

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1993

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

1. Which emperor was responsible for the growth of Leptis Magna into the splendid city whose ruins are among the finest still in existence today?
a. Trajan b. Diocletian c. Septimius Severus d. Augustus
2. Which emperor built a wall between the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth?
a. Hadrian b. Aurelian c. Antoninus Pius
d. Septimius Severus
3. Initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries and a follower of Zeus, Apollo, and Mithras, this emperor was also a first-rate administrator as evidenced by his five-year governorship of Gaul:
a. Nerva b. Julian c. Hadrian d. Aurelian
4. During the reign of Honorius, Rome was sacked by
a. Attila. b. Stilicho. c. Odovacer. d. Alaric.
5. Petronius, the legate of Syria, was ordered to put up a statue of the emperor in the temple at Jerusalem by
a. Caligula. b. Nero. c. Domitian. d. Commodus.
6. Which emperor besides Elagabalus worshipped the Sun God of Emesa and even established him as the protective deity of the Empire?
a. Decius b. Galerius c. Aurelian d. Commodus
7. Although he was born at Lanuvium not far from Rome, this emperor's family originated in Gaul:
a. Hadrian b. Vespasian c. Antoninus Pius d. Diocletian
8. The governor of Syria who was allegedly instructed by Tiberius to thwart Germanicus:
a. Metellus b. Civilis c. Corbulo d. Piso
9. Devoted to duty and interested in every branch of administration, this emperor learned of his Empire's needs by spending more than half of his principate touring the provinces outside Italy:
a. Nero b. Claudius c. Septimius Severus d. Hadrian
10. The rule of the Severans was interrupted by the accession of _____, the first equestrian to attain the Principate without having entered the Senate:
a. Macrinus b. Maximin Daia c. Gratianus d. Gordian I

11. Who directed imperial policy during the reign of Valentinian III?
a. Aetius b. Ambrose c. Orestes d. Odovacer
12. Choose the correct chronological order of the Four Emperors:
a. Galba, Vitellius, Otho, Vespasian
b. Otho, Galba, Vitellius, Vespasian
c. Otho, Vitellius, Galba, Vespasian
d. Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian
13. During the reign of Tiberius, a lengthy struggle occurred with a Berber chieftain in Numidia named
a. Juba II. b. Maroboduus. c. Tacfarinas. d. Arminius.
14. Which emperor has often been called "the second founder of the Roman Empire" because he pulled together the administrative and military machinery of government severely shaken during the years preceding his reign?
a. Claudius b. Vespasian c. Marcus Aurelius
d. Septimius Severus
15. The battle of Adrianople, in which the emperor Valens was killed, was won by the cavalry superiority of the
a. Goths. b. Armenians. c. Persians. d. Marcomanni.
16. The Principate ended in 235 with the death of Severus Alexander and the accession of
a. Maximinus. b. Philip the Arab. c. Gallienus
d. Decius.
17. The Vandal master of the soldiers who was selected by Theodosius I as the regent for his young son Honorius:
a. Stilicho b. Aetius c. Ricimer d. Ambrose
18. Which emperor established the aerarium militare?
a. Augustus b. Claudius c. Hadrian d. Septimius Severus
19. In A.D. 311 the Edict of Toleration was issued by
a. Constantine. b. Galerius. c. Maxentius. d. Licinius.
20. Which emperor won the confidence of the nobility by promising never to execute a senator?
a. Nerva b. Severus Alexander c. Pertinax d. Vespasian
21. Ulpian, the praetorian prefect and famous jurist, has been called the de facto regent during the early years of the reign of
a. Nero. b. Commodus. c. Caracalla. d. Severus Alexander.

22. The first emperor to make peace with a large barbarian nation and allow it to settle unassimilated within the borders of the Roman Empire:
a. Theodosius I b. Julian c. Constantine
d. Romulus Augustulus
23. From 27 B.C. to 23 B.C. the authority of Augustus rested on his annual tenure of the
a. tribunate. b. censorship. c. dictatorship.
d. consulship.
24. Which emperor was tutored as a boy by Livy?
a. Nero b. Vespasian c. Claudius d. Tiberius
25. Which emperor was known as the Optimus Princeps?
a. Constantine b. Trajan c. Augustus d. Marcus Aurelius
26. Cerialis, a relative of the emperor Vespasian and future governor of Britain, was a legate of the Ninth Legion when it was almost annihilated in A.D. 61 by
a. Zenobia. b. Boudicca. c. Decebalus. d. Julius Vindex.
27. Under which emperor did the peasants in Gaul, impoverished by barbarian invasions and heavy taxation, become known as the Bagaudae and terrorize the countryside until put down by Valerius Maximianus?
a. Theodosius I b. Hadrian c. Domitian d. Diocletian
28. Jovius : Herculius ::
a. Titus : Domitian b. Marcus Aurelius : Commodus
c. Elagabalus : Caracalla d. Diocletian : Maximian
29. Which emperor was allegedly advised by his father "to enter the soldiery and neglect all else"?
a. Caligula b. Caracalla c. Constantius d. Commodus
30. Procopius, a favorite of Julian, declared himself emperor and was executed during the reign of
a. Theodosius I. b. Gratian. c. Valentinian I. d. Jovian.
31. What was the one basic flaw in the settlement of 23 B.C.?
a. It left Augustus without imperium in Rome and Italy.
b. It failed to establish his control over the imperial provinces.
c. It denied Augustus control over comitial legislation.
d. It did not guarantee personal inviolability.
32. During the reign of Nero, Corbulo was sent to settle problems arising in
a. Britain. b. Cappadocia. c. Gaul. d. Armenia.

33. Which emperor transferred elections of magistrates to the Senate?
a. Tiberius b. Diocletian c. Vespasian d. Septimius Severus
34. What Eastern city, loyal to Pescennius Niger, held out against Septimius Severus for more than two years before being starved into surrender?
a. Alexandria b. Byzantium c. Miletus d. Damascus
35. The Praetorian Guard, instituted by Augustus, was finally disbanded by
a. Constantine. b. Aurelian. c. Theodosius I.
d. Septimius Severus
36. Moral depravity reached new depths and was the passport to administrative preference, earning the command of the Praetorian Guard for an ex-actor and the care of the food supply for a hairdresser, during the reign of
a. Nero. b. Domitian. c. Elagabalus. d. Caracalla.
37. The Donatist controversy in Africa and the problem of Arianism were disputes which _____ attempted to settle by invoking councils to decide the issues.
a. Constantine b. Leo I c. Theodosius I d. Honorius
38. Domitian began his last reign of terror among the nobility because the legate of Upper Germany, _____, was declared emperor by his legions.
a. Flavius Clemens b. Aulus Plautius
c. Antonius Saturninus d. Julius Civilis
39. Which emperor's victories on the Danube frontier were commemorated by a column erected in Rome by his son?
a. Claudius Gothicus b. Marcus Aurelius c. Philip the Arab
d. Trajan
40. The successor of Julian who, in order to extricate his army, agreed to a humiliating peace with Sapor, king of Persia:
a. Valentinian I b. Jovian c. Theodosius I d. Constantius
41. Which emperor resorted to legislation to restore family life, encourage marriage, and discourage childlessness?
a. Constantine b. Septimius Severus c. Vespasian
d. Augustus
42. Two Augusti began their reign jointly for the first time in
a. A.D. 284 b. A.D. 193 c. A.D. 161 d. A.D. 324
43. The reign of Theodosius I was disturbed by
a. the appearance of Attila the Hun.
b. the rise of Odovacar. c. the murder of Stilicho.
d. the revolt of Arbogast and Eugenius.

44. Which of the following did Diocletian NOT do?
 - a. invent the solidus
 - b. reform the coinage
 - c. revise the system of taxation
 - d. persecute the Christians

45. Which of the following was NOT characteristic of Domitian's reign?
 - a. reorganization of the military supply service and improvement of the water system
 - b. legislation which enforced the death penalty for Vestal Virgins convicted of adultery
 - c. restriction of Romanization in the provinces
 - d. restoration of damaged libraries and rebuilding of temples

46. During the 3rd century, Aurelian abandoned Dacia, a province first brought into the empire by
 - a. Trajan.
 - b. Augustus.
 - c. Vespasian.
 - d. Claudius.

47. Which Roman emperor fell in love with Berenice, daughter of Agrippa I, but did not marry her for fear of offending the Romans?
 - a. Aurelian
 - b. Trajan
 - c. Antoninus Pius
 - d. Titus

48. Which of the following was given the title "the Great"?
 - a. Diocletian
 - b. Marcus Aurelius
 - c. Theodosius I
 - d. Hadrian

49. Which emperor, while visiting Pannonia, allowed his rage to get the better of him and died from a stroke?
 - a. Valentinian I
 - b. Marcus Aurelius
 - c. Hadrian
 - d. Julian

50. Which emperor lengthened legionary service to twenty years?
 - a. Trajan
 - b. Vespasian
 - c. Augustus
 - d. Marcus Aurelius