

1995 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

1. The elite honor guard of the emperor was called the
 - a. cohors urbana. b. cohors praetoria.
 - c. cohors peregrina. d. cohors honesta.
2. The reign of the Five Good Emperors:
 - a. from Vespasian to Trajan
 - b. from Hadrian to Septimius Severus
 - c. from Nerva to Marcus Aurelius
 - d. from Galba to Antoninus Pius
3. Which emperor was born in Leptis Magna?
 - a. Claudius b. Septimius Severus c. Domitian
 - d. Constantine
4. The Constitutio Antoniniana
 - a. designated Elagabalus to be Caracalla's successor.
 - b. revised provincial administration.
 - c. instituted a new treasury to receive the profits of imperial confiscations.
 - d. gave Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the Empire.
5. In what year did Constantine invade Italy and march on Rome?
 - a. A.D. 286 b. A.D. 305 c. A.D. 312 d. A.D. 324
6. For strategic and commercial reasons Constantine decided to establish a new imperial residence at
 - a. Byzantium. b. Antioch. c. Alexandria. d. Ephesus.
7. The most notable event of Philip the Arab's reign:
 - a. A plague swept the Western Empire.
 - b. A great fire again swept through Rome.
 - c. Italy began to pay taxes like the provinces.
 - d. Rome celebrated her thousandth birthday.
8. Who ruled Palmyra through a figure-head son?
 - a. Zenobia b. Teuta c. Marcia d. Faustina
9. Which of Claudius' wives is believed to have poisoned him?
 - a. Messalina b. Urgulanilla c. Agrippina d. Aelia
10. Both Domitian and Trajan fought wars against the
 - a. Dacians. b. Britons. c. Marcomanni. d. Parthians.
11. Coins were issued commemorating the annexation of Armenia and Mesopotamia into the empire during the reign of
 - a. Vespasian. b. Septimius Severus. c. Hadrian.
 - d. Trajan.

12. Who was commander of the army in Pannonia and Illyria when his troops proclaimed him emperor on the death of Pertinax?
 - a. Didius Julianus
 - b. Aurelian
 - c. Philip the Arab
 - d. Septimius Severus
13. The emperor Commodus considered himself to be the reincarnation of
 - a. Jupiter.
 - b. Julius Caesar.
 - c. Mars.
 - d. Hercules.
14. In A.D. 62 Nero divorced Octavia to marry
 - a. Lucilla.
 - b. Plotina.
 - c. Poppaea.
 - d. Helena.
15. Which of the following did NOT become a province during the reign of Claudius?
 - a. Thrace
 - b. Mauretania
 - c. Britain
 - d. Egypt
16. Which of the following did NOT build a bath complex in Rome?
 - a. Hadrian
 - b. Diocletian
 - c. Titus
 - d. Caracalla
17. The emperor Carinus was assassinated by his own officers at the River Margus in A.D. 285 during a battle with
 - a. Diocletian.
 - b. Numerianus.
 - c. Carus.
 - d. Maximianus.
18. Who instituted the state cult of Sol dominus imperi Romani?
 - a. Aurelian
 - b. Decius
 - c. Elagabalus
 - d. Julian
19. The last emperor to rule a united Roman Empire:
 - a. Constantine
 - b. Diocletian
 - c. Theodosius
 - d. Honorius
20. In A.D. 410 Rome was sacked by Alaric, king of the
 - a. Huns.
 - b. Franks.
 - c. Vandals.
 - d. Visigoths.
21. What position was Galba holding when he was appointed emperor after the death of Nero?
 - a. procurator of Judaea
 - b. military commander in Britain
 - c. legate on an embassy to the Germans
 - d. governor of Spain
22. Caligula was assassinated in A.D. 41 by
 - a. Libo Drusus.
 - b. Calpurnius Piso.
 - c. Cassius Chaerea.
 - d. Cremutius Corda.
23. How was Claudius related to Tiberius?
 - a. brothers
 - b. son/father
 - c. cousins
 - d. nephew/uncle
24. For the first eight years of his reign, Marcus Aurelius had a co-emperor named
 - a. Cassius.
 - b. Verus.
 - c. Fulvius.
 - d. Geta.

25. Which future emperor was responsible for the pacification of southern Britain in the invasion of A.D. 43?
a. Galba b. Otho c. Vitellius d. Vespasian
26. Which emperor besides Nero had to contend with a great fire in Rome?
a. Trajan b. Titus c. Marcus Aurelius d. Philip the Arab
27. Trajan was sent to quell the revolt of Saturninus in Germany during the reign of
a. Galba. b. Vespasian. c. Domitian. d. Nerva.
28. When Diocletian abdicated, who became the Augusti?
a. Maximianus and Constantius b. Constantius and Galerius
c. Galerius and Severus d. Severus and Maximinus Daia
29. The Council of Nicaea was called in A.D. 325 to settle the conflict between
a. Licinius and Constantine.
b. Catholics and Donatists.
c. the three sons of Constantine.
d. Athanasians and Arians.
30. The Vandal master of the soldiers who acted as regent for Honorius:
a. Stilicho b. Odoacer c. Aetius d. Ricimer
31. In 476 Romulus Augustulus
a. committed suicide. b. died. c. abdicated.
d. was assassinated.
32. Which emperor took the title of Germanicus after defeating the Marcomanni?
a. Domitian b. Marcus Aurelius c. Trajan
d. Septimius Severus
33. In 18 B.C. Augustus issued the Lex Iulia de maritandis ordinibus to encourage
a. private enterprise. b. the birth of children.
c. the payment of taxes. d. enlistment in the army.
34. In what year did Tiberius receive the tribunicia potestas?
a. 14 B.C. b. 6 B.C. c. A.D. 6 d. A.D. 14
35. In 27 B.C. a ten years' imperium was conferred on Augustus which gave him all of the following EXCEPT
a. control of the frontier provinces.
b. sole command of all the armed forces.
c. supreme power over all religious activities.
d. the right to determine foreign relations.

36. Alexandria, the last Greek mint, was closed and all coinage became Imperial during the reign of
 - a. Constantine.
 - b. Aurelian.
 - c. Diocletian.
 - d. Julian.
37. How did Maxentius, the rival of Constantine, die?
 - a. assassinated
 - b. drowned while attempting to cross the Tiber
 - c. suicide
 - d. killed in battle at the Mulvian Bridge
38. Domitian : Vespasian ::
 - a. Julian : Constantine
 - b. Valens : Valentinian I
 - c. Tiberius : Augustus
 - d. Honorius : Theodosius I
39. In 451 Attila led his army into Italy
 - a. because his friend Aetius had been murdered.
 - b. after his demand to marry the sister of Valentinian II was refused.
 - c. because the regent Augusta Placidia asked for his help against Bonifacius.
 - d. after he received an appeal from Pope Leo.
40. Which emperor could boast there was peace on all frontiers and closed the gates of Janus?
 - a. Caligula
 - b. Trajan
 - c. Vespasian
 - d. Marcus Aurelius
41. The first emperor from the ranks of the Equites:
 - a. Septimius Severus
 - b. Macrinus
 - c. Vespasian
 - d. Claudius Gothicus
42. Nero instituted the Iuvenalia to celebrate
 - a. the first clipping of the imperial beard.
 - b. his crowning as the winner of the music competition in the Olympic Games.
 - c. the completion of the Domus Aurea.
 - d. his suppression of the revolt led by Julius Vindex.
43. Cappadocia, a noted center of the slave trade and so famous for its horses that Roman emperors kept studs of race-horses there, was made a province by
 - a. Tiberius.
 - b. Nero.
 - c. Trajan.
 - d. Septimius Severus.
44. The emperor Trajan died in the province of
 - a. Judaea.
 - b. Pontus.
 - c. Cilicia.
 - d. Galatia.
45. Marcus Aurelius is responsible for
 - a. the first de-Romanization of the frontier provinces.
 - b. bringing Arabia Petraea under Roman control.
 - c. building a wall from the Forth to the Clyde in Scotland.
 - d. the shrine to Jupiter Capitolinus built on the site of the Temple of Jerusalem.

46. The ruler proclaimed emperor under the name of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus is better known as
a. Elagabalus. b. Commodus. c. Caracalla. d. Julian.
47. Septimius Severus did all of the following EXCEPT
a. dismiss the Praetorians and institute a new guard.
b. repel an invasion of Mesopotamia by the Persian king Artaxerxes.
c. increase the powers of the equestrian order.
d. repair Hadrian's Wall.
48. The "indictions" of Diocletian:
a. the notorious persecution of the Christians
b. the division of provinces into administrative units
c. a regular system of tax revisions every fifteen years
d. the conscription of barbarians into the army
49. Which emperor was credited with curing the blind while on a trip to Egypt?
a. Augustus b. Vespasian c. Hadrian d. Aurelian
50. Under Augustus the Senate received the supervision of Rome and Italy as well as all of the following EXCEPT
a. Baetica. b. Macedonia. c. Africa. d. Gallia Comata.