

2002 TSJCL ROMAN HISTORY TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.
Note: All dates are B.C.

1. Who is traditionally known as the first king of Rome?
 (a) Tarquinius Superbus (b) Mastarna (c) Romulus (d) Servius Tullius
2. Which is NOT true of the First Triumvirate?
 (a) It was supported by the marriage of Caesar's daughter Julia to Pompey
 (b) The triumvirs met at Luca in 56 to reconfirm their allegiances
 (c) The triumvirs enlisted the help of T. Annius Milo to pass certain legislative actions
 (d) Two of the triumvirs served as consuls in 55
3. Which law gave Pompey a three-year command to combat Mediterranean pirates?
 (a) *lex Gabinia* (b) *lex Manilia* (c) *lex Valeria* (d) *lex de imperio*
4. Which war was caused by Andriuscus?
 (a) the First Samnite (b) the Third Punic (c) the Jugurthan (d) the Fourth Macedonian
5. With which king are major religious institutions, such as the introduction of the Vestal Virgins, associated?
 (a) Romulus (b) Numa Pompilius (c) Servius Tullius (d) Tarquinius Priscus
6. The Romans initially constructed the Via Appia to aid in conflicts against the:
 (a) Capuans (b) Sabines (c) Samnites (d) Latin League
7. The Second Punic War ended with the battle of Zama in:
 (a) 241 (b) 208 (c) 204 (d) 202
8. Which law allowed the intermarriage of patricians and plebeians?
 (a) *lex Canuleia* (b) *lex Hortensia* (c) *lex Ogulnia* (d) *lex Pubilia Voleronis*
9. Which kingdom did Attalus III bequeath to Rome?
 (a) Macedonia (b) Pergamum (c) Armenia (d) Cyprus
10. What was the *ager Campanus*?
 (a) territories seized by the Roman Senate from Italian cities who had joined Hannibal
 (b) desirable Gallic farms given to the veterans of Caesar's campaigns
 (c) an area of marshlands drained during the consulship of Cicero
 (d) disputed territory between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul
11. Which statesman proposed the concept of the *Concordia Ordinum*?
 (a) Sulla (b) Octavian (c) Cicero (d) Tiberius Gracchus
12. Tradition maintains that this man was called from his farm work in 458 to serve as dictator and relieve Roman troops trapped by the Aequi on Mt. Algidus:
 (a) Camillus (b) Appius Claudius Caecus (c) Cincinnatus (d) Menenius Agrippa
13. Members of this tribe betrayed the agents of Catiline:
 (a) Allobroges (b) Sequanni (c) Regnenses (d) Aedui
14. The Romans captured this city c. 396:
 (a) Alba Longa (b) Veii (c) Praeneste (d) Caere
15. Which is the only scenario chronologically possible?
 (a) Cato the Elder greeting Scipio Aemilianus in the Forum
 (b) Quintus Sertorius having dinner with the consul, Lucius Iunius Brutus
 (c) Gaius Marius arguing military strategy with M. Curius Dentatus
 (d) M. Furius Camillus retelling stories battles to a young Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator
16. The Epirote general associated with costly victories at Heraclea and Ausculum was:
 (a) Hasdrubal (b) Hiero I (c) Pyrrhus (d) Brennus
17. How many tables of law are traditionally associated with the codification of Roman law in 451-450?
 (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 18
18. How many lictors were allotted to a dictator?
 (a) 2 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 30
19. A pestilence in 293 caused the dedication of a temple to Aesculapius that was located:
 (a) in the Campus Martius (b) on Tiber Island (c) near Ostia (d) in the Forum Romanum

- 20 Which is NOT true of the year 70?
 (a) Vergil was born (b) Cicero defeated Hortensius in a trial against Verres
 (c) Pompey and Crassus served as co-consuls (d) Perperna killed Sertorius
- 21 Who served with Julius Caesar as consul in 59?
 (a) Pompey (b) Clodius (c) Lucullus (d) Bibulus
- 22 The tradition of the *munus*, a bloody fight that occurred over the tomb of a deceased man, gave rise to Rome's gladiatorial combats. From which culture did Rome borrow the concept of the *munus*?
 (a) Samnite (b) Etruscan (c) Gallic (d) Lucanian
- 23 Rome's first naval victory of the First Punic War took place at:
 (a) Drepanum (b) Aegates Islands (c) Actium (d) Mylae
- 24 The first man invited to speak at a meeting of the Roman Senate was the:
 (a) *consul suffectus* (b) *pontifex maximus* (c) *flamen dialis* (d) *princeps senatus*
- 25 The assassination of Marcus Livius Drusus the Younger partly brought about:
 (a) the Social War (b) The Jugurthine War (c) Sulla's march on Rome
 (d) The Third Punic War
- 26 The siege of which city provided the flashpoint to start the Second Punic War?
 (a) Saguntum (b) Baetis (c) Carthago Nova (d) Tarraco
- 27 Who served as consul seven times?
 (a) Camillus (b) Sulla (c) Marius (d) Cato the Elder
- 28 Tiberius Gracchus served as tribune, Attalus III bequeathed his kingdom to Rome, and Numantia was sacked by Scipio Aemilianus. In what year did all these events occur?
 (a) 196 (b) 146 (c) 133 (d) 121
- 29 In c. 390, Rome itself was sacked by the:
 (a) Greeks (b) Samnites (c) Sabines (d) Gauls
- 30 The Punic Wars were fought between Rome and:
 (a) Greece (b) Carthage (c) Illyria (d) Palmyra
- 31 In 295, P. Decius Mus "devoted" himself to the infernal gods in order to ensure a Roman victory against the Samnites at:
 (a) Sentinum (b) Pyrgi (c) Capua (d) Tarentum
- 32 Which group withdrew both to the Sacred Mount and to the Aventine during the 5th century?
 (a) the Fabian *gens* (b) the Vestal Virgin (c) the plebeians of Rome
 (d) the family of Camillus
- 33 In 40, soldiers on both sides refused to fight, thus forcing Octavian and Antony briefly to patch up their differences. The ensuing treaty was named for the site of the intended battle:
 (a) Perugia (b) Tusculum (c) Brundisium (d) Lucca
- 34 Which general was the first to introduce elephants against the Romans?
 (a) Hannibal (b) Perseus (c) Masinissa (d) Pyrrhus
- 35 Archaeologists know the shape of design of early Roman huts dating from before the 6th century because of their representations found:
 (a) in wall paintings (b) on coins (c) in funerary urns (d) in statuary
- 36 A historian wanting to consult a list of Republican magistrates would be most likely to examine the:
 (a) *fasti consulares* (b) *libri Sibyllini* (c) *res gestae Augusti* (d) *aerarium*
- 37 Which wife was repudiated by Julius Caesar after the Bona Dea scandal?
 (a) Cornelia (b) Pompeia (c) Calpurnia (d) Julia
- 38 According to tradition, which Roman king appealed to Lars Porsenna for help in restoration of the throne?
 (a) Ancus Marcius (b) Tarquinius Superbus (c) Romulus (d) Tullus Hostilius
- 39 The so-called "Sons of Mars," these mercenaries appealed to both Rome and Carthage against the Syracusan King Hiero II.
 (a) Mamertines (b) Fabii (c) Proletarii (d) Liparians
- 40 The Roman army suffered a crushing defeat in 321 at:
 (a) the Caudine Forks (b) the Allia River (c) Cannae (d) Suessa Auruncula

41. Bocchus, a king of Mauretania, surrendered this Roman adversary, his own son-in-law, to Sulla. Who was this Roman enemy?
(a) Micipsa (b) Adherbal (c) Jugurtha (d) Hiero
42. In which city were Roman businessmen massacred by Jugurtha in 112?
(a) Nicomedia (b) Cirta (c) Corinth (d) Syracuse
43. In what year was Julius Caesar assassinated?
(a) 27 (b) 44 (c) 48 (d) 54
44. The *lex Titia* gave a legal foundation to:
(a) the Second Triumvirate (b) the tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus
(c) the prosecution of Catiline (d) the formation of the office of *quaestor*
45. Which office was created in 443?
(a) *ensor* (b) *praetor peregrinus* (c) *magister equitum* (d) *tribunus plebis*
46. This bronze coin featured the prow of a Roman ship on its reverse and the twin heads of Janus on its obverse:
(a) *denarius* (b) *sestertius* (c) *as* (d) *aureus*
47. This Bithynian king bequeathed his kingdom to Rome c. 75.
(a) Nicomedes IV (b) Hiempsal (c) Cambyses (d) Antiochus III
48. He opposed the pro-Hellenic tendencies of Scipio Africanus, served as censor in 184, wrote a treatise on agriculture, and was a vehement enemy of Carthage. Who was he?
(a) M. Fulvius Nobilior (b) Marcus Porcius Cato (c) Manius Acilius Glabrio
(d) Sulpicius Galba
49. This third king of Rome is credited with constructing a senate house and overseeing the capture and destruction of Alba Longa.
(a) Numa Pompilius (b) Tarquinius Priscus (c) Ancus Marcius (d) Tullus Hostilius
50. A significant war with the Latins was concluded in 496 with a Roman victory at:
(a) Fregellae (b) Cumae (c) Lake Regillus (d) Tarquinii
51. The series of speeches known as the *Philippics* were given by Cicero and directed against whom?
(a) Antony (b) Catiline (c) Pompey (d) Julius Caesar
52. Which attendants carried the *fasces* and announced the arrival of magistrates who held *imperium*?
(a) *viatores* (b) *scribae* (c) *lictors* (d) *magistri vicorum*
53. This rebellious Roman officer established a rule of sorts in Spain from 83 - 81. His ownership of a white fawn (as a pet) served to convince the superstitious locals that he enjoyed divine protection. Who was he?
(a) M. Aemilius Lepidus (b) Cn. Pompeius Strabo (c) L. Cornelius Sulla
(d) Quintus Sertorius
54. Cato the Younger committed suicide following the battle of:
(a) Thapsus (b) Dyrrhachium (c) Mutina (d) Naulochus
55. Who was the victorious general at the battles of Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae, turning back the Germanic tribes of the Teutones and Cimbri?
(a) Julius Caesar (b) L. Licinius Lucullus (c) Gaius Marius (d) Gnaeus Octavius
56. What is the traditional date for the founding of Rome?
(a) 753 (b) 573 (c) 357 (d) 735
57. The *Decemviri* were associated with:
(a) commissioning Rome's first road system (b) the codification of Roman law
(c) the creation of the office of dictator (d) the draining of the Forum Romanum
58. Who was responsible for the death of Crassus at Carrhae in 53?
(a) the Praetorian Guard (b) the Egyptians (c) the Parthians (d) the consuls of that year
59. Who made up the Second Triumvirate?
(a) Sulla, Crassus, Octavian (b) Cicero, Pompey, Caesar (c) Antony, Lepidus, Octavian
(d) Sextus Pompeius, Octavian, Agrippa
60. According to Roman tradition, what Sabine king ruled for a time with Romulus?
(a) Titus Tatius (b) Quirinus (c) Mettius Fufetius (d) Menenius Agrippa
61. The last serious slave revolt in Roman history was led by:
(a) Spartacus (b) Aristonicus (c) Eunus and Cleon (d) Eumenes

62. Which statesman was known as the "second founder of Rome", due to his leadership after the Gallic capture of Rome?
 (a) Corbulo (b) Camillus (c) Cincinnatus (d) Coriolanus
63. In what year was the *senatus consultum ultimum* first enacted?
 (a) 91 (b) 121 (c) 133 (d) 216
64. Hasdrubal was defeated and lost his life in 207 at:
 (a) the Metaurus River (b) Baecula (c) Lake Trasimene (d) the Trebia
65. The Roman general known as "the Delayer", who was praised by Ennius as "the man who singly saved the state by patience" was:
 (a) Sempronius Longus (b) Scipio Africanus (c) Q. Fabius Maximus
 (d) Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus
66. In the First Illyrian War, this monarch opposed Rome:
 (a) Demetrius (b) Mithridates (c) Teuta (d) Tigranes
67. According to tradition, how many kings ruled Rome?
 (a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 12
68. Which prominent Roman family owed its origin to a Sabine leader?
 (a) Claudii (b) Cornellii (c) Fabii (d) Aemilii
69. He served as tribune of the plebs in 58, set up a free distribution of corn for the lower classes, proposed legislation which resulted in the exile of Cicero, and his funeral pyre included the burning of Rome's Senate House. Who was he?
 (a) Publius Clodius Pulcher (b) Quintus Caecilius Metellus Creticus
 (c) Titus Annius Milo (d) Quintus Fufius Calenus
70. After sacking this city, Lucius Mummius shipped many of its artistic treasures back to Italy. Which city was virtually destroyed by Mummius' actions in 146?
 (a) Athens (b) Thebes (c) Smyrna (d) Corinth

TIEBREAKERS: Place your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. The terms *zilath*, *lucumo*, and *mastema* are associated with
 (a) Etruscan rulers (b) Carthaginian military tactics (c) Egyptian measurements of grain
 (d) Greek fighting ships
97. A temporary lack of discipline among Caesar's troops caused a Roman defeat in 52 at:
 (a) Gergovia (b) Alesia (c) Vesontio (d) Avaricum
98. Appius Claudius, the *decemvir*, is said to have caused the second secession of the plebs with his attack upon what girl?
 (a) Lucretia (b) Tullia (c) Verginia (d) Cloelia
99. Which was NOT one of the three types of *comitia*?
 (a) *centuriata* (b) *pontificalia* (c) *tributa* (d) *curiata*
100. Which is NOT true of Quintus Servilius Caepio?
 (a) He captured the city of Tolosa and confiscated the treasure located there; later the gold "disappeared" as he returned to Italy.
 (b) He refused to cooperate with Cn. Mallius against the forces of the Cimbri; this led to the disaster of Arausio.
 (c) He served in action against Illyrian rebels and celebrated a triumph in 104 that was spoiled by a ill-omened lightning strike on the Capitoline.
 (d) He was prosecuted by Gaius Norbanus and spent his remaining days in exile in Smyrna.