

2001 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Caesar's command in Gaul was prolonged in 56 when the Triumvirate met and resolved its differences at
a. Bononia. b. Ravenna. c. Genava. d. Luca.
2. The establishment of the flamines, pontifices, Salii, and Vestales Virgines is attributed to
a. Romulus. b. Numa. c. Ancus Marcius. d. Servius Tullius.
3. The command of the Third Punic War was given to
a. L. Mummius. b. Cato the Elder. c. L. Aemilius Paullus. d. Scipio Aemilianus.
4. Caesar returned to Rome in 60 to run for the consulship after serving as propraetor in
a. Spain. b. Illyricum. c. Rhodes. d. Gaul.
5. What law admitted plebeians to the consulship?
a. Lex Licinia-Sextia b. Lex Canuleia c. Lex Publilia d. Lex Titia
6. Rome made a treaty with the Samnites in 321 after the destruction of its army at
a. the Allia River. b. Lautulae. c. Cannae. d. the Caudine Forks.
7. The introduction of murder into Roman politics occurred during the tribunate of
a. Saturninus. b. Clodius. c. Tiberius Gracchus. d. Milo.
8. Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres are all names of Roman
a. tribes. b. clans. c. families. d. priestly colleges.
9. Whom did the Senate thank after the disaster at Cannae for not despairing of the Republic and even extended his command?
a. Fabius Maximus b. Claudius Marcellus c. Fulvius Flaccus d. Terentius Varro
10. Which Numidian ruler supported Carthage at the outbreak of the Second Punic War but later went over to the Romans and commanded the cavalry of the Roman right wing at Zama?
a. Syphax b. Bocchus c. Masinissa d. Micipsa
11. The first victory ever won by the Romans at sea:
a. Cape Ecnomus b. Mylae c. Actium d. Aegates Islands

12. Which event occurred during the first consulship of Pompey and Crassus?
 - a. Mithridates fled to Tigranes.
 - b. Spartacus was defeated.
 - c. Verres went on trial.
 - d. Nicomedes bequeathed Bithynia to Rome.
13. Which two cities fell to Rome in 146?
 - a. Corinth and Numantia
 - b. Numantia and Syracuse
 - c. Syracuse and Carthage
 - d. Carthage and Corinth
14. Who presided over the adoption of Clodius into a plebeian gens in 59?
 - a. Crassus
 - b. Lucullus
 - c. Pompey
 - d. Caesar
15. Who marched on Rome after the Senate refused him a consulship in 43?
 - a. Octavian
 - b. Lepidus
 - c. Antony
 - d. Decimus Brutus
16. How did Brutus and Cassius die?
 - a. execution
 - b. assassination
 - c. in battle
 - d. suicide
17. The senatus consultum ultimum was first used against
 - a. Saturninus.
 - b. Catiline.
 - c. Gaius Gracchus.
 - d. Caesar.
18. Who ended the Conflict of the Orders in 287 by sponsoring legislation which made plebiscita binding on the whole Roman state?
 - a. Cn. Flavius
 - b. Q. Hortensius
 - c. Ap. Claudius
 - d. Cn. Ogulnius
19. Archidamus : Tarentum ::
 - a. Xanthippus : Carthage
 - b. Demaratus : Syracuse
 - c. Timoleon : Tarquinii
 - d. Pyrrhus : Brundisium
20. The biological father of Scipio Aemilianus was the victorious general at
 - a. Corinth.
 - b. Cynoscephalae.
 - c. Magnesia.
 - d. Pydna.
21. Although famous for his absolute integrity, this man was not above lending his wife Marcia to Hortensius:
 - a. Pompey
 - b. Cato
 - c. Rufus
 - d. Scaevola
22. Who took the cognomen "Felix"?
 - a. Marius
 - b. Lepidus
 - c. Scipio
 - d. Sulla
23. How were Roman kings probably chosen?
 - a. purely hereditary
 - b. popular vote
 - c. a battle to the death
 - d. elected from within the royal family
24. In 247 Carthage conferred the chief command in Sicily upon
 - a. Hannibal.
 - b. Hanno.
 - c. Hasdrubal.
 - d. Hamilcar.

25. The first joint triumph during the Second Punic War was celebrated by Claudius Nero and Livius Salinator for their victory at
a. the Metaurus River. b. Capua. c. the Ticinus River. d. Syracuse.
26. The ruler of Syracuse who became an ally of Rome during the First Punic War:
a. Hieron II b. Gelon c. Hieronymus d. Agathocles
27. Who defeated Catiline at Pistoria in 62?
a. Cicero b. Petreius c. Antonius Hybrida d. Metellus Celer
28. The most important victory of Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus took place in 295 at
a. Lake Vadimo. b. Aquilonia. c. Minturnae. d. Sentinum.
29. Cornelia was the mother of the Gracchi brothers and the mother-in-law of
a. Scipio Nasica. b. Scipio Aemilianus. c. Fulvius Flaccus. d. Livius Drusus.
30. Who led a rebellion in Spain against the Sullan regime?
a. Sertorius b. Cinna c. Viriathus d. Sextus Pompey
31. The decemviri who drew up the Twelve Tables were first sent to study Greek law at
a. Pergamum. b. Alexandria. c. Athens. d. Sparta.
32. Which king reformed the army by instituting the “hoplite” tactics used by the Greeks?
a. Ancus Marcius b. Tullus Hostilius c. Servius Tullius d. Tarquinius Superbus
33. Before Zama Scipio won three great battles against the Carthaginians. Which of the following lists them in proper chronological order?
a. Baecula, Ilipa, Great Plains b. Great Plains, Baecula, Ilipa
c. Ilipa, Baecula, Great Plains d. Baecula, Great Plains, Ilipa
34. Which tribune was so influential that all his measures passed into law?
a. Clodius b. Gaius Gracchus c. Drusus d. Tiberius Gracchus
35. Which of the following is incorrectly paired with the year of his death?
a. Caesar – 44 b. Sulla – 78 c. Crassus – 54 d. Pompey – 48
36. Cato the Elder saw distinguished service in the victory at Thermopylae over
a. Philip V. b. Perseus. c. Antiochus III. d. Andriscus.
37. What tribune in 63 restored to the people the right to elect the pontifex maximus and also prosecuted Rabirius?
a. Clodius b. Gabinius c. Labienus d. Vatinius

38. Which of the following statements about Titus Quinctius Flaminius is **NOT** true?
 - a. He announced the freedom of Greece at the Isthmian Games in 196.
 - b. He was a hellenophobe.
 - c. He headed the delegation in 183 to demand the surrender of Hannibal by Prusias.
 - d. He defeated Philip V in 198.
39. The king who established the games, built a drainage system, and added the gentes minores:
 - a. Numa Pompilius
 - b. Servius Tullius
 - c. Tarquinius Priscus
 - d. Tarquinius Superbus
40. Who promised the Roman embassy in 226 that the Carthaginians would not cross north of the Ebro River in arms?
 - a. Hamilcar
 - b. Hasdrubal
 - c. Herodes
 - d. Herennius
41. Crassus attempted to gain political control by doing all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. assisting Catiline in his election campaigns.
 - b. establishing a colony at Narbo.
 - c. proposing to annex Egypt.
 - d. attempting to enroll the Transpadanes as citizens.
42. The consul of 78 who proposed legislation to undermine Sulla's settlement:
 - a. Brutus
 - b. Cotta
 - c. Catulus
 - d. Lepidus
43. Who led the first Roman army into Asia under the nominal command of his brother?
 - a. Scipio Africanus
 - b. L. Lucullus
 - c. Q. Flaminius
 - d. Ap. Claudius
44. Because of political considerations, the Senate conferred the military command of the Italian War upon
 - a. C. Marius and L. Julius Caesar.
 - b. L. Julius Caesar and P. Rutilius Rufus.
 - c. P. Rutilius Rufus and P. Licinius Crassus.
 - d. P. Licinius Crassus and C. Marius.
45. On 17 March 44 the Senate decided to
 - a. refuse Antony's offer to submit for approval official appointments Caesar had planned.
 - b. grant amnesty to the conspirators.
 - c. withhold approval of a public funeral for Caesar.
 - d. sanction an attack on the Capitoline by troops under Lepidus.
46. Octavian married Scribonia as part of an effort to win over her relative
 - a. Labienus.
 - b. Decimus Brutus.
 - c. Sextus Pompey.
 - d. Antony.
47. Who successfully proposed a law in 95 which banished Latin and Italian allies from Rome and instituted a search for those illegally enrolled as citizens?
 - a. Drusus and Metellus
 - b. Metellus and Crassus
 - c. Crassus and Scaevola
 - d. Scaevola and Drusus

48. The Perusine War was fought between
 - a. Octavian and Lucius Antonius.
 - b. Lucius Antonius and Decimus Brutus.
 - c. Decimus Brutus and Aemilius Lepidus.
 - d. Aemilius Lepidus and Octavian.

49. The war with the Gauls resulted in a decisive victory for the Romans in 225 at
 - a. Telamon.
 - b. Arretium.
 - c. Caere.
 - d. Faesulae.

50. Who crushed the Second Slave Revolt in Italy and personally killed its leader Athenion but was also responsible for starting the First Mithridatic War?
 - a. Murena
 - b. Flaccus
 - c. Fimbria
 - d. Aquilius