REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2000
CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C. Abbreviations: <u>B.G.</u> = <u>Commentary on the Gallic War</u>; <u>B.C.</u> = <u>Commentary on the Civil War</u>

1. Caesar was born in
   a. 107. b. 106. c. 104. d. 100.

2. How many triumphs did Caesar celebrate in 46?
   a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 6

3. The First Triumvirate was renewed at Luca in
   a. 58. b. 56. c. 52. d. 50.

4. Who shared the consulship of 59 with Caesar?
   a. Antony b. Piso c. Lepidus d. Bibulus

5. All the following statements about Caesar are true **<u>EXCEPT</u>**
   a. he was tall with a commanding presence.
   b. he was bald in his later years.
   c. he had great powers of endurance.
   d. he suffered from peptic ulcers.

6. Caesar was elected to the office of Pontifex Maximus in
   a. 69. b. 66. c. 63. d. 60.

7. The date of Caesar's birth:
   a. a.d. III Ides Quint. b. a.d. XII Kal. Sex. c. a.d. II Ides Quint.
   d. a.d. XIV Kal. Sex.

8. Caesar's maternal grandfather:
   a. C. Julius Caesar b. Lucius Aurelius Cotta c. Lucius Valerius Flaccus
   d. Gaius Marius Flaccus

9. How many conspirators were involved in the assassination of Caesar?
   a. 10 b. 25 c. 60 d. 100

10. What did Caesar do after reading about the exploits of Alexander the Great?
    a. celebrated b. wept c. set up a statue d. burned the book

11. Where did the Caesarians defeat Afranius and Petreius?
    a. Africa b. Italy c. Greece d. Spain

12. On what date did Caesar cross the Rubicon in 49?
    a. November 30 b. December 5 c. January 10 d. February 20

13. To whom was Caesar's first wife related?
    a. Cicero b. Crassus c. Pompey d. Cinna

14. In 44 Caesar received the title of dictator for
    a. six months. b. one year. c. ten years. d. life.

15. The tribune Curio tried to facilitate a compromise to prevent the
    a. invasion of Italy. b. murder of Caesar. c. defeat of Pompey.
    d. betrayal of Labienus.

16. Caesar's second wife was the granddaughter of
    a. Sulla. b. Marius. c. Lepidus. d. Gracchus.

17. Caesar's father died when Caesar was
    a. 4. b. 15. c. 21. d. 30.

18. What tribune, with the assistance of Caesar, prosecuted Rabirius for treason in 63?
    a. Titus Labienus b. Publius Crassus c. Gaius Vatinius d. Publius Clodius

19. When Caesar reformed the calendar, he increased the number of days in a year to
    365 from
    a. 340. b. 355. c. 360. d. 362.

20. Caesar's reforms included all of the following **EXCEPT**
    a. enlarging the Senate to 900. b. reestablishing the cursus honorum.
    c. granting citizenship to provincials. d. abolishing tax-farming in Asia.

21. According to the B.G., what area is bounded on one side by the Garumna river and
    on the other by the Matrona and Sequana rivers?
    a. Aquitania b. Belgica c. Helvetia d. Gallia

22. Dumnorix, who attempted to form a conspiracy against Caesar, was a member of the
    a. Aedui. b. Cimbri. c. Teutoni. d. Nervii

23. In B.G. I, Caesar describes his campaign against
    a. Ambiorix. b. Veneti. c. Sequani. d. Ariovistus.

24. Which Gallic chief did Caesar send to Britain?
    a. Casticus b. Dumnorix c. Commius d. Diviciacus

25. Vercingetorix, who united the Gauls against Caesar, belonged to the
    a. Helvetii. b. Arverni. c. Veneti. d. Cimbri.

26. B.G. VII describes the final revolt of the Gauls, which was begun by the
   a. Carnutes. b. Treveri. c. Arverni. d. Senones.

27. Cassivelaunus : British ::
   a. Ambiorix : Veneti b. Orgetorix : Sequani c. Idutiomarus : Treveri
   d. Ariovistus : Eburaci

28. Which tribes remained loyal to Caesar in 52?
   a. Boii et Sequani b. Veneti et Sequani c. Remi et Ligones
   d. Nervii et Aedui

29. B.C. II describes the disastrous campaign of
   a. Caesar in Greece. b. Antony in Asia Minor. c. Afranius in southern Gaul.
   d. Curio in Africa.

30. According to B.C. III, Pompey went to Egypt after Pharsalus because
   a. he had a powerful army to back him up.
   b. he had had ties of friendship with the elder Ptolemy.
   c. he knew the local civil war made the country easy prey.
   d. the regent Pothinus had invited him to come.

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

    Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. Is M. Messala et M.
Pisone consulibus regni cupiditate inductus coniurationem nobilitatis fecit et civitati
persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, cum virtute
omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod
5 undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo atque
altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte Iura
altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine
Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat ut et minus
late vagarentur et minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent; qua ex parte homines
10 bellandi cupidi magno dolore adficiebantur. Pro multitudine autem hominum et pro
gloria belli atque fortitudinis angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in
longitudinem milia passuum CCXL, in latitudinem CLXXX patebant.

31. Identify the case and usage of civitati (line 2).
   a. genitive, possession b. dative, indirect object c. ablative, place where
   d. dative, with certain verbs

32. The adjective suis in line 3 refers to
   a. Orgetorix (line 1). b. Messala et Piso (line 1-2).
   c. nobilitatis (line 2). d. civitati (line 2).

33. Identify the subjunctive usage illustrated by <u>exirent</u> (line 3).
     a. result b. indirect command c. purpose
     d. subordinate clause in indirect discourse

34. Which of the following is **NOT** an adverb?
     a. perfacile (line 3) b. facilius (line 4) c. minus (line 9) d. facile (line 9)

35. Why does Caesar give the description found in lines 5-8?
     a. to give the Romans back home a little geography lesson
     b. to satisfy his artist's eye
     c. to introduce important players in the war to come
     d. to emphasize how close the danger was to Roman interests

36. What type of subjunctive clause is illustrated in lines 8-9 (<u>ut . . . possent</u>)?
     a. substantive clause of purpose b. substantive clause of result
     c. clause of proviso d. indirect command

37. What would be the best translation for <u>qua ex parte</u> (line 9)?
     a. from that direction b. in that sense c. for this reason d. to a large extent

38. Identify the form and usage of <u>bellandi</u> (line 10).
     a. gerund, genitive, objective b. gerundive, nominative, modifying <u>homines</u>
     c. gerundive, genitive, possessive d. gerund, dative, with certain adjectives

39. Caesar often puts his opponents in a bad light by his use of pejorative vocabulary.
     Which of the following would **NOT** set the Romans against Orgetorix and the
     Helvetians?
     a. ditissimus (line 1) b. regni (line 2) c. imperio potiri (line 4)
     d. bellandi cupidi (line 10)

Use the following passage from <u>B.G.</u> II to answer questions 40-45.

Cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, crebri
ad eum rumores adferebantur litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat omnes Belgas,
quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixeramus, contra populum Romanum coniurare
obsidesque inter se dare. Coniurandi has esse causas: primum quod vererentur ne,
5 omni pacata Gallia, ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur; deinde quod ab non nullis
Gallis sollicitarentur, partim qui, ut Germanos diutius in Gallia versari noluerant, ita
populi Romani exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant,
partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant; ab non nullis etiam
quod in Gallia a potentioribus atque eis qui ad conducendos homines facultates
10 habebant vulgo regna occupabantur, qui minus facile eam rem imperio nostro
consequi poterant.

40. What kind of clause does <u>cum</u> (line 1) introduce?
    a. temporal b. causal c. concessive d. circumstantial

41. Which of the following would **NOT** be used to describe the conservative wing in the Roman state?
    a. coniurare (line 3)
    b. sollicitarentur (line 6)
    c. mobilitate et levitate animi (line 8)
    d. ad conducendos homines facultates (line 9)

42. Identify the case and usage of <u>pacata</u> (line 5).
    a. nominative, subject b. nominative, predicate nominative
    c. ablative, place where d. ablative, absolute

43. What is the best translation of <u>ab non nullis</u> (line 8)?
    a. by no one b. by some c. from no one d. from some

44. What use of the ablative is illustrated by <u>imperio nostro</u> in line 10?
    a. time b. specification c. means d. description

45. Which of the following was **NOT** a reason for the development of a conspiracy among the Belgians?
    a. They preferred to have the Germans in Gaul rather than the Romans.
    b. They feared that the Romans would attack them.
    c. They were eager for a change in government.
    d. They knew the Romans would interfere in local politics.

Use the following passage from <u>B.C.</u> III to answer questions 46-50.

Hunc Labienus excepit et, cum Caesaris copias despiceret, Pompei consilium summis laudibus efferret: "Noli," inquit, "existimare, Pompei, hunc esse exercitum, qui Galliam Germaniamque devicerit. Omnibus interfui proeliis neque temere incognitam rem pronuntio. Perexigua pars illius exercitus superest; magna pars
5 deperiit, quod accidere tot proeliis fuit necesse, multos autumni pestilentia in Italia consumpsit, multi domum discesserunt, multi sunt relicti in continenti. An non audistis ex eis, qui per causam valetudinis remanserunt, cohortes esse Brundisi factas? Hae copiae, quas videtis, ex dilectibus horum annorum in citeriore Gallia sunt refectae, et plerique sunt ex coloniis Transpadanis. Ac tamen quod fuit roboris
10 duobus proeliis Dyrrachinis interiit."

46. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by <u>devicerit</u> in line 3?
    a. relative clause of purpose b. relative clause of characteristic
    c. indirect question d. subordinate clause in indirect discourse

47. Identify the form of <u>temere</u> (line 3).
    a. adverb b. infinitive c. feminine noun in the ablative
    d. neuter noun in the accusative

48. What use of the accusative is illustrated by <u>domum</u> in line 6?
    a. direct object b. cognate c. place to which d. adverbial

49. Identify the case and usage of <u>roboris</u> (line 9).
    a. ablative, quality b. genitive, partitive c. genitive, description
    d. ablative, manner

50. What reason does Labienus give for arguing for the vulnerability of Caesar's army?
    a. The soldiers are too old. b. Many of the soldiers were recruited in Gaul.
    c. Many veterans have deserted. d. The new volunteers are untrained.