

**FJCL REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2022
HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE**

N.B. All dates are AD unless stated otherwise.

1. This year is considered the beginning of the Roman Empire, when Octavian returned power to the senate and was granted the title Augustus.
A. 31 B.C. B. 29 B.C. C. 27 B.C. D. 23 B.C.

2. The battle of Idistaviso in 16 was the culmination of Roman forces' campaigns of vengeance in **this region**, where three legions had been destroyed at the Battle of Teutoburg Forest 7 years prior.
A. Hispania B. Armenia C. Parthia D. Germania

3. Who was the last emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty?
A. Nero B. Claudius C. Caligula D. Otho

4. According to Suetonius, which famous Roman historian convinced the future emperor Claudius to study history?
A. Polybius B. Tacitus C. Livy D. Plutarch

5. The *Lex Papia Poppaea* was a law passed by Augustus for what reason?
A. To prevent price gouging of foodstuffs transported to Rome by merchants.
B. To encourage marriage among Roman citizens and strengthen family values.
C. To crack down on electoral corruption by senators.
D. To establish procedures for punishing treasonous activities

6. Which of these provinces was not given to Augustus upon becoming emperor?
A. Macedonia B: Gaul C: Syria D: Egypt

7. This emperor let his praetorian prefect Sejanus rule the empire while he retired to his resort on Capri.
A: Domitian B. Caligula C. Nero D. Tiberius

8. Which of the emperors from the year of the four emperors is correctly matched with the armies that supported them?
A: Otho; armies of the lower Rhine B: Vespasian; praetorian guard
C: Galba; praetorian guard D: Vitellius; armies of the lower Rhine

9. Which Flavian emperor did **NOT** leave behind any famous last words (according to Suetonius)?
A: Vespasian B: Titus C: Domitian D: None of the above

10. This massive construction project was started by Vespasian and finished by his son Titus.
A: The Colosseum B: The Domus Aurea
C: The Baths of Titus D: The Temple of the Deified Claudius
11. This last Dacian king fought against the Romans in three wars, first against Domitian, and later against Trajan, by whom he was defeated at Sarmizegetusa.
A: Duras B: Decebalus C: Calgacus D: Burebista
12. Which of the Julio-Claudian emperors was killed by the praetorian guard?
A: Nero B: Claudius C: Caligula D: Tiberius
- 13: This daughter of Augustus was exiled to the island of Pandateria for five years and was forbidden from seeing any men without her father's explicit permission.
A: Agrippina the Younger B: Agrippina the Elder
C: Julia the Younger D: Julia the Elder
- 14: The revolt of the British Queen Boudicca burned down the cities of Camulodunum and Londinium before being stopped by this Roman commander.
A: Agricola B: Cerialis C: Paulinus D: Classicianus
- 15: This elderly senator and first of the five good emperors was placed on the throne after Domitian's death.
A: Nerva B: Pertinax C: Sulpicianus D: Trajan
- 16: This emperor was a stoic philosopher and wrote the book *Meditations*, a book of his personal life and philosophical beliefs.
A: Trajan B: Hadrian C: Nerva D: Marcus Aurelius
- 17: This popular Roman general, one of Trajan's favorites, was killed on Hadrian's orders after he put down a revolt in Judea.
A: Marcius Turbo B: Lusius Quietus C: Lollius Urbicus D: Avidius Cassius
- 18: Antoninus Pius built a wall north of which emperor's more famous wall between England and Scotland?
A: Trajan B: Hadrian C: Claudius D: Vespasian
- 19: Commodus ritually changed the twelve months to match each of his twelve names, and renamed which city *Colonia Lucia Annia Commodiana* after himself?
A: Rome B: Jerusalem C: Athens D: Carthage
- 20: Trajan commissioned one of these structures in Rome to commemorate his conquest of Dacia.
A: Statue B: Temple C: Pyramid D: Column

- 21: Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus were successful co-emperors until Lucius Verus fell ill and died on campaign with the Marcomanni in which year?
A: 167 B: 169 C: 171 D: 173
- 22: After Pertinax failed to pay the Praetorian guard what he had promised them, they killed Pertinax and offered the empire up for auction. Which future emperor won that auction?
A: Sulpicianus B: Macrinus C: Didius Julianus D: Septimius Severus
- 23: Septimius Severus defeated Clodius Albinus and secured his sole mastery of the Roman empire at which battle?
A: Battle of Issus B: Battle of Nicaea
C: Battle of Avaricum D: Battle of Lugdunum
- 24: This emperor formalized and expanded the *Alimenta*, a welfare program that supported orphans and poor children throughout Italy and was funded by the interest payments of landowners as well as riches gained from conquest.
A: Trajan B: Marcus Aurelius C: Hadrian D: Antoninus Pius
- 25: Which of these things was Antoninus Pius' reign not notable for?
A: The lack of almost any military activity
B: His reforms abolishing the torture of slaves and criminals.
C: The massive treasury surplus he left to his heirs
D: That he ruled during Rome's 900th anniversary
- 26: This woman, Severus Alexander's grandmother, served as his regent for the first years of his rule.
A: Julia Domna B: Julia Mamaea C: Julia Soaemias D: Julia Maesa
- 27: In which of these regions did Septimius Severus not go on campaign?
A: Parthia B: Germania C: Africa D: Caledonia
- 28: Caracalla issued the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in 212 AD, which did which of these things?
A: Gave citizenship to all free men in the Empire
B: Redistributed public to veterans across the Empire
C: Cracked down on tax evasion by wealthy landowners
D: Reformed the structure of the Roman Senate
- 29: This emperor was the first to be killed in battle at the Battle of Abritus in 251 AD
A: Trebonianus Gallus B: Hostilian C: Decius D: Volusianus
- 30: Which emperor was given the title *Restitutor Orbis* after his victories over the breakaway Gallic and Palmyrene empires?
A: Aurelian B: Diocletian C: Claudius II D: Quintillus

- 31: This emperor's short reign was ended when allegedly he was killed after being struck by lightning.
A: Carus B: Carinus C: Numerian D: Probus
- 32: This emperor was captured by the Persian emperor Shapur I and was allegedly used as a footstool.
A: Gallienus B: Claudius II C: Aurelian D: Valerian
- 33: In AD 273, which leader of the Palmyrene Empire was captured at the Battle of Palmyra?
A: Zenobia B: Postumus C: Tetricus D: Odenathus
- 34: After the death of Severus Alexander, what term is generally used to describe most of the emperors of the next 50 years due to their usage of military force to claim the throne.
A: Legionary emperors B: Barracks emperors
C: Martial emperors D: Equestrian emperors
- 35: The emperor Diocletian created this system in 284 AD in which power was divided among four emperors
A: Triarchy B: Tetrarchy C: Pentarchy D: Hexarchy
- 36: This emperor defeated Maxentius at the Battle of the Milvian bridge in 312 AD after seeing a vision of a *Christian* symbol.
A: Galerius B: Maximian C: Constantine I D: Constantius Chlorus
- 37: What was the name of the new, more mobile forces that combined the roles of legionaries and auxilia and made up the backbone of the Roman military after the legionary system was phased out due to the Crisis of the Third Century?
A: *Limitanei* B: *Comitatenses* C: *Palatini* D: *Scholae*
- 38: Constantine and Licinius issued this edict in 313 AD that legalized Christianity throughout the empire.
A: Edict of Nantes B: Edict of Nicaea
C: Edict of Ravenna D: Edict of Milan
- 39: After becoming sole emperor of Rome, Constantine moved his capital to which city, which he renamed Constantinople?
A: Byzantium B: Thessalonica C: Adrianople D: Chalcedon
- 40: The beginning of the movement towards the Feudal system of serfdom came when tax reforms tied this class of freemen to the land on which they worked rather than allowing them to move freely around the empire.
A: *Agricolae* B: *Coloni* C: *Publici* D: *Adscripticii*

41: Which emperor was known as the “apostate” for reopening pagan temples and trying to reestablish pagan religion.

- A: Constantine II B: Jovian C: Julian D: Gratian

42: Valens was defeated and killed by these peoples in 378 AD at the Battle of Adrianople.

- A: Goths B: Sarmatians C: Avars D: Vandals

43: Which emperor was excommunicated by St. Ambrose after ordering a massacre of Goths in Thessaloniki around 390 AD?

- A: Theodosius I B: Theodosius II C: Arcadius D: Honorius

44: In 410 AD, Rome was sacked by this Visigoth king for the first time in 800 years.

- A: Athanaric B: Alaric C: Athaulf D: Gainas

45: Rome was sacked once again in 455 AD by Gaiseric who led this barbarian tribe.

- A: Ostrogoths B: Alans C: Vandals D: Suebi

46: Flavius Aetius and the Visigothic king Theodoric I defeated Attila the Hun at this battle in 451 AD.

- A: Battle of the Utus B: Battle of Nedao
C: Battle of the Nervasos Mountains D: Battle of the Catalaunian Fields

47: This emperor reigned for only four years, but saw great success in reforming the declining Roman empire and retaking lands that had been lost over the previous century, before he was murdered by his *Magister Militum*, Ricimer, in 461 AD.

- A: Valentinian III B: Avitus C: Anthemius D: Majorian

48: Most of the barbarian kingdoms that were established during the decline and fall of the Western Roman Empire were Arian Christian due to this missionary’s Gothic translation of the bible.

- A: Auxentius B: Wulfila C: Fritigern D: Theodoret

49: This final Western Roman emperor was deposed in 476.

- A: Olybrius B: Julian Nepos C: Glycerius D: Romulus Augustulus

50: Odoacer, the king of Italy after he deposed the final western Roman emperor, was ruler of which barbarian kingdom?

- A: Visigothic Kingdom B: Frankish Kingdom
C: Ostrogothic Kingdom D: Lombard Kingdom