

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1983

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

Directions: Darken the space on your answer sheet which corresponds to the letter of the correct answer.

1. Tiberius first chose as his successor:  
a. Germanicus b. Drusus II c. Lucius d. Agrippa Postumus  
e. Gaius
2. Under Nero a rebellion arose in Gaul under:  
a. Piso b. Vindex c. Galba d. Nymphidius e. Macer
3. Which emperor attempted to turn the empire from Christianity?  
a. Aurelian b. Theodosius c. Julian d. Constantius e. Honorius
4. Which emperor is best known for his systematic tours of the empire?  
a. Hadrian b. Marcus Aurelius c. Septimius Severus d. Trajan  
e. Vespasian
5. During the second century the army suffered from:  
a. numerical weakness b. poor generals c. lack of an adequate  
reserve d. two of these e. three of these
6. The troops of the Danube threw in their lot with Vespasian and  
defeated the Vitellian troops at:  
a. Vesontio b. Faesulae c. Cremona d. Tours e. Artaxata
7. The conspirators who assassinated Caracalla were headed by:  
a. Elagabalus b. Maximinus c. Alexander Severus d. Macrinus e. Geta
8. During the fifth century women of the imperial house played  
prominent roles. One of these was Pulcheria who acted as regent  
for her brother:  
a. Theodosius II b. Julian c. Romulus Augustulus d. Leo I  
e. Honorius
9. Fifty years of military anarchy ended with the accession of:  
a. Constantine b. Galba c. Vespasian d. Septimius Severus  
e. Diocletian
10. The last notable extension of Roman boundaries took place under:  
a. Hadrian b. Marcus Aurelius c. Trajan d. Septimius Severus  
e. Constantine
11. The first emperor to be created out of the ranks of the Equites:  
a. Macrinus b. Septimius Severus c. Diocletian d. Maximius  
e. Valentinian I
12. Who deposed Romulus Augustulus?  
a. Alaric b. Attila c. Odoacer d. Gaiseric e. Tiridates III

13. The Jews became homeless after the Second Jewish War during the reign of:
  - a. Hadrian
  - b. Marcus Aurelius
  - c. Constantine
  - d. Nero
  - e. Diocletian
14. The Senate conferred upon Octavian the title of Augustus in:
  - a. 42 B.C.
  - b. 27 B.C.
  - c. 31 B.C.
  - d. 17 B.C.
  - e. 23 B.C.
15. Caracalla's Edict of 212 A.D.:
  - a. opened the legions to freedmen
  - b. extended Roman citizenship to all free men in the empire
  - c. reorganized the civil service
  - d. established the Senate as a court of law
  - e. established religious toleration throughout the empire
16. The cursus publicus was instituted by Augustus to facilitate:
  - a. public entertainment
  - b. roads
  - c. movement of legions
  - d. official mail service
  - e. maritime commerce
17. The Principate ended with the death of:
  - a. Romulus Augustulus
  - b. Alexander Severus
  - c. Diocletian
  - d. Marcus Aurelius
  - e. Constantine
18. A terrible plague was brought back to Rome from the East during the reign of:
  - a. Septimius Severus
  - b. Trajan
  - c. Marcus Aurelius
  - d. Diocletian
  - e. Hadrian
19. The year of the four emperors revealed the secret of empire:
  - a. the senatorial order controlled the crown
  - b. family relationship to the Julio-Claudians was a necessity
  - c. emperors could be made outside of Rome
  - d. control of Rome was essential
  - e. all of these
20. The real basis for Augustus' power lay in his holding:
  - a. the maius imperium and imperium proconsulare
  - b. the dictatorship
  - c. the consulship
  - d. the commendatio
  - e. the tribunicia potestas
21. Which of these emperors was NOT of provincial origin?
  - a. Marcus Aurelius
  - b. Trajan
  - c. Antoninus Pius
  - d. Hadrian
  - e. Nerva
22. In 451 the Roman general Aetius won the last notable triumph of Roman armies in the west over the:
  - a. Visigoths
  - b. the Franks
  - c. the British
  - d. the Germans
  - e. the Huns
23. The emperor who defeated Zenobia and destroyed Palmyra:
  - a. Aurelian
  - b. Claudius Gothicus
  - c. Philip the Arab
  - d. Diocletian
  - e. Alexander Severus
24. Vitellius' bid for power was supported by the legions in:
  - a. Germany
  - b. Spain
  - c. Syria
  - d. Africa
  - e. Britain

25. Nero's arbiter elegantiae whom he forced to commit suicide:  
a. Petronius b. Burrus c. Piso d. Tigellinus e. Seneca
26. The German leader who forced Rome to renounce the annexation of Germany:  
a. Maroboduus b. Tiridates c. Arminius d. Vindex e. Decebalus
27. The title dominus became a regular title of the emperors beginning with:  
a. Diocletian b. Commodus c. Philip the Arab d. Probus e. Aurelian
28. In his attempts to improve living conditions in Rome, Augustus is credited with introducing which of the following?  
a. praefectus vigilum b. praefectus annonae c. praefectus urbi  
d. two of these e. three of these
29. Who was appointed regent of the western empire for Honorius?  
a. Rufinus b. Odoacer c. Anthemus d. Stilicho e. Eutropius
30. Name of the Numidian chief who waged war against the Romans during the reign of Tiberius:  
a. Juba b. Tacfarinas c. Radamistus d. Vologeses e. Tiridates
31. Where was the chief center of conflict between Jew and Gentile?  
a. Jerusalem b. Syria c. Greece d. Alexandria e. Athens
32. Augustus became Pontifex Maximus in:  
a. 38 B.C. b. 43 B.C. c. 27 B.C. d. 12 B.C. e. 9 A.D.
33. Which future emperor fought in Claudius' campaign in Britain?  
a. Nero b. Vitellius c. Titus d. Vespasian e. Otho
34. The widow of Germanicus:  
a. Aurelia b. Agrippina Maior c. Antonia Maior d. Agrippina Minor  
e. Livilla
35. The conspiracy against Domitian involved:  
a. his brother b. his successor c. his mistress d. his wife  
e. his cousin
36. Pliny the Younger was sent to Bithynia to remedy the financial disorders there by:  
a. Vespasian b. Hadrian c. Marcus Aurelius d. Nerva e. Trajan
37. Of what rank was the governor of Judaea?  
a. proconsular b. senatorial c. procuratorial d. freedman  
e. equestrian
38. The four successors of Nerva were chosen by:  
a. the senate b. cooptation c. the army d. heredity e. the  
civil service

39. The officer whom Tiberius instructed to assume command of the praetorian guard during the counter-conspiracy against Sejanus:  
a. Laco b. Piso c. Macro d. Regulus e. Lepidus
40. The nobleman who became king of Palmyra and was appointed dux Orientis by Gallienus:  
a. Macrianus b. Odaenathus c. Chosroes d. Shapur e. Dexippus
41. The last of Claudius' wives was the daughter of:  
a. Drusus b. Piso c. Valerius d. Germanicus e. Sejanus
42. Leader of the Dacians; fought against Domitian and Trajan; immortalized on Trajan's Column:  
a. Burebistas b. Chosroes c. Decebalus d. Maroboduus e. Artabanus
43. Which emperor resigned and went into retirement?  
a. Constantine b. Diocletian c. Theodosius I d. Caracalla e. Decius
44. Sejanus hoped to strengthen his ties to the imperial family by marrying his sister Aelia to:  
a. Claudius b. Nero c. Drusus II d. Caligula e. Germanicus
45. Alexander Severus remained obedient throughout his reign to:  
a. Marcia b. Julia Domna c. Julia Mamaea d. Julia Maesa e. Domitia
46. Constantius Chlorus was Constantine's:  
a. brother b. son c. father d. nephew e. uncle
47. Which emperor died while campaigning in England?  
a. Septimius Severus b. Hadrian c. Marcus Aurelius d. Constantine e. Diocletian
48. Rome's millinery was celebrated in what year?  
a. 218 A.D. b. 307 A.D. c. 248 A.D. d. 165 A.D. e. 403 A.D.
49. Who captured Rome in a bloodless campaign?  
a. Commodus b. Septimius Severus c. Elagabalus d. Pertinax e. Pescennius Niger
50. Which emperor opened the praetorian cohorts to provincials?  
a. Trajan b. Marcus Aurelius c. Diocletian d. Constantine e. Septimius Severus