

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1994

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

1. The emperor who brought Gaul and Britain back into the Empire and took the title "Restitutor Orbis":
a. Claudius Gothicus b. Aurelian c. Valerian d. Tacitus
2. Which emperor had a Christian background but upon assuming power revealed his paganism?
a. Jovian b. Julian c. Valentinian I d. Valens
3. To what family do Vespasian and his sons belong?
a. Julio-Claudian b. Severan c. Ulpian d. Flavian
4. In what year did the Principate come to an end?
a. A.D. 68 b. A.D. 180 c. A.D. 235 d. A.D. 305
5. Which emperor, proud of his physical strength, identified himself with Herakles and even appeared in the arena as a gladiator?
a. Caligula b. Nero c. Caracalla d. Commodus
6. Which emperor was the last to rule in the West and when was he deposed?
a. Romulus Augustulus/453 b. Odovacar/476
c. Odovacar/453 d. Romulus Augustulus/476
7. When did Constantine have a vision which caused him to use a monogram symbolizing Christianity?
a. at the founding of Constantinople
b. during the Council of Nicaea
c. before his defeat of Maxentius
d. at the wedding of his sister in Milan
8. During his brilliant military career, Tiberius campaigned successfully in
a. Germany. b. Britain. c. Gaul. d. Illyricum.
9. What was Caracalla's policy on citizenship?
a. He awarded it to a limited number of new citizens each year.
b. He forbade its extension to new citizens without his approval.
c. He conferred it on all free residents of the Empire.
d. He restricted it to residents of certain provinces.
10. How did Claudius die?
a. poisoned by Agrippina b. suicide
c. heart ailment d. stabbed by Narcissus

11. Which general of Tiberius quarreled with Piso in Syria and fell mortally ill soon afterwards?
a. Asinius Gallus b. Drusus c. Germanicus
d. Pescennius Niger
12. Caligula was the _____ of Tiberius.
a. grandson b. cousin c. grandnephew d. son
13. Which emperor was plagued by a prolonged struggle with Tacfarinas, a Berber chieftain in Numidia?
a. Tiberius b. Nero c. Domitian d. Trajan
14. Tiberius was forced by Augustus to divorce his first wife Vipsania, the daughter of
a. Antony. b. Agrippa. c. Marcellus. d. Lepidus.
15. Devastating plagues were brought back from the East by the armies of
a. Vespasian and Trajan. b. Hadrian and Septimius Severus.
c. Tiberius and Nero. d. Marcus Aurelius and Aurelian.
16. Caligula received his nickname when he was a little boy roaming about his father's army camps
a. in Spain. b. in Syria. c. near Lugdunum.
d. on the Rhine.
17. Which wife of Claudius was the mother of his children Britannicus and Octavia?
a. Urgulanilla b. Aelia c. Messalina d. Agrippina
18. Herod Agrippa was installed as King of Judaea by his old friend, the emperor
a. Augustus. b. Claudius. c. Nero. d. Titus.
19. Which emperor was planning a campaign in Macedonia but fell ill and died at Selinus in Cilicia while on his way home?
a. Trajan b. Aurelian c. Marcus Aurelius d. Maxentius
20. Which early emperor has sometimes been called the Second Founder of the Roman Empire because of his administrative reforms and military successes?
a. Vespasian b. Trajan c. Marcus Aurelius
d. Antoninus Pius
21. What were dioceses under Diocletian?
a. gettoes of Christians
b. a new silver currency
c. provinces grouped into new districts
d. the emperor's personal bodyguard

22. Shapur I, who took the emperor Valerian prisoner, was king of
a. Armenia. b. Palmyra. c. Syria. d. Persia.
23. The title of "Pius" was conferred upon Antoninus by
a. Hadrian. b. the legions. c. the Senate. d. himself.
24. Which emperor completed the temple to the Olympian Zeus in Athens?
a. Augustus b. Hadrian c. Marcus Aurelius d. Nero
25. All of the following are provinces handed over to Octavian by the Senate EXCEPT
a. Spain. b. Gaul. c. Syria. d. Germany.
26. Which of the following were the first joint Augusti?
a. Constantius and Galerius b. Vespasian and Titus
c. Diocletian and Maximian d. Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus
27. The Praetorian Guard auctioned off the Empire to the highest bidder after the assassination of
a. Pertinax. b. Caligula. c. Domitian. d. Commodus.
28. All of the following emperors were born outside of Italy EXCEPT
a. Hadrian. b. Septimius Severus. c. Diocletian.
d. Vespasian.
29. The only serious war Hadrian was called upon to undertake was fought against the
a. Jews. b. Parthians. c. Armenians. d. Dacians.
30. Diocletian's decision NOT to make Rome his capital reflected the decline in importance of the
a. military. b. economy. c. senate. d. state religion.
31. All of the following were heirs to Augustus' power EXCEPT
a. Marcellus. b. Drusus. c. Agrippa. d. Lucius.
32. Which emperor swore never to execute a senator and recalled political exiles?
a. Claudius b. Titus c. Nerva d. Antoninus Pius
33. All of the following years were marked by civil war EXCEPT
a. 68-69. b. 193-197. c. 235-285. d. 324-337.
34. When Augustus adopted Tiberius in A.D. 4, he also bestowed on him
a. the consular imperium. b. censorial powers.
c. the imperial auctoritas. d. the tribunicia potestas.

35. Which two emperors were responsible for rebuilding the harbor at Ostia?
a. Augustus and Tiberius b. Nero and Hadrian
c. Vespasian and Titus d. Claudius and Trajan
36. The term "benevolent paternalism" has been used to describe the enlightened social and economic programs of
a. Augustus. b. Trajan. c. Septimius Severus.
d. Constantine.
37. _____, the prince of the _____, began to ravage Thrace and Macedonia in 395.
a. Attalus/Goths b. Alaric/Visigoths c. Stilicho/Vandals
d. Ataulf/Germans
38. Which of the following became the hereditary title for members of the Senatorial order?
a. carissimi b. eminentissimi c. perfectissimi d. egregii
39. Which woman of the Severan dynasty was instrumental in regaining the Principate for her dynasty through her grandson?
a. Julia Maesa b. Julia Domna c. Julia Soaemias
d. Julia Mamaea
40. What administrative precedent did Gallienus set?
a. exclusion of equestrians from military service
b. appointment of equestrians as temporary substitutes for senators in the provinces
c. curtailment of the powers of the praetorian prefect
d. empowerment of the Senate to confirm new emperors
41. Palmyra was of importance to the Empire because it was
a. the site of large deposits of gold and silver.
b. the easternmost point of the Empire.
c. the outpost founded to help keep the peace.
d. positioned at the junction of caravan routes.
42. Which tetrarch is matched properly with his seat of command?
a. Diocletian/Sirmium b. Maximian/Milan
c. Constantius/Nicomedia d. Galerius/Treves
43. The word dominus came into regular use to designate a deified ruling family during the reign of
a. Domitian. b. Septimius Severus. c. Philip the Arab.
d. Diocletian.
44. Why was Fausta, the wife of Constantine, executed?
a. treason b. murder c. insubordination d. adultery

45. Domitian reorganized the military supply service with couriers traveling from Rome to the legionary headquarters. These couriers, who soon also became secret service agents, were called
a. equites singulares. b. frumentarii. c. numeri.
d. comites Augusti.
46. Which emperor believed himself to be the reincarnation of Alexander the Great?
a. Commodus b. Caligula c. Caracalla d. Domitian
47. Helvidius Priscus, who advocated a return to republicanism by fostering a cult of Brutus and Cato the Younger, was exiled and later executed by
a. Vespasian. b. Tiberius. c. Nero. d. Trajan.
48. Licinius gained control of all the Eastern provinces and thereby became the chief rival of Constantine after the death of
a. Maxentius. b. Maximin Daia. c. Maximian. d. Maximinus.
49. After what date did an Eastern emperor NOT need the sanction of the Western emperor to validate an edict?
a. 305 b. 395 c. 408 d. 476
50. During the late Empire, the total land tax was announced in an annual proclamation called a(n)
a. indictio. b. iugatio. c. adaenatio. d. capitatio.