

2003 TSJCL ROMAN HISTORY TEST

Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron. All dates are A.D. unless marked otherwise.

- Which emperor earned the nickname "Gothicus" for his defeat of the Goths near Naissus in 270?
a.) Aurelian b.) Valerian c.) Claudius II d.) Gordian III
- The freedmen Narcissus and Pallas were influential ministers during the administration of
a.) Antoninus Pius b.) Claudius c.) Galerian d.) Philip the Arab
- Germanicus angered Tiberius by visiting this province without permission and distributing grain to the populace of a major city there.
a.) Lusitania b.) Hispania c.) Aegyptus d.) Britannia
- Which title was given to Augustus in 2 B.C.?
a.) Augustus b.) Pater Patriae c.) Princeps d.) Imperator
- In 260, this emperor issued an edict which opened a 40 year period of greater toleration of Christianity.
a.) Gallienus b.) Diocletian c.) Pupienus d.) Septimius Severus
- The emperors Aurelian and Elagabalus, although very different individuals, shared a similar religious outlook. Both men
a.) practiced Christianity b.) were professed Zoroastrians c.) worshipped a sun-god
d.) were priests of Cybele
- Britain was annexed as a province by
a.) Augustus b.) Caligula c.) Domitian d.) Claudius
- Livia Scribonia was the _____ wife of Augustus.
a.) first b.) second c.) third d.) fourth
- Lapsed Christians, who had performed a pagan sacrifice under orders of the emperor Decius and had received an official document stating such, were known as :
a.) libellatici b.) praecursores c.) limitanei d.) praesides

10. The year 193 witnessed
 - a.) the assassination of Domitian
 - b.) the reigns of three emperors.
 - c.) a great fire in Rome.
 - d.) none of the above
11. The Spanish philosopher L. Annaeus Seneca served as a tutor and advisor to which emperor?
 - a.) Nero
 - b.) Marcus Aurelius
 - c.) Hadrian
 - d.) Trajan
12. Which man essentially "purchased" the Roman Empire by promising 25,000 sesterces to each member of the Praetorian Guard?
 - a.) Pertinax
 - b.) Nerva
 - c.) Theodosius I
 - d.) Didius Julianus
13. In 9 A.D., three Roman legions were lost at the battle of.
 - a.) Teutoburg Forest
 - b.) Carrhae
 - c.) Emerita
 - d.) Adrianople
14. Which general, serving in Syria, became a rival to Septimius Severus?
 - a.) Pescennius Niger
 - b.) Pertinax
 - c.) Julius Bassinus
 - d.) Tetricus
15. This praetorian prefect virtually ran Rome while Tiberius lived at Capri.
 - a.) Burrus
 - b.) Macro
 - c.) Pupienus
 - d.) Sejanus
16. This emperor took his nickname from the Gallic cloak he liked to wear.
 - a.) Caligula
 - b.) Diadumenianus
 - c.) Geta
 - d.) Caracalla
17. The imperial secret service, a network of spies and informers, was known as:
 - a.) agentes in rebus
 - b.) humiliores
 - c.) potentiores
 - d.) defensores imperatoris
18. The first emperor who insisted on being considered a god in life was.
 - a.) Augustus
 - b.) Nero
 - c.) Domitian
 - d.) Caligula
19. Who was the first emperor not to have been a senator at the time of his ascent to the throne?
 - a.) Macrinus
 - b.) Valens
 - c.) Carus
 - d.) Honorius
20. Vespasian was the first emperor
 - a.) to be born in Africa.
 - b.) to have been born into the equestrian order.
 - c.) to abdicate the throne.
 - d.) to commit suicide.
21. To whom did Vespasian entrust the siege of Jerusalem in 70?
 - a.) Julius Classicus
 - b.) Titus
 - c.) Cestius Gallus
 - d.) Paetus Thrax
22. In 64,
 - a.) a great fire ravaged Rome.
 - b.) Nero committed suicide.
 - c.) Vindex rebelled in Gaul.
 - d.) none of the above

23. This woman committed suicide at Antioch after learning of the death of her son, Caracalla.
a.) Julia Domna b.) Julia Maesa c.) Julia Soaemias d.) Julia Avita Mamaea
24. All of the following statements are true of Geta except:
a.) he was murdered by his brother.
b.) a damnatio memoriae was pronounced against him.
c.) he captured the city of Edessa.
d.) he was the son of Septimius Severus.
25. Which emperor attempted to restore paganism as the official religion of the Empire?
a.) Theodosius I b.) Julian c.) Romulus Augustulus d.) Arcadius
26. The Roman Empire reached its greatest geographic extent during the reign of:
a.) Trajan b.) Hadrian c.) Septimius Severus d.) Aurelian
27. The Julian Laws of 19 and 18 B.C were primarily concerned with:
a.) establishing fixed prices. b.) minimum ages for various public offices.
c.) family life and marriage. d.) the extension of Roman citizenship.
28. In 260, the usurper Postumus led a rebellion in
a.) Palmyra b.) Illyria c.) Gaul d.) Numidia
29. In 476, the chieftain Odovacar deposed this emperor:
a.) Honorius b.) Gordian II c.) Romulus Augustulus d.) Tacitus
30. Which wife of Claudius was executed after she became infatuated with Gaius Silius and aroused the suspicions of the emperor?
a.) Messalina b.) Agrippina c.) Aelia Paetina d.) Antonia
31. The only emperor to abdicate was
a.) Macrinus b.) Diocletian c.) Constantine the Great d.) Vespasian
32. Which is NOT true of Aurelian?
a.) He was known as "manu ad ferrum" because of his strict discipline.
b.) He suffered a tremendous defeat in Palmyra, and lost the entire province.
c.) He was hailed as "Restitutor Orbis"
d.) He constructed a protective wall around Rome.
33. The praetorian guards were established by
a.) Augustus b.) Tiberius c.) Nero d.) Hadrian
34. Which emperor was assassinated by Cassius Chaerea, a tribune of the praetorians?
a.) Claudius b.) Caracalla c.) Caligula d.) Commodus

35. Who was the last member of the Julio-Claudian dynasty?
a.) Galba b.) Tiberius c.) Claudius d.) Nero
36. Who served as co-regent with Marcus Aurelius?
a.) Fronto b.) Lucius Verus c.) Statius Priscus d.) Avidius Cassius
37. Philip the Arab celebrated
a.) a triumph over the Quadi. b.) his defeat of the Parthians.
c.) Rome's 1000th birthday. d.) the publication of his philosophical essays.
38. The rebellion of Boudicca in Britain occurred during the reign of
a.) Nerva b.) Nero c.) Julian d.) Severus Alexander
39. Alaric, a Visigothic chieftain, besieged and entered Rome in
a.) 390 b.) 410 c.) 455 d.) 476
40. In 23 B.C, Agrippa became the likely heir to the throne of Augustus after the death of
a.) Marcellus b.) Gaius Caesar c.) Tiberius d.) Lucius Caesar
41. Germanicus died under mysterious circumstances in Syria in 19. Which legate had quarreled with Germanicus, subsequently coming under suspicion of having poisoned him?
a.) Drusus b.) Agrippa Postumus c.) Piso d.) Ostorius Scapula
42. Which praetorian prefect induced the Praetorian Guard to abandon Nero in favor of Galba?
a.) Tigellinus b.) Burrus c.) Caesennius Paetus d.) Nymphidius Sabinus
43. Which Dacian king fought unsuccessfully against Trajan?
a.) Decebalus b.) Tacfarinas c.) Vologases d.) Osroes
44. Which two emperors constructed defensive walls in Britain?
a.) Marcus Aurelius and Commodus b.) Marcus Aurelius and Hadrian
c.) Hadrian and Antoninus Pius d.) Nerva and Trajan
45. The terms *spectabiles*, *illustres*, and *illustrissimi* referred to:
a.) types of Roman provincial settlements
b.) divisions of rank within the senatorial class
c.) imperial scribes d.) Roman client-kings
46. Which emperor was the first to appoint himself censor for life?
a.) Domitian b.) Nero c.) Caligula d.) Commodus
47. Trajan's Column celebrates his military successes, but this later emperor also constructed a column showing his victories over the Marcomanni
a.) Hadrian b.) Antoninus Pius c.) Marcus Aurelius d.) Commodus

48. Who was the king of Palmyra that Gallienus placed in charge of the Eastern provinces?
a.) Macrianus b.) Vaballathus c.) Odaenathus d.) Callistus
49. Who was the third of the "Good Emperors"?
a.) Hadrian b.) Marcus Aurelius c.) Otho d.) Domitian
50. The Second Jewish Revolt, led by Bar Cochba, occurred during the reign of:
a.) Titus b.) Macrinus c.) Hadrian d.) Vespasian
51. Which rival did Constantine defeat at Saxa Rubra (sometimes called the Battle of the Milvian Bridge) in 312?
a.) Licinius b.) Maximian c.) Maxentius d.) Galerius
52. Which emperor composed the *Meditations*, a collection of Stoic philosophy?
a.) Maximian b.) Titus c.) Pertinax d.) Marcus Aurelius
53. Although primarily known to us as a literary figure, Pliny the Younger also served as a provincial governor of:
a.) Illyricum b.) Bithynia c.) Dalmatia d.) Hispania
54. Which emperor abolished the Olympic Games?
a.) Arcadius b.) Constantine c.) Theodosius d.) Jovian
55. Which Roman commander captured the Jewish fortress of Masada in 73?
a.) Corbulo b.) Titus c.) Flavius Silva d.) Antonius Primus
56. Which of the following was implicated in a plot against Nero in 65?
a.) C. Calpurnius Piso b.) Lentulus Gaetulicus c.) Flavius Clemens
d.) L. Saturninus
57. In 451, Attila the Hun was defeated near Troyes by this Roman general:
a.) Aetius b.) Plautianus c.) Stilicho d.) Gratianus
58. Commodus associated himself with what mythological hero?
a.) Theseus b.) Achilles c.) Ajax d.) Hercules
59. Who was appointed by Augustus as the first *praefectus annonae*, to oversee grain shipments and the corn market?
a.) Statilius Taurus b.) C. Turrianus c.) Primus Donatio d.) Cornelius Gallus
60. Who was the father of Romulus Augustulus?
a.) Orestes b.) Ricimer c.) Anthemius d.) Gaiseric
61. In 20 B.C., Augustus secured the return of captured Roman battle standards from which old enemy?
a.) Germania b.) Numidia c.) Carthago d.) Parthia

62. Which of the following could be correctly described as the son of an emperor, the brother of an emperor, and an emperor himself?
a.) Maximian b.) Domitian c.) Hadrian d.) Gratian
63. Which of the following is NOT true of Claudius?
a.) he was the nephew of Tiberius b.) he was the uncle of Caligula
c.) he was the younger brother of Germanicus
d.) he was the grandson of Augustus
64. Tacfarinas, a rogue chieftain who rebelled against Rome, led an uprising in
a.) Numidia b.) Gaul c.) Commagene d.) Armenia
65. Which man followed Sejanus as praetorian prefect?
a.) Burrus b.) Macro c.) Tigellinus d.) Chaerea
66. In 212, which emperor extended the right of Roman citizenship to all communities within the empire?
a.) Septimius Severus b.) Caracalla c.) Pertinax d.) Diocletian
67. In 378 the emperor Valens was defeated by the Goths at
a.) Adrianople b.) Carnuntum c.) Mursa d.) the River Frigidus
68. Which individual was NOT a member of the First Tetrarchy in 293?
a.) Diocletian b.) Galerius c.) Probus d.) Constantius Chlorus
69. This emperor's appreciation for Hellenism won him the nickname "Greekling." He also dabbled in architecture, constructing both a large villa at Tibur and his own mausoleum in Rome.
a.) Marcus Aurelius b.) Elagabalus c.) Hadrian d.) Tiberius
70. Because of her scandalous behavior, Augustus was forced to banish this woman to the island of Pandataria.
a.) Vipsania b.) Julia c.) Agrippina the Elder d.) Paeta

TIEBREAKERS

Mark your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. The first emperor chosen and invested by the Praetorian Guard was
a.) Didius Julianus b.) Nero c.) Claudius d.) Otho
97. Which man led a conspiracy against Augustus' life in 23 B.C?
a.) Fannius Rufus b.) M. Egnatius Rufus c.) C. Turranius d.) Marcus Agrippa
98. An appointment to the senate by the emperor was
a.) acclamatio b.) deductio in plana c.) collatio lustralis d.) adlectio

99. Which emperor mocked the process the imperial deification from his deathbed by stating, "I think I'm becoming a god?"
a.) Marcus Aurelius b.) Caligula c.) Vespasian d.) Arcadius
100. Which emperor executed his wife, Fausta, on charges of adultery?
a.) Constantine b.) Domitian c.) Caracalla d.) Vitellius