

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1989

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC

1. The first two consuls of the Republic were Lucius Junius Brutus and
  - a. Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus.
  - b. Spurius Cassius.
  - c. Sextus Tarquinius.
  - d. Publius Horatius.
2. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was called in to fight Rome by the
  - a. Samnites.
  - b. Tarentines.
  - c. Syracusans.
  - d. Campanians.
3. Prolongation of a consular command was used for the first time in 327 B.C. at the siege of
  - a. Naples.
  - b. Venusia.
  - c. Rhegium.
  - d. Capua.
4. In 229 B.C. the Romans went to war against Queen Teuta and the
  - a. Thracians.
  - b. Illyrians.
  - c. Achaeans.
  - d. Macedonians.
5. Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother, was defeated by the Romans at
  - a. the Ebro River.
  - b. Tarentum.
  - c. the Metaurus River.
  - d. Capua.
6. In the same year in which Carthage was destroyed, the Romans also dissolved the Achaean Confederacy and sacked
  - a. Athens.
  - b. Corinth.
  - c. Sparta.
  - d. Olympia.
7. Marius rose to fame in the war against
  - a. Philip V.
  - b. Carthage.
  - c. Jugurtha.
  - d. Mithridates.
8. Marius the Younger committed suicide at
  - a. Utica.
  - b. Mutina.
  - c. Praeneste.
  - d. Brundisium.
9. In 52 B.C. Clodius was slain on the Appian Way by the bodyguard of
  - a. Cicero.
  - b. Milo.
  - c. Antony.
  - d. Cato the Younger.
10. As the Greeks besieged Troy for ten years, so the Romans besieged
  - a. Cumae.
  - b. Veii.
  - c. Capua.
  - d. Vercellae.
11. At the Battle of the Caudine Forks, Rome was severely defeated by the
  - a. Etruscans.
  - b. Greeks.
  - c. Samnites.
  - d. Gauls.
12. The struggle between the orders came to an end in
  - a. 449 B.C.
  - b. 337 B.C.
  - c. 287 B.C.
  - d. 196 B.C.
13. The Roman commander who was at first successful against Carthage but was later captured and crucified:
  - a. Marcus Regulus
  - b. Avidius Cassius
  - c. Afranius Burrus
  - d. Gnaeus Carbo

14. The Second Macedonian War ended with a Roman victory at  
a. Corinth. b. Cynoscephalae. c. Chalcis. d. Chaeronea.
15. Although legally ineligible, he was elected consul in 147 B.C.:  
a. Gracchus b. Pompeius c. Aemilianus d. Mummius
16. Vercellae was the site of a victory over the Gauls by  
a. Marius. b. Longinus. c. Caesar. d. Catulus.
17. Sertorius continued to lead the remains of the Marian faction in Spain until he was assassinated by  
a. Catulus. b. Perperna. c. Lepidus. d. Metellus.
18. Octavian and Antony were formally reconciled in 37 B.C. by Octavia at  
a. Tarentum. b. Mutina. c. Brundisium. d. Misenum.
19. The Romans were defeated at the Allia River by the  
a. Etruscans. b. Carthaginians. c. Gauls. d. Samnites.
20. Which of the following battles was NOT fought between Pyrrhus and the Romans?  
a. Beneventum b. Messana c. Heraclea d. Asculum
21. The First Punic War arose out of a political situation involving the Mamertines in  
a. Cumae. b. Syracuse. c. Rhegium. d. Messana.
22. Hannibal invaded Italy in  
a. 237 B.C. b. 225 B.C. c. 218 B.C. d. 211 B.C.
23. The freedom of Greece was proclaimed by Titus Flamininus in  
a. 204 B.C. b. 196 B.C. c. 188 B.C. d. 168 B.C.
24. A strong supporter of the reforms of Tiberius Gracchus was  
a. Appius Claudius. b. Scipio Aemilianus. c. Marcus Octavius. d. Lucius Opimius.
25. Marius secured a sixth consulship by forming a coalition with  
a. Metellus and Sulla. b. Sulla and Saturninus. c. Saturninus and Glaucia. d. Glaucia and Metellus.
26. Roman citizenship was offered to all members of the Italian communities by the  
a. Oppian Law. b. Plautian-Papirian Law. c. Publilian Law. d. Fufian-Caninian Law.
27. The members of the Second Triumvirate met to divide up the Roman world at  
a. Praeneste. b. Luca. c. Bononia. d. Corfinium.

28. Heavily armed infantry replaced the aristocratic cavalry as the backbone of the Roman army under the reforms of
  - a. Tarquinius Superbus. b. Romulus. c. Tullius Hostilius.
  - d. Servius Tullius.
29. The first general to use elephants against the Romans:
  - a. Xanthippus b. Cleonymus c. Hannibal d. Pyrrhus
30. What law of 339 B.C. removed the veto power of the Senate by requiring that legislative body to approve bills before being presented to the Assembly?
  - a. Liciniae-Sextiae b. Hortensia c. Publilia d. Canuleia.
31. The bloodiest of all Roman defeats occurred in 216 B.C. at
  - a. the Caudine Forks. b. Gergovia. c. Arausio. d. Cannae.
32. The king of Macedon who allied himself with Hannibal:
  - a. Antigonus Dason b. Demetrius c. Perseus d. Philip V
33. The Romans won a victory at Magnesia in 190 B.C. over
  - a. Antiochus. b. Perseus. c. Teuta. d. Philip V.
34. Cheap grain was made available to citizens in Rome on a regular basis for the first time by
  - a. Gaius Gracchus. b. Scipio Aemilianus. c. Publius Clodius. d. Gaius Caesar.
35. The king who ruled the Pontus from 120 to 63 B.C.:
  - a. Attalus III b. Eumenes II c. Tigranes d. Mithridates VI
36. The Second Triumvirate was legalized by the
  - a. Lex Julia. b. Lex Papia Poppaea. c. Lex Titia. d. Lex Calpurnia.
37. The alleged Sabine colleague of Romulus:
  - a. Clausus b. Tarpeius c. Curtius d. Tatius
38. The Volsci finally accepted a Roman alliance in 338 B.C. after the fall of their chief city
  - a. Veii. b. Antium. c. Capua. d. Sentinum.
39. How many voting units were there in the Centuriate Assembly?
  - a. 30 b. 35 c. 100 d. 193
40. A cause of friction between Rome and Carthage was the Roman alliance with
  - a. New Carthage. b. Massilia. c. Saguntum. d. Ilipa.

41. The defence of Syracuse (231-211) was aided by the war machines of the scientist  
a. Pythagoras. b. Archimedes. c. Diogenes. d. Heracleitus
42. Spain was finally subdued by Scipio Aemilianus in 133 B.C. with a victory at  
a. New Carthage. b. Saguntum. c. Ilipa. d. Numantia.
43. The revolt of Spartacus occurred in  
a. 107-105 B.C. b. 91-89 B.C. c. 73-71 B.C. d. 50-48 B.C.
44. The colleague of Cicero in the consulship:  
a. Quintus Pedius b. Gaius Antonius c. Servilius Rullus  
d. Marcus Petreius
45. The Latin League was finally dissolved by Rome in  
a. 338 B.C. b. 387 B.C. c. 396 B.C. d. 493 B.C.
46. The commander who won Rome's first naval victory over Carthage at Mylae:  
a. Publius Clodius b. Marcus Manlius c. Gnaeus Flavius  
d. Gaius Duilius
47. The Numidian chief who became a staunch ally of the Romans:  
a. Masinissa b. Juba c. Jugurtha d. Syphax
48. Which of the following was NOT a novus homo?  
a. Cato the Elder b. Marius c. Catiline d. Cicero
49. They were consuls in 70 B.C. and again in 55 B.C.:  
a. Pompey and Crassus b. Pompey and Catulus c. Lucullus and Verres  
d. Bibulus and Caesar
50. The Pompeian forces were finally annihilated by Caesar in Spain at  
a. Munda. b. Philippi. c. Thapsus. d. Pharsalus.