

## REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

### HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

1. How many wives did Nero have?  
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
2. The ruler known as the "philosopher emperor" was the adopted son of  
a. Nerva. b. Trajan. c. Antoninus Pius. d. Hadrian.
3. Which fourth-century emperor unsuccessfully tried to initiate a pagan revival?  
a. Julian b. Decius c. Hadrian d. Theodosius
4. Who was emperor when the apostles Peter and Paul were put to death?  
a. Nero b. Decius c. Septimius Severus d. Theodosius I
5. Who was named "The Greekling" because of his fondness for all things Greek?  
a. Nero b. Trajan c. Hadrian d. Marcus Aurelius
6. Germanicus was so popular with his troops that they gave his son the nickname  
a. Mule Driver. b. the Great. c. Caracalla. d. Little Boot.
7. Which of the Five Good Emperors was the first to leave the throne to a natural member of his own family?  
a. Nerva b. Marcus Aurelius c. Trajan d. Antoninus Pius
8. Who began the practice of cooptation?  
a. Vespasian b. Nero c. Nerva d. Septimius Severus
9. Vipsania was the first wife of  
a. Aurelian. b. Vitellius. c. Domitian. d. Tiberius.
10. Whom did Tiberius describe to the Senate as the "partner of his labors"?  
a. Germanicus b. Caligula c. Drusus d. Sejanus
11. In what year did Constantine sign the Edict of Milan which ended the persecution of Christians?  
a. A.D. 307 b. A.D. 313 c. A.D. 324 d. A.D. 330
12. Who squandered state resources and supposedly killed his own father?  
a. Caligula b. Nero c. Caracalla d. Diocletian

13. How did Augustus signal that peace had finally returned to the empire after an absence of 200 years?
  - a. He instituted a ten-day festival to be celebrated every five years.
  - b. He closed the gates of the Temple of Janus.
  - c. He eliminated the military draft.
  - d. He distributed millions of sesterces to the poor throughout the Empire.
14. Who was one of the Empire's most important physicians and writers on medicine?
  - a. Galen b. Gellius c. Apollodorus of Damascus d. Fronto
15. Who was the first provincial-born emperor?
  - a. Vespasian b. Domitian c. Trajan d. Nerva
16. How did Didius Julianus come to power?
  - a. murdered his adoptive father b. marched on Rome
  - c. made the highest bid to the Praetorian Guard d. accepted joint rule
17. Diocletian put an end to the disastrous phase of Roman history known as "The Age of Crisis" which covered the years
  - a. 211-249. b. 217-253. c. 222-270. d. 235-284.
18. Why did Caracalla extend citizenship to all free men in the Empire?
  - a. to increase the army b. to gain popularity c. to broaden the tax base
  - d. to solidify loyalty
19. In A.D. 390 Bishop Ambrose excommunicated \_\_\_\_\_ for massacring 7000 people in Thessalonika because of civil disorder.
  - a. Honorius b. Gratian c. Valentinian III d. Theodosius I
20. Which emperor instituted several public services, including police and fire departments?
  - a. Nerva b. Claudius c. Vespasian d. Augustus
21. Upon the death of Constantine in A.D. 337, his sons killed all other male relatives except the two nephews named
  - a. Julian and Constans. b. Constans and Constantius. c. Constantius and Gallus.
  - d. Gallus and Julian.
22. Which emperor instituted the office of praefectus urbi whose duty it was to keep order in the city?
  - a. Augustus b. Claudius c. Vespasian d. Nerva

23. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the freedmen who wielded strong influence under Claudius?  
a. Callistus b. Pallas c. Narcissus d. Nymphidius
24. Who was the last emperor who could boast of an aristocratic background?  
a. Vespasian b. Galba c. Otho d. Vitellius
25. Whom did the Praetorian Guard elevate to the imperial throne and then murder three months later?  
a. Publius Helvius Pertinax b. Philip the Arab c. Maximinus I d. Gallienus
26. The first of the "soldier-emperors":  
a. Decius b. Maximinus c. Gordian I d. Pupienus
27. Who created new ministers called comites who formed a new council of state?  
a. Diocletian b. Aurelian c. Constantine d. Galerius
28. Constantine summoned the Council of Nicaea in A.D. 325 to decide on the orthodoxy of  
a. Arius. b. Eusebius. c. Basil. d. Athanasius.
29. Papinian and Ulpian were famous jurists active during the dynasty of the  
a. Julio-Claudians. b. Flavians. c. Five Good Emperors. d. Severi.
30. Which Danubian became a senator, gained the consulship, defeated Philip the Arab at Verona and assumed control of the empire in 249?  
a. Decius b. Tacitus c. Valerian d. Gallienus
31. Under Augustus the praetorian cohorts were recruited exclusively from  
a. Rome. b. Italy. c. Spain and Gaul. d. Germany.
32. Nero gave the governorship of Lusitania to  
a. Vitellius. b. Otho, c. Galba. d. Vespasian.
33. Which future emperor helped make Britain a Roman province in A.D. 43?  
a. Vespasian b. Galba c. Nerva d. Vitellius
34. All of the following statements about the Marcomannic Wars are true **EXCEPT**  
a. the series of wars began in A.D. 167.  
b. Germanic tribes began the wars by crossing the Danube.  
c. Marcus Aurelius and Verus conducted the entire campaign.  
d. Commodus made peace by coming to an agreement with the Germans.

35. Which of the following emperors was **NOT** murdered?  
a. Commodus b. Elagabalus c. Didius Julianus d. Claudius Gothicus
36. Who was the first non-senator to become emperor?  
a. Septimius Severus b. Pescennius Niger c. Clodius Albinus d. Marcus Macrinus
37. A brilliant admiral who was accused in A.D. 286 of keeping recovered plunder for himself and was sentenced to death but sailed to Britain where he ruled undisturbed for seven years:  
a. Carausius b. Postumus c. Flavius Clemens d. Constantius Chlorus
38. The son of one of the foremost generals of his time, he launched such vengeful campaigns against the Goths that he was made Eastern emperor by Gratian:  
a. Valentinian II b. Theodosius I c. Maximus d. Flavius Victor
39. The Vandal general Stilicho was the father-in-law of  
a. Honorius. b. Arcadius. c. Constantius. d. Maximus.
40. Which emperor upon his accession swore to the senate that he would never put any of them to death?  
a. Nerva b. Hadrian c. Diocletian d. Marcus Aurelius
41. Who required citizens of Rome to make offerings to Roman gods in return for which they received certificates attesting to their actions and guaranteeing their safety?  
a. Diocletian b. Decius c. Caligula d. Domitian
42. To keep civil war from erupting again, Octavian reorganized the army in all the following ways **EXCEPT**  
a. he demobilized many of the troops and settled them in colonies.  
b. he reduced the army to 28 legions.  
c. he gave control of the legions to the praetorian prefect.  
d. he returned officer posts to rising senators and equestrians.
43. Which two emperors were born at Antium, a favorite resort of the Roman aristocracy?  
a. Nero and Caligula b. Caligula and Tiberius c. Tiberius and Augustus.  
d. Augustus and Nero
44. When Octavian received the title of Augustus in 27 B.C., he also was given  
a. tribunicia potestas for life.  
b. control of the state religion.  
c. imperium over Spain, Gaul, and Syria for 10 years.  
d. the powers of dictator in Rome and Italy for 5 years.

45. Augustus erected a temple to Apollo as the giver of victories
  - a. in the Campus Martius.
  - b. in the Forum of Augustus.
  - c. on the Via Sacra.
  - d. on the Palatine.
  
46. Which of the following measures was **NOT** part of Vespasian's economic recovery program?
  - a. steeply increased the taxation of the provinces
  - b. deprived Greece of the tax-free status granted by Nero
  - c. taxed grants of citizenship to provincials
  - d. taxed the use of public urinals
  
47. Although chieftain of the Batavi, he served as an officer in the Roman army and led a large-scale revolt against Rome:
  - a. Fonteius Capito
  - b. Julius Paulus
  - c. Antonius Primus
  - d. Gaius Julius Civilis
  
48. Which of the following emperors is more commonly known as Elagabalus?
  - a. Gaius Julius Verus
  - b. Diadumenianus
  - c. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus
  - d. Marcus Julius Gessius Alexianus
  
49. Which of the following trusted subordinates of Theodosius betrayed him but was defeated at Frigidus?
  - a. Arbogast
  - b. Rufinus
  - c. Stilicho
  - d. Maximus
  
50. Which emperor had the longest reign in Roman history?
  - a. Valentinian III
  - b. Theodosius II
  - c. Constantius II
  - d. Tiberius