

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1997

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND THE REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Pompey was killed
 - a. at Dyrrachium.
 - b. at Pharsalus.
 - c. in Syria.
 - d. in Egypt.
2. Who bequeathed his kingdom to Rome in 133?
 - a. Philip V
 - b. Pyrrhus
 - c. Antiochus III
 - d. Attalus III
3. The Roman Monarchy ended in 509 with the overthrow of
 - a. Tarquinius Superbus.
 - b. Tullus Hostilius.
 - c. Numa Pompilius.
 - d. Tarquinius Priscus.
4. The members of the First Triumvirate:
 - a. Octavian, Lepidus, and Antony
 - b. Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus
 - c. Antony, Pompey, and Caesar
 - d. Lepidus, Octavian, and Caesar
5. After being called back from Italy to Carthage, Hannibal was defeated in 202 by
 - a. Scipio Africanus.
 - b. Marcellus.
 - c. Fabius.
 - d. Gaius Duilius.
6. A new aristocracy called the nobiles began to form in the third and second centuries. Admission to this new class required that one's ancestors had
 - a. served as an officer in the Roman army.
 - b. held the position of consul.
 - c. accumulated wealth valued at over one million sesterces.
 - d. been a member of the Senate.
7. Who demanded in 58 that Cicero be exiled for putting to death the Catilinarian conspirators?
 - a. Metellus
 - b. Milo
 - c. Curio
 - d. Clodius
8. Who had the greatest influence on Rome's decision to fight the Third Punic War?
 - a. Sempronius Gracchus
 - b. Cato the Elder
 - c. Scipio Aemilianus
 - d. Aemilius Paullus
9. Verres was prosecuted for criminal acts that he had committed while serving as governor of
 - a. Cilicia.
 - b. Sicily.
 - c. Macedonia.
 - d. Gallia Narbonensis.
10. Titus Tatius attacked Rome in retaliation for the
 - a. murder of Tarpeia.
 - b. death of Appius Claudius.
 - c. attack on the Samnites.
 - d. rape of the Sabine women.

11. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the tribunate?
 - a. protector of the plebs
 - b. chosen by the senate
 - c. power to veto acts of magistrates
 - d. annually elected
12. The First Punic War was waged mainly for possession of
 - a. Sicily.
 - b. Sardinia.
 - c. Spain.
 - d. Corsica.
13. The fight for Etruscan independence ended in 396 with the fall of
 - a. Veii.
 - b. Volsinii.
 - c. Tarquinii.
 - d. Falerii.
14. Which of these assemblies was the oldest?
 - a. Concilium Plebis
 - b. Comitia Centuriata
 - c. Comitia Curiata
 - d. Comitia Tributa
15. Who was primarily responsible for suppressing the revolt of Spartacus?
 - a. Pompey
 - b. Lucullus
 - c. Crassus
 - d. Sulla
16. Who was defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae in 191?
 - a. Antiochus III
 - b. Antigonus Doson
 - c. Philip V
 - d. Eumenes II
17. The Catilinarian conspirators attempted to align themselves with the
 - a. Nervii.
 - b. Sequani.
 - c. Allobroges.
 - d. Bituriges.
18. The Licinian-Sextian law, passed in 367, provided for
 - a. lower taxes for plebeians.
 - b. one plebeian consul.
 - c. a limit to the number of senators.
 - d. the creation of the aedileship.
19. Who served as the Senate's naval commander in 43, was defeated by Agrippa in 36, and put to death in 35?
 - a. Sertorius
 - b. Sextus Pompey
 - c. Bibulus
 - d. Pompeius Rufus
20. Which list puts the kings in correct chronological order?
 - a. Romulus/Servius Tullius/Tarquinius Priscus
 - b. Numa/Servius Tullius/Tullus Hostilius
 - c. Ancus Marcius/Numa/Tarquinius Superbus
 - d. Tullus Hostilius/Ancus Marcius/Tarquinius Priscus
21. What was the immediate cause of the Second Punic War?
 - a. the appeal of the Mamertines to Rome
 - b. the defeat of Syracuse
 - c. the siege of Saguntum
 - d. the trade embargo on Massilia

22. Which area is properly paired with the year it became a Roman province?
 - a. Asia - 241
 - b. Sardinia-Corsica - 129
 - c. Sicily - 227
 - d. Africa - 146
23. Which of the following offered an alliance to Hannibal?
 - a. Ptolemy Philadelphus
 - b. Philip V
 - c. Perseus
 - d. Andriscus
24. Which man is correctly matched with the battle in which he was killed?
 - a. Labienus - Munda
 - b. Catiline - Colline Gate
 - c. Claudius Pulcher - Drepana
 - d. Marcellus - Metaurus River
25. Which decisive battle is **NOT** paired with the correct year?
 - a. Aegates Islands - 241
 - b. Pydna - 168
 - c. Cynoscephalae - 190
 - d. Cannae - 216
26. In 52 Pompey was responsible for the lex de provinciis, which assigned the governorship of Cilicia to
 - a. Brutus.
 - b. Antonius.
 - c. Cicero.
 - d. Lepidus.
27. Political attacks by Cato the Elder led to the bitter withdrawal from Rome of
 - a. Manius Acilius Glabrio.
 - b. Scipio Africanus.
 - c. T. Quinctius Flaminius.
 - d. L. Valerius Flaccus.
28. Castor and Pollux are said to have appeared at the Battle of
 - a. Philippi.
 - b. Lake Regillus.
 - c. Sentinum.
 - d. Baecula.
29. Cloelia, "Lefty" Scaevola, and Horatius Cocles all performed feats of bravery during an attack on Rome by
 - a. Lars Porsenna.
 - b. the Samnites.
 - c. Coriolanus.
 - d. the Gauls.
30. Which of the following naval battles did **NOT** occur during the First Punic War?
 - a. Drepana
 - b. Panormus
 - c. Ebro
 - d. Mylae
31. The Roman victory at Zama was greatly aided by the cavalry of
 - a. Syphax.
 - b. Micipsa.
 - c. Bocchus.
 - d. Masinissa.
32. Who became consul in 198 although not yet thirty years of age?
 - a. Cato the Elder
 - b. Sempronius Gracchus
 - c. Scipio Africanus
 - d. T. Quinctius Flaminius
33. Which Asiatic ruler did Pompey confirm in his kingdom?
 - a. Mithridates
 - b. Ariobarzanes
 - c. Eumenes
 - d. Nicomedes

34. Which general proved to be ineffective against Mithridates?
a. Lucullus b. Fimbria c. Glabrio d. Sertorius
35. Egypt was annexed in the year
a. 32. b. 31. c. 30. d. 29.
36. Caesar captured Domitius at Corfinium immediately after
a. defeating Petreius. b. reaching Rome.
c. crossing the Rubicon. d. capturing Massilia.
37. The Samnites, who fought the Romans in 3 wars, were finally defeated in 290 by
a. Curius Dentatus. b. Decius Mus. c. Claudius Marcellus.
d. Aemilius Scaurus.
38. Who held the office of consul in the year 207 and defeated Hannibal's brother in battle?
a. C. Claudius Nero b. M. Claudius Marcellus
c. Q. Fabius Maximus d. Cn. Cornelius Scipio
39. The peace treaty of 201 forced Carthage to do all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. become a dependent ally of Rome.
b. send hostages to Rome.
c. pay an indemnity of 10,000 talents.
d. surrender Spain and her navy.
40. Who headed the embassy to Prusias which demanded the extradition of Hannibal?
a. T. Quinctius Flaminius b. Scipio Africanus
c. Gaius Flaminius d. Acinius Glabrio
41. Which law, passed in 445, declared that marriages between plebeians and patricians would be considered legally valid?
a. Lex Canuleia b. Lex Ogulnia c. Lex Publilia
d. Lex Titia
42. Who nominated Caesar as dictator in 49 and in 46 served as his Magister Equitum?
a. Antony b. Curio c. Isauricus d. Lepidus
43. In 256, the Carthaginian fleet was defeated off Cape Ecnomus by Atilius Regulus and
a. Lutatius Catulus. b. Claudius Pulcher.
c. Manlius Vulso. d. C. Duilius.
44. The law which supposedly set a 500-iugera limit on the amount of public land a citizen could hold:
a. Lex Ovinia b. Lex Licinia-Sextia c. Lex Trebonia
d. Lex Sempronia

45. The Latin League was dissolved in 338 when the Roman army finally put down a revolt by the
a. Etruscans and Gauls. b. Lucanians and Latins.
c. Etruscans and Volscians. d. Latins and Volscians.
46. Marcus Porcius Cato won a triumph for his military operations while governor of
a. Greece. b. Illyricum. c. Spain. d. Sicily.
47. The opponents at the battle of Sacriportus in 82:
a. Sulla and Marius the Younger b. Crassus and the Samnites
c. Strabo and Sulla d. Murena and Crassus
48. Which king is said to have consulted the oracle at Delphi about a proposed colony?
a. Numa b. Romulus c. Servius Tullius
d. Tarquinius Superbus
49. Antony was besieging Brutus at Mutina but was himself defeated there by Octavian in
a. 43. b. 41. c. 39. d. 37.
50. How was Scipio Africanus related to Aemilius Paullus?
a. grandfather b. cousin c. uncle d. brother-in-law