

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1997

CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Caesar was killed in
  - a. the Theater of Pompey.
  - b. the Curia.
  - c. Aerarium.
  - d. Temple of Jupiter Stator.
2. The triumvirate ended in
  - a. 48.
  - b. 54.
  - c. 49.
  - d. 53.
3. The republican army defeated Caesar at
  - a. Munda.
  - b. Thapsus.
  - c. Dyrrachium.
  - d. Ilerda.
4. Caesar held the office of Pontifex Maximus until
  - a. 49.
  - b. 53.
  - c. 59.
  - d. 44.
5. Caesar's age at the time of his death was
  - a. 50.
  - b. 55.
  - c. 61.
  - d. 45.
6. The number of books in De Bello Gallico which were actually written by Caesar:
  - a. 8
  - b. 12
  - c. 7
  - d. 3
7. The invasion of Britain is the subject of De Bello Gallico Book
  - a. 7.
  - b. 2.
  - c. 3.
  - d. 5.
8. The Battle of Alesia is detailed in De Bello Gallico Book
  - a. 7.
  - b. 4.
  - c. 1.
  - d. 6.
9. The famous description of the bridging of the Rhine is in De Bello Gallico Book
  - a. 7.
  - b. 1.
  - c. 4.
  - d. 2.
10. The war with Ariovistus takes place in De Bello Gallico Book
  - a. 2.
  - b. 1.
  - c. 4.
  - d. 7.
11. In De Bello Gallico, Orgetorix is a member of the
  - a. Haedui.
  - b. Sequani.
  - c. Veneti.
  - d. Helvetii.
12. Caesar was born in
  - a. Arpinum.
  - b. Rome.
  - c. Verona.
  - d. Sulmo.
13. The wife whom Caesar refused to divorce at Sulla's request:
  - a. Cinna
  - b. Cornelia
  - c. Calpurnia
  - d. Cleopatra
14. The opponent whom Caesar swiftly defeated at Zela:
  - a. Mithradates
  - b. Pompey
  - c. Pharnaces
  - d. Vercingetorix

15. The relationship of Caesar to Octavian:
  - a. uncle to nephew
  - b. great-uncle to great-nephew
  - c. cousin on mother's side
  - d. cousin on father's side
16. Besides the last book of De Bello Gallico, Aulus Hirtius probably also wrote the Caesar's
  - a. Apothegmata.
  - b. De Bello Civili Book III.
  - c. Res Gestae.
  - d. Bellum Alexandrinum.
17. In all, Caesar was appointed dictator \_\_\_\_\_ times.
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
18. Sosigenes was the architect of
  - a. Caesar's new calendar.
  - b. the Rhine bridge.
  - c. the codification of Roman law.
  - d. his proposed library.
19. Caesar's book of witticisms is called
  - a. Noctes Atticae.
  - b. Tripertita.
  - c. Dicta Collectanea.
  - d. Apocolocyntosis.
20. Caesar wrote his Anticatores in reply to the work of the prominent author
  - a. Cicero.
  - b. Cato.
  - c. Sallust.
  - d. Hortensius.
21. De Bello Civili ends with
  - a. the Battle of Pharsalus.
  - b. a description of the political situation in Egypt.
  - c. the Battle of Munda.
  - d. A description of the political situation in Rome.
22. Caesar wrote one tragedy which has not survived called the
  - a. Oedipus.
  - b. Hippolytus.
  - c. Medea.
  - d. Hercules.
23. Caesar first used violence during his consulship to pass
  - a. the law granting land to Pompey's veterans.
  - b. the rebate on the Asiatic tax contracts for Crassus.
  - c. Clodius' adoption as a plebeian.
  - d. ratification of Pompey's "settlement of the East."
24. Caesar defeated Petreius and Afranius in
  - a. Gaul.
  - b. Spain.
  - c. Africa.
  - d. Italy.
25. The man who served as Caesar's master of the horse during his last dictatorship:
  - a. Marcus Brutus
  - b. Bibulus
  - c. Marcus Antonius
  - d. Decimus Brutus

Questions 26 - 39 refer to the following passage from Book I of the B.G.

Ad haec Ariovistus respondit:

"Ius est belli ut victores victis quem ad modum velint imperent; item populus Romanus victis non ad alterius praescriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuevit. Si  
 5 ego populo Romano non praescribo quem ad modum utatur, non oportet me a populo Romano in meo iure impediri. Haedui mihi, quoniam belli fortunam temptaverunt et armis congressi ac superati sunt, stipendiarii sunt facti. Magnam Caesar  
 10 iniuriam facit qui suo adventu vectigalia mihi deteriora facit. Haeduis obsides non reddam, neque his neque eorum sociis iniuria bellum inferam, si in eo manebunt quod convenit stipendiumque quotannis pendent; si id non fecerint, longe his fraternum nomen populi Romani aberit. Quod mihi  
 15 Caesar denuntiat se Haeduorum iniurias non neglecturum, nemo mecum sine sua pernicie contendit. Cum volet, congregiatur, intellet quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIII tectum non subierunt, virtute possint."

26. Victis (line 2) is  
 a. ablative of means.                      b. dative of purpose.  
 c. dative object of imperent.        d. ablative of place where.
27. praescribo (line 5) is best translated  
 a. I do not direct.    b. I shall not direct.        c. directed.  
 d. by my direction.
28. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by utatur (line 5)?  
 a. subordinate clause in indirect discourse  
 b. future less vivid condition  
 c. relative clause of characteristic  
 d. indirect question
29. Magnam iniuriam (line 8-9) is an example of  
 a. irony.    b. hyperbaton.    c. prolepsis.  
 d. apostrophe.
30. According to lines 8 - 10 Caesar has done Ariovistus an injustice when he  
 a. besieged the Haedui.                      b. made war on Ariovistus.  
 c. reduced Ariovistus' revenues.  
 d. allowed the Haedui to make war on Ariovistus.
31. To avoid war, the Haedui must  
 a. not inflict war themselves.  
 b. not assemble a government of their own.  
 c. pay tribute to Ariovistus.  
 d. give land to the Germans.

32. Lines 12 - 13 contain which kind of condition?  
 a. future most vivid      b. mixed  
 c. contrary to fact past time      d. future less vivid
33. his in line 13 is a(n)  
 a. ablative of comparison.      b. ablative of separation.  
 c. dative of possession.      d. dative of disadvantage.
34. Which word is omitted in line 14?  
 a. ut      b. esse      c. et      d. erit
35. Haeduarum (line 14) is an example of the  
 a. subjective genitive      b. objective genitive  
 c. accusative subject of an indirect statement  
 d. accusative of respect
36. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by congregiatur (line 15)?  
 a. jussive      b. cum causal      c. potential  
 d. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
37. Lines 15 - 17 contain an example of  
 a. parallel structure.      b. asyndeton.  
 c. litotes.      d. tricolon crescens.
38. The tone of Ariovistus' reply is  
 a. humble.      b. reasonable.      c. fawning.      d. arrogant.

Questions 39 - 50 are based on the following passage from Book III of B.C.

Caesar, Pompeianis ex fuga intra vallum compulsis, nullum spatium perterritis dari oportere existimans, milites cohortatus est, ut beneficio Fortunae uterentur castraque oppugnarent. Qui, etsi magno aestu fatigati--nam ad  
 5 meridiem res erat perducta, --tamen ad omnem laborem animo parati, imperio paruerunt.

Castra a cohortibus, quae ibi praesidio erant relictas, industrie defendebantur, multo etiam acrius a Thracibus barbarisque auxiliis. Nam qui ex acie refugerant milites, et  
 10 animo perterriti et lassitudine confecti, dimissis plerique armis signisque militaribus, magis de reliqua fuga quam de castrorum defensione cogitabant. Neque vero diutius, qui in vallo constiterant, multitudinem telorum sustinere potuerunt, sed confecti vulneribus locum reliquerunt, protinusque omnes,  
 15 ducibus usi centurionibus tribunisque militum, in altissimos montes, qui ad castra pertinebant, confugerunt.

39. In lines 1 - 4 Caesar urges his soldiers to
- close the space between themselves and the Pompeians.
  - have no fear of the Pompeian fortifications.
  - attack the Pompeian camp.
  - burn the Pompeian camp.
40. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by uterentur (line 3)?
- purpose
  - subordinate clause in indirect discourse
  - result
  - indirect command
41. Line 4 tells us that Caesar's men were exhausted from
- the length of the battle.
  - fighting the tide to land the boats.
  - preparing the fortifications.
  - the great heat.
42. Praesidio in line 7 is an example of a dative of
- purpose.
  - agent.
  - reference.
  - disadvantage.
43. The antecedent of qui in line 9 is
- milites (line 9).
  - an "understood" ei.
  - cohortibus (line 7).
  - praesidio (line 7).
44. The Thracian auxiliaries did not fight especially well because they
- were less loyal to Pompey.
  - had lost their weapons in their flight.
  - were terrified and exhausted.
  - could not find the military standards.
45. Auxiliis (line 9) is an ablative of
- agent.
  - comparison.
  - place from which.
  - separation.
46. Animo in line 10 is an ablative of
- means.
  - place where.
  - specification.
  - description.
47. castrorum (line 12) is an example of
- partitive genitive.
  - possessive genitive.
  - subjective genitive.
  - objective genitive.
48. Lines 12 - 13 tell us that
- the soldiers left in the valley fled.
  - the soldiers defending the rampart could no longer sustain the attack.
  - the gods had enabled the injured to make a final stand.
  - a multitude came to help the exhausted soldiers.

49. centurionibus in line 15 is
- an ablative in ablative absolute.
  - ablative object of *usi*.
  - dative of reference.
  - dative of purpose.
50. The description of this battle best suits the circumstances of
- Pharsalus.
  - Ilerda.
  - Dyrrachium.
  - Massilia.