

STATE LATIN FORUM 1980

HISTORY OF ROMAN REPUBLIC

Directions - Fill in the correct letter on your answer sheet.

1. Labienus is famous as the lieutenant who broke faith with
(a) Sulla (b) Augustus (c) Caesar (d) Pompey (e) Marcus
2. Romans annually elected
(a) 1 consul (b) 2 consuls (c) 3 consuls (d) 4 consuls (e) 10 consuls
3. In 27 B.C. The Senate voted ~~Sulla~~ ^{Octavian}
(a) Rex (b) consul (c) Pontifex Maximus (d) Princeps (e) Dictator
4. In 82 B.C. ~~Octavian~~ ^{Sulla} was made
(a) Governor (b) Dictator for life (c) Consul with special powers
(d) Rex (e) Pontifex Maximus
5. The man who considers no one wealthy unless he could privately outfit and maintain a legion was
(a) Lucullus (b) Marius (c) Sulla (d) Lepidus (e) C. Cassius
6. Antony met his death by
(a) Execution (b) suicide (c) Murder (d) Accident (e) Torture
7. Etruscan religion called for
(a) human sacrifices (b) wearing of chains (c) Burning of Herods (d) covering of heads (e) none of these
8. According to tradition the shepherd _____ reared Romulus.
(a) Claudius (b) Lucius (c) Faustus (d) Favius (e) none of these
9. Senators in the Republic kept their seats for
(a) 1 year (b) 2 years (c) 5 years (d) 10 years (e) life
10. Who left the plow to become dictator?
(a) Cincinnatus (b) Sulla (c) Marius (d) Lucullus (e) Caesar
11. A Greek historian writing about Rome was
(a) Livy (b) Tacitus (c) Caesar (d) Polybius (e) Xenophon
12. Who kept repeating, "Carthago delenda est"
(a) Cinna (b) Cato (c) Scipio the Younger (d) Varro (e) Fabius Maximus
13. From which deity did Julius Caesar claim descent?
(a) Venus (b) Minerva (c) Jupiter (d) Apollo (e) Neptune
14. The historian who furnishes us with much information about the conspiracy of Catiline is
(a) Veille (b) Livy (c) Varro (d) Suetonius (e) Sallust
15. In 264 B.C. Rome's major rival was
(a) Gaul (b) Athens (c) Sparta (d) Cathage (e) none of these
16. The Military hero of the Phoenicians in 247 B.C. was
(a) Hasdrubal (b) Hamilcar Barca (c) Cato (d) King Hiero (e) none of these

17. Roman naval hero of the Battle of Aegates Islands in 241 was
(a) Cadiz (b) Lutatius Catulus (c) Nero (d) Aemilius Paulus (e) Scipio Nasica
18. Hannibal began the Second Punic War by attacking
(a) Cadiz (b) Rome (c) Massada (d) Sicily (e) none of these
19. Hannibal's father was
(a) Hasdrubal (b) Hamilcar Barca (c) Hiero (d) Aemilius (e) none of these
20. Roman writer of the Punic Wars:
(a) Cicero (b) Livy (c) Polybius (d) Tacitus (e) Sallust
21. Roman general who "delayed" instead of fighting against Hannibal was
(a) Scipio Africanus (b) Fabius (c) Paulus (d) Flaminius (e) Sempronius Gracchus
22. Final battle of the Second Punic War was fought
(a) at Massada (b) at Numidia (c) at Zama (d) on the Aegean coast (e) at Cumae
23. Tiberius Gracchus was
(a) a senator (b) a quaestor (c) a tribune (d) an imperator (e) a novus homo
24. Marius was supported by the
(a) slaves (b) equites (c) consuls (d) patricians and senators (e) all of these
25. With the backing of Crassus _____ was appointed quaestor for Spain in 65.
(a) Caesar (b) Pompey (c) Lentulus (d) Piso (e) Catiline
26. (a) Marius (b) Pompey (c) (Q ^{ANTONIUS} Metellus Celer?) (d) Cato (e) Cicero defeated Catiline and his army near Pistoria.
27. Pompey married Caesar's daughter
(a) Cinna (b) Julia (c) Pompeia (d) Calpurnia (e) Cornelia
28. In 52 Caesar defeated
(a) Labienus (b) Vercingetorix (c) Orgetorix (d) Nervia (e) Ariovistus
29. Caesar defeated Pompey at
(a) Actium (b) Philippi (c) the Ebro River (d) Adriatica (e) Pharsalus
30. Octavian was
(a) 16 (b) 19 (c) 21 (d) 25 (e) 30 years old when he marched on Rome in 43 B.C.
31. In 216 B.C. Hannibal defeated the Roman legions at
(a) Rome (b) Cannae (c) Lake Trasimene (d) Zama (e) the Metaurus River
32. The Roman general who won a decisive battle in 202 B.C. was
(a) Fabius (b) Scipio Africanus (c) Cato (d) Flaminius (e) Scipio Aemilianus
33. The praenomen was the
(a) family (b) personal (c) city (d) last (e) "nick" name of a Roman.
34. The Gauls who helped break the Catilinarian conspiracy were legates sent by the
(a) Helvetii (b) Aedui (c) Allobroges (d) Sentones (e) Cimbri
35. The Greek king who won three battles but lost the war:
(a) Philip (b) Hannibal (c) Pyrrhus (d) Dionysius (e) Alexander
36. The Greek engineer Archimedes was accidentally killed during the siege of
(a) Agrigentum (b) Tarentum (c) Lilybaeum (d) Carthage (e) Syracuse

37. The mother of the Gracchi brothers was
(a) Livia (b) Cornelia (c) Lavinia (d) Julia (e) Sempronia
38. The governor of Sicily prosecuted by Cicero in 70:
(a) Varro (b) Verres (c) Varus (d) Varius (e) Verus
39. Hannibal's brother, Hasdrubal, was defeated by the Romans in 207 at the battle of
(a) the Trebia River (b) Lake Trasimene (c) the Metaurus River
(d) Saguntum (e) Syracuse
40. After the Battle of Pharsalus, Pompey fled to Egypt hoping for asylum with:
(a) Ptolemy XII (b) Ptolemy Auletes (c) Ptolemy Philadelphus (d) Ptolemy Apion
(e) Ptolemy X
41. Tiberius Gracchus proposed to make land available for distribution by a law called
(a) Lex Gabinia (b) Lex Agraria (c) Lex Iulia (d) Lex Gracchia (e) none of these
42. Seeds of rivalry were sown between Marius and Sulla as early as 105 B.C. by
the capture and subsequent death of:
(a) Metellus (b) Bocchus (c) Jugurtha (d) Gauda (e) Juba
43. As early as 83 B.C., Cn. Pompey came into prominence when he came to the aid of:
(a) Cinna (b) Marius (c) Murena (d) Nicomedes (e) none of these
44. Pompey cleared the Mediterranean of pirates as a result of the:
(a) Lex Licinia (b) Lex Pompeia (c) Lex Gabina (d) Lex Manilia (e) Lex Rullia
45. The revolt of Spartacus was suppressed by Crassus and:
(a) Caesar (b) Pompey (c) Lucullus (d) Sulla (e) none of these
46. When Caesar crossed the Rubicon in 49 B.C., the only threat to his power-
domination was:
(a) The Senate (b) Cato (c) Mark Antony (d) Pompey (e) none of these
47. Cicero, in a series of speeches, the Philippics attacked:
(a) Pompey (b) Julius Caesar (c) Octavian (d) Mark Antony (e) King Philip
48. Tiberius Gracchus was a tribune in the year
(a) 133 B.C. (b) 129 B.C. (c) 123 B.C. (d) 122 B.C. (e) 120 B.C.
49. The African king who helped the Pompeians:
(a) Masinissa (b) Micipsa (c) Jugurtha (d) Hiempsal (e) Juba
50. Cleopatra and Julius Caesar had a child named
(a) Ptolemy Philadelphus (b) Cleopatra Selene (c) Ptolemy Caesar
(d) Alexander Helios (e) Julia