

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2000  
CICERO**

**N.B. All dates are B.C.**

1. Cicero was born near the town of  
a. Ameria. b. Tusculum. c. Caere. d. Arpinum.
2. What tribune carried a decree in 58 exiling Cicero and confiscating his property?  
a. Clodius b. Curio c. Vatinius d. Plancius
3. On what date was Cicero born?  
a. January 3 b. May 5 c. October 21 d. December 7
4. Cicero served as proquaestor in the province of  
a. Sardinia. b. Africa. c. Cilicia. d. Sicily.
5. Cicero was married \_\_\_\_\_ and divorced \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. once/once b. twice/once c. twice/twice d. thrice/twice
6. In what year did Cicero hold his last public office?  
a. 63 b. 53 c. 51 d. 43
7. What tribune brought about Cicero's recall from exile?  
a. Milo b. Sestus c. Flaccus d. Caelius
8. In what year was Cicero's son Marcus born?  
a. 75 b. 70 c. 65 d. 60
9. Who does Plutarch say actually killed Cicero?  
a. Philologus b. Herennius c. Popillius d. Antony
10. Cicero delivered the Second Catilinarian to the  
a. people. b. senate. c. Comitia Tributa. d. Comitia Centuriata.
11. Cicero's first political speech:  
a. De Imperio Pompei b. Pro Caecina c. De Lege Agraria d. Pro Roscio Ameria
12. On what date did Cicero deliver the Third Catilinarian?  
a. November 29 b. December 3 c. December 5 d. December 8
13. In what speech does Cicero defend an aged senator for a 37-year-old murder?  
a. Pro Rabirio b. Pro Sulla c. Pro Quinctio d. Pro Plancio

14. Which work of Cicero is his earliest effort on the subject of rhetoric?  
a. De Oratore b. De Inventione c. Partitiones Oratoriae  
d. De Optimo Genere Dicendi
15. What political crony of Caesar did Cicero attack in 56 and then have to defend two years later?  
a. Vatinius b. Sestius c. Piso d. Cassius
16. Which consul-elect was defended by Cicero in a speech which concentrated on satirizing his opponents Cato and Sulpicius?  
a. Murena b. Sulla c. Balbus d. Flaccus
17. Which of the following was delivered first?  
a. In Verrem b. Pro Fonteio c. In Caecilium d. Pro Archia
18. Which of the following was written last?  
a. Orator b. Pro Marcello c. Tusculanae Disputationes d. Post Reditum
19. What rhetorical style best describes that of Cicero after 77?  
a. Attic b. Asianic c. Academic d. eclectic
20. Cicero's Somnium Scipionis survived intact because it was the text for a commentary by  
a. Pliny the Younger. b. Quintilian. c. Silius Italicus. d. Macrobius.
21. The Gauls who betrayed Catiline's conspiracy to Cicero belonged to the  
a. Allobroges. b. Lingones. c. Sequani. d. Treveri.
22. What deity does Cicero invoke at the end of the First Catilinarian?  
a. Mars Ultor b. Juno Moneta c. Jupiter Stator d. Quirinus
23. Catiline met with his fellow conspirators the night before Cicero delivered the First Catilinarian at the house of  
a. Cethegus. b. Sura. c. Laeca. d. Lepidus.
24. According to the Fourth Catilinarian, the first proponent of the death penalty in the Senate meeting was  
a. Cicero. b. Silanus. c. Caesar. d. Cato.
25. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the five conspirators put to death by Cicero?  
a. Cethegus b. Ceparius c. Lentulus d. Curio

26. When did the Senate first issue a *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* like the one it granted to Cicero?  
a. 132 b. 121 c. 100 d. 86
27. Near what city was Catiline defeated in January of 62?  
a. Fidenae b. Praeneste c. Pistoria d. Caere
28. Into how many different groups does Cicero divide the conspirators in the Second Catilinarian?  
a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7
29. While awaiting trial Catiline placed himself under house arrest at the home of  
a. Manlius. b. Pedius. c. Metellus. d. Laeca.
30. Cicero says that the debtors who joined Catiline could only be saved if they raised \_\_\_\_\_ from the dead.  
a. Marius b. Sulla c. Saturninus d. C. Gracchus

Use the following passage from the First Catilinarian to answer questions 31-36.

Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te iam in hāc urbe delectare possit? In quā nemo est extra istam coniurationem perditorum hominum qui te non metuat, nemo, qui non oderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret in famā? Quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a  
5 manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore afit? Cui tu adolescentulo quem corruptelarum illecebris irretisses non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti? Quid vero? Nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis locum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus  
10 cumulavisti? Quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hāc civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur.

31. What type of relative clause is illustrated by "qui te non metuat" (line 2)?  
a. purpose b. characteristic c. conditional  
d. subordinate clause indirect statement
32. By using the word *inusta* (line 3), Cicero may be subtly suggesting that Catiline is like a  
a. runaway slave. b. gladiator. c. mule driver. d. thief.
33. What use of the ablative is illustrated by *morte* in line 7?  
a. manner b. accompaniment c. specification d. means

34. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by videatur in line 10?  
a. purpose b. indirect command c. fear d. hindering
35. What figure of speech is illustrated in the last sentence of this selection?  
a. synchysis b. preterition c. hendiadys d. zeugma
36. In this passage Cicero accuses Catiline of all of the following **EXCEPT**  
a. corrupting the young.  
b. killing his wife.  
c. prowling the streets at night.  
d. committing acts of sacrilege.

Use the following passage from the Second Catilinarian to answer questions 37-43.

Hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire, qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurā, malle<sup>2</sup> secum suos milites eduxisset: qui si hic permanent, mementote non tam exercitum illum esse nobis quam hos qui exercitum deseruerunt pertimescendos. Atque hoc etiam sunt timendi  
5 magis quod quid cogitent me scire sentiunt neque tamen permoventur. Video cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum depoposcerit.

Omnia superioris noctis consilia ad me perlata esse sentiunt; patefeci in senatu hesterno die; Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit: hi quid expectant? Ne illi  
10 vehementer errant, si illam meam pristinam lenitatem perpetuam sperant futuram.

37. What figure of speech is contained in the words hos . . . purpura (lines 1-2)?  
a. antithesis b. metonymy c. anaphora d. litotes
38. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by malle in line 2?  
a. deliberative b. potential c. hortatory d. purpose
39. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by eduxisset in line 3?  
a. fear b. substantive clause of result c. optative  
d. substantive clause of purpose
40. Identify the tense of mementote (line 3)?  
a. present b. future c. perfect d. future perfect
41. What figure of speech is contained in lines 5-6?  
a. chiasmus b. personification c. simile d. ellipsis

42. What is the best translation for ne (line 9)?  
 a. not b. surely c. lest d. that
43. According to Cicero, what is the most important reason for fearing the people described in lines 1-3?  
 a. They have created a strong army.  
 b. Their leader is an experienced member of the nobility.  
 c. They already have taken possession of several districts of Italy.  
 d. They are unmoved by the exposure of their plans.

Use the following passage from the De Lege Manilia to answer questions 44-50.

Quid tam praeter consuetudinem quam homini peradulescenti cuius aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset imperium atque exercitum dari, Siciliam permitti atque Africam bellumque in eā provinciā administrandum? Fuit in his provinciis singulari innocentia, gravitate, virtute, bellum in Africā maximum confecit, victorem  
 5 exercitum deportavit.

Quid vero tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? At eam quoque rem populus Romanus non modo vidit sed omnium etiam studio visendam et concelebrandam putavit. Quid tam inusitatum quam ut, cum duo consules clarissimi fortissimique essent, eques Romanus ad bellum maximum  
 10 formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus est.

Quo quidem tempore cum esset non nemo in senatu qui diceret "non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule," L. Philippus dixisse dicitur non se illum suā sententiā pro consule sed pro consulibus mittere. Tanta in eo rei publicae bene gerendae spes constituebatur ut duorum consulum munus unius adolescentis virtuti  
 15 committeretur.

44. What unusual aspect about Pompey's achievements does Cicero stress in lines 1-3?  
 a. his military successes b. his wide experience  
 c. his efficiency in military operations d. his age at the time
45. Which figure of speech is contained in Fuit . . . deportavit (lines 3-5)?  
 a. asyndeton b. praeteritio c. metonymy d. syncope
46. What use of the ablative is illustrated by singulari innocentia, gravitate, virtute in lines 3-4?  
 a. manner b. source c. specification d. description
47. What figure of speech can be found in Quo . . . diceret in line 11?  
 a. hyperbole b. litotes c. pleonasm d. prolepsis

48. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by diceret (line 11).  
a. indirect question b. relative clause of purpose  
c. relative clause of characteristic d. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
49. Identify the case and usage of gerendae in line 14.  
a. dative, gerundive of purpose b. dative, gerund of purpose  
c. genitive, gerundive of purpose d. nominative, passive periphrastic
50. What is the gist of Philippus' witticism?  
a. that Pompey was being sent in place of two consuls, not one  
b. that a Roman knight was being sent in place of a consul  
c. that Pompey's opinion was more important than that of the two consuls  
d. that two consuls were better than one