

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ROMAN HISTORY, MMIII

Always choose the best response for each item.

1. The traditional date for the founding of Rome is ____.
A. April 22, 755 B. C. B. April 21, 753 B. C.
C. March 15, 44 B. C. D. April 23, A. D. 1453
2. The second king of Rome was ____.
A. Romulus B. Remus
C. Numa Pompilius D. Tarquinius Priscus
3. The ____ king of Rome bought the Sibylline Books.
A. fourth B. seventh C. fifth D. third
4. Whose forces did the Romans defeat at Actium?
Those of ____.
A. Antony and Cleopatra B. Agrippa
C. the Germans D. the Greeks
5. The first Roman province was ____.
A. Cyprus B. Sardinia C. Syracuse D. Sicily
6. Before 43 B. C., which of the following would have been most likely to have worn maroon slippers decorated with a silver crescent?
A. *agricola* B. *vilicus* C. *dictator* D. *serva*
7. Whose reign does the following quotation characterize?

[His age] saw the revival of one religion and
the institution of another The emperor
made an attempt to breathe fresh life into
the old cults.
.....
[During crises] the protecting deities of the state
once again came to be simply taken for granted.

A. Vespasian B. Augustus C. Diocletian
D. Nero
8. Taken as a whole, the age of the Julio-Claudians was one of ____.
A. great civil strife B. general contentment
C. religious upheaval D. intrigue
9. The governor of Egypt, recalled by Augustus for setting up statues of himself was ____.

- A. Marcus Antonius
- B. Gaius Cornelius Gallus
- C. Marcus Crassus
- D. Aulus Gellius

10. When did the Senate sanction the introduction of alien rites in order to put new heart into the people?
- A. early in the reign of Augustus
 - B. during the Punic Wars
 - C. in the early days of the Monarchy
 - D. just before the death of Julius Caesar
11. In what year did the third civil war since the death of Gaius Julius Julius Caesar begin?
- A. 43 B. C.
 - B. A. D. 40
 - C. 40 B. C.
 - D. A. D. 4
12. Who were the adversaries in this war?
- A. Antony and Octavian
 - B. Antony and Crassus
 - C. Octavian and Lepidus
 - D. Octavian and Cassius
13. In 12 B. C. ___ overran Western Germany and took the Romans as far as the Elbe.
- A. Drusus
 - B. Agrippa
 - C. Antony
 - D. Tiberius
14. ___ was *procurator* when the Gentile population of Caesarea made an onslaught against the Jews in A. D. 66.
- A. Titus
 - B. Pontius Pilate
 - C. Gessius Florus
 - D. T. Flavius Vespasianus
15. In A. D. 40 ___ trekked across Gaul to join a force that was intending to invade Britain.
- A. Germanicus
 - B. Nero
 - C. Julius Florus
 - D. Caligula
16. At the end of 48 B. C., who abdicated his dictatorship?
- A. Pompeius Magnus
 - B. Gaius Julius Caesar
 - C. Marius
 - D. Sulla
17. Caesar defeated Pompey at ___.
- A. Magnesia
 - B. Dyrccahium
 - C. Pharsalus
 - D. Pompeii
18. Who was emperor in A. D. 220?
- A. Macrinus
 - B. Severus Alexander
 - C. Elagabalus
 - D. Didius Julianus
19. Who was emperor in A. D. 300?
- A. Diocletian
 - B. Marcus Aurelius
 - C. Claudius Gothicus
 - D. Florianus

20. In ancient Italy, where did frescoes acquire importance because they were no longer used merely for background?
A. Mantua B. Brundisium
C. Pompeii D. Milan
21. In 293, who succeeded Commodus?
A. Verus B. Caracalla
C. Pertinax D. Maximus
22. To what emperor does the following quotation concerning his policies pertain? "Though he allowed thirty-five out of sixty-four suspects whom he put on trial for treason to be acquitted, he withdrew from the senators the right to trial in their own assembly."
A. Caligula B. Septimius Severus
C. Alexander Severus D. Hadrian
23. Where (in 39 B. C.) did Antony act as a peacemaker for Octavian, who agreed to repatriate Sextus on the condition that Sextus stop the blockade of Rome and revictual the capital?
A. Sardinia B. Ostia
C. Misenum D. Neopolis
24. "In North Africa the Romans had insured themselves against Carthage by fostering the growth of ____."
A. Catos 10,000 B. Byzantium
C. Numidia D. Ethiopia
25. In 114 B. C. Sextus Paducaeus took the opportunity of affirming the competence of the Tribal Assembly in regard to religious matters after the death of ____.
A. a Vestal Virgin who was struck by lightning
B. the Pontifex Maximus in a scuffle
C. a Gallic couple in a sacrifice
D. a Greek in a sacrifice
26. Who capitulated to the Tigurini in 106 B. C.?
A. Lucius Cassius B. Jugurtha C. Servilius Caepio
D. Titus Labienus Major
27. In what year did the Second Triumvirate, in strict law, expire?
A. A. D. 47 B. 38 B. C. C. A. D. 33
D. 47 B. C.
28. Who, in 82 B. C., openly proclaimed his faith in his won luck by adopting the cognomen of Felix?
A. Marius B. Lucius Caesar C. Sulla D. Lepidus

29. In what year was the Third Mithridatic War?
 A. 74 B. C. B. 476 B. C. C. A. D. 3
 D. A. D. 14
30. The Pirate War ended in a brilliant Roman success because of the efforts and leadership of ____.
 A. Antonius B. Quintus Metellus C. Pompey D. Sulla
31. Of what historical period of Rome did the Romans' acts of worship consist primarily of "a simple invocation of milk or (more seldom) of wine, and offer of a cake or a sacrificial animal on an altar of turf"?
 A. Prehistoric B. Monarchy C. Republic D. Empire
32. In the army of the Roman kings, how many men were in a legion?
 A. 1,000 B. 2,500 C. 3,300 D. 6,000
33. In a renewed attack upon Fidenae, which Roman commander slew with his own hands the king of Veii and stripped him of his armor, thus gaining for himself the *spolia opima*?
 A. Cossus B. Titus Labienus Major C. Cato the Elder
 D. Furius Camillus
34. The Horatians fought the ____.
 A. Curatians B. Albani C. Aemiliani D. Voslci
35. Which of the following was not the source of the Plebians' complaint in the first half of the fifth century B. C.?
 A. Rates of interest were high.
 B. Debtors in default could be executed by lenders without a trial.
 C. Roman freemen might be sold as slaves in a market across the Tiber.
 D. The patricians were practicing the exposure of plebian infants.
36. Who, near the end of the First Punic War, patriotically broke his word to the enemy by warning his countrymen against any potential deal with the enemy?
 A. Xanthippus B. Regulus C. Agathocles
 D. Manlius
37. Soon after ____, Curiatus Dentatus "led a Roman force directly into the invaders' own territory and defeated them in a battle which left them at his mercy"?
 A. Social War B. Second Punic War
 C. First Samnite War D. Third Samnite War
38. About 145 B. C., whom did Appius Clodius Pulcher, Publius Licinius Crassus, and Publius Mucius Scaevola, give assurance of their support in his attempts for agrarian reforms?

- A. Tiberius Gracchus B. Scipio Aemilianus
C. Gaius Flaminius D. Blossius
39. Whom did the Romans call "Long Haired"?
- A. the Gauls B. the Greeks C. the Germans
D. the Carthaginians
40. Who is described by the remarks that ". . .his only serious *affaire de coeur*, with the Princess Cleopatra, was but a passing incident. His subordinates gave him strict obedience but did not open their minds to him. Therefore, while the unanimous verdict of antiquity proclaimed [him] a great man, not a few saw in him a 'great bad man,' and regarded him mainly as a destroyer"?
- A. Marcus Antonius B. Marcus Tullius Cicero
C. Gaius Julius Caesar D. Marcus Porcius Cato
41. Who was Augustus's first choice to succeed him as emperor?
- A. Tiberius B. Lucius Caesar
C. Gaius Caesar D. Drusus
42. What Roman emperor first attempted to cross the Channel into Britain?
- A. Gaius Julius Caesar B. Claudius
C. Caligula D. Vespasian
43. The first Oriental to obtain high office in the Roman system of government (the prefect of Egypt in A. D. 69), "he would not venture to claim the imperial office" because birth in Italy was still considered an indispensable qualification.
- A. Tiberius Alexander B. Ptolemy Soter
C. Seneca D. Primus
44. As successor of Cerialis as governor in Britain, ____ resumed the advance into Wales, which had first been attempted in the reign of Nero.
- A. Agricola B. Vespasian
C. Ostorius D. Frontinus
45. The pretender who supplanted Alexander Severus was ____?
- A. Caracalla B. Valens
C. Julius Maximinius D. Marcus Antonius Gordianus
46. What group passed over into Northern Africa and converted the peaceful provinces there into pirate bases?
- A. the Visigoths B. the Goths
C. the Spaniards D. the Vandals
47. By the reign of what emperor was the Christian clerical hierarchy essentially complete?

75. "On a _____, the suspicions of a coming revolution were converted into certainty when Caesar b. _____.
- A. a. February 14, 44 B. C. b. assumed the crown at the feast of the Lupercalia
 B. a. February 14, 44 B. C. b. assumed a new dictatorship for a limited time
 C. a. February 14, 44 B. C. b. assumed dictatorship for life
 D. a. March 15, 44 B. C. b. was assassinated
76. Cicero delivered orations known as the *Philippics* against whom?
 A. Catiline B. Caesar C. Mark Antony
 D. Lepidus
77. The Second Triumvirate counted many victims; however, the most notable victim, who had his head and hands severed, was who?
 A. the brother of Lepidus B. Octavian's stepfather
 C. Marcus Tullius Cicero D. Quintus Hortensius
78. Which of the following **best** illustrates the religious policies of Augustus c. 28 B. C.?
 A. the revival of the worship of *Dea Dia*
 B. the revival of the Arval brotherhood
 C. his conversion of the *ludi saeculares* into a feast of thanksgiving
 D. his abolishment of the worship of the Capitoline Triad
79. Augustus gave his entire confidence in Judea to Herod, who died in _____.
 A. A. D. 6 B. 4 B. C. C. A. D. 14
 D. A. D. 27
80. Who was *praefectus praetorio* to Tiberius?
 A. Sejanus B. Germanicus
 C. Seneca the Elder D. Vespasianus
81. Who most likely influenced Nero to try to take his own mother's life?
 A. Britannicus B. Poppaea Sabina
 C. Seneca D. Burrus
82. During the reign of Claudius, what future governor of Britannia put down a rebellion in Mauretania?
 A. Agricola B. Tacitus C. Pliny the Elder
 D. C. Suetonius Paulinus
83. Which province did Rome not add to the empire during the reigns of the Julio-Claudian Emperors?
 A. Sicilia B. Cappadocia C. Alpes Cottiae D. Thracia

84. What governor of Gallia Lugdunensis renounced his allegiance to Nero upon that emperor's return to Italy from Greece?
A. Servius Sulpicius B. Tigellinus
C. Gaetulicus D. Vindex
85. Which Flavian emperor broke off the Dacian War?
A. Vespasian B. Titus
C. Domitian D. Diocletian
86. During whose reign did Salvius Iulianus give final shape to edicts of the praetors and civil jurisdiction?
A. Trajan's B. Hadrian's
C. Antoninus' D. Nerva's
87. Who was the philosopher emperor?
A. Marcus Aurelius B. Julian the Apostate
C. Valerian D. Honorius
88. Who demolished Nero's *domus aurea*?
A. Titus B. Antoninus Pius C. Aeneas Silvius
D. Vespasian
89. The Pantheon of Hadrian replaced an earlier pantheon of ____, of which only the front part was left intact.
A. Julius Caesar B. Trajan
C. Agrippa D. Nero
90. Which emperor after the time of Marcus Aurelius dressed up as Hercules to shoot at animals at the public hunts?
A. Commodus B. Pertinax
C. Nero D. Gordian III
91. Which of the following built a wall?
A. Hadrian B. Severus C. Caracalla
D. all of the above E. none of the above
92. Which emperor was the "last representative of the old republican nobility among the emperors"?
A. Gordianus I B. Valerian
C. Illyrian D. Probus
93. Who was emperor when Zenobia delivered a preventative attack on Asian Minor?
A. Probus B. Claudius Gothicus
C. Aurelian D. Carus
94. What was the effect of the Roman victory at the Milvian Bridge?

- A. Ostia was safe from pirate attacks.
 - B. The Tiber River was safe for navigation by small craft.
 - C. It gave Constantine possession of all the western portion of the empire.
 - D. Licinius was in possession of the eastern portion of the empire.
95. Which of the following is **not** true of the reign of Aurelian and Probus?
- A. The city of Rome was provided with a ring of protective walls.
 - B. Constantinople was furnished with long-lived defenses.
 - C. The network of Roman roads was kept in good repair.
 - D. All of these are true.
 - E. None of these is true.
96. From A. D. 282 on, the function of the senate was reduced to ____.
- A. the government of [only] Rome itself .
 - B. the issuance of copper and brass coins.
 - C. the appointment of municipal magistrates only
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
97. Who was the last emperor in the West?
- A. Romulus Augustulus
 - B. Constantine
 - C. Constantius
 - D. Probus
 - E. none of the above
98. What treaty after A. D. 312 gave Christians complete freedom of worship and exemption from all pagan ceremonies in the entire Roman world?
- A. Bethelam
 - B. Pompeii
 - C. Milan
 - D. Tusculum
99. Which of the following never won the *spolia opima*?
- A. Augustus
 - B. Gaius Julius Caesar
 - C. Agrippa
 - D. None of them gained the *spolia opima*.
 - E. All of them gained the *spolia opima*.
100. From your study of the subject, what have you learned about Roman history?
- A. It was a story filled with warfare.
 - B. Women seemed to have played a very minor role.
 - C. The role of the senate changed over the years.
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above