

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1997

CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C. B.G. = Commentary on the Gallic War;
B.C. = Commentary on the Civil War

1. Julius Caesar was born in
 - a. 108 or 106.
 - b. 106 or 104.
 - c. 104 or 102.
 - d. 102 or 100.
2. Caesar's family traced its ancestry back to
 - a. Alexander the Great.
 - b. Hercules.
 - c. Venus.
 - d. King Evander.
3. Caesar is said to have spoken the famous words "Alea iacta est"
 - a. upon crossing the English Channel to invade Britain.
 - b. after the Battle of Pharsalia.
 - c. when he invaded Italy.
 - d. at the time of Pompey's death.
4. While still a teenager, Caesar married
 - a. Cornelia.
 - b. Calpurnia.
 - c. Pompeia.
 - d. Cleopatra.
5. The First Triumvirate may best be described as
 - a. an alliance sanctioned by the Senate.
 - b. an unofficial coalition aimed at promoting political unity in Rome.
 - c. an informal alliance loosely structured to promote political conservatism.
 - d. a convenience coalition aimed at attaining the ambitions of its members.
6. In 61 Caesar made enough money to pay his debts and laid the foundation for his reputation as a general in
 - a. Macedonia.
 - b. Gallia Narbonensis.
 - c. Asia Minor.
 - d. Spain.
7. Caesar's first foray into Britain occurred in
 - a. 57.
 - b. 56.
 - c. 55.
 - d. 54.
8. Vercingetorix
 - a. was put to death in the Mamertine prison.
 - b. committed suicide en route to Rome.
 - c. died at the hands of his own men.
 - d. was executed in Gaul at Caesar's command.
9. What punishment did Caesar propose for the Catilinarian conspirators?
 - a. death
 - b. exile
 - c. life imprisonment
 - d. mutilation

10. Caesar was able to transfer Clodius to the plebeians through his role as
 - a. consul.
 - b. pontifex maximus.
 - c. praetor.
 - d. flamen dialis.

11. In 59 Caesar established the acta diurna. What were they?
 - a. the world's first newspaper
 - b. recognition codes for the army
 - c. rules of dress and behavior for Roman citizens
 - d. methods of rewarding discharged soldiers

12. The early education of Julius Caesar did **NOT** emphasize
 - a. grammar.
 - b. literature.
 - c. mathematics.
 - d. rhetoric.

13. Caesar restored the statues and trophies of Marius when he was
 - a. aedile.
 - b. praetor.
 - c. quaestor.
 - d. consul.

14. In 46 Caesar celebrated four triumphs. Which of the following was **NOT** one of them?
 - a. Alexandrian
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Gallic
 - d. African

15. The purpose of the first expedition into Britain was to
 - a. make a show of force.
 - b. establish mercantile contacts for his Gallic allies.
 - c. set up alliances with the British tribes.
 - d. explore sources of aid to the Gauls.

16. Caesar came to public attention when he
 - a. supported Pompey in restoring tribunician rights.
 - b. served against the pirates.
 - c. prosecuted Dolabella for extortion.
 - d. defied Sulla's order to divorce his wife.

17. Caesar's second wife was the
 - a. sister of Pompey the Great.
 - b. niece of Pompeius Strabo.
 - c. stepdaughter of Lucullus.
 - d. granddaughter of Sulla.

18. In 63 Caesar engineered the trial of Rabirius
 - a. as a demonstration against the misuse of the Senatus Consultum Ultimum.
 - b. to embarrass Cicero who was a political adherent of the accused.
 - c. at the request of Crassus to whom he was indebted.
 - d. to clear the name of his uncle Marius whom Rabirius had betrayed.

19. What law gave Pompey and Crassus equivalent terms of imperium to that of Caesar?
 - a. Lex Iulia
 - b. Lex Licinia-Pompeia
 - c. Lex Vatinia
 - d. Lex Trebonia
20. Which of the following statements about the year 44 is **NOT** true?
 - a. The full tribunicia potestas was conferred on Caesar.
 - b. Caesar's head appeared on coins.
 - c. Caesar was awarded a flamen.
 - d. A temple was built to Caesar's Clementia.
21. Caesar writes extensively of the customs and religion of the Gauls and Germans in Book
 - a. III.
 - b. IV.
 - c. V.
 - d. VI.
22. Which of the following Seven Wonders did Caesar see and describe in the B.C.?
 - a. the statue of Zeus at Olympia
 - b. the Colossus at Rhodes
 - c. the Pharos at Alexandria
 - d. the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus
23. Which German leader met with Caesar in 58 and claimed he had prior rights over Gaul?
 - a. Ariovistus
 - b. Commius
 - c. Indutiomarus
 - d. Viridomarus
24. Book VIII of the B.G. is commonly thought to have been written by
 - a. Vibius Pansa.
 - b. Aulus Hirtius.
 - c. Sulpicius Rufus.
 - d. Sulpicius Galba.
25. Caesar ends his account of the Civil War with
 - a. Pompey's death.
 - b. the victory at Pharsalus.
 - c. the battle of Zela.
 - d. the dangerous situation in Egypt.
26. Which of the following statements about the Gallic leader Ambiorix is **NOT** true?
 - a. He was chief of the Eburones.
 - b. He was finally captured by Caesar at Alesia.
 - c. He massacred the forces of Sabinus and Cotta.
 - d. He induced the Nervii to attack the camp of Q. Cicero.
27. In which book of the B.G. does Caesar describe his first expedition into Germany?
 - a. II
 - b. III
 - c. IV
 - d. V
28. Titus Labienus, Caesar's most trusted lieutenant, eventually deserted Caesar for Pompey and died
 - a. at Pharsalus.
 - b. by his own hand.
 - c. at Munda.
 - d. of old age in exile.

29. In Book II of the B.G., Caesar describes his defeat and near extermination of the Nervii at
 a. Bibracte. b. the river Mosa. c. Vesontio.
 d. the river Sabis.
30. Which of the following events took place first?
 a. Curio's forces in Africa are annihilated.
 b. Pompey escapes from Brundisium.
 c. Afranius and Petreius surrender.
 d. the siege of Massilia begins.

Use the following passage from B.G. I to answer questions 31-39.

His rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti
 constituerunt ea quae ad proficiscendum pertinerent
 comparare, iumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum
 coemere, sementes quam maximas facere ut in itinere copia
 5 frumenti suppeteret, cum proximis civitatibus pacem et
 amicitiam confirmare. Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi
 satis esse existimaverunt: in tertium annum profectionem
 lege confirmant. Ad res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur.
 10 Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit. In eo itinere
 persuadet Castico, Catamantaloedis filio, Sequano, cuius
 pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat et a senatu
 populi Romani amicus appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate
 suā occuparet, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dumnorigi
 15 Aeduo, fratri Diviciaci, qui eo tempore principatum in
 civitate obtinebat ac maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem
 conaretur persuadet eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat.

31. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by ptinerent (line 2)?
 a. characteristic b. indirect question c. purpose
 d. circumstantial
32. What is the best translation for sementes quam maximas facere (line 4)?
 a. to make the fields as large as possible
 b. how much planting should they do
 c. how great to make the fields of grain
 d. to plant as much grain as possible
33. In line 4-5, ut . . . suppeteret expresses
 a. a result. b. purpose. c. a condition.
 d. indirect command.
34. How long will it take to complete the tasks described in lines 3-6?
 a. two weeks b. six months c. two years d. three years

35. Who had been called "a friend of the Roman people" (line 12)?
 a. Orgetorix b. Diviciacus c. Casticus d. Catamantaloedes
36. In line 13, occuparet illustrates a(n)
 a. temporal clause. b. adverbial purpose clause.
 c. indirect command. d. conditional relative clause.
37. The word ei (line 16) has an earlier reference in
 a. Orgetorix (line 8). b. Casticus (line 10).
 c. Dumnorix (line 13). d. Diviciacus (line 14).
38. The ostensible purpose of the legation sent to the neighbors of the Helvetians:
 a. establish peace and friendship
 b. form an alliance against Rome
 c. throw off the Roman yoke of oppression
 d. strengthen existing alliances
39. Orgetorix
 a. wants to wage war on Rome.
 b. conspires with the leader of the Aeduans.
 c. plots to seize power.
 d. desires an alliance with Rome.

Use the following passage from B.G. IV to answer questions 40-50.

Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, naves longas, quarum species erat barbaris inusitatio, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus et remis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis
 5 hostes propelli ac summoverti iussit; quae res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam et navium figurā et remorum motu et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti barbari constiterunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui decimae
 10 legionis aquilam ferebat, obtestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, "Desilite," inquit, "commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere; ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero." Hoc cum voce magnā dixisset, se ex nave
 15 proiecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre coepit. Tum nostri cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex nave desiluerunt. Hos item ex proximis navibus cum conspexissent, subsecuti hostibus appropinquarunt.

40. The words latus apertum (line 3) refer to the side
 a. facing the open water. b. free of enemy ships.
 c. unprotected by shields. d. turned away from the Romans.

41. Caesar orders his warships to do all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. removeri (line 2). b. incitari (line 3).
c. constitui (line 4). d. summoveri (line 5).
42. In line 5, usui is an example of a(n)
a. indirect object. b. dative with certain adjectives.
c. dative of purpose. d. dative of reference.
43. Identify the case and number of commilitones (line 12).
a. nominative singular b. nominative plural
c. accusative plural d. vocative plural
44. What rhetorical figure of speech is illustrated in line 13?
a. litotes b. chiasmus c. alliteration d. anaphora
45. What is the best translation of inter se (line 16)?
a. one another b. with each other c. among themselves
d. between them
46. What is the dedecus (line 16) which the soldiers must not allow?
a. losing the standard to the enemy
b. incurring the wrath of the gods
c. allowing the battle to be lost
d. letting the enemy sink their ship
47. Identify the type of cum clause illustrated in lines 17-18.
a. temporal b. circumstantial c. concessive d. causal
48. What rhetorical figure is illustrated in the last line of the passage?
a. ellipsis b. syncope c. antithesis d. hyperbole
49. All of the following caused the native inhabitants to halt **EXCEPT**
a. the number of troop ships.
b. the unfamiliar war machines.
c. the shape of the warships.
d. the movement of the oars.
50. What were the Roman soldiers doing when the standard bearer called upon the gods?
a. preparing to fight b. hesitating to jump
c. waiting for orders d. watching the battle