

TEST CODE 1014

2007 NJCL Roman History Test

Select the **best** choice for each question.

1. Mycenaean influence in Italy is seen by their having established a trading post at
A. Tarentum B. Venice C. Naples D. Cumae
2. Which of the following is NOT true of Villanovan Culture?
A. It was concentrated in two main groups, one Northern and one Southern.
B. Villanovans used iron weapons and tools.
C. They cremated their dead and buried the ashes in urns.
D. Villanovan culture was absorbed by the Samnites.
3. Which is NOT true of Etruscan civilization?
A. Etruscan daily life was greatly influenced by ritual, especially the interpretation of omens.
B. Etruscan cities were governed by family clans and a Senate.
C. Etruscan cemeteries were designed as cities of the dead.
D. Etruscan kings were called Lucumones.
4. In 524 BC Aristodemus of Cumae defeated an invasion by
A. Etruscans B. Latins C. Carthaginians D. Gauls
5. In 474 BC Etruscan sea power was destroyed by an alliance led by
A. Hanno B. Hiero C. Hasdrubal D. Hiempsal
6. The grandfather of Romulus and Remus was
A. Latinus B. Amulius C. Numitor D. Faustulus
7. The deified Romulus was also known as
A. Consus B. Caelius C. Quirinus D. Ascanius
8. Romulus co-ruled with
A. Titus Tatius B. Numa Pompilius C. Mettius Fufetius D. Lars Porsena
9. According to legend all the following are said to be achievements of Ancus Martius except
A. Founding a colony at Ostia.
B. Building the first bridge over the Tiber.
C. Dividing the Roman people into classes based on wealth.
D. Incorporating the Janiculum Hill into Rome.
10. Rome's first defensive wall is attributed by legend to
A. Tullus Hostilius B. Servius Tullius C. Lucius Brutus D. Tarquinius Superbus
11. The phrase 'Concordia Ordinum' is usually associated with this statesman
A. Gaius Gracchus B. Seneca the Younger C. Marcus Tullius Cicero D. Appius Claudius
12. Which is NOT true of the events surrounding the writing of the 12 Tables?
A. The first call for a written law code came from the Tribune Terentius Harsa.
B. The body charged to write the laws was called the 'Decemviri.'
C. The Decemvir Appius Claudius' lust led to the death of the maiden Lucretia.
D. The laws were drawn up between 450 and 449.
13. In 496 BC the Romans won a critical battle at Lake Regillus against the
A. Tarquins B. Latins C. Etruscans D. Albans
14. Cincinnatus was the hero of Rome's war against the
A. Samnites B. Aequi C. Marsi D. Volsci
15. The city of Veii was captured by
A. Spurius Cassius B. Cornelius Cossus C. M. Furius Camillus D. Attius Clausus
16. In 356 BC this man became the first plebeian dictator.
A. L. Genucius B. Q. Publius Philo C. Ti. Aemilius D. C. Marcius Rutilius

17. The Lex Hortensia
- Required one consul to be a plebeian.
 - Made resolutions of the concilium plebis legally binding.
 - Legalized intermarriage between Plebeians and Patricians.
 - Opened the office of Pontifex Maximus to the Plebeians.
18. The First Samnite War was fought over
- Tarentum
 - Capua
 - Mt. Algidus
 - Cumae
19. A Roman army was trapped and defeated by the Samnites in 321 BC at
- Suessa Aurunca
 - Antium
 - Caudine Forks
 - Naples
20. The hero who gave his life for Rome at the battle of Sentinum was
- Papirius Cursor
 - Curius Dentatus
 - Decius Mus
 - Scipio Barbatus
21. Which statement is NOT true of the Pyrrhic Wars?
- Pyrrhus was defeated by the Romans at Beneventum.
 - Tarentum brought Pyrrhus to Italy.
 - Pyrrhus' second victory over the Romans came at Heraclea.
 - After his second major victory over Rome, Pyrrhus left Italy for Sicily.
22. Control of this city was the cause of the First Punic War.
- Tarentum
 - Syracuse
 - Agrigentum
 - Messana
23. The Gallic Invasion of Italy in 225 BC was crushed at
- Veii
 - Antium
 - Clusium
 - Cape Telamon
24. Teuta was queen of
- Palmyra
 - The Helvetii
 - Dacia
 - Illyria
25. Saguntum was located on which side of the Ebro River?
- North
 - West
 - South
 - East
26. Which is in the correct chronological order?
- Ticinus / Trebia / Lake Trasimene / Cannae
 - Lake Trasimene / Trebia / Ticinus / Cannae
 - Trebia / Ticinus / Lake Trasimene / Cannae
 - Lake Trasimene / Ticinus / Trebia / Cannae
27. This Italian city defected to Hannibal and was subsequently recaptured by siege.
- Brundisium
 - Naples
 - Capua
 - Thurii
28. At the battle of the Metaurus River in 207 BC Hannibal's brother _____ was killed.
- Mago
 - Hasdrubal
 - Hanno
 - Carthalo
29. While in Spain, Scipio Africanus won victories at all these places except
- Baecula
 - Munda
 - Ilipa
 - New Carthage
30. Which man was NOT a Roman general who was killed during the 2nd Punic War?
- Marcellus
 - Terentius Varro
 - Caius Flaminius
 - Gnaeus Scipio
31. Which is NOT a Spanish tribe?
- Lusitani
 - Vaccaeii
 - Treveri
 - Turdetani
32. Which Roman Governor in Spain used a false treaty to capture and kill a large number of Lusitanians?
- Servius Sulpicius Galba
 - M. Porcius Cato
 - M. Claudius Marcellus
 - Gnaeus Scipio
33. Philip V of Macedonia was defeated by Flamininus at
- Pharsalus
 - Cynoscephalae
 - Thermopylae
 - Pydna
34. In 168 BC Aemilius Paullus enslaved some 150,000 people from
- Transalpine Gaul
 - Epirus
 - Illyria
 - Cappadocia
35. Hannibal served as an admiral for
- Eumenes
 - Antiochus
 - Ptolemy
 - Philip V
36. In 180 BC the Lex Villia Annalis
- Established rules for 'quaestio de rebus repetundis.'
 - Set the minimum ages for the Cursus Honorum.
 - Fixed the financial requirements to qualify as an Equestrian.
 - Set the final number of Tribes for the Comitia Tributa.

37. The mob that killed Tiberius Gracchus was led by
 A. Scipio Nasica B. Claudius Pulcher C. P. Licinius Crassus D. P. Mucius Scaevola
38. Which was NOT a part of Gaius Gracchus' reforms?
 A. Legislation regulating the city's corn supply.
 B. The establishment of new colonies.
 C. Enfranchisement of Italians.
 D. Returning to the Senate control of the juries that tried provincial governors.
39. In 105 BC the Cimbri and Teutones destroyed a Roman army at
 A. Arausio B. Cape Telamon C. Norica D. Adige
40. At Vercellae Marius defeated the
 A. Senones B. Allobroges C. Cimbri D. Teutones
41. Athenion and Salvius were
 A. Leaders of the Second Sicilian Slave Revolt
 B. Men who led Macedonian revolts by pretending to be Perseus.
 C. Leaders of the Aetolian League.
 D. Greek slaves who became important figures in Early Latin Literature.
42. The Great Italian War of 91- 83 BC began with the murder of
 A. Lucius Saturninus B. Q. Varius C. Livius Drusus D. Marcus Philippus
43. The Tribune who tried to transfer Sulla's command against Mithridates to Marius was
 A. Pompeius Strabo B. Sulpicius Rufus C. Rutilius Lupus D. C. Papirius
44. Following the death of Marius, his followers were led by
 A. Lucius Caesar B. Pompeius Rufus C. Cornelius Cinna D. M. Plautius
45. Which of these was NOT one of Sulla's generals when he returned from Asia?
 A. M. Licinius Crassus B. Papirius Carbo C. Gnaeus Pompey D. Metellus Pius
46. Sulla won the decisive battle of the Civil War at the
 A. Milvian Bridge B. Pons Sublicius C. Via Sacra D. Colline Gate
47. Which was NOT one of Sulla's reforms of Roman government?
 A. He revived the right of the Senate to veto legislation of the Concilium Plebis.
 B. He reduced the size of the Senate's membership.
 C. He limited the power of the Tribunes.
 D. He barred Tribunes from becoming Praetors or other higher officials.
48. The Lex Manilia
 A. Gave Pompey command against Sertorius. C. Gave Pompey command against the pirates.
 B. Gave Pompey command against Mithridates. D. Gave Pompey command against Spartacus.
49. Caesar was elected Pontifex Maximus in
 A. 63 BC B. 70 BC C. 66 BC D. 61 BC
50. Cataline's conspiracy was betrayed to Cicero by envoys of the
 A. Allobroges B. Senones C. Haedui D. Nervii
51. Lucullus won a huge victory over Mithradates at
 A. Chalcedon B. Tigranocerta C. Zela D. Cabira
52. Mithridates was overthrown by his son
 A. Machares B. Pharnaces C. Archelaus D. Nicomedes
53. In Jerusalem Pompey sided with Hyrcanus over
 A. Judas Maccabeus B. Simon C. Herod D. Aristobulus
54. The German King defeated by Caesar was
 A. Maroboduus B. Arminius C. Odovacer D. Ariovistus
55. Caesar suffered serious defeats at Gergovia and Dyrrachium. What was most similar about these battles?
 A. They were ambushes. C. They were cavalry battles.
 B. Roman allied troops fled. D. They were sieges.
56. Caesar's street gang leader who was killed in 52 BC was
 A. Clodius B. Milo C. Gabinius D. Curio

57. Which is the correct chronological sequence of battles?
 A. Pharsalus / Thapsus / Zela / Munda
 B. Pharsalus / Zela / Thapsus / Munda
 C. Zela / Pharsalus / Thapsus / Munda
 D. Munda / Pharsalus / Zela / Thapsus
58. Which event did NOT occur in 55 BC?
 A. The Second Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
 B. The Theatre of Pompey was dedicated.
 C. Caesar bridges the Rhine and invades Germany.
 D. The battle of Carrhae is fought.
59. In which year was Caesar NOT Consul?
 A. 48 BC
 B. 59 BC
 C. 44 BC
 D. 47 BC
60. Hirtius, Pansa and Octavian defeated Antony at
 A. Genua
 B. Luca
 C. Bononia
 D. Mutina
61. The Second Triumvirate as given legal authority by the Lex
 A. Aemilia
 B. Julia
 C. Titia
 D. Vipsaina
62. Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Antony and Octavian at
 A. Chaeronea
 B. Dyrrachium
 C. Philippi
 D. Pharsalus
63. Agrippa defeated Sextus Pompey at
 A. Drepana
 B. Mylae
 C. Ecnomus
 D. Naulochus
64. Augustus sent whom to crown Tigranes King of Armenia?
 A. Tiberius
 B. Marcellus
 C. Drusus the Younger
 D. Agrippa
65. The battle of the Teutoberg Forest was fought in
 A. 4 BC
 B. 14 AD
 C. 9 BC
 D. 9 AD
66. Gaius and Lucius Caesar were the sons of
 A. Drusus the Elder
 B. Agrippa
 C. Marcellus
 D. Germanicus
67. The praefectus annonae was responsible for Rome's
 A. Grain supply
 B. Water supply
 C. Public buildings
 D. Roads and streets
68. Tiberius reigned from
 A. 14 AD – 37 AD
 B. 9 AD – 41 AD
 C. 21 AD – 34 AD
 D. 4 BC – 31 AD
69. The Praetorian Prefect who gained power over Tiberius and plotted to usurp the throne was
 A. Macro
 B. Burrus
 C. Rufus
 D. Sejanus
70. The revolt of Boadicca was put down by
 A. Agricola
 B. Suetonius Paulinus
 C. Corbulo
 D. Aulus Plautius
71. Pallas, Callistus and Narcissus were important officials in the reign of
 A. Tiberius
 B. Nero
 C. Claudius
 D. Caligula
72. Which was NOT an accomplishment of the Emperor Claudius?
 A. Improvement to the harbor at Ostia
 B. Rebuilding the Curia Julia
 C. The Aqua Claudia
 D. Adding Britain as a Province
73. The murder of Agrippina the Younger was carried out by
 A. Burrus
 B. Otho
 C. Anicetus
 D. Tigellinus
74. During the reign of Tiberius the revolt of Tacfarinas broke out in
 A. Bithynia
 B. Spain
 C. Pontus
 D. Africa
75. The Pisonian Conspiracy was a major plot against
 A. Nero
 B. Augustus
 C. Vespasian
 D. Domitian
76. The Praetorian Prefect who encouraged the Guard to defect from Nero to Galba was
 A. Faenius Rufus
 B. Ofonius Tigellinus
 C. Cornelius Laco
 D. Nymphidius Sabinus
77. The winner of the 2nd Battle of Cremona was
 A. Galba
 B. Otho
 C. Verginius Rufus
 D. Antonius Primus
78. Dacia was brought into the Empire by
 A. Domitian
 B. Titus
 C. Hadrian
 D. Trajan
79. The revolt of Simon Bar-Cochbar occurred in the reign of
 A. Domitian
 B. Nero
 C. Caracalla
 D. Hadrian
80. The Marcomannic Wars occupied the last years of this Emperor
 A. Hadrian
 B. Vaspasian
 C. Caracalla
 D. Hadrian

81. Following the assassination of Commodus, the conspirators and the Senate chose this man to be Emperor.
 A. Pertinax B. Laetius C. Didius Julianus D. Pescennius Niger
82. Septimius Severus defeated this rival for Emperor in a campaign across Asia Minor
 A. Clodius Albinus B. Pescennius Niger C. Didius Julianus D. Avidius Cassius
83. Caracalla's brother, whom he killed, was
 A. Geta B. Gaullus C. Britannicus D. Lucius Verus
84. The mother of Severus Alexander was
 A. Julia Maesa B. Julia Domna C. Julia Mamaea D. Julia Severa
85. The 1000 year anniversary of Rome was celebrated by the Emperor
 A. Maximinus B. Philippus C. Gordian D. Decius
86. This Emperor was defeated and captured by the Persian King Shapur
 A. Valerian B. Gallienus C. Macrinus D. Gordianus
87. At Naissus in 269 AD the Emperor Claudius destroyed an army of
 A. Persians B. Vandals C. Suebi D. Goths
88. Which was not an achievement of Aurelian?
 A. He introduced price controls to try and slow inflation.
 B. He destroyed Palmyra .
 C. He built a strong defensive wall around Rome.
 D. He destroyed Tetricus' Gallic Empire and earned the title 'Restitutor Orbis.'
89. The Tetrarchy was established by
 A. Maxentius B. Licinius C. Galerius D. Diocletian
90. The Edict of Toleration of 311 AD was formulated by
 A. Diocletian B. Galerius C. Constantine D. Maximian
91. At the Milvian Bridge Constantine defeated
 A. Licinius B. Galerius C. Maxentius D. Maximian
92. In what year did Constantine summon the Council of Nicaea?
 A. 312 AD B. 331 AD C. 325 AD D. 305 AD
93. Ulpius Marcellus restored order in Scotland after the Antonine Wall was overrun in the first year of whose reign?
 A. Antoninus Pius B. Caracalla C. Pertinax D. Commodus
94. Avidius Cassius invaded Parthia and captured Ctesiphon and Seleucia before revolting against which Emperor?
 A. Hadrian B. Commodus C. Septimius Severus D. Marcus Aurelius
95. This man put down the revolt of Vindex against Nero.
 A. Verginius Rufus B. Aulus Vitellius C. Piso Licinianus D. Tiberius Alexander
96. Who consolidated the Praetorian Guard into one large camp?
 A. Caligula B. Augustus C. Agrippa D. Sejanus
97. The colony of Junonia was built on the site of
 A. Alba Longa B. Carthage C. Saguntum D. Veii
98. The 'Man of Lightning' was
 A. Hanno B. Hamilcar C. Hannibal D. Hasdrubal
99. The only Roman Emperor to willingly retire was
 A. Tiberius B. Diocletian C. Hadrian D. Aurelian
100. Which Emperor reorganized the Empire into 12 Dioceses?
 A. Constantine B. Theodosius C. Aurelian D. Diocletian