

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE
FJCL Regional Latin Forum 2024

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

1. This emperor's name means "little boots."
a. Augustus b. Caligula c. Domitian d. Otho

2. This commander of the fleet at Misenum and adviser to Titus died on the beach inhaling fumes while looking upon Mt. Vesuvius during its eruption.
a. Pliny the Younger b. Cicero
c. Pliny the Elder d. Cassius Dio

3. Trajan received what titled as a result of his accolades
a. Princeps b. Optimus Princeps
c. Deus d. Optimus Imperator

4. This popular senator was a top choice to replace Nero after a conspiracy to assassinate him in 65 AD.
a. Calpurnius Piso b. Cassius Longinus
c. Marcus Appuleius d. Thrasea Paetus

5. This emperor killed his brother Geta, co-emperor, in 212
a. Caracalla b. Macrinus c. Severus d. Diocletian

6. This Visigoth sacked Rome in 410.
a. Theodoric b. Alaric c. Placidia d. Theodosius

7. Name the Roman governor of Judaea who defeated a Jewish rebel force at the fortress of Masada in 72, resulting in the mass suicide of almost 1000 rebels and their families.
a. Lucius Silva b. Sulpicius Quirinius
c. Pontius Pilate d. Herod Agrippa

8. On May 11, 330 this city was designated as the "New Rome."
a. Thrace b. Pannonia c. Constantinople d. Syria

9. This temple was completed in 2 BC by Augustus as a fulfillment of a vow he made in 42 BC while battling the assassins of his father at Philippi.
a. Temple of Mars Ultor b. Temple of Divus Julius
c. Temple of Venus Genetrix d. Temple of Concord

10. Who is the Roman general who stopped Attila the Hun in 451 in the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains?
- a. Odoacer
 - b. Romulus Augustus
 - c. Flavius Aetius
 - d. Alaric
11. This officer of the Guard is regarded as the leader of Caligula's assassination.
- a. Aulus Plautius
 - b. Cassius Chaerea
 - c. Nero Claudius
 - d. Marcus Salvius
12. Claudius did this one thing in order to protect his life growing up.
- a. pretended to be stupid
 - b. aligned himself with the Praetorian Guard
 - c. acted bold and brave
 - d. escaped to Greece until he was emperor
13. This writer during the reign of Augustus published *Ab Urbe Condita*, which is considered to this day to be the foremost history of Rome.
- a. Livy
 - b. Seutonius
 - c. Nepos
 - d. Sallust
14. What philosophy was dominant in the first two centuries of the Empire?
- a. neoplatonism
 - b. Christianity
 - c. epicureanism
 - d. stoicism
15. Without getting the approval of Tiberius, this general embarked on a conquest of Germany in 14.
- a. Drusus
 - b. Piso
 - c. Germanicus
 - d. Sejanus
16. The edict, *Constitutio Antoniniana*, of 212
- a. opened up Christianity as an official Religion
 - b. banned philosophy from the public sphere
 - c. fixed grain prices and other commodities to combat monopolies
 - d. gave citizenship to all freeborn men of the Empire
17. History identifies the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus more colloquially by the nickname Caracalla. The root word "caracalla" means.....
- a. tartan kilt
 - b. leather boots
 - c. cloaked hood
 - d. beard
18. This sister of Commodus conspired to assassinate him along with other senators. When he found out, he executed the conspirators.
- a. Livia
 - b. Lucilla
 - c. Leucetia
 - d. Julia

19. Much to the dismay of politicians and upper class citizenry, the Empire was auctioned off to this former consul in 193.
- a. Didius Julianus
 - b. Septimius Severus
 - c. Pertinax
 - d. Septimius Bassisanus
20. This woman became queen of Palmyra at death of her husband Odenathus (268)
- a. Julia
 - b. Zenobia
 - c. Boudica
 - d. Livia
21. Severus Alexander's mother wielded considerable influence and power, not only in his career, but in the political sphere of the Roman Senate.
- a. Julia Maesa
 - b. Julia Augusta
 - c. Julia Mamaea
 - d. Julia Soaemias
22. At what battle did Aurelian capture Zenobia and her son, Vabalathus, in 273?
- a. Battle of Palmyra
 - b. Battle of Zama
 - c. Battle of Cannae
 - d. Battle of Pharsalus
23. This edict in 362 ordered the reopening of pagan temples and recalling of exiled Christian Bishops.
- a. Edict of Milan
 - b. Edict of Thessalonica
 - c. Edict of Toleration
 - d. Edict of Diocletian
24. Severus Alexander was what age when he became emperor.
- a. 8
 - b. 12
 - c. 14
 - d. 17
25. To whom did Augustus first give his signet ring, marking him as his successor?
- a. M. Agrippa
 - b. L. Caesar
 - c. Marcellus
 - d. Tiberius
26. The Greek architect Apollodorus of Damascus designed a forum for this emperor.
- a. Nerva
 - b. Trajan
 - c. Caesar
 - d. Augustus
27. While touring Egypt, Hadrian heavily grieved the sudden and untimely death of this companion.
- a. Paulina
 - b. Sabina
 - c. Antinous
 - d. Marcus Antonius
28. This individual was named for a Syrian sun god (his real name was Bassianus)
- a. Diocletian
 - b. Elagabalus
 - c. Servus Alexander
 - d. Septimus Severus
29. The 900th anniversary of Rome occurred during this emperor's reign.
- a. Titus
 - b. Aurelius
 - c. Nerva
 - d. Antoninus Pius

30. This emperor was called “dominus et deus.”
a. Hadrian b. Titus c. Domitian d. Caligula
31. Vespasian started the building of the Colosseum in what year?
a. 68 b. 72 c. 74 d. 82
32. Later in his life, Tiberius retired to this small island off the coast of Italy.
a. Corsica b. Sicily c. Santorini d. Capri
33. In 31 this individual was brutally killed by order of the Senate. Not only did a mob kill him and throw his body into the Tiber, but associates of his as well as his youngest child were killed.
a. Tiberius b. Drusus c. Germanicus d. Sejanus
34. Trajan’s Column famously depicts the military efforts and campaigns of this area.
a. Dacia b. Hispania c. Germania d. Britannia
35. Augustus married this woman before Livia.
a. Julia b. Vilbia c. Scribonia d. Flavia
36. This was the last Emperor of the west in the year–476.
a. Odoacer b. Romulus Augustulus
c. Glycerius d. Avitus
37. The Flavian Amphitheater is more colloquially called the Colosseum. This name is because of a giant statue that stood outside the amphitheater of this emperor.
a. Augustus b. Caligula c. Tiberius d. Nero
38. In order to protect himself from assassination, Diocletian took on a religious image by adopting this title.
a. Iovius b. Augustus c. Pontifex d. Princeps
39. Clodius Albinus in 195 was urged on by senators to march on Rome in opposition to Severus. Before doing so, Albinus had to cross the English Channel and establish a headquarters at this site in Gaul.
a. Turones b. Lugdunum c. Cenabum d. Meledunum
40. Trajan adopted this future emperor.
a. Vespasian b. Hadrian c. Augustus d. Nerva

41. This public official in the reign of Domitian gave detailed accounts of Germanicus and Drusus' campaigns in Germany and the imperial province of Pannonia.
a. Virgil b. Polybius c. Tacitus d. Sallust
42. Licinius and Constantine were considered the last of what line of Emperors.
a. Tetrarchy b. Severans c. Antonines d. Flavians
43. At what battle was Valens defeated by the Goths in 378?
a. Battle of Marcianople b. Battle of the Catalaunian Plains
c. Battle of Adrianople d. Battle of Alesia
44. This emperor received the title Restitutor Orbis as a compliment to his successes as a ruler.
a. Julian b. Aurelian c. Valerian d. Diocletian
45. In 69 this individual was named princeps by the praetorian guard.
a. Otho b. Galba c. Vitellius d. Vespasian
46. This emperor co-ruled with Lucius Verus from 161 to 169
a. Tiberius b. Marcus Aurelius c. Commodus d. Caracalla
47. A great fire in 64 enabled this emperor to build an impressive palace in Rome, better known as the Domus Aurea.
a. Tiberius b. Augustus c. Galba d. Nero
48. This Greek contemporary of Augustus came from Halicarnassus to Rome in order to teach and write.
a. Strabo b. Diodorus c. Dionysus d. Herodotus
49. This man assumed the title of "king of Italy" in 476.
a. Romulus Augustulus b. Diocletian
c. Severus d. Odoacer
50. This emperor constructed what is conventionally known as the Domus Augustana, an imperial palace complex on the Palatine Hill.
a. Domitian b. Augustus c. Pertinax d. Elagabalus