

# 2006 TSJCL ROMAN HISTORY TEST

**DIRECTIONS:** Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron sheet. Unless otherwise noted, all dates are B.C.

1. What is the traditional founding date for the city of Rome?  
 (A) 79                      (B) 409                      (C) 753                      (D) 1050
2. Including Romulus, how many kings ruled Rome?  
 (A) two                      (B) seven                      (C) twenty                      (D) fourteen
3. When was Julius Caesar assassinated?  
 (A) Nones of March 42                      (B) Ides of March 44  
 (C) Nones of March 40                      (D) Kalends of April 43
4. Which is not a major period of Roman History?  
 (A) Empire                      (B) Monarchy                      (C) Republic                      (D) Oligarchy
5. What was the name of Caesar's daughter who married Pompey?  
 (A) Julia                      (B) Gaia                      (C) Octavia                      (D) Calpurnia
6. Who was defeated at the Battle of Actium?  
 (A) Antony and Cleopatra                      (B) Octavian                      (C) Caesar                      (D) Brutus
7. In which years did the first Punic War take place?  
 (A) 431-404                      (B) 218-202                      (C) 264-241                      (D) 149-146
8. Who was not a member of the First Triumvirate?  
 (A) Crassus                      (B) Pompey                      (C) Caesar                      (D) Antony
9. Which of the following men was not alive at the same time as the others?  
 (A) Gaius Marius                      (B) Cicero                      (C) C. Gracchus                      (D) Caesar
10. What major milestone happened in 450?  
 (A) the first secession of the Plebs                      (B) the publication of the Twelve Tables  
 (C) the Servian Wall was begun                      (D) the first Plebian dictator
11. What happened in 73 that became a major problem for the Romans?  
 (A) rebellion of Spartacus                      (B) Mt. Vesuvius erupted  
 (C) Sulla's march on Rome                      (D) drought & famine
12. Who was the tribune who proposed in 133 that land illegally seized by rich landowners should be given to the landless poor?  
 (A) Appius Clodius                      (B) Tiberius Gracchus                      (C) Horatius                      (D) Aemilius
13. During his consulship, Cicero thwarted a major conspiracy led by whom?  
 (A) Hortensius                      (B) Milo                      (C) Catiline                      (D) Sallustus

14. Who marched his army against Rome in 88?  
 (A) Caesar (B) Marius (C) Pompey (D) Sulla
15. Who was the mother of the Gracchi brothers who called her sons her "jewels" and who was a model Roman matron?  
 (A) Cornelia (B) Fulvia (C) Sempronia (D) Camilla
16. Whose defeat was Caesar describing when he uttered, "veni, vidi, vici"?  
 (A) the sons of Pompey (B) Mithridates  
 (C) Vercingetorix (D) Pharnaces
17. According to Livy, who was the Roman patriot and hero who lost the use of his right hand when he plunged it into the fire to show the Etruscans his courage?  
 (A) Curtius Mettius (B) Memmius Regulus  
 (C) Gaius Fabricius (D) Mucius Scaevola
18. After what battle in 321 were the Roman soldiers forced to pass under a yoke of spears in humiliation?  
 (A) Caudine Forks (B) Lautulae (C) Lake Trasimene (D) Trebia
19. With whom were the Punic wars fought?  
 (A) Carthage (B) Alexandria (C) Tyre (D) Athens
20. Who broke the rule that consuls had to be replaced annually by becoming consul each year from 105 to 100?  
 (A) Gracchus (B) Licinius (C) Marius (D) Sulla
21. Who won the battle of Philippi in 42?  
 (A) Caesar and Pompey (B) Brutus and Cassius  
 (C) Lepidus and Crassus (D) Octavian and Antony
22. Cicero's speeches from the Rostra known to us as the Philippic orations were directed against whom?  
 (A) Octavian (B) Brutus (C) Antony (D) Milo
23. Who was responsible for the death of Pompey?  
 (A) Caesar (B) Ptolemy XII (C) Octavian (D) Cassius
24. Who disturbed the rites of the *Bona Dea* by dressing as a woman and entering the premises which were off-limits to all males?  
 (A) L. Licinius (B) Cornelius Balbus (C) Clodius Pulcher (D) Metellus Pius
25. Who crossed the Alps with elephants in winter and surprised the Romans with an attack from the north?  
 (A) Hamilcar (B) Hannibal (C) Hasdrubal (D) Mithridates
26. Who was raped by Sextus, son of Tarquinius Superbus?  
 (A) Tarquinia (B) Lucretia (C) Sabinia (D) Curiata
27. The ships' prows affixed to the speakers platform came from which of the following?  
 (A) the Samnite Wars (B) the Gallic Wars (C) the Great Latin War (D) the Punic Wars

28. Who, as consuls, swept away most of Sulla's legislation, giving power back to the tribunes?  
 (A) Pompey and Caesar                      (B) Pompey and Marius  
 (C) Caesar and Crassus                      (D) Pompey and Crassus
29. What were the Romans not able to accomplish by fighting an active war against Hasdrubal Barca in Spain? They were not able to...  
 (A) prevent reinforcements from Spain to Hannibal.  
 (B) cause north African troops to be diverted to Spain instead of to Hannibal.  
 (C) prevent Hannibal from crossing the Pyrennes.  
 (D) hold Hasdrubal in Spain.
30. What was an important result of the efficacy of the Roman king's criminal justice?  
 (A) the practice of private war  
 (B) the absence of the blood feud in early Rome  
 (C) rivalries between citizens  
 (D) various attempts on the lives of kings
31. What was the effect of the destruction of Corinth in 146?  
 (A) the final conquest of Greece by the Romans  
 (B) a warning to other Greeks not to undermine Roman authority  
 (C) the beginning of hostilities between the Greeks and the Romans  
 (D) the instigation of tribute paid annually to Rome by the Greek cities
32. What is not true of the treaty of 348 between Rome and Carthage?  
 (A) It demonstrated Rome's intense interest in widespread commerce at this time.  
 (B) Carthaginians were required not to obtain any permanent foothold in Latium.  
 (C) Carthaginians were free to make slave hauls at the cost of the independent Latin cities.  
 (D) Romans recognized a wider Carthaginian trade monopoly than in their earlier treaty.
33. King Pyrrhus of Epirus came to the aid of which city against the Romans?  
 (A) Herculaneum                      (B) Sora                       (C) Tarentum                      (D) Praeneste
34. In what year did Sicily become Rome's first province?  
 (A) 454                      (B) 133                      (C) 89                      (D) 241
35. Why did Rome declare war on Jugurtha?  
 (A) He had killed his brother who had been appointed by the Romans to rule Numidia.  
 (B) He had ordered a massacre of the Italian residents in Numidia  
 (C) He attacked Roman troops stationed in Numidia.  
 (D) He conspired with enemies of Rome to drive the Romans out of Numidia.
36. After Tarquinius Superbus fled to Caere, who captured Rome?  
 (A) L. Iunius Brutus                      (B) Sextus Tarquinius                       (C) Lars Porsenna                      (D) Tarquinius Collatinus
37. What is the best explanation for Rome's success in conquering Italy?  
 (A) general weakness of the opponents  
 (B) overwhelming military arms and equipment  
 (C) eagerness of the Italians to be a part of Rome  
 (D) military strength and political astuteness

38. Which of the following was known as "the Censor"?
- (A) L. Aemilius Paullus (B) T. Sempronius Gracchus  
 (C) M. Porcius Cato (D) A. Platorius Nepos
39. Which Roman general landed his force on African soil in 204?
- (A) Lucullus (B) Fabius (C) Marcellus  (D) Scipio
40. Who was the perennial enemy of Caesar who committed suicide in Utica?
- (A) Cato (B) Brutus (C) Ahenobarbus  (D) Bibulus
41. Who opened the opportunity for military service to all classes of citizens?
- (A) Pompey (B) Caesar  (C) Marius (D) Sulla
42. Which year marks the beginning of Rome's overseas conquests?
- ~~(A) 264~~ (B) 326 (C) 496  (D) 65
43. What was the end result of the "Social War"?
- (A) Rome conceded equal political rights to non-Roman Italians.  
 (B) Roman plebians were given more political rights.  
 (C) Barriers between the classes were lowered.  
 (D) Freedmen gained the right to vote.
44. Who was the wife of Tarquinius Superbus?
- (A) Tarpeia (B) Lavinia  (C) Tullia (D) Tanaquil
45. Which happened earlier?
- ~~(A) death of Caesar~~ ~~(B) death of Pompey~~ (C) death of Cicero  (D) death of Crassus
46. Before 510, who was charged with the maintenance of the *pax deorum*?
- (A) the kings (B) the senate (C) the consuls (D) the people
47. Which law recognized the constitutional existence of the *Concilium Plebis Tributum*?
- (A) *lex Vatinia* (B) *lex Publilia* (C) *lex Oppia* (D) *lex Aelia*
48. What happened in the third Punic war?
- (A) Hannibal was killed. (B) Rome was looted.  
 (C) The city of Carthage was utterly destroyed. (D) Rome lost control of the Mediterranean.
49. What did the subjugation of Veii mark for the Romans?
- (A) the end of the struggle with the Etruscans  
 (B) acquisition of important natural resources that would prove essential for Rome's future economy  
 (C) the first definite step in Rome's career of world conquest  
 (D) the beginning of hostilities between Rome and her immediate neighbors
50. Who is credited with the destruction of Alba Longa?
- (A) Romulus (B) Ancus Marcius (C) Cariolanus  (D) Tullus Hostilius

51. Who was murdered by the mob which confused him with one of the assassins of Caesar?  
(A) Marcus Cicero (B) Marcus Marcellus (C) Gaius Cinna (D) Sextus Propertius
52. Which of the following did Servius Tullius not do?  
(A) introduce a census which divided the landholders into five classes  
(B) consolidate the power of the leading families  
(C) put the tribes into geographical divisions  
(D) increase the number of tribes
53. What did it mean to be placed on a 'proscription list'?  
(A) to be drafted into the army (B) to be exiled  
(C) to be declared a criminal (D) to be elected
54. What is the means by which Appius Claudius and his family became part of the Roman aristocracy?  
(A) As a Sabine, Attius Clausus with his clan migrated to Rome and was admitted to the patriciate.  
(B) He was adopted by a patrician family and later was able to bring in the remainder of his family.  
(C) He was a native of the defeated Veii who was rewarded for helping the Romans to victory.  
(D) He purchased a place in the aristocracy by bribing members of the senate.
55. Which statement is not true concerning the sons of Pompey?  
(A) Gnaeus was executed soon after the battle of Munda.  
(B) The brothers tried to gather support in Spain before the arrival of Caesar.  
(C) The two sons had different mothers.  
(D) Sextus became a pirate.
56. What was the result of the Battle of Lake Regillus in 496?  
(A) Rome's heavy armed infantry supported by mounted knights proved superior.  
(B) The Greeks were driven out of southern Italy.  
(C) The Romans lost her dominance in the region to the Latin League.  
(D) The treasuries of Rome were filled with wealth obtained after the battle.
57. What were the major concerns facing the Roman state after the Punic Wars?  
(A) Military sources were declining, while military burdens were increasing.  
(B) Mob violence and famine hung over Rome.  
(C) Both of these (A) and (B) are correct.  
(D) Neither of these (A) or (B) is correct.
58. What was Caesar doing during the years 58-49?  
(A) being held by pirates (B) delaying in Alexandria  
(C) living in Rome (D) campaigning in Gaul
59. In which battle was Hannibal defeated?  
(A) Syracuse (B) Saguntum (C) Zama (D) Lilybaeum

60. What was one reason that Lucius Calpurnius Piso earned Cicero's lasting enmity?  
(A) Piso was a close friend of Pompey.  
(B) Piso refused to prevent Cicero's exile.  
(C) ~~Piso served a successful term as governor of Macedonia.~~  
(D) Piso circulated a pamphlet attacking Cicero.
61. For which of the following is Lucius Tarquinius Priscus credited?  
(A) reorganizing the state on a timocratic basis  
(B) extending Roman influence in Latium  
(C) establishing a system of drainage in Rome  
(D) ~~securing the throne through the boldness of his wife.~~
62. What was the name of Antony's wife whom he abandoned in favor of Cleopatra?  
(A) Attia                      (B) Livia                      (C) Clodia                      (D) Octavia
63. What did the Romans do when the Gauls attacked Rome in 390 (387 according to Polybius)?  
(A) took refuge on the Capitoline      (B) lay under siege for seven months  
(C) paid a ransom of gold              (D) All choices (A), (B), and (C) are correct.
64. Which of the following is an important result of the demise of Tarquinius Superbus?  
(A) the downfall of Etruscan power in Latium  
(B) ~~the rise of Etruscan influences at Rome~~  
(C) ~~the establishment of the Roman empire~~  
(D) ~~the confinement of Roman influence to the Tiber basin~~
65. The Romans and the Carthaginians fought their first war over which city?  
(A) Messana                      (B) Cannae                      (C) Tripoli                      (D) Tunisia
66. Which was not a military battle fought by Caesar?  
(A) Zela                      (B) Pydna                      (C) Thapsus                      (D) Munda
67. Which statement is true concerning the establishment of the Roman Republic?  
(A) The *Comitia Centuriata* became the most powerful assembly.  
(B) ~~The sovereignty of the consuls was more absolute than that of the kings.~~  
(C) ~~The Republic was designed to give the plebians more power.~~  
(D) ~~The Republic was first constituted as an aristocracy.~~
68. What enabled the Romans to build ships and quickly acquire a naval power for the first Punic war?  
(A) They captured a Carthaginian fleet and began to use it as their own.  
(B) They adapted the Roman merchant ships for military use.  
(C) They found an abandoned Carthaginian warship and made copies of it.  
(D) They commissioned the Greeks to build a fleet for them.
69. Which statement concerning the Roman kings is not true?  
(A) ~~The kings made no pretence to divine descent.~~  
(B) The monarchy was conferred by the Senate and the people.  
(C) ~~The monarchy was exercised by dynastic right.~~  
(D) ~~The kings claimed no special communion with the gods.~~

70. Who at first helped Marius to find land for the settlement of his soldiers and later lost Marius' support due to his violent methods of operation, eventually being arrested by Marius' forces?  
(A) Saturninus      (B) Drusus      (C) Flaccus      (D) Maelius

**Tie-breakers:** The following questions will be scored only to break ties.  
Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.

96. What were the Ramnes, Titii, and Luceres?  
(A) the three original Roman tribes      (B) cities allied to Rome  
(C) early advisory councils      (D) cities allied against Rome
97. In what year was the "Servian" Wall begun?  
(A) 440      (B) 79      (C) 212      (D) 378
98. In 226, what was the agreed upon border between Roman and Carthaginian spheres of influence?  
(A) Straits of Messana      (B) Paestum      (C) the Ebro      (D) Sardinia
99. For a century or more after the end of rule by the Tarquins, who struggled with the Latins and Romans for control of critical mountain passes in Latium?  
(A) the Gabii      (B) the Volsci and Aequi      (C) the Sabini      (D) the Fabii
100. What did Marcus Livius Drusus try and fail to accomplish?  
(A) to gain full Roman franchise for the Italian allies  
(B) to obtain land for the settlement of Pompey's soldiers  
(C) to lessen Rome's dependence on Egypt as a 'breadbasket'  
(D) to raise his own army for an attack against Rome