

2010 NJCL Roman History Test

1. Who was the founder and first king of Rome?
A. Romulus B. Remus C. Aeneas D. Numitor
2. What governor of Syria led the Flavian forces against Vitellius?
A. C. Licinius Mucianus B. Cestius Gallus C. Ti. Julius Alexander D. Helvidius Priscus
3. What Roman general, who had reversed Rome's fortunes in Numidia and achieved several successes against the Jugurthine forces, did Marius supplant?
A. Sp. Albinus B. C. Sempronius Gracchus C. C. Memmius D. Q. Caecilius Metellus
4. Who was Tarquinius Priscus's Etruscan wife?
A. Tanaquil B. Egeria C. Verginia D. Volumnia
5. Who was the commander of the barbarian forces at the battle of Adrianople?
A. Fritigern B. Ricimer C. Sebastian D. Genseric
6. Camillus was banished, accused of embezzlement after his victories against what Etruscan cities?
A. Clusium and Lanuvium B. Veii and Falerii C. Caere and Antium D. Sutrium and Bola
7. Which of these men did NOT participate in the Battle of Cannae in 216 BC?
A. C. Flaminius Nepos B. C. Terrentius Varro C. L. Aemilius Paullus D. Cn. Servilius Geminus
8. What law, passed in 90 BC, offered suffrage to those Italian allies not in rebellion?
A. Lex Hortensia B. Lex Ogulneia C. Lex Gabinia D. Lex Iulia
9. What man retrieved the legionary eagles lost in Parthia by M. Licinius Crassus?
A. Augustus B. Tiberius C. Caligula D. Claudius
10. Which of the Five Good Emperors ruled the longest?
A. Trajan B. Hadrian C. Antoninus Pius D. Marcus Aurelius
11. According to Livy, which king founded Rome's sea port at Ostia in the 7th century BC?
A. Numa Pompilius B. Ancus Marcius C. Servius Tullius D. Titus Tatius
12. What Roman general, who won victories against Parthia at Tigranocerta and Artaxata, was the father of the emperor Domitian's wife?
A. Cn. Domitius Corbulo B. L. Caesennius Paetus C. M. Licinius Crassus D. M. Livius Drusus
13. Who was the Parthian whose accession to the throne after Tigranes V helped soothe hostilities between Rome and Parthia?
A. Tiridates B. Odaenathus C. Orodes II D. Pharnaces III
14. How many emperors reigned at some point in 238 AD?
A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8
15. What city was destroyed in 146 BC by the Roman general L. Memmius?
A. Athens B. Numantia C. Corinth D. Pella
16. Where was Gaius Verres proconsul when he committed his crimes?
A. Cisalpine Gaul B. Sicily C. Africa D. Asia Minor
17. Who was Julius Caesar's co-consul in 59 BC?
A. L. Lucceius B. M. Calpurnius Bibulus C. M. Porcius Cato D. Cn. Pompeius Magnus
18. Of what kingdom was Sarmizegetusa the capital?
A. Illyria B. Parthia C. Mauretania D. Dacia
19. Which of these men was NOT one of the original four tetrarchs in Diocletian's arrangement?
A. Severus II B. Galerius C. Constantius Chlorus D. Maximian
20. Which of these men did NOT lead a Macedonian faction in a war against Rome?
A. Perseus B. Eumenes II C. Philip V D. Andriscus
21. Born in 63 BC, who was the father of Gaius and Lucius Caesar?
A. Agrippa B. Germanicus C. Tiberius D. Drusus the Elder

22. Catiline's conspiracy was exposed after letters offering freedom to what Celtic tribe were intercepted?
 A. The Nervi B. The Allobroges C. The Venetii D. The Senones
23. Where did C. Lutatius Catulus deliver Rome's decisive victory over the Carthaginian navy in 241 BC?
 A. Lilybaeum B. Drepana C. Syracuse D. Aegates Islands
24. Who was the first emperor not of senatorial rank, acclaimed after the death of Caracalla in 217 AD?
 A. Geta B. Macrinus C. Severus Alexander D. Maximinus
25. Who was the wife of Marcus Antonius, also attacked in Cicero's *Philippics* along with her husband?
 A. Fadia B. Octavia C. Fulvia D. Antonia Hybrida
26. Who was the emperor who crushed insurgency in the east in 193 AD with a victory at Issus?
 A. Commodus B. Pertinax C. Didius Julianus D. Septimius Severus
27. Who was the turncoat who betrayed Sertorius, a man whom Pompey then eventually defeated?
 A. Cinna B. Metellus Pius C. Perperna D. Carbo
28. Where did the Romans under Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus defeat Antiochus III in 190 BC?
 A. Thermopylae B. Magnesia C. Myonnesus D. Zela
29. Which Roman emperor ended the rule of Tetricus in the so-called "Gallic Empire", earning him the title *Restitutor Orbis* from the Senate?
 A. Gallienus B. Aurelian C. Claudius II Gothicus D. Tacitus
30. What half-Vandal *magister militum*, the power behind the throne during the reign of Honorius, helped keep barbarian invasions by bands such as the Visigoths at bay until his execution in 408 AD?
 A. Ricimer B. Arbogast C. Rufinus D. Stilicho

From the mid-fifth to the early third centuries BC, the Senate passed many pieces of economic and social legislation that granted greater rights and protections to the plebeians and the poor. For numbers 31-35, choose the law to which each clue refers.

31. Passed in either 326 or 313 BC, it made forcing debtors into bond-servitude, or *nexum*, difficult to the point that the practice fell out of use:
 A. Lex Hortensia B. Lex Ogulnia C. Lex Poetelia D. Lex Malacitana
32. Passed in 287 BC, it made the results of plebiscita legally binding on all citizens:
 A. Lex Valeria B. Lex Poetelia C. Lex Licinia Sextia D. Lex Hortensia
33. Passed in 445 BC, it allowed plebeians and patricians to intermarry:
 A. Lex Canuleia B. Lex Ogulnia C. Lex Gabinia D. Lex Valeria
34. Passed in 367 BC, a set of laws that reinstated the consulship and mandated that one consul per year be of plebeian rank:
 A. Lex Gabinia B. Lex Malacitana C. Lex Hortensia D. Lex Licinia Sextia
35. Passed in 300 BC, it allowed plebeians to hold priesthoods:
 A. Lex Ogulnia B. Lex Canuleia C. Lex Valeria D. Lex Papiria Julia
36. What emperor was assassinated on his wife's orders by a servant named Stephanus while reading a report on a possible conspiracy against him?
 A. Caligula B. Nero C. Domitian D. Commodus
37. What emperor, a great patron of all things Greek, brought the beard back into fashion?
 A. Vespasian B. Nerva C. Hadrian D. Marcus Aurelius
38. What Roman at the end of the 2nd century BC professionalized the army and allowed those who did not hold property to serve?
 A. Marius B. Sulla C. Aemilius Paullus D. Scipio Aemilianus
39. Who was the Roman commander at Lautulae, who also commanded Roman forces at Sentinum in 295 BC?
 A. Marcus Marcellus B. Decius Mus C. Fabius Rullianus D. Valerius Maximus
40. In what year did Constantine reconsecrate the city of Byzantium as Constantinople?
 A. 312 AD B. 318 AD C. 324 AD D. 330 AD

41. Which of the following was NOT a part of the measures enacted by Augustus aimed at improving Roman fertility, purity, or family values?
- Incentives of faster career advancement for public servants with many children
 - Lowering of the minimum marriage age
 - Penalties for unmarried men and widowers
 - Disallowing senators and their descendents from marrying freedwomen
42. Which of these men was NOT a praetorian prefect under Nero?
- C. Calpurnius Piso
 - C. Ofonius Tigellinus
 - C. Nymphidius Sabinus
 - D. Faenius Rufus
43. Where did the Romans end the threat from the Cimbri in 101 BC?
- Cirta
 - Edessa
 - Pydna
 - Vercellae
44. Where did Hasdrubal lose a battle to the Romans in 207 BC?
- Ilipa
 - Zama
 - Metaurus River
 - Trebia River
45. Who won a shameful auction for the emperorship by outbidding T. Flavius Sulpicianus?
- Pertinax
 - Caracalla
 - Didius Julianus
 - Bassianus
46. During the reign of which king did the famed “Rape of the Sabine Women” occur?
- Romulus
 - Numa Pompilius
 - Tullus Hostilius
 - Ancus Marcius
47. What governor of Syria briefly seized control of some of Rome's eastern provinces in 175 AD?
- Lucius Verus
 - Postumus
 - Avidius Cassius
 - Lentulus Gaetulicus
48. Who was the son of Zenobia for whom she served as regent?
- Odenaethus
 - Hormazd Ardashir
 - Nasor
 - Vaballathus
49. Which emperor was believed to be the last great expert on the Etruscan language?
- Claudius
 - Nerva
 - Alexander Severus
 - Decius
50. What king of Pontus was Sulla fighting in Greece after he drove his Marian rivals into exile?
- Ptolemy XII
 - Mithridates VI
 - Pharnaces II
 - Attalus III

For questions 51-60, choose the correct person from the clues listed.

51. 44 BC; he was murdered by fellow senators in the Theatre of Pompey in Rome:
- Crassus
 - Pompey
 - Julius Caesar
 - Cato Uticensis
52. 129 BC; he died after speaking out against the proposals of his slain brother-in-law Tiberius Gracchus:
- Scipio Aemilianus
 - Cato the Elder
 - Lucius Opimius
 - M. Fulvius Flaccus
53. 211 AD, Eboracum; he fell ill and told his sons on his deathbed: “Be harmonious, enrich the soldiers, and scorn all other men”:
- Trajan
 - Marcus Aurelius
 - Septimius Severus
 - Diocletian
54. 79 AD, Stabiae; although his companions and nephew suggested he died from inhaling toxic fumes, he more likely died of a cardiovascular episode:
- Titus
 - Petronius
 - Vespasian
 - Pliny the Elder
55. 9 AD, Teutoberg Forest; he fell victim to betrayal and ambush by the Cherusci chieftain Arminius:
- Germanicus
 - Quinctilius Varus
 - Drusus the Elder
 - Agrippa Postumus
56. 183-181 BC, court of Prusias I of Bithynia; he took poison for fear of being handed over to the Romans:
- Hannibal
 - Philip V
 - Scipio Africanus
 - Antiochus III
57. 100 BC, outside the Curia Hostilia in Rome; he was stoned to death by senators:
- C. Memmius
 - L. Appuleius Saturninus
 - C. Sempronius Gracchus
 - M. Antonius Orator
58. 130 AD, the Nile; he drowned and was mourned by his friend, the emperor Hadrian:
- Antinous
 - C. Bruttius Praesens
 - Apollodorus
 - Lucius Verus
59. 312 AD, the Tiber; he drowned and was not mourned by his enemy, the emperor Constantine:
- Galerius
 - Maxentius
 - Severus II
 - Gallienus
60. 48 BC, Compsa; he was killed by a stone thrown from the walls while participating in M. Caelius Rufus's revolt against Julius Caesar:
- Pompey
 - Q. Metellus Scipio
 - T. Annius Milo
 - M. Porcius Cato

61. Who was the emperor who, early in his reign, claimed to have had nothing to do with the executions of senators such as Gaius Avidius Nigrinus and Lusius Quietus?
 A. Caligula B. Titus C. Hadrian D. Gordian III
62. What woman, the sister-in-law of Septimius Severus, was the grandmother of both Elagabalus and Severus Alexander?
 A. Julia Domna B. Julia Mamaea C. Julia Soaemias D. Julia Maesa
63. After what battle in 47 BC did Caesar allegedly utter his famous trash-talk phrase, "Veni, vidi, vici"?
 A. Thapsus B. Munda C. Ilerda D. Zela
64. What consul led a mob against the tribune T. Sempronius Gracchus?
 A. L. Opimius B. Scipio Nasica C. C. Duillius D. C. Servilius Glaucia
65. The Comitia Centuriata was **originally** made up of how many centuries?
 A. 30 B. 193 C. 373 D. 494
66. Which of these was NOT true of Decius's short time as emperor?
 A. He celebrated Rome's millennial anniversary.
 B. He was the first Roman emperor ever killed in battle against a foreign enemy
 C. He commissioned the first major suppression of Christianity in the Empire.
 D. He undertook major repairs of the Colosseum.
67. Which of these positions was NOT a required rung on the generally-accepted political ladder known as the *cursus honorum*?
 A. quaestor B. praetor C. aedile D. consul
68. Where did Caesar suffer a loss to Vercingetorix in 52 BC?
 A. Gergovia B. Dyrrachium C. Munda D. Thapsus
69. Of what city was Lars Porsenna king?
 A. Cumae B. Caere C. Capua D. Clusium
70. Who was the governor of Egypt under Augustus, who was also considered a first-rate elegiac poet?
 A. Cornelius Gallus B. C. Petronius C. L. Cornelius Balbus D. Albius Tibullus
71. Who led the Sicilian Revolt which ended with the Battle of Naulochus?
 A. Sextus Pompey B. Spartacus C. Marcus Titius D. Marcus Lepidus
72. Which of the emperors of the 3rd century launched a successful expedition against the Sassanids, earning the title *Persicus Maximus*?
 A. Probus B. Trebonianus Gallus C. Numerian D. Carus
73. To what was the name of the province of Judaea changed by Hadrian?
 A. Nabatea B. Arabia C. Syria Palaestina D. Galilea
74. How many men served as consul at some point during 509 BC?
 A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
75. Who established the first permanent amphitheatre on the Campus Martius in 29 BC?
 A. Marcus Marcellus B. L. Cornelius Balbus C. T. Statilius Taurus D. Nero
76. What city held out stubbornly against Marcellus's siege, thanks to the clever war machines of Archimedes?
 A. Lilybaeum B. Agrigentum C. Clastidium D. Syracuse
77. What battle, a victory for the generals Regulus and Papus, ended the threat of the Gauls in 225 BC?
 A. Chaeronea B. Cape Telamon C. Mutina D. Heraclea
78. What treaty signed in 493 BC put Rome on an equal footing with the Latin League?
 A. Treaty of Dardanos B. Treaty of Cassius C. Treaty of Phoenice D. Treaty of Lutatius
79. What treaty, concluded in 205 BC, ended the 1st Macedonian War?
 A. Treaty of Dardanos B. Treaty of Cassius C. Treaty of Phoenice D. Treaty of Lutatius
80. Where in 275 BC did a Roman army under the command of Manius Curius Dentatus fight the Epirot king Pyrrhus to a draw that forced Pyrrhus's retreat and withdrawal from Italy?
 A. Beneventum B. Asculum C. Heraclea D. Lake Velinus
81. What city in Magna Graecia, originally a Spartan colony, invited Pyrrhus to fight the Romans?
 A. Brundisium B. Croton C. Cumae D. Tarentum

82. Augustus liked to brag that he had “found Rome a city of brick, and left it a city of” what?
 A. Stone B. Marble C. Gold D. Fire
83. Where was the **original** end point of the Via Appia?
 A. Brundisium B. Samnium C. Ostia D. Capua
84. What public office did Appius Claudius hold in 312 BC which compelled him to deal with roads outside the city of Rome?
 A. Aedile B. Quaestor C. Military tribune D. Censor
85. Who was Claudius's general in Britain, who fought off stiff resistance from Caratacus and Togodumnus?
 A. Aulus Plautius B. C. Suetonius Paulinus C. Q. Petilius Cerialis D. Cn. Julius Agricola
86. What short-reigning emperor of the 4th century AD was a member of the Constantine dynasty, but was not a Christian, earning him the label “the Apostate”?
 A. Julian B. Constans C. Jovian D. Constantius II
87. Who was Antoninus Pius's general and architect in charge of the construction of a wall in Britain?
 A. Plautorius Nepos B. Lollius Urbicus C. Cn. Julius Agricola D. Lappius Maximus
88. What Carthaginian princess, the daughter of Hasdrubal Gisco, was used as a pawn in the Carthaginians' shifting alliances with the Numidians Massinissa and Syphax?
 A. Candace B. Cartimandua C. Teuta D. Sophonisba
89. According to legend, how many Sibylline books did the Cumaean Sibyl originally offer to Tarquinius Superbus?
 A. 3 B. 6 C. 9 D. 15
90. Which of the following propositions was NOT a part of Gaius Gracchus' program of reforms?
 A. Fixing of grain prices to avoid the effects of supply fluctuations
 B. Replaced senators with equestrians on juries dealing with extortion cases against provincial governors
 C. Proposed the founding of the new colony of Junonia to relieve economic pressures on Rome
 D. Outlined a program for state-sponsored access to medicine for the poor
91. Which of Caesar's three wives did he divorce because of her involvement in the Bona Dea scandal?
 A. Cossutia B. Cornelia C. Pompeia D. Calpurnia
92. Who was the beloved wife of the future emperor Tiberius, whom he was forced to divorce by Augustus?
 A. Vipsania B. Livilla C. Valeria Messalina D. Julia the Elder
93. Who was the second-to-last Western Roman emperor, just before Romulus Augustulus?
 A. Julius Nepos B. Glycerius C. Olybrius D. Gundobad
94. What gold coin served as the foundation of Constantine's monetary reforms?
 A. the denarius B. the solidus C. the aureus D. the talent
95. Which of the following tribes did NOT fight extensively with the emperor Marcus Aurelius?
 A. Chatti B. Iazyges C. Alemanni D. Quadi
96. At what battle in 43 BC was the consul Pansa wounded, eventually dying from his wound?
 A. Munda B. Forum Gallorum C. Bononia D. Numantia
97. How many lictors accompanied a *dictator* when he was *outside* the pomerium?
 A. 6 B. 12 C. 24 D. 48
98. What famous bishop of Milan was bold enough to threaten Theodosius the Great?
 A. St. Augustine B. St. Jerome C. St. Cyril D. St. Ambrose
99. Which of the following emperors did NOT have a triumphal arch in the city of Rome?
 A. Trajan B. Constantine C. Titus D. Gallienus
100. Who was the last emperor of the combined Roman empire?
 A. Constantine B. Theodosius C. Honorius D. Arcadius