

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2000

CAESAR

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. What relationship did Ceasar's father have to Marius?
a. brother b. brother-in-law c. cousin d. nephew
2. Caesar's first wife, the daughter of Cinna, was
a. Pompeia. b. Calpurnia. c. Julia. d. Cornelia.
3. Caesar's official birthdate was
a. July 4. b. July 12. c. July 14. d. July 31.
4. A reliable ancient source for Caesar's life is
a. Cornelius Nepos. b. Lucan. c. Tacitus. d. Plutarch..
5. Caesar crossed the Rubicon in
a. 47. b. 48. c. 49. d. 50.
6. When Caesar was ____, he held the office of the aedileship.
a. 30 b. 32 c. 33 d. 35
7. When Caesar escaped from Sulla's soldiers, he stayed in Bithynia with
a. Nicomedes IV. b. Pharnaces II.
c. Mithridates VI. d. Ptolemy XIV.
8. What is the correct order of these positions held by Caesar, from earliest to latest?
a. Flamen Dialis, Military Tribune, Aedile, Pontifex Maximus
b. Military Tribune, Aedile, Flamen Dialis, Pontifex Maximus
c. Flamen Dialis, Aedile, Military Tribune, Pontifex Maximus
d. Aedile, Military Tribune, Pontifex Maximus, Flamen Dialis
9. What tribune passed a law to confer Caesar's command in Gaul upon him?
a. P. Clodius Pulcher. b. C. Scribonius Curio
c. Aulus Gabnius d. Publius Vatinius
10. Caesar's daughter Julia died the same year that
a. Milo killed Clodius. b. Pompey was elected sole consul.
c. Ambiorix led an uprising. d. Crassus was killed.
11. In the marching columns, Caesar used the least experienced soldiers
a. in the vanguard. b. in the pack train.
c. in the main column. d. in the rear guard.

12. Caesar was made dictator for life in _____.
a. 44 b. 46 c. 48 d. 49
13. When Quintus Cicero, the orator's brother, was attacked by the _____, he was relieved by Caesar.
a. Usipetes b. Aedui c. Nervii d. Britons
14. Vercingetorix was the chief of the
a. Carnutes. b. Veneti. c. Bituriges. d. Veneti.
15. After what event did the Aedui break their former alliance with Rome and join the other Gauls in a revolt against Caesar?
a. Caesar bridged the Rhine.
b. Caesar was defeated at Gergovia.
c. the army of Sabinus and Cotta was massacred.
d. the second expedition to Britain.
16. The customs of the Germans are described in Book ____ of the B.G.
a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7
17. After Pompey crossed over to Greece, at the beginning of the Civil War, Caesar
a. immediately followed him to Greece. b. went to Africa.
c. went to Spain. d. returned to Gaul.
18. At Pharsalus, Caesar's forces were outnumbered by Pompey's by about
a. 2 to 1. b. 3 to 1. c. 3 to 5. d. 4 to 5.
19. When did the Battle of Illerda take place?
a. 50 b. 49 c. 48 d. 47
20. The Lex Roscia granted
a. admission of the tribuni aerarii to the jury panels.
b. the conversion of Egypt to a Roman province.
c. citizenship to Cisalpine Gaul.
d. ratification of Pompey's settlement in the Near East.
21. In 47, Caesar's ____ legion mutinied, in a bid for more pay or earlier pensions.
a. 13th b. 5th c. 10th d. 8th
22. In spite of his reputation for clementia, Caesar had this member of Pompey's forces executed:
a. Q. Metellus Scipio b. Petreius. c. Afranius d. Juba I

23. When did Caesar refuse a crown offered him by Antony?
 a. February 14, 44 b. February 21, 44 c. March 1, 44 d. March 15, 44
24. Caesar's reforms of 46 - 44 included all of the following EXCEPT:
 a. the establishment of a calendar based on the sun.
 b. the transfer of the collection of taxes from tax farmers to provincial governments.
 c. the establishment of Roman colonies in Spain and Africa.
 d. the draining of the Pomptine marshes.
25. The library that Caesar planned was to be under the guidance of
 a. Asinius Pollio. b. Terentius Varro.
 c. Q. Cicero. d. L. Oppius.
26. Caesar's legate Labienus died
 a. fighting for Caesar at Thapsus.
 b. in the proscriptions of Antony.
 c, fighting on the side of Brutus at Mutina.
 d. fighting against Caesar at Munda.

Use the following passage from Book I of the B.G. to answer questions 27 - 36.

Haec eodem tempore Caesari mandata referebantur, et legati ab Aeduis et a Treveris veniebant: Aedui questum, quod Harudes, qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur; sese ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse; Treveri autem, pagos centum Sueborum ad ripas Rheni consedissee, qui Rhenum transire conarentur; his praesse Nasuam et Cimberium fratres. Quibus rebus Caesar vehementer commotus maturandum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Sueborum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese coniunxisset, minus facile resisti posset. Itaque re frumentaria, quam celerrime potuit, comparata, magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

27. In line 2, questum is a
 a. noun. b. perfect passive participle used as a modifier.
 c. supine. c. perfect passive infinitive, with esse omitted.
28. In line 3, transportati essent is subjunctive in a
 a. relative clause of characteristic.
 b. dependent clause in indirect statement.
 c. relative clause of purpose.
 d. relative clause of result.

29. In line 3, eorum refers to the
 a. Aedui. b. Suebi. c. Treveri. d. Harudes.
30. The chief problem facing the Treveri is that
 a. the Suebi were attempting to cross the Rhine.
 b. they (the Treveri) were blocked from crossing the Rhine by the Suebi.
 c. the Aedui were not willing to exchange hostages.
 d. the Aedui were ravaging their lands.
31. In line 6, his is
 a. dative of purpose. b. dative of reference.
 c. dative with a compound verb. d. ablative of means.
32. Nasua and Cimberius were
 a. Treveri. b. Aedui. c. Harudes. d. Suebi.
33. In line 9, posset is subjunctive in a
 a. substantive clause of purpose.
 b. negative result clause.
 c. positive clause of fear
 d. negative purpose clause.
34. In line 9, resisti is which form?
 a. 1st person, perfect active indicative
 b. perfect participle
 c. present infinitive of a deponent verb.
 d. present passive infinitive
35. In line 10, magnis itineribus is best translated idiomatically as
 a. great marches. b. great journeys.
 c. forced marches. d. long journeys.
36. In lines 9 - 10, there is an example of
 a. zeugma. b. hyperbaton. c. anaphora. d. asyndeton.

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Read this passage from B.C. III.10, in which Caesar sends a message to Pompey, and then answer questions 37 - 45.

Demonstravimus L. Vibullium Rufum, Pompei Praefectum, bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris atque ab eo esse dimissum, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania. Hunc pro suis beneficiis Caesar idoneum iudicaverat quem cum mandatis ad Cn. Pompeium mitteret, eundemque apud Cn. Pompeium auctoritatem habere intellegebat. Erat autem haec summa mandatorum: debere utrumque pertinaciae finem facere et ab armis discedere neque amplius fortunam **periclitari**. Satis esse magna utrimque incommoda accepta, quae pro disciplina et praeceptis habere possent ut reliquos casus timerent: illum Italia expulsum amissa Sicilia et Sardinia duabusque Hispaniis et cohortibus in Italia atque Hispania civium Romanorum centum atque XXX; se morte Curionis et detrimento Africani exercitus et Antoni militumque deditioe ad **Curictam**. Proinde sibi ac rei publicae parcerent, cum quantum in bello fortuna posset iam ipsi incommodis suis satis essent documento.

periclitator, periclitari - to try; **Curictam** - Corcyra

37. Caesar implies that Vibellius Rufus
- is hostile to Pompey.
 - is a tractable man, easily suborned.
 - has reason to be grateful to Caesar.
 - has been treacherous in the past.
38. In line 4, mitteret is subjunctive in a
- relative clause of characteristic.
 - relative clause of purpose.
 - dependent clause in indirect statement.
 - relative clause of result.
39. Which statement summarizes Caesar's request?
- Pompey should surrender.
 - The two armies should fight at once.
 - Both of them should disarm.
 - Both should submit to arbitration.
40. In lines 7 - 9 (Satis...possent), Caesar states
- that their losses were negligible.
 - that their losses were a lesson.
 - Pompey has lost too many men to continue.
 - that he (Caesar) is in a position to be magnanimous.

41. In line 9, timerent is subjunctive in a
 a. purpose clause. b. noun clause.
 c. clause of fearing. d. result clause.
42. In line 9, illum refers to
 a. Pompey. b. Caesar. c. casus. d. incommodum (understood).
43. In lines 10 - 11, there is an ellipsis of
 a. sunt. b. sint. c. expulsis. d. amissis.
44. Which does Caesar list as one of his losses?
 a. the two Spains b. the African army c. cohorts in Spain d. 300 citizens
45. In line 14, documento is
 a. ablative of means. b. ablative of separation.
 c. dative of purpose. d. dative of reference

Read the following passage from Book III of the B.G. and answer the questions 46 - 50.

His rebus gestis cum omnibus de causis Caesar pacatam Galliam existimaret, superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis, atque ita inita hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est. Eius belli haec huit causa: P. Crassus adulescens cum legione septima proximus mari in Andibus hiemabat. Is quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, praefectos tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates frumenti commeatusque petendi causa dimisit; quo in numero est missus Q. Velanius cum T. Silio in Venetos. Ab Venetis fit initium retinendi Silii atque Velanii et si quos intercipere potuerunt, quod per eos suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant.

46. What case and use is victis in line 2?
 a. genitive of description b. ablative, ablative absolute
 c. ablative of place where d. accusative, direct object
47. Why did Caesar think that Gaul was at peace?
 a. The Germans had been driven into the Alps.
 b. The Seduni had joined forces with him.
 c. The Belgians and Seduni had been conquered.
 d. Winter had begun, and the Gauls had gone home.
48. What did P. Crassus need?
 a. hostages b. grain c. a place to winter d. a fleet

49. What happened to Q. Velanius and T. Silius?
- a. They were unable to procure what Crassus wanted.
 - b. They intercepted a shipment of the Gauls, and precipitated a war.
 - c. They could not obtain hostages from the Veneti.
 - d. They were help hostage by the Veneti to gain their people back.
50. What form and use is *retinendi* (line 8)?
- a. gerund of purpose
 - b. gerundive of purpose
 - c. passive periphrastic
 - d. future active infinitive in indirect statement