

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1994

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

1. The last emperor of Augustus' dynasty:
a. Claudius b. Vespasian c. Caligula d. Nero
2. The Constitutio Antoniniana, which conferred Roman citizenship on all free males in the empire, is credited to
a. Antoninus Pius. b. Caracalla. c. Severus Alexander.
d. Marcus Aurelius.
3. The emperor Titus is credited with
a. capturing Jerusalem.
b. adding Egypt to the empire.
c. subjugating the Marcomanni.
d. moving the Praetorian Guard out of Rome.
4. Who became Pontifex Maximus in 12 B.C.?
a. Lucius Caesar b. Agrippa c. Tiberius d. Augustus
5. While in Syria, Germanicus became embroiled in a bitter dispute with
a. Piso. b. Sejanus. c. Macro. d. Vespasian.
6. Of which emperor can it be said, "Whom the Roman people love die young"?
a. Titus b. Constantine c. Nerva d. Aurelian
7. Which of the following was NOT a joint ruler with Diocletian?
a. Galerius b. Constantius Chlorus c. Maximian
d. Constantine
8. Which of the following emperors was called the "Apostate"?
a. Diocletian b. Hadrian c. Julian d. Nero
9. Who led the Huns into Gaul and Italy but withdrew after listening to an embassy led by the bishop of Rome?
a. Alaric b. Aetius c. Attila d. Arbogast
10. Which of the following emperors abdicated?
a. Romulus Augustulus b. Philip the Arab c. Aurelian
d. Theodosius I
11. Which emperor had a reputation for parsimony and left a full treasury at his death?
a. Nero b. Tiberius c. Domitian d. Caligula
12. Which of the following is NOT one of the Five Good Emperors?
a. Nerva b. Marcus Aurelius c. Antoninus Pius d. Galba

13. Which emperor was honored by the Senate with the title "Optimus Princeps"?
a. Trajan b. Marcus Aurelius c. Claudius d. Titus
14. One of Augustus' reforms was the establishment of the cursus publicus. What was it?
a. a public treasury b. a major east-west road
c. gladiatorial games d. a state mail service
15. In A.D. 194 Pescennius Niger, saluted Imperator by his troops, was defeated at Issus by
a. Commodus. b. Pertinax. c. Septimius Severus.
d. Didius Julianus.
16. Who set himself up as emperor after he had Caracalla assassinated?
a. Elagabalus b. Macrinus c. Severus Alexander
d. Pertinax
17. Both Septimius Severus and Constantius Chlorus died at
a. Rome. b. Nicomedia. c. York. d. Athens.
18. Constantius II named his cousin _____ his sole successor, even though he was suspicious of this successful and honest man and was on his way to do battle with him when he died.
a. Julian b. Constans c. Constantine II d. Theodosius I
19. Galla Placidia, the mother of Valentinian III, sought refuge at the court of Theodosius II after quarreling with her brother, the emperor
a. Arcadius. b. Leo II. c. Romulus Augustulus.
d. Honorius.
20. Roman trade with India was greatly facilitated during the reign of Augustus by
a. the subjugation of Arabia Felix.
b. the settlement of the Parthian question.
c. the recent invention of the astrolabe.
d. the discovery of the monsoon winds.
21. The name Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus belonged to the emperor
a. Tiberius. b. Caligula. c. Claudius. d. Nero.
22. Under which emperor did Julius Agricola, the father-in-law of the historian Tacitus, extend Rome's control of Britain?
a. Claudius b. Nero c. Domitian d. Trajan
23. Who was the last emperor to rule both the East and the West?
a. Constantine b. Romulus Augustulus c. Theodosius I
d. Diocletian

24. Who was the first emperor to be chosen by the Roman Senate?
a. Hadrian b. Vespasian c. Nerva d. Augustus
25. Whom did Nero order to be murdered at Misenum?
a. his wife b. his mother c. his brother-in-law
d. his praetorian prefect
26. Where was Vespasian when his armies declared him emperor?
a. Britain b. Gaul c. Palestine d. Egypt
27. Decebalus committed suicide after being defeated by
a. Domitian. b. Marcus Aurelius. c. Septimius Severus.
d. Trajan.
28. The revolt of Saturninus in Upper Germany brought back a
reign of terror under
a. Nero. b. Galerius. c. Domitian. d. Septimius Severus.
29. Although born in Upper Moesia, Constantine was of _____
parentage.
a. Gallic b. Italian c. Roman d. Illyrian
30. Which emperor called himself "Jovius"?
a. Caracalla b. Domitian c. Julian d. Diocletian
31. Who is responsible for the first admission of a barbarian
force which remained unassimilated and even fought for Rome
under its own commanders?
a. Aurelian b. Theodosius c. Diocletian d. Decius
32. After the death of Herod the Great, his son Archelaus
inherited the throne of Judaea but was deposed and exiled by
the Romans at the request of both the Jews and the
Samaritans in
a. A.D. 2. b. A.D. 6. c. A.D. 14. d. A.D. 17.
33. According to Pliny the Elder, the Temple to Peace was
considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the
world. Which emperor built it?
a. Hadrian b. Trajan c. Vespasian d. Augustus
34. In 23 B.C., Augustus received for life the
a. consulship. b. tribunicia potestas. c. maius imperium.
d. censorship.
35. At what famous battle was the emperor Valens killed in
A.D. 378?
a. Adrianople b. Cremona c. Edessa d. Troyes
36. Whom did Tiberius name as the co-heir of Caligula?
a. Germanicus b. Claudius c. Agrippa Postumus
d. Tiberius Gemellus

37. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of Vespasian?
 - a. a good sense of humor
 - b. administrative ability
 - c. tireless worker
 - d. creative imagination
38. The correct order of Claudius' wives:
 - a. Messalina, Aelia, Urgulanilla, Agrippina
 - b. Aelia, Agrippina, Urgulanilla, Messalina
 - c. Agrippina, Urgulanilla, Aelia, Messalina
 - d. Urgulanilla, Aelia, Messalina, Agrippina
39. Under which emperor did Salvius Julianus codify and edit the Praetor's Edict, which embodied the principles and procedures of Roman civil law?
 - a. Marcus Aurelius
 - b. Hadrian
 - c. Trajan
 - d. Nerva
40. The influential and ambitious wife of Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, came from
 - a. Syria.
 - b. Gaul.
 - c. Africa.
 - d. Greece.
41. A fellow Augustus, a brother-in-law, and an ally of Constantine, this man eventually was defeated and interned in 323:
 - a. Maximian
 - b. Licinius
 - c. Maxentius
 - d. Galerius
42. Who introduced a new system of taxation which led to the ultimate serfdom of the country population?
 - a. Aurelian
 - b. Constantine
 - c. Diocletian
 - d. Septimius Severus
43. How did Augustus dispose of Egypt?
 - a. He made it a senatorial province.
 - b. He set it free under local autonomy.
 - c. He made it an imperial province.
 - d. He kept it as his personal estate.
44. Who was baptized a Christian on his deathbed?
 - a. Constantine
 - b. Galerius
 - c. Diocletian
 - d. Theodosius I
45. A revolt in Judaea led by Bar-Cochba was the only serious war during the reign of
 - a. Nero.
 - b. Vespasian.
 - c. Domitian.
 - d. Hadrian.
46. Which emperor did the bishop Ambrose excommunicate for 8 months because he massacred 3000 citizens in a fit of anger?
 - a. Theodosius I
 - b. Honorius
 - c. Valens
 - d. Romulus Augustulus

47. Which emperor on his death bed is said to have advised his heirs "to live in peace, enrich the soldiers, and despise the rest of the world"?
- a. Marcus Aurelius b. Diocletian c. Constantine
d. Septimius Severus
48. Who was appointed by Theodosius I to act as regent for Honorius?
- a. Arcadius b. Stilicho c. Rufinus d. Ataulf
49. This emperor was a public benefactor, building several important roads, baths on the Esquiline, and a number of libraries including the Bibliotheca Ulpia:
- a. Hadrian b. Antoninus Pius c. Marcus Aurelius d. Trajan
50. Which of the following was NOT deified?
- a. Vespasian b. Titus c. Tiberius d. Claudius