

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1995

CAESAR

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N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Caesar was married three times. Which of the following lists his wives in correct chronological order?
 - a. Calpurnia, Cornelia, Pompeia
 - b. Pompeia, Calpurnia, Cornelia
 - c. Pompeia, Cornelia, Calpurnia
 - d. Cornelia, Pompeia, Calpurnia
2. In 75 Caesar went to study rhetoric with Apollonius Molon who lived
 - a. on Rhodes. b. in Athens. c. in Alexandria.
 - d. on Cyprus.
3. On what date did Caesar cross the Rubicon?
 - a. December 15 b. January 10 c. February 24 d. March 1
4. In 80 Caesar won the corona civica for saving the life of a comrade in the attack on
 - a. Pergamum. b. Mytilene. c. Drepanum. d. Massilia.
5. In what year did Caesar hold the quaestorship?
 - a. 72 b. 70 c. 68 d. 66
6. Which of the following lists Caesar's victories in correct chronological order?
 - a. Ilerda, Zela, Thapsus, Munda
 - b. Zela, Ilerda, Munda, Thapsus
 - c. Ilerda, Thapsus, Zela, Munda
 - d. Zela, Ilerda, Munda, Thapsus
7. Who made Caesar the Flamen Dialis in 86?
 - a. his father b. Sulla c. his maternal grandfather.
 - d. Marius
8. All of the following occurred in 63 EXCEPT
 - a. Caesar's divorce from Pompeia.
 - b. the birth of Caesar's future heir.
 - c. Caesar's election to the praetorship.
 - d. Caesar's election as Pontifex Maximus.
9. How many times was Caesar elected dictator?
 - a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
10. Approximately how many leading citizens were involved in the conspiracy to assassinate Caesar?
 - a. 15 b. 25 c. 40 d. 60

11. Which of the following statements about Caesar's aedileship is NOT true?
 - a. He honored his father with funeral games.
 - b. His colleague was Marcus Bibulus.
 - c. He gave a public funeral speech for his aunt Julia.
 - d. He re-erected the memorials of Marius' victories.
12. In an attempt to discredit Caesar during the deliberations on the fate of the Catilinarians, Cato challenged him to read a note delivered to him in the senate which turned out to be a
 - a. note from his wife on a domestic difficulty.
 - b. letter from Pompey describing the death of Mithridates.
 - c. note from Crassus agreeing to a new loan.
 - d. love-letter from Cato's half-sister.
13. After crossing the Rubicon, Caesar was met by Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, whose troops surrendered to Caesar and turned over their commander to him as well! Where did all this take place?
 - a. Corfinium
 - b. Ariminum
 - c. Ravenna
 - d. Brundisium
14. What was Caesar's comment after the battle of Pharsalus?
 - a. Alea iacta est.
 - b. Veni, vidi, vici.
 - c. Vixerunt.
 - d. Hoc voluerunt.
15. During the last year of his life Caesar did all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. reduce the number eligible for free grain.
 - b. build a new harbor at Ostia.
 - c. double the number of praetors and quaestors.
 - d. rebuild the Senate House.
16. Although the official birthdate of Caesar was July 12, he was really born on
 - a. July 10.
 - b. July 13.
 - c. July 17.
 - d. July 23.
17. Caesar had to give up his triumph when the Senate refused to allow him to stand for the consulship in absentia on the advice of
 - a. Cicero.
 - b. Metellus.
 - c. Cato.
 - d. Bibulus.
18. Which of the following did NOT hold a consulship with Caesar?
 - a. Servilius Vatia Isauricus
 - b. Mark Antony
 - c. Aulus Hirtius
 - d. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus
19. In Book I of the B.G. Caesar describes his campaigns against the Helvetians and
 - a. Ariovistus.
 - b. Cassivellaunus.
 - c. Commius.
 - d. Ambiorix.

20. In which book of the B.G. does Caesar record his war with the Germans, the building of a bridge across the Rhine, and his first invasion of Britain?
a. III b. IV c. V d. VI
21. Caesar gives three reasons for destroying the Tigurini at the Arar River. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
a. They had killed a Roman consul.
b. They had forced a Roman army to march under the yoke.
c. They had killed the great-grandfather of Caesar's wife.
d. They had betrayed Marius to the Cimbri and Teutones.
22. All of the following served as legati under Caesar and later turned against him EXCEPT
a. Quintus Tullius Cicero. b. Servius Sulpicius Galba.
c. Titus Labienus. d. Publius Licinius Crassus.
23. The Aedui appealed to Caesar for help when
a. the Helvetians began plundering their territory.
b. the Sequani and Helvetians made an alliance.
c. the Sequani called in the Germans.
d. the Helvetians united under Orgetorix.
24. What battle at first went so badly that Caesar grabbed a shield and fought in the front ranks until Roman tactics and discipline prevailed?
a. Bibracte b. Sabis River c. Axone River d. Noviodunum
25. All of the events in Books I and II of the B.C. take place in
a. 50-49. b. 49. c. 49-48. d. 49-47.
26. Caesar admiringly describes the Britons' use of their
a. cavalry. b. infantry. c. ships. d. chariots.
27. Caesar defeated the fleet of the Veneti by
a. outsailing them. b. using grappling hooks.
c. outsmarting them. d. ramming them.
28. On what date was the battle of Pharsalus fought?
a. July 10 b. August 9 c. September 30 d. October 15
29. In Book VII of the B.G. Caesar describes the fighting at Avaricum. How did it end?
a. Vercingetorix burned the town.
b. The defenders refused to fight.
c. Caesar killed 40,000 inhabitants.
d. The Romans had to withdraw.
30. According to Caesar, how many men did he and Pompey lose at Pharsalus?
a. 200/15,000 b. 2000/10,000 c. 1500/25,000 d. 500/5,000

31. Which of the following tribes refused the summons to Alesia sent by Vercingetorix, saying they would fight the Romans on their own account and according to their own ideas?
 a. Aedui b. Bellovaci c. Sequani d. Eburones
32. Several chapters of the actions in Book III of the B.C. are devoted to a description of Pompey's naval commander who captured one of Caesar's vessels and killed everyone on board. This commander was his old enemy,
 a. Quintus Fufius Calenus. b. Marcus Porcius Cato.
 c. Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus. d. Lucius Scribonius Libo.

Questions 33-42 refer to the following passage from Book I of the B.G.

Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent: unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iuram et flumen Rhodanum, quā vix singuli carri ducerentur; mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facile
 5 perpauci eos prohibere possent; alterum per Provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod inter fines Helvetiorum et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque non nullis locis vado
 10 transitur.

Extremum oppidum Allobrogum proximumque Helvetiorum finibus est Genava. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios
 15 pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis diem dicunt, quā die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Is dies erat a. d. v Kal. Apr., L. Pisone, A. Gabinio consulibus.

33. Identify the type of ablative illustrated by domo (line 1).
 a. place where b. specification c. place from which
 d. source
34. Identify the use of the subjunctive in line 4 (ducerentur).
 a. characteristic b. purpose c. indirect question
 d. causal
35. What use of the ablative is illustrated by multo (line 6)?
 a. comparison b. specification c. measurement
 d. degree of difference
36. Choose the best translation for expeditius (line 6).
 a. more convenient b. unencumbered c. unobstructed
 d. with less baggage
37. In line 8 there is an example of
 a. litotes. b. chiasmus. c. anaphora. d. hendiadys.

38. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by viderentur (line 13).
 a. relative clause of purpose
 b. indirect question
 c. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
 d. relative clause of characteristic
39. To whom does suos (line 14) refer?
 a. Sequani b. Helvetii c. Romani d. Allobroges
40. Translate the date, a.d. v Kal. Apr., into modern calendar terms (lines 16-17).
 a. March 27 b. March 28 c. April 5 d. April 6
41. The Helvetians decided not to take the route through the territory of the Sequani for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**
 a. the road was too narrow for an easy crossing.
 b. the journey would be a difficult one.
 c. the Sequani refused passage.
 d. the way could easily be blocked by a few men.
42. The Helvetians thought they could convince the Allobroges to help them because
 a. they were neighbors.
 b. the Allobroges and Sequani were at war.
 c. they had recently defeated the Allobroges.
 d. the Allobroges were not well-disposed towards Rome.

Questions 43-50 refer to the following passage from Book III of the B.C.

Erat Crastinus evocatus in exercitu Caesaris, qui superiore anno apud eum primum pilum in legione decimā duxerat, vir singulari virtute. Hic signo dato, "Sequimini me," inquit, "manipulares mei qui fuistis, et vestro imperatori quam constituistis operam date. Unum hoc proelium superest; quo confecto, et ille suam dignitatem et nos nostram libertatem recuperabimus." Simul respiciens Caesarem, "Faciam," inquit, "hodie, imperator, ut aut vivo mihi aut mortuo gratias agas." Haec cum dixisset, primus ex dextro cornu procucurrit, atque eum electi milites circiter cxx voluntarii eiusdem centuriae sunt prosecuti.

43. Crastinus was
 a. the highest ranking centurion of the tenth legion.
 b. the standard bearer of his cohort.
 c. a soldier who carried two javelins.
 d. the signal caller of Caesar's army.
44. What use of the ablative is illustrated by virtute (line 3)?
 a. specification b. means c. description d. cause

45. Crastinus addresses members of his maniple. How many maniples made up a Roman legion?
a. 10 b. 20 c. 30 d. 60
46. Choose the best translation for operam (line 5).
a. work b. service c. attention d. exertion
47. Identify the construction of confecto (line 6).
a. ablative of time b. first person present indicative
c. future imperative d. ablative absolute
48. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by agas (line 9)?
a. substantive clause of result
b. indirect command
c. adverbial clause of purpose
d. clause of proviso
49. Choose the best translation of cum (line 9).
a. when b. since c. although d. because
50. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from this passage?
a. Crastinus was a veteran volunteer.
b. This battle was an important one.
c. Many centurions died in the battle.
d. Caesar inspired loyalty in his troops.