

2005 NJCL ROMAN HISTORY TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. Boudicca, the queen of the Iceni, led a British revolt against Rome during the reign of
(A) Claudius (B) Vespasian (C) Nero (D) Gaius (E) Tiberius
2. In 197 B.C., T. Quinctius Flaminius defeated Philip V of Macedonia at the battle of
(A) Magnesia (B) Cynoscephalae (C) Pydna (D) Thermopylae (E) Corinth
3. Lucius Iunius Brutus died in battle in 509 B.C. fighting against
(A) Lars Porsenna (B) Sextus Tarquinius (C) Aristodemus of Cumae
(D) Octavius Mamilius (E) Ar(r)uns Tarquinius
4. The period of A.D. 235 - 284 is one of crisis for the Roman Empire because of all of the following reasons except
(A) rapidly growing population stressed the infrastructure of the empire
(B) the borders of empire were threatened by Persians, Goths, and various Germanic tribes
(C) at least eighteen emperors were sanctioned by the Senate with many more claimants
(D) there was no clear system of imperial succession
(E) most of the emperors met violent deaths, often murdered by their own troops
5. Rome won the Social War of 91-87 B.C. largely by
(A) establishing blockades to prevent food and supplies from reaching the Italians
(B) hiring Greek mercenaries to fight as auxiliaries
(C) avoiding pitched battles and relying on guerilla tactics
(D) promising freedom to slaves who would fight in the army
(E) conceding Roman citizenship to all adult male Italians
6. In 391 B.C. the Romans were defeated by the Gauls on the banks of the river
(A) Ticinus (B) Arno (C) Liris (D) Allia (E) Metaurus
7. Who emerged from the dissolution of tetarchy as the sole ruler of the empire in A.D. 324?
(A) Constantine I (B) Licinius (C) Maxentius (D) Constantius II (E) Maximinus Daia
8. The Second Triumvirate, which was actually a military dictatorship, was legalized by the *lex*
(A) *Gabinia* (B) *Iulia* (C) *Titia* (D) *Villa Annalis* (E) *Oppia*
9. Hadrian required his adopted heir Antoninus (Pius) to adopt as his heirs Marcus Aurelius and
(A) Cassius Dio (B) Lucius Verus (C) Avidius Cassius (D) Titus Aelius

- (E) Cornelius Fronto
10. The Sabine king who ruled jointly for a time with Romulus was
(A) Demaratus (B) Numitor (C) Quirinus (D) Tatius (E) Hersilius
11. Which of these was not one of the emperors of A.D. 69?
(A) Otho (B) Vitellius (C) Vespasian (D) Nero (E) Otho
12. The Roman general in whose triumph the Macedonian king Perseus marched as a captive was
(A) Scipio Nasica (B) L. Mummius (C) M. Porcius Cato Censor
(D) L. Aemilius Paulus (E) Scipio Aemilianus
13. Publius Valerius Poplicola became consul when _____ went into voluntary exile.
(A) Marcus Iunius Brutus (B) Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus (C) Marcus Horatius
(D) Gaius Marcius Coriolanus (E) Menenius Agrippa
14. Which of the following was not recognized by the Senate as an *Augustus* in opposition to Maximinus Thrax?
(A) Gordian I (B) Pupienus (C) Gordian II (D) Balbinus (E) Gordian III
15. Who marched on Rome with his army of six legions to regain the command against Mithridates?
(A) Pompeius Rufus (B) L. Cornelius Sulla (C) L. Licinius Lucullus
(D) L. Cornelius Cinna (E) C. Marius
16. The leader of the Senones who besieged the Capitoline for seven months in 390 B.C. was
(A) Brennus (B) Herdonius (C) Tolumnius (D) Arruns (E) Ambustus
17. Which of the following is not true of the reign of Constantine I or Great?
(A) the establishment of a new capital for the empire at the site of Byzantium
(B) the reduction of taxes for professed Christians
(C) the permanent disbandment of the Praetorian Guard
(D) pagan sacrifice was forbidden
(E) the banning of the gladiatorial contests
18. Whose military skill and boldness was responsible for the Second Triumvirate's victories over the republicans at Philippi in 43 B.C.?
(A) Octavian's (B) Lepidus' (C) Antony's (D) Agrippa's (E) Sextus Pompey's
19. The emperor who began to write his *Meditations* while fighting the Quadi and the Marcomanni along the Danube frontier was
(A) Antoninus Pius (B) Valerian (C) Claudius II (D) Marcus Aurelius (E) Hadrian
20. The first settlements in Rome were on the _____ Hill.
(A) Palatine (B) Capitoline (C) Aventine (D) Esquiline (E) Caelian

21. What commander, acting on behalf of Vespasian, defeated Vitellius' forces at the Second Battle of Cremona? (A) M. Antonius Primus (B) C. Licinius Mucianus (C) Ti. Iulius Alexander (D) Aulus Caecina (E) T. Flavius Domitianus
22. What Lusitanian chieftain defeated every Roman army sent against him until the Romans had him assassinated in 139 B.C.? (A) Asander (B) Genthius (C) Viriathus (D) Critolaus (E) Sertorius
23. The victory that secured for the Romans dominance in Latium and ended the hopes of Tarquinius Superbus of regaining his throne was won in 496 B.C. at (A) Silva Arsia (B) Cumae (C) Lake Regillus (D) Mt. Algidus (E) Caere
24. The emperor who celebrated the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Rome was (A) Antoninus Pius (B) Philip the Arab (C) Aurelian (D) Constantine I (E) Valens
25. Which of the following was not part of the legislative program enacted by the dictator Sulla?
(A) plebeian tribunes were barred from holding any higher office
(B) the juries for *quaestiones* were chosen exclusively from senatorial ranks
(C) the expansion of the grain subsidies to include his veteran soldiers
(D) establishment of minimum age qualifications for quaestor, praetor, & consul
(E) the number of quaestors elected annually was raised to twenty
26. Which of the following is not traditionally credited to Marcus Furius Camillus?
(A) defeating the Gauls on their way home from the sacking of Rome
(B) the siege and capture of the Etruscan city of Veii
(C) being exiled for misappropriation of booty
(D) proposing the building of the Temple of Concord
(E) the reorganization of the Latin League with its headquarters at Rome
27. Which of the sons of Constantine emerges as sole emperor in A.D. 353?
(A) Constantine II (B) Constans (C) Crispus (D) Constantius II (E) Chlorus
28. After what siege, in which his fleet deserted to Octavian, did Mark Antony commit suicide?
(A) Alexandria (B) Actium (C) Naulochus (D) Dyrrhachium (E) Antioch
29. What emperor abandoned his father's plans to establish the buffer provinces of Marcomannia and Sarmatia in order to return to Rome to live a life of debauchery?
(A) Caracalla (B) Elagabalus (C) Domitian (D) Valentinian III (E) Commodus
30. The king who established a uniform religion for the diverse inhabitants of Rome was
(A) Servius Tullius (B) Tarquinius Priscus (C) Numa Pompilius
(D) Ancus Martius (E) Romulus

31. Vespasian financed the building of the Flavian Amphitheater
(A) with the sale of Nero's art collection
(B) with the booty taken from the sack of Jerusalem
(C) by diverting funds intended for the building of highways
(D) by melting down the colossal golden statue of Nero
(E) by issuing proscriptions against those opposed to his rule
32. Despite his victories at Carthage and Numantia, the Roman general who lost the support of the Roman people when he did not condemn the murder of Tiberius Gracchus was
(A) Scipio Aemilianus (B) L. Aemilius Paulus (C) T. Quinctius Flamininus
(D) Scipio Nasica (E) M. Porcius Cato
33. The Secession of the Plebs in 494 B.C. resulted in
(A) a written code of laws
(B) plebeians being eligible to run for the magistracies and priesthoods
(C) legislation preventing enslavement for debt
(D) the recognition of tribunes as the sacrosanct defenders of the plebeians
(E) the right to intermarry with patricians
34. The emperor captured by the Persian King Shapur in A.D. 260 and who died as a slave was
(A) Trebonius Gallus (B) Decius (C) Aemilianus (D) Claudius II (E) Valerian
35. Who led the Marian refugees from Sulla's regime and the Lusitanians in revolt against Rome?
(A) Q. Sertorius (B) M. Aemilius Lepidus (C) Cn. Papirius Carbo
(D) C. Marius the Younger (E) Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius
36. With whom did the Roman fight three very fierce wars for the control of Campania and southern central Italy?
(A) Volscians (B) Aequians (C) Samnites (D) Etruscans (E) Hernici
37. The emperor who was given the title "Apostate" for attempting to reinstate the traditional Roman religion was
(A) Gratian (B) Jovian (C) Eugenius (D) Constantius III (E) Julian
38. Which of the following was not true of the Second Settlement between Augustus and the Senate in 23 B.C.?
(A) Augustus was given the *imperium proconsulare maius* even while in Rome
(B) Augustus retained control of Spain, Gaul, Cilicia, Cyprus, Syria, & Egypt
(C) Augustus resigned the consulship & seldom held it again
(D) Augustus returned the command of the army to the Senate
(E) Augustus was given the *tribunicia potestas*

39. After whose selection as emperor by the Praetorian Guard in A.D. 193 did the Roman populace riot and stage an all-night protest in the Circus Maximus?
(A) Perinax's (B) Pescennius Niger's (C) Didius Iulianus' (D) Clodius Albinus'
(E) Septimius Severus'
40. The three Roman brothers who fought a duel with three Alban brothers during the reign of Tullus Hostilius were the (A) Valerii (B) Curatii (C) Sublicii (D) Claudii (E) Horatii
41. Which emperor's short reign was distinguished by his vigorous efforts to help the survivors of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, a great fire in Rome, and an outbreak of the plague? (A) Nerva (B) Nero (C) Gaius (D) Otho (E) Titus
42. Which of the following was not a province of Rome in 133 B.C.?
(A) Africa (B) Asia (C) Macedonia (D) Hispania Citerior (E) Bithynia
43. The emperor in the east who was killed along with most of his high command and an enormous number of troops fighting the Goths at the battle of Hadrianople in A.D. 378 was (A) Valens (B) Valentin I (C) Gratian (D) Valentin II (E) Eugenius
44. The emperor of A.D. 253 - 268 whose reforms of the army included the development of a highly mobile cavalry that could strike quickly was
(A) Valerian (B) Aurelian (C) Postumus (D) Gallienus (E) Claudius II
45. M. Licinius Crassus was able to trap and defeat Spartacus and his army in Apulia because
(A) Crassus' army was composed of highly disciplined veterans, not raw recruits
(B) Pompey's army blocked their only avenue of retreat
(C) Crassus reneged on his promise to negotiate
(D) the pirates who had promised ships to transport them to Sicily failed to appear
(E) the seriously wounded Spartacus was unable to personally direct the battle
46. The battle against the Romans in 275 B.C. that caused Pyrrhus to cut his losses in Italy and sail back to Epirus was fought at
(A) Asculum (B) Beneventum (C) Tarentum (D) Heraclea (E) Syracuse
47. The emperor who officially made Christianity the religion of the empire by forbidding pagan worship and closing all pagan temples was
(A) Constantine I (B) Valentin III (C) Theodosius I (D) Constantius II (E) Majorian
48. Who established and initially funded the *aerarium militare* as a special treasury to pay the pensions of retiring legionary soldiers?
(A) Julius Caesar (B) Vespasian (C) Trajan (D) Claudius (E) Augustus

49. What emperor had 29 senators executed for supporting his rivals Clodius Albinus and Pescennius Niger? (A) Septimius Severus (B) Constantine I (C) Diocletian (D) Maximinus Thrax (E) Aurelian
50. The building of the first bridge across the Tiber, the Pons Sublicius, is credited to (A) Appius Claudius Caecus (B) Ancus Martius (C) Publius Valerius Publicola (D) Tarquinius Priscus (E) Tarquinius Collatinus
51. Which emperor's autocratic style was illustrated by his insistence on being addressed as *dominus et deus*? (A) Nero's (B) Aurelian's (C) Domitian's (D) Diocletian's (E) Caligula's
52. Which of the following did not occur in 133 B.C.? (A) Pergamum bequeathed to Rome by Atallus III (B) the sacking of Numantia (C) the tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus (D) construction of Via Domitia begins (E) the deposition of the tribune M. Octavius
53. In 451 B.C. a commission of ten patricians known as the *decemviri* was appointed to (A) reorganize the military (B) write a code of law (C) divide the public land (D) standard the currency (E) organize an assembly to represent the plebeians
54. Which of the following was not one of the accomplishments of Aurelian?
(A) the withdrawal from the indefensible province of Dacia
(B) the defeat of Zenobia and the restoration of the eastern provinces back into the empire
(C) the beginning of the construction of a defensive wall around Rome
(D) the defeat of the Gallic emperor Tetricus & the return of Gaul & Britain to Roman rule
(E) the establishment of the cult of Mithras in Rome
55. Who supplied concrete evidence to Cicero of Catiline's plans for a violent revolution in 63 B.C.? (A) the envoys of the Allobroges (B) C. Iulius Caesar (C) M. Licinius Crassus (D) the governor of Cisalpine Gaul (E) his co-consul Antonius
56. Where did Marcus Atilius Regulus win a decisive naval battle in 256 B.C. which allowed him to land in Carthage and capture Tunis?
(A) Mylae (B) Ecnomus (C) Messana (D) Lilybaeum (E) Drepana
57. The Visigoth who sacked Rome in A.D. 410 and took Placida, the sister of the emperor Honorius, captive was
(A) Gaiseric (B) Attila (C) Guntheric (D) Alaric (E) Arbogast

58. Whom did Augustus adopt as his son and grant tribunicial power in A.D. 4?
(A) Gaius Caesar (B) Tiberius (C) Lucius Caesar (D) Agrippa (E) Marcellus
59. Whose campaign against the Parthians with the resulting new provinces of Mesopotamia and Osroene was celebrated on his triumphal arch, which is still a prominent feature of the Roman forum today? (A) Avidius Cassius' (B) Trajan's (C) Septimius Severus' (D) Lucius Verus' (E) Caracalla's
60. The king who is traditionally credited with adding 100 members to the Senate, who were called the *minores gentes*, is (A) Tarquinius Priscus (B) Ancus Martius (C) Servius Tullius (D) Tullus Hostilius (E) Romulus
61. When M. Cocceius Nerva was chosen by the Senate as *Princeps* in A.D. 96, he swore
(A) to avenge the murder of Domitian
(B) not to execute any senator
(C) to pay each Praetorian 30, 000 sesterces
(D) to ensure the grain supply for the urban poor
(E) not to use treason trials to suppress his enemies
62. Who was responsible for the *lex frumentaria* that provided grain for the urban poor at a fixed low price? (A) Livius Drusus (B) Gaius Gracchus (C) Fulvius Flaccus (D) Tiberius Gracchus (E) Lucius Opimius
63. About 493 B.C. the Romans entered into the *foedus Cassianum*, a treaty creating a military partnership with the
(A) Volscians (B) Aequians (C) Veians (D) Latins (E) Etruscans
64. Who totally reorganized the empire into twelve dioceses governed by vicars?
(A) Diocletian (B) Probus (C) Theodosius I (D) Constantine I (E) Honorius
65. Who founded the city of Nicopolis near the site of his final defeat of Mithridates in eastern Pontus? (A) L. Cornelius Sulla (B) L. Licinius Lucullus (C) M. Licinius Crassus (D) Cn. Pompeius Magnus (E) L. Licinius Murena
66. The victory which ended the First Punic War and gave the Romans control of Sicily was won near the Aegates Islands by
(A) Manlius Vulso Longus (B) Appius Claudius Pulcher (C) Gaius Duillius (D) Valerius Falto (E) Lutatius Catulus
67. During the reign of what boy emperor did Ravenna, an almost impregnable city on the Adriatic, become the imperial capital in the west?
(A) Valentinian III (B) Honorius (C) Theodosius II (D) Arcadius (E) Romulus Augustulus
68. Which of the following was not accomplished by Tiberius for his stepfather Augustus?

- (A) the recovery of the lost legionary standards from the Parthians
(B) the suppression of a bloody revolt in Pannonia
(C) the prevention of a German invasion of Gaul after Teutoburg Forest
(D) the defeat of the Raeti and Vinelici to establish the provinces of Raetia & Noricum
(E) the final pacification of the Spain
69. What emperor, having substantially raised legionary pay, probably issued the *constitutio Antoniniana* granting citizenship to all free male inhabitants of the empire to gain revenue?
(A) Antoninus Pius (B) Marcus Aurelius (C) Caracalla (D) Severus Alexander
(E) Commodus
70. Which of the following accomplishments is not traditionally credited to Servius Tullius?
(A) taking the first census
(B) constructing the first paved street, the Via Sacra
(C) building a wall around the city
(D) building the Temple of Diana on the Aventine Hill
(E) classifying the citizens according to their property
71. The relief carvings on Trajan's column tell the story of his conquest of
(A) Dacia (B) Arabia (C) Parthia (D) Armenia (E) Mesopotamia
72. What enemy of Rome was executed after being paraded in Marius' triumphal procession in 104 B.C.?
(A) Vercingetorix (B) Bocchus (C) Aristonicus (D) Mithridates (E) Jugurtha
73. Which of the following is not traditionally credited to L. Valerius Potitus and M. Horatius Barbatus, the consuls of 449 B.C.?
(A) intermarriage between patricians and plebeians
(B) the sacrosanctity of plebeian tribunes
(C) plebiscita binding on all citizens
(D) the citizens' right of appeal
(E) leading the revolt against the *decemviri*
74. The emperor whose reforms transformed the empire from a "princiate" to a "dominate" was
(A) Septimius Severus (B) Domitian (C) Diocletian (D) Aurelian (E) Constantine I
75. Pompey's motives for entering into the First Triumvirate with Julius Caesar and Crassus were to gain land for his veterans and
(A) to be reelected consul
(B) to be granted a triumph for his conquests in the East
(C) to reduce the tax burden on the province of Asia
(D) to gain another military command
(E) to have ratified his settlement of the East
76. Who secured legislation in 232 B.C. dividing part of the *ager Gallicus* into small

- allotments for poor citizens? (A) Gaius Flaminius (B) M. Claudius Marcellus (C) P. Cornelius Scipio (D) Sempronius Longus (E) Q. Fabius Maximus
77. What general, the actual ruler of the western empire under Valentinian III, defeated Attila the Hun at the battle of Catalunian Fields in A.D. 451?
(A) Avitus (B) Stilicho (C) Aetius (D) Orestes (E) Ricimer
78. To whom did Tiberius promise the command of the Praetorian Guard in exchange for arresting Sejanus in A.D. 31?
(A) Macro (B) Narcissus (C) Pallas (D) Burrus (E) Callistus
79. Julia Soaemias and Julia Maesa were the real rulers of the empire during the reign of
(A) Macrinus (B) Elagabalus (C) Caracalla (D) Severus Alexander
(E) Diadumenianus
80. The king who completed the construction of the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline Hill was (A) Romulus (B) Servius Tullius (C) Tarquinius Superbus (D) Numa Pompilius (E) Ancus Martius
81. Which of the following was not one of the accomplishments of the emperor Hadrian?
(A) reestablishing the Euphrates as one of the natural borders of the empire
(B) building a wall across northern Britain to protect against barbarian raids
(C) provoking a Jewish revolt with his plans to rebuild Jerusalem as a Greco-Roman city
(D) built a new harbor at Ostia linked to Tiber River by a canal
(E) rebuilding the Pantheon and adding its dome
82. The Senate passed a *senatus consultum ultimum* instructing the consuls to secure the safety of the state in 100 B.C. against (A) Lucius Saturninus (B) Tiberius Gracchus (C) Livius Drusus the Younger (D) Gaius Gracchus (E) Sulpicius Rufus
83. The second succession of the plebs was provoked by
(A) a famine & shortage of grain (B) high interest rates (C) the unfair division of public land (D) the domination of the higher magistracies by the patricians (E) the tyranny of the *decemviri*
84. Which of the following is not true of the tetrarchy established by Diocletian in A.D. 293?
(A) All four co-rulers were military men from Illyricum.
(B) The tetrarchy was connected by the marriage of the two Caesars to the daughters of *Augusti* they served.
(C) Each tetrarch headed his own administration and army.
(D) The four capitals of the empire were Rome, Trier, Thessalonica, and Nicomedia.
(E) Diocletian and Maximian were the senior partners or *Augusti*, but Diocletian held the ultimate power.
85. Julius Caesar defeated the forces of Pompey in 48 B.C. at the battle of
(A) Dyrrhachium (B) Pharsalus (C) Alexandria (D) Thapsus (E) Philippi

86. The battle at which Rome suffered more casualties than at any other battle was fought at
(A) Caudine Forks (B) Carrhae (C) Arausio (D) Cannae (E) Teutoburg Forest
87. The leader of the Vandals who sacked Rome in A.D. 455 and left it mostly in ruins was
(A) Arbogastes (B) Athaulf (C) Alaric (D) Theodoric (E) Gaiseric
88. The cruel and capricious emperor who was assassinated along with his wife Caesonia and his daughter Drusilla by the Praetorian Guard was
(A) Tiberius (B) Domitian (C) Commodus (D) Gaius (E) Nero
89. What emperor and his mother was murdered in A.D. 235 by the army for what they considered to be his cowardly attempts to buy peace from the Germans?
(A) Severus Alexander (B) Honorius (C) Gordian III (D) Elagabalus (E) Maximius
90. The leader of the nobles who expelled the Tarquins from Rome and ended the monarchy was
(A) Tarquinius Collatinus (B) Publius Valerius Publicola (C) Sextus Tarquinius
(D) Lucius Iunius Brutus (E) Mucius Scaevola
91. During whose reign did Q. Lollius Urbicus reconquer southern Scotland and build a turf wall as the new frontier defense? (A) Septimius Severus' (B) Hadrian's
(C) Commodus' (D) Claudius' (E) Antoninus Pius'
92. The Roman general who defeated the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae in 102 and the Cimbri at Vercellae in 101 B.C. was (A) L. Cornelius Sulla (B) Q. Servilius Caepio
(C) C. Marius (D) Q. Caecilius Metellus (E) Cn. Pompeius Strabo
93. The Roman law that effectively ended enslavement for debt was the *lex*
(A) *Publilia* (B) *Valeria* (C) *Poetelia* (D) *Canuleia* (E) *Genucia*
94. The Edict of Toleration, which restored Christian places of worship and reinstated the clergy after years of persecution, was issued in A.D. 311 by
(A) Decius (B) Galerius (C) Julian (D) Maximinus Daia (E) Constantine I
95. Which of the following was not one of the accomplishments of Julius Caesar?
(A) adapting the Egyptian solar calendar to Roman use
(B) establishing twenty overseas colonies to provide for his troops and the landless poor
(C) the cancellation of all debts over 200,000 sesterces
(D) the building of the *Forum Iulium* to provide space for the lawcourts
(E) raising the pay of a legionary soldier from 120 to 225 denarii
96. The victory that ended the Second Punic War was won in 202 B.C. by P. Cornelius Scipio at
(A) Metaurus River (B) Ilipa (C) Zama (D) Baecula (E) Campi Magni
97. Majorian, Severus III, Anthemius, & Olybrius were all put on the western throne by the "kingmaker" (A) Ricimer (B) Zeno (C) Orestes (D) Gundobad (E) Odoacer

98. The Julio-Claudian emperor who was dominated by his wives and freedmen was
(A) Augustus (B) Claudius (C) Nero (D) Caligula (E) Tiberius
99. The first emperor to fall in battle against a foreign enemy was
(A) Julian (B) Valerian (C) Constans (D) Decius (E) Carus
100. The Etruscan king of Clusium who marched on Rome in an effort to restore Tarquinius Superbus to the throne was (A) Mastarna (B) Mamilius Octavius (C) Mettius Fufetius (D) Demaratus (E) Lars Porsenna