

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1993

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Tanaquil knew that her husband would become king because of an omen she saw. Who was her husband?
a. Tarquinius Priscus b. Ancus Marcus c. Tullus Hostilius
d. Numa Pompilius
2. In 52 only one consul held office for part of the year. Who was he?
a. Caesar b. Crassus c. Pompey d. Cicero
3. Which city of southern Italy was responsible for inviting Pyrrhus to Italy?
a. Brundisium b. Capua c. Neapolis d. Tarentum
4. In 506 _____, the tyrant of Cumae, helped the Latins defeat the Etruscans at Aricia and later harbored Tarquinius Superbus.
a. Aristion b. Aristodemus c. Nicodemus d. Nicomedes
5. Which of the following offices was established LAST?
a. censor b. dictator c. quaestor d. tribune
6. The Second Punic War started because Hannibal broke the treaty with Rome regarding the Ebro River. Who had negotiated this treaty in 226?
a. the Carthaginian king b. Hamilcar Barca c. Hasdrubal
d. Hannibal
7. In 32 Octavian helped build public support against Antony by
a. winning over the consuls of that year who had been adherents of Antony.
b. recirculating the Philippics of Cicero.
c. publishing Antony's will.
d. proving that Sextus Pompey had been working with Antony.
8. Place the following events from Julius Caesar's life in correct chronological order.
a. death of Cornelia/first consulship/Gallic Wars/second consulship
b. first consulship/death of Cornelia/Gallic Wars/second consulship
c. first consulship/death of Cornelia/second consulship/Gallic Wars
d. death of Cornelia/first consulship/second consulship/Gallic Wars

9. Who was the Numidian leader who antagonized the Carthaginians between the First and Second Punic Wars?
a. Adherbal b. Hiempsal c. Jugurtha d. Masinissa
10. In the early Republic, the plebeians struggled hard to gain rights in a patrician-dominated society. Choose the correct order for these achievements.
a. Licinian-Sextian Laws/Lex Canuleia/Twelve Tables/Lex Publilia
b. Twelve Tables/Lex Publilia/Lex Canuleia/Licinian-Sextian Laws
c. Twelve Tables/Lex Canuleia/Licinian-Sextian Laws/Lex Publilia
d. Lex Canuleia/Licinian-Sextian Laws/Twelve Tables/Lex Publilia
11. Each of the members of the First Triumvirate wanted something when they formed it. Which statement about their ambitions is most accurate?
a. Crassus wanted to govern a province.
b. Pompey wanted a military command.
c. Caesar wanted to become consul.
d. None is accurate.
12. Which of the following made an alliance with the Etruscans but were defeated by the Romans at Lake Vadimo in 283?
a. Gauls b. Lucanians c. Oscans d. Samnites
13. Which of the following was NOT a tribune during the lifetime of Marius?
a. Marcus Livius Drusus b. Sulpicius Rufus
c. Lucius Appuleius Saturninus d. Quintus Caecilius Metellus
14. Which king reformed the Roman army by introducing the hoplite tactics of the Greeks?
a. Tullus Hostilius b. Ancus Martius
c. Servius Tullius d. Tarquinius Superbus
15. In 504 Attius Clausus migrated to Rome where he was admitted as a patrician and named Appius Claudius. What nationality was he?
a. Apulian b. Campanian c. Etruscan d. Sabine
16. The year 63 was truly historic. Which of the following did NOT occur in that year?
a. Julius Caesar was elected Pontifex Maximus.
b. Octavian was born.
c. Mithridates VI died.
d. Catiline was killed.

17. When Caesar married Cornelia, he incurred the wrath of Sulla because of Cornelia's father. Who was he?
a. Cinna b. Marius c. Rufus d. Strabo
18. According to the historian Livy, Numa Pompilius built a temple whose doors were closed only twice after his reign. Identify this temple.
a. Temple of Concord b. Temple of Janus
c. Temple of Castor and Pollux d. Temple of Vesta
19. The Caudine Forks was the site of a major Roman defeat suffered at the hands of the Samnites. During which Samnite War did it occur?
a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
20. In 196 Flamininus proclaimed the freedom of Greece. Where was he when he did this?
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Delphi d. Pella
21. Who concluded a successful treaty with the Latins in 493?
a. Appius Claudius b. Collatinus c. Menenius Agrippa
d. Spurius Cassius
22. The Second Macedonian War was fought from 200 to 196. The First Macedonian War was not very productive or well-known because it was fought while Rome was involved in the
a. war with Pyrrhus. b. First Punic War.
c. First Illyrian War. d. Second Punic War.
23. From 81 to 72, Sertorius was in complete control of
a. Africa. b. Corsica. c. Greece. d. Spain.
24. Which of the following stories was told about the death of Romulus?
a. He was killed in battle while fighting Etruscans.
b. He died of a mysterious illness.
c. He was struck by a bolt of lightning.
d. He disappeared in a storm and became a god.
25. The Licinian-Sextian Laws are well-known for requiring that one consul must be a plebeian. What other reform did this law contain?
a. It limited the amount of land one could hold.
b. It prohibited loans.
c. It prohibited enslavement for debt without court action.
d. It limited the kinds of business practices in which Roman citizens could engage.
26. Which Roman general was responsible for establishing an alliance with Hiero of Syracuse?
a. Gaius Duilius b. Atilius Regulus c. Manlius Vulso
d. Manius Valerius

27. Name the opponents in the First Civil War.
a. Cinna and Marius b. Marius and Sulla
c. Caesar and Pompey d. Antony and Octavian
28. In 509 the Romans made a treaty with a city that would later cause them much grief. In 348 they renewed that treaty. Identify this city.
a. Athens b. Carthage c. Syracuse d. Veii
29. In 264 the First Punic War began. In that same year
a. the first gladiatorial show was performed at Rome.
b. the first circus was built at Rome.
c. the first theater was constructed in Rome.
d. the first aediles were elected in Rome.
30. In what year was the senatus consultum ultimum first used?
a. 390 b. 121 c. 88 d. 63
31. While Crassus was defeating Spartacus and Pompey was defeating Sertorius, who was fighting against Mithridates?
a. Marcus Antonius b. Cato the Younger
c. Marcus Lucullus d. Lucius Sulla
32. Romulus succeeded in getting wives for the Roman men by stealing the wives of the Sabines. According to tradition, on which hill did this community of Sabines live?
a. Capitoline b. Quirinal c. Viminal d. Aventine
33. Identify the young knight who, in obedience to an oracle and to save his country, plunged armed and on horseback into a chasm which suddenly appeared in the Forum:
a. Attius Tullius b. Hostius Hostilius c. Manius Curtius
d. Titus Tatius
34. Which of the following is NOT the work of Numa Pompilius?
a. the building of the Temple of Mars Ultor
b. a twelve-month calendar
c. the establishment of the College of the Vestal Virgins
d. the establishment of lawful and unlawful days
35. Which of the following statements about Carthage is NOT correct?
a. Its aristocracy was similar to that of Rome.
b. It elected chief magistrates annually.
c. Its two chief magistrates had the same authority as Roman consuls.
d. Its Assembly elected the generals.

36. In 177 and 176 a Roman consul made Sardinia safe again by enslaving a large part of its population. Who was he?
a. Lucius Aemilius Paullus b. Gaius Flaminius
c. Aulus Manlius Vulso d. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus
37. In 146 the Romans sacked and destroyed Carthage. What other city met the same fate in the same year?
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Ephesus d. Syracuse
38. Which of these events occurred first?
a. Marius' seventh consulship b. Marius' march on Rome
c. Sulla's first seizure of Rome d. Sulla's sack of Athens
39. In the Third Macedonian War, the Romans defeated Perseus at
a. Cynoscephalae. b. Dyrrachium. c. Pydna. d. Thermopylae.
40. In 133 Attalus III died and bequeathed his kingdom of Pergamum to Rome. In 96 Ptolemy Apion died and also left his kingdom to Rome. What kingdom did he rule?
a. Cyrene b. Egypt c. Judea d. Syria
41. The story of the Horatii and Curatii dates to the rule of Tullus Hostilius. What city were the Romans fighting when these five men gave their lives?
a. Alba Longa b. Fidenae c. Lavinium d. Veii
42. Which of the following did the Romans first engage outside the boundaries of Italy?
a. Carthage b. Gallic tribes c. Macedonians d. Pyrrhus
43. How were Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, the famous tribunes of the second century, related?
a. They were brothers. b. Tiberius was Gaius' father.
c. They were cousins. d. Gaius was Tiberius' brother-in-law
44. Which of the following statements about the Tribuni Plebis is NOT true?
a. They were 10 in number.
b. They probably originated in the fifth century.
c. They held the veto power.
d. They were constitutional and legal in origin.
45. Rank the following battles with Pyrrhus in correct chronological order:
a. Asculum/Heraclea/Beneventum b. Beneventum/Asculum/Heraclea
c. Heraclea/Asculum/Beneventum d. Asculum/Beneventum/Heraclea

46. In 287 the Lex Hortensia
- allowed plebeians to marry patricians.
 - allowed plebeians to serve as consuls.
 - gave plebeians the right to vote for consuls.
 - gave the resolutions of the Council of Plebs the force of law.
47. Place the following battles of the Second Punic War in correct chronological order:
- Cannae/Metaurus River/Zama/Lake Trasimene
 - Lake Trasimene/Cannae/Metaurus River/Zama
 - Metaurus River/Lake Trasimene/Cannae/Zama
 - Zama/Cannae/Lake Trasimene/Metaurus River
48. Which of the following statements about the kings of Rome is most accurate?
- Numa Pompilius established the sovereignty of Rome by defeating all of the city's neighbors.
 - Tarquinius Priscus was an able king who was born of the most aristocratic family of Rome.
 - Servius Tullius continued the building projects of his father, Tarquinius Priscus.
 - Ancus Marcius combined well the warlike and religious tendencies of his predecessors.
49. Although surnamed Capitolinus for his heroic stand against the Gauls, he was later accused of aspiring to kingly power and condemned to die by being thrown from the Tarpeian Rock:
- Marcus Manlius
 - Manius Dentatus
 - Gaius Maenius
 - Gaius Duilius
50. Antony and Octavian are the two most widely known members of the Second Triumvirate. Name the third member.
- Agrippa
 - Cicero
 - Lepidus
 - Sextus Pompeius