
(a) Caligula (b) Augustus (c) Nero (d) Claudius (e) Tiberius
37. St. Peter's Basilica, built on the Vatican Hill in Rome, was begun under:
(a) Theodosius (b) Constantine (c) Antoninus Pius (d) Hadrian (e) Justinian
38. Before she was banished, Agrippina was ordered to be scourged and thereby lost an eye because:
(a) she accused Tiberius of instigating her husband's death (b) she was held responsible for Germanicus' death (c) her husband was the grandson of Marcus Antonius (d) her dissolute son was Caligula (e) none of these
39. The leader of the Ostrogoths who took Rome and brought the western empire to an end was:
(a) Odoacer (b) Eric (c) Genseric (d) Theodoric (e) none of these
40. The last of the so-called "good Emperors" was:
(a) Antoninus Pius (b) Marcus Aurelius (c) Pertinax (d) Septimius Severus (e) Hadrian
41. At the death of Theodosius the Empire was divided again, this time between his two sons:
(a) Gratianus and Honorius (b) Stilicho and Arcadius (c) Honorius and Arcadius (d) Arcadius and Theodosius II (e) Maximian and Gratianus
42. Christians were persecuted by Nero because:
(a) they rebelled against Nero (b) they preached treason to the Emperor (c) they espoused freedom for all slaves (d) they were believed to have burned Rome (e) none
43. Described as the basest of women was the bigamous wife of Claudius who was:
(a) Aemilia (b) Agrippina (c) Julia (d) Paulina (e) none of these
44. The city of Nicaea, site of the Council meeting in A.D. 324, is today a village in:
(a) South Italy (b) Macedonia (c) northwestern Turkey (d) France (e) Greece
45. The Edict of Milan in 313:
(a) freed slaves (b) legalized Christianity (c) denounced Arianism (d) persecuted Christians (e) sanctioned
46. After the murder of Pertinax in 193, Rome reached the most insolent excess of military licence, epitomized by:
(a) the Praetorian Prefect assuming power (b) the awarding of the Empire as a prize in a gladiatorial contest (c) auctioning off the riches of Commodus (d) the Senate arbitrarily appointing an emperor (e) auctioning the Roman world to the highest bidder
47. Septimius Severus was the first emperor to come from:
(a) Gaul (b) Spain (c) Asia (d) Greece (e) Africa
48. Nero's wife, Poppaea Sabina, had previously been married to which future emperor?
(a) Galba (b) Otho (c) Vitellius (d) Vespasian (e) Titus
49. Which emperor committed suicide
(a) Galba (b) Otho (c) Vitellius (d) Vespasian (e) Domitian
50. Leader of the Dacian tribes during the reign of Domitian:
(a) Maroboduus (b) Odoacer (c) Sosigenes (d) Viriathus (e) Decebalus