

1999 TSJCL Area F  
Roman History Test: Empire

Select the best answer.

1. Who ruled as Augustus's immediate successor?  
a. Tiberius    b. Caligula    c. Nero    d. Germanicus
2. During Nero's reign a revolt in Britain was led by Queen  
a. Hersilia    b. Dido    c. Boudicca    d. Maesa
3. After the great fire in Rome Nero built the  
a. Colosseum    b. Domus Aurea    c. Pantheon    d. Aqua Claudia
4. Claudius had a son named  
a. Germanicus    b. Britannicus    c. Nero    d. Claudian
5. Mt. Vesuvius erupted in  
a. A.D. 64    b. A.D. 69    c. A.D. 79    d. 44 B.C.
6. The Emperor Diocletian  
a. grouped the provinces into four prefectures    b. condemned the Christians for setting fire to Rome  
c. legalized Christianity    d. moved the capital to Byzantium
7. The last Jewish stronghold to resist the Romans in the Jewish War was  
a. Petra    b. Jerusalem    c. Herodium    d. Masada
8. Augustus reigned from 27 B.C. until  
a. 14 B.C.    b. A.D. 14    c. A.D. 22    d. B.C. 22
9. During his reign Tiberius spent much of his time on the island of  
a. Rhodes    b. Crete    c. Capri    d. Samos
10. Which emperor was unpopular with the Senate because he insisted that they take their responsibilities seriously and because of the amount of political power his freedmen held?  
a. Tiberius    b. Marcus Aurelius    c. Vespasian    d. Claudius
11. Which emperor is known for his Stoic writings?  
a. Claudius    b. Antoninus Pius    c. Marcus Aurelius    d. Hadrian
12. Over what was the Flavian Amphitheater built?  
a. a lake    b. the Domus Aurea    c. the Lapis Niger    d. the Forum Transitorium
13. Sejanus was the much-feared Praetorian Prefect during the reign of  
a. Tiberius    b. Caligula    c. Nero    d. Septimius Severus
14. The Antonine Wall in Britain was built  
a. 20 years before Hadrian's Wall    b. 10 year's before Hadrian's Wall    c. 10 years after Hadrian's Wall  
d. 20 years after Hadrian's Wall
15. Which emperor wrote histories about the Etruscans, Carthaginians and Augustus?  
a. Tiberius    b. Nero    c. Claudius    d. Domitian
16. The *lex Papia Poppaea* which was passed in A.D. 9 supplemented an earlier *lex Iulia* and

- a. forbade adultery    b. recognized marriages between free-born and freed  
c. altered tribunician *potestas*                      d. opened priesthods to plebeians
17. Which of the following periods is not covered in the extant works of Tacitus?  
a. the Year of the Four Emperors            b. Tiberius's reign            c. the accession of Nero d. Domitian's death
18. The tetrarchy was instituted by  
a. Constantine b. Maximian    c. Diocletian    d. Commodus
19. Seneca and Petronius were authors in the court of  
a. Augustus    b. Claudius    c. Nero            d. Hadrian
20. Constantine defeated Maxentius in A.D. 312 in the battle of  
a. the Milvian Bridge b. Pharsalus    c. Munda            d. the Bulge
21. What cult became very popular among soldier's in the Roman army but did not reach out to women?  
a. the cult of Isis            b. the cult of Cybele    c. the cult of Mithras    d. the cult of Dionysus
22. The capture of Jerusalem and its Temple was celebrated in the arch of  
a. Constantine b. Titus            c. Severus            d. Augustus
23. Trajan became emperor after  
a. executing Domitian b. being elected by the troops    c. being elected by the Praetorian guard  
d. being adopted by Nerva
24. Constantinople was founded  
a. 303-311            b. 324-330            c. 350-353            d. 378-395
25. It has been suggested that Tacitus disapproved of Tiberius because he viewed him as a precursor of  
a. Domitian    b. Nero            c. Caligula            d. Commodus
26. Inflation of almost 1000% in 20 years and debased coinage became a huge problem in the middle of the  
a. 1st century    b. 2nd century    c. 3rd century    d. 4th century
27. Which emperor made his brother Lucius Verus co-ruler?  
a. Claudius    b. Maximian    c. Caracalla    d. Marcus Aurelius
28. What was the Flavian Amphitheatre also called?  
a. the Pantheon            b. the Circus Maximus    c. the Domus Aurea            d. the Colosseum
29. Many people believe that Claudius was fed poisoned mushrooms by  
a. Agrippina    b. Livia            c. Julia d. Messalina
30. Who had a vision of a cross and the words "in hoc signo vinces"?  
a. Julius Caesar            b. Constantine    c. Maximian    d. Diocletian
31. Which emperor founded the Flavian Dynasty?  
a. Augustus    b. Vespasian    c. Marcus Aurelius            d. Constantine
32. Trajan's column celebrates his victories over the  
a. Marcomanni b. Helvetii            c. Parthians            d. Dacians
33. Unlike his four immediate predecessors Marcus Aurelius  
a. made his son his heir            b. ruled from Ravenna    c. defeated the Dacians            d. murdered his predecessor

34. The Pisonian conspiracy led to the deaths of  
 a. Domitian and Piso    b. Caligula and his horse    c. Sejanus and Tiberius    d. Seneca and Petronius
35. The Flavian Amphitheatre was completed in  
 a. A.D. 69    b. A.D. 80    c. A.D. 114    d. A.D. 118
36. What emperor built markets, the largest imperial forum, and so many other things that Constantine called him *Parietaria*, "Wallflower," because his name was inscribed on so many walls?  
 a. Augustus    b. Hadrian    c. Trajan    d. Vespasian
37. To what historian did Pliny send a letter detailing his uncle's death in the eruption of Vesuvius?  
 a. Livy    b. Suetonius    c. Tacitus    d. Cornelius Nepos
38. Which emperor was so extreme in his abandonment of an Augustan principate in favor of a more Hellenistic style monarchy that he was rumored to have intended to make his horse Incitatus consul?  
 a. Caligula    b. Nero    c. Commodus    d. Caracalla
39. 150,000 spectators could be held in the  
 a. Colosseum    b. Circus Maximus    c. Basilica Ulpia    d. theatre of Marcellus
40. Romulus Augustulus is known as the last Roman Emperor although he "ruled" from  
 a. Constantinople    b. Athens    c. Massilia    d. Ravenna
41. Pliny's correspondence with which emperor is an important historical source?  
 a. Trajan    b. Hadrian    c. Nerva    d. Antoninus Pius
42. Someone exercising at the baths would likely be using the  
 a. sudatorium    b. caldarium    c. palaestra    d. cavea
43. The Roman Emperor known for travelling widely and popularizing the wearing of a beard was  
 a. Hadrian    b. Constantine    c. Trajan    d. Marcus Aurelius
44. Nero blamed the fire in Rome of A.D. 64 on  
 a. Jews    b. Pisonian conspirators    c. worshippers of Isis    d. Christians
45. In contrast to Tacitus, Suetonius can be said to have been  
 a. less meticulous with his verification and analysis of facts    b. less concerned with the private lives of the emperors    c. more damaging to the reputation of Tiberius    d. more impressed by heroes who quietly did their jobs even under the worst emperors
46. Who wrote the Metamorphoses or Golden Ass, the only surviving Latin novel, which describes its hero's initiation into the mysteries of the Egyptian goddess (Isis)?  
 a. Apuleius    b. Apollonius    c. Petronius    d. Pliny the Younger
47. The Satyricon of Petronius is a valuable source of information about  
 a. life in Nero's court    b. the life and language of freedmen    c. the Year of the Four Emperors    d. satyrs
48. What port, important for the importation of grain, was improved by both Claudius and Trajan?  
 a. Naples    b. Puteoli    c. Brundisium    d. Ostia
49. Who deposed Romulus Augustulus and became king of Italy in A.D. 476?  
 a. Theodoric    b. Zeno    c. Odoacer    d. Garibaldi

50. Which one of the following was not an emperor in A.D. 69?

- a. Nero      b. Galba      c. Vespasian      d. Otho      e. Vitellius

Tie-breakers

51. Which emperor's "pumpkinification" was celebrated in a work by Seneca?

- a. Nero      b. Claudius      c. Tiberius      d. Caligula

52. In 452 A.D. whose invasion did Pope Leo I stop?

- a. Gaiseric      b. Alaric      c. Attila      d. Odoacer

53. Gaius "Caligula" was the son of

- a. Agrippa and Julia      b. Drusus and Antonia      c. Tiberius and Vipsania      d. Germanicus and Agrippina

54. Who was known as "Optimus Princeps"?

- a. Trajan      b. Augustus      c. Hadrian      d. Antoninus Pius      e. Vespasian

55. The inscription "M AGRIPPA L F COS TERTIUM FECIT" is found on what building renovated during the reign of Hadrian?

- a. Temple of Mars Ultor      b. Pantheon      c. Colosseum      d. Parthenon