

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Titus Tatius was the king of the
 - a. Etruscans. b. Volscians. c. Sabines. d. Aequi.
2. After the defeat at Cannae, Rome was further weakened by the defection to Carthage of a city which had been an ally since 338:
 - a. Capua b. Tarentum c. Naples d. Rhegium
3. Caesarion was murdered on the orders of
 - a. Antony. b. Octavian. c. Ptolemy. d. Labienus.
4. Although originally an agent for the oligarchic faction, this tribune departed from his original program by suggesting enfranchisement of Latin and Italian allies:
 - a. Saturninus b. Drusus c. Glaucia d. Papirius
5. Catiline began his career under
 - a. Marius. b. Pompey. c. Sulla. d. Metellus.
6. All of the following took up arms against Rome after the Gallic destruction of the city. Which was the last to be subdued?
 - a. Aequi b. Volsci c. Etruscans d. Hernici
7. In 300 the Ogulnian Law
 - a. forbade the execution by magistrates of anyone who had appealed to the assembly.
 - b. alleviated the distress of debtors.
 - c. insured that a certain number of pontiffs and augurs were plebeians.
 - d. permitted freedmen to hold curule office.
8. Identify the consul of 102 who shared in Marius' victory over the Cimbri in 101:
 - a. Metellus b. Catulus c. Piso d. Drusus
9. The most important repercussions of the Spartacus revolt were
 - a. political. b. social. c. economic. d. religious.
10. Who made the actual choice of the next king?
 - a. the ruling monarch b. the Senate
 - c. the Comitia Curiata d. the flamines
11. In 183 Hannibal died by
 - a. suicide. b. execution. c. natural causes.
 - d. assassination.

12. How many times did Caesar hold the consulship?
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
13. Which of the following was NOT part of the coalition formed in 100?
a. Marius b. Glaucia c. Metellus d. Saturninus
14. The Senate was forced to turn to Octavian and confer propraetorian imperium on him when
a. Antony blockaded Decimus Brutus in Mutina.
b. Sextus Pompey seized Massilia.
c. Marcus Brutus and Cassius seized Macedonia and Syria.
d. Pansa and Hirtius were defeated.
15. Which of the following projects did Caesar NOT live long enough to carry out?
a. draining the Pomptine marshes
b. reforming the calendar
c. reducing the number of grain dole recipients
d. reorganizing local government in Italy
16. Where did Tiberius Gracchus serve as quaestor?
a. Spain b. Macedonia c. Sicily d. Sardinia
17. The Plebeian Council intervened in the traditional right of the Senate to distribute provincial commands when
a. it assigned Spain to Scipio Aemilianus.
b. it allocated Macedonia to Cicero.
c. it voted command of the Jugurthine War to Marius.
d. it replaced Lucullus with Pompey.
18. Sertorius was a supporter of
a. Sulla. b. Lucullus. c. Marius. d. Pompey.
19. The Horatii fought the Curiatii during the reign of
a. Tullus Hostilius. b. Ancus Marcius.
c. Tarquinius Priscus. d. Servius Tullius.
20. Identify the Greek town in Sicily which sided with Carthage but fell in 262 to a combined force of Syracusans and Romans:
a. Messana b. Agrigentum c. Lilybaeum d. Panormus
21. Julius Caesar's fellow aedile in 65:
a. Bibulus b. Labienus c. Antonius d. Piso
22. What was the outcome of the trial of the seven senatorial commanders who had dealt with and been bribed by Jugurtha?
a. acquittal b. execution c. fine d. exile

23. When Caesar returned from Spain, he requested a triumph and permission to stand for the consulship while waiting outside the city, but his petition was ignored due to the intervention of
a. Cato. b. Bibulus. c. Cicero. d. Lucullus.
24. Antony married Octavia to cement the alliance made at
a. Misenum. b. Tarentum. c. Brundisium. d. Rhegium.
25. Which of the following did NOT attempt to set up a tyranny?
a. Spurius Cassius b. Spurius Maelius
c. Marcus Manlius d. Marcus Camillus
26. Junonia:
a. the Italian capital during the Social Wars
b. a colony founded by Gaius Gracchus
c. the site of a famous Marian victory
d. the location of a fateful meeting between Crassus and Pompey
27. The "Asiatic Vespers" were the work of
a. Lucullus. b. Mithridates. c. Glabrio. d. Antiochus III.
28. The Ramnes, Titii, and Luceres were Roman
a. familiae. b. curiae. c. tribūs. d. gentes.
29. Who was sent to Sicily in 247 to take command of the Carthaginian forces?
a. Xanthippus b. Hasdrubal c. Hamilcar Barca d. Timoleon
30. After Julia's death, Pompey married
a. Publius Crassus' widow. b. Labienus' sister.
c. Servilia's daughter. d. Cato's cousin.
31. What caused the Romans to invade Numidia in 111?
a. the death of Masinissa
b. the abrogation of the treaty with Adherbal
c. the slaughter of Roman and Italian businessmen at Cirta
d. the attack on Carthage by Jugurtha
32. The power of Mithridates was broken by Pompey, but it was _____ who delivered the coup de grace in 63.
a. Tigranes b. Ariobarzanes c. Tiridates d. Pharnaces
33. Vercingetorix, who rallied almost all of Gaul to join him against Caesar, was a young noble of the
a. Sequani. b. Helvetii. c. Aedui. d. Arverni.
34. The turning point in Rome's war with the Samnites was her victory in 295 at
a. Sentinum. b. Corfinium. c. Antium. d. Lautulae.

35. Which of the following was NOT a part of the legislation of Gaius Gracchus?
- Tax contracts should be let by the censors to a single company of publicani.
 - The system of allocating consular provinces should be changed.
 - Roman citizenship should be granted to the Latins.
 - The state should provide free grain to citizens residing in Rome.
36. The final distribution of Italian allies throughout all the tribes was the work of
- Cinna. b. Sulla. c. Pompey. d. Caesar.
37. Which of the following was NOT a function of the Roman kings?
- maintained the pax deorum
 - conducted foreign affairs and headed the army
 - made and declared the law
 - exercised important financial powers
38. Who was the first privatus to be granted the imperium of a proconsul?
- Gnaeus Pompey b. Fabius Maximus c. Scipio Africanus d. Julius Caesar
39. Viriathus was a famous leader of the
- Numidians. b. Celtiberians. c. Lusitanians. d. Illyrians.
40. Caesar avenged the humiliating disaster suffered by the Romans in 107 when he defeated the
- Tigurini. b. Veneti. c. Aquitani. d. Eburones.
41. The Second Triumvirate was formed
- in a forest. b. on an island. c. at sea. d. on a beach.
42. What is memorable about the year 54?
- Crassus was elected consul but resigned to take up a military command.
 - Pompey served as sole consul for part of the year.
 - No consuls were elected that year.
 - Pompey and Crassus served as consuls.
43. After the battle of Asculum, Rome and Pyrrhus were about to negotiate a settlement when the _____ offered Rome money and ships, and the tentative agreement was broken.
- Syracusans b. Carthaginians c. Mamertines d. Lucanians
44. Virginia was killed by her father to prevent her being dishonored by the decemvir
- Lucius Calpurnius Piso. b. Quintus Marcius Philippus. c. Gaius Servilius d. Appius Claudius.

45. Which of the following was NOT a Roman defeat?
a. Trasimene b. Cannae c. Trebia d. Metaurus
46. Sulla and Marius both distinguished themselves in the war against
a. Mithridates. b. Jugurtha. c. Sertorius. d. Philip V.
47. Although Caesar's first consulship is remembered for a lot of partisan legislation, there was also a lot of statesmanlike legislation passed, including a law to control provincial extortion by governors which stayed on the books for 600 years. This law was called
a. Lex Iulia de repetundis. b. Lex Iulia de provinciis.
c. Lex Iulia de pecuniis mutuis. d. Lex Iulia de collegiis.
48. Who was the leader of Tiberius Gracchus' opponents?
a. Fulvius Flaccus b. Appius Claudius c. Gaius Laelius
d. Scipio Aemilianus
49. The year before defeating Hannibal at Zama, Scipio destroyed the combined forces of Carthage and Numidia at
a. Caesarea. b. Great Plains. c. Utica. d. Cirta.
50. Julius Caesar became Pontifex Maximus in the same year as the
a. exile of Cicero. b. Pompey's victory over the pirates.
c. revolt of Spartacus. d. conspiracy of Catiline.