

## 2011 NJCL Convention Roman History Test

1. What Roman hero not only saved the captured Roman army but also relinquished dictatorial power?  
A. Cincinnatus      B. Horatius Cocles      C. M. Junius Brutus      D. Julius Caesar
2. What famous Carthaginian infamously vowed hatred against Rome and often heavily defeated the Romans?  
A. Gisgo      B. Hasdrubal      C. Mago      D. Hannibal
3. Who was the second emperor of Rome?  
A. Caligula      B. Romulus Augustulus      C. Tiberius      D. Augustus
4. Who was the last emperor of Rome?  
A. Caligula      B. Romulus Augustulus      C. Tiberius      D. Augustus
5. Which emperor famously proclaimed his horse to be a senator?  
A. Caligula      B. Romulus Augustulus      C. Tiberius      D. Augustus
6. What was the name of that horse?  
A. Incitatus      B. Bucephalus      C. Xanthus      D. Cyrus
7. Speaking of animals, what was the name of the sole surviving elephant from Hannibal's Alpine excursion?  
A. Incitatus      B. Bucephalus      C. Xanthus      D. Cyrus
8. What title did Cicero receive from the Senate for his role in suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy?  
A. *restitutor orbis*      B. *princeps senatūs*      C. *pater patriae*      D. *primus inter parēs*
9. Who was called the *restitutor orbis* for defeating, among others, the Palmyrene menace?  
A. Marcus Aurelius      B. Augustus      C. Aurelian      D. Romulus Augustulus
10. What king of Rome was counseled by the nymph Egeria?  
A. Romulus      B. Numa Pompilius      C. Ancus Marcius      D. Tarquinius Priscus
11. At what battle did Flamininus defeat Philip V of Macedon, effectively ending the Second Macedonian War?  
A. Pharsalus      B. Cynoscephalae      C. Thermopylae      D. Pydna
12. Who orchestrated a conspiracy to overthrow Nero, becoming its namesake in the process?  
A. Catiline      B. Bar Cochba      C. Piso      D. None of these
13. Where did a contingent of Jewish rebels stave off a Roman siege before eventually being overrun?  
A. Modi'in      B. Herodium      C. Betar      D. Masada
14. To what fortress did Simon Bar Cochba and his supporters withdraw in order to stave off inevitable defeat?  
A. Modi'in      B. Herodium      C. Betar      D. Masada
15. When did Gaiseric and the Vandals sack Rome?  
A. 390 BC      B. AD 410      C. AD 436      D. AD 455
16. Who famously won the imperial throne with the highest bid at an auction in AD 193?  
A. Caligula      B. Didius Julianus      C. Pertinax      D. Marcus Aurelius
17. What Roman general lost badly to Arminius at the Battle of Teutoburg Forest in AD 9?  
A. Flavius Silva      B. Quinctilius Varus      C. Statilius Taurus      D. Vipsanius Agrippa
18. What man, whose name is eerily similar to a household-cleaning product, famously led an insurrection in Gallia Lugdunensis?  
A. Julius Vindex      B. Calpurnius Gladeus      C. Julius Clorox      D. Cornelius Ajax
19. What famous historical event occurred during the festival of Neptune Equester?  
A. Rape of the Sabine women      C. Sulla's march on Rome  
B. Brennus' and the Gauls' invasion      D. The destruction of the Sibylline Books
20. During what war was a major battle fought at Mount Vesuvius?  
A. First Samnite War      B. Second Samnite War      C. Pyrrhic War      D. None of these

21. Obviously there was a rapist in the Roman *regia* when Clodius Pulcher barged in on a feminine religious rite in what would become known as the Bona Dea Scandal. Who testified against Clodius for his desecration?
- A. Julius Caesar                      B. Hortensius Hortalus      C. Cicero                                  D. None of these
22. Julius Caesar only lost two major battles. Which of these choices represents one such loss?
- A. Pharsalus                              B. Alesia                              C. Ilerda                                  D. Gergovia
23. Who was called the “New Hannibal” and was given a white fawn for divination?
- A. Sertorius                              B. Trajan                              C. Agrippa                              D. Spartacus
24. At what battle did L. Aemilius Paulus defeat Perseus, bringing to an end the Third Macedonian War?
- A. Battle of Cynoscephalae                      C. Battle of Pharsalus  
B. First Battle of Pydna      D. Battle of Vercellae
25. Who was Rome’s adversary at the Second Battle of Pydna, and in the entire Fourth Macedonian War?
- A. Perseus                              B. Philip V                              C. Boiorix                              D. Andriscus
26. Two historical figures, both named Calpurnius Piso, factored heavily in two major conspiracies. In what conspiracy did Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso play a part?
- A. Pisonian                              B. Julius Caesar’s murder      C. First Catilinarian                      D. Second Catilinarian
27. What battle proved to be ill advised for the Romans, especially since P. Claudius Pulcher had already committed sacrilege by throwing the sacred chickens overboard?
- A. Drepana                              B. Cape Ecnomus                      C. Aegates Island                      D. Mylae
28. Whose daddy “taught him good,” or well enough at least that he made a hasty retreat in the face of sure defeat at the Battle of Dyrrachium?
- A. Pompey’s                              B. Crassus’                              C. Julius Caesar’s                      D. Mark Antony’s
29. What was the *praenomen* of Mark Antony’s younger brother, who began a civil war on his brother’s behalf?
- A. Publius                              B. Lucius                              C. Gnaeus                              D. Titus
30. Where was Pyrrhus finally defeated, prompting a name change for the place where his army fell?
- A. Pydna                              B. Heraclea                              C. Asculum                              D. Malventum
31. What battle ended the First Punic War in 241 BC?
- A. Aegates Islands                      B. Drepana                              C. Zama                              D. Mylae
32. What action started the Second Punic War in 218 BC?
- A. Hannibal besieged Saguntum                      C. Both A & B  
B. Hannibal crossed the Ebro River                      D. None of these
33. Who is most commonly called the “Last of the Romans” for his values, valor, and victories?
- A. Flavius Aëtius                      B. Romulus Augustulus      C. Belisarius                              D. Justinian
34. We all know that Lucretia’s brother, if she had one, would have offered the wise warning, “Hide ya kids, hide ya wife...and hide ya husband, ’cause they rapin’ errbody out here.” To what rapist would he have been referring with this caveat?
- A. Junius Brutus                      B. Sextus Tarquinius                      C. Lucius Tarquinius                      D. Spurius Lucretius
35. Who bequeathed Bithynia to Rome?
- A. Attalus III                              B. Nicomedes IV                      C. Mithridates                              D. Micipsa
36. Who defended the *Pons Sublicius* from an oncoming Etruscan siege of Rome?
- A. Titus Larcus                              B. Horatius Cocles                      C. Both A & B                              D. None of these
37. What law gave Pompey command against Mithridates in the east?
- A. *lex Iulia*                              B. *lex Gabinia*                              C. *lex Hortensia*                              D. *lex Manilia*
38. Where did the Romans win their first naval victory?
- A. Mylae                              B. Cape Ecnomus                      C. Actium                              D. Lipari Islands
39. What event does NOT occur in the year 106 BC?
- A. Marius defeats the Aequi                              C. Cicero is born in Arpinum  
B. Pompey is born in Picenum                              D. Bocchus surrenders Jugurtha to Sulla

40. What was the direct cause of hostilities of the Battle of Noricum?  
 A. The Cimbri and Teutones had begun to attack the Taurisci  
 B. The Taurisci had begun to attack the Cimbri and Teutones  
 C. Cn. Papirius Carbo inadvertently broke a treaty between Rome and the native tribes of the area  
 D. The native tribes of the area, then without formal citizenship, protested for voting rights
41. What Spartan mercenary was essential to a number of Carthaginian victories during the First Punic War?  
 A. Mago                              B. Hamilcar Barca              C. Adherbal                      D. Xanthippus
42. Which of these battles occurred first in 43 BC?  
 A. First Philippi                      B. Forum Gallorum              C. Mutina                              D. Second Philippi
43. What Praetorian Prefect was elevated to the rank of consul, only to fall from power after he was arrested on suspicion of conspiracy against Tiberius?  
 A. Flavius Aper                      B. Nymphidius Sabinus      C. Tigellinus                      D. Sejanus
44. Which of the following was NOT celebrated in triumph by Augustus in 29 BC?  
 A. Victory at Actium      B. Conquest of Gaul      C. Conquest of Illyricum      D. Annexation of Egypt
45. After whose death did Augustus adopt Tiberius as his heir?  
 A. Marcellus'                      B. Agrippa's                      C. L. Caesar's                      D. C. Caesar's
46. Who led Vespasian's forces at the Second Battle of Cremona and secured Rome in his name?  
 A. Titus                              B. Antonius Primus              C. Domitian                      D. Valens
47. Julius Caesar, perhaps only by his own immodest admission, was very adept at incorporating local auxiliaries into the Roman army. Notably he created a legion from his fierce Galatian allies. From whom does this legion take its name?  
 A. Deiotarus                      B. Mithridates                      C. Attalus                              D. Amyntas
48. What group collectively acted as contenders to the Roman throne ruling from AD 260-274?  
 A. Marcomanni                      B. Gallic Empire                      C. Carthage                              D. Palmyrene Empire
49. Who won the first *spolia opima*  
 A. Decius Mus                      B. Horatius Cocles                      C. Romulus                              D. Scipio Africanus
50. Who helped Julius Caesar devise a new calendar system, comprised of twelve months and 365 days?  
 A. Sosigenes                      B. Pythagoras                      C. Ptolemy                              D. Cicero
51. What Roman prefect accompanied Pope Leo I to persuade Attila not to march on Rome?  
 A. Avienus                              B. Flavius Aëtius                      C. Bodifacius                      D. Trigetius
52. Of these, whose death CANNOT describe why the Jugurthine War began?  
 A. Micipsa's                              B. Adherbal's                              C. Massiva's                              D. Hiempsal's
53. What was the direct cause of the Second Sicilian Slave Revolt of 104-103 BC?  
 A. Marius had previously decreed that all Sicilian slaves be shipped south to Africa  
 B. Marius had freed a number of slaves, but the slaves in Sicily were retained in servitude  
 C. Manius Aquilis, the governor of Sicily and supporter of many slaves, was assassinated  
 D. None of these
54. To whom did the Romans build a temple in thanks for their victory at Lake Regillus?  
 A. Castor                              B. Neptune                              C. Mars                                      D. Quirinus
55. What law had officially created the First Triumvirate?  
 A. *lex Titia*                              B. *lex Iulia*                              C. *lex Antonia*                              D. None of these
56. What law had officially created the Second Triumvirate?  
 A. *lex Titia*                              B. *lex Iulia*                              C. *lex Antonia*                              D. None of these
57. Who led the *populares* against the *optimates* while Sulla was away from Rome at war with Mithridates?  
 A. Cn. Octavius                      B. L. Cornelius Cinna              C. Saturninus                              D. P. Sulpicius Rufus
58. At what battle were the Romans led by Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus and subsequently defeated by the Samnites in 315 BC?  
 A. Lautulae                              B. Caudine Forks                      C. Bovianum                              D. Sentinum
59. In what year did Marius die, ending his seventh and final consulship?  
 A. 88 BC                              B. 87 BC                              C. 86 BC                              D. 85 BC

60. What event does NOT occur in the year 133 BC?  
 A. Pergamum is bequeathed to Rome  
 B. C. Gracchus is murdered  
 C. Numantia is sacked  
 D. Tribune of Ti. Gracchus
61. At what prison were many notable Roman captives, such as Jugurtha and Vercingetorix, imprisoned?  
 A. Tarquinian  
 B. Mamertine  
 C. Aventine  
 D. Esquiline
62. The *lex Iulia*, enacted in 90 BC, did what for whom during the Marsic War?  
 A. Gave Marius dictatorial powers in the hopes of immediately ending hostilities  
 B. Proposed a division of Roman municipalities based upon support of either Sulla or Marius  
 C. Provided municipalities allied to Rome with citizenship rights  
 D. Provided municipalities allied to Rome with increased grain supplies
63. Who was the mother of Elagabalus and briefly ruled during her son's infancy?  
 A. Julia Mamaea  
 B. Julia Soaemias  
 C. Julia Domna  
 D. Julia Maesa
64. Who was married to Septimius Severus and mothered future emperors Geta and Caracalla?  
 A. Julia Mamaea  
 B. Julia Soaemias  
 C. Julia Domna  
 D. Julia Maesa
65. Which of the following did NOT lead uprisings or opposition to Roman control in Britain?  
 A. Venutius  
 B. Boudicca  
 C. Togodumnus  
 D. Prasutagus
66. At what battle was Valerian captured, only later to be stuffed as a showpiece in Shapur's court?  
 A. Edessa  
 B. Catalunian Fields  
 C. Adrianople  
 D. Pollentia
67. Who led the Parthian forces that defeated and killed Crassus at Carrhae?  
 A. Orodes II  
 B. Tiridates  
 C. Surena  
 D. Juba I
68. Who was the first Praetorian Prefect?  
 A. Flavius Aper  
 B. Salvius Aper  
 C. Annius Bassus  
 D. Sutorius Macro
69. Who was the last Praetorian Prefect, before Constantine abolished the corps?  
 A. Flavius Aper  
 B. Salvius Aper  
 C. Annius Bassus  
 D. Sutorius Macro
70. Which of these was NOT a king of Alba Longa?  
 A. Aebutius Helva  
 B. Mettius Fufetius  
 C. Gaius Cloelius  
 D. Proca
71. Which Roman general was defeated by the Aequi and rescued by the famous dictator Cincinnatus?  
 A. Coriolanus  
 B. Sp. Cassius  
 C. Minucius  
 D. Regulus
72. What Insubrian chieftain was killed by M. Claudius Marcellus to earn his *spolia opima*?  
 A. Vercengetorix  
 B. Viridomarus  
 C. Dumnorix  
 D. Orgetorix
73. Who led the Illyrian forces during the Second Illyrian War?  
 A. Queen Teuta  
 B. Philip V  
 C. Britomarus  
 D. Demetrius of Pharos
74. Who is the only man who may be called "Emperor of Carthage" because he was declared as such while serving as a *vicarius* during the reign of Maxentius?  
 A. Zenas  
 B. Domitius Alexander  
 C. Galerius  
 D. Rufius Volusianus
75. Where was Teutobod killed in battle, when the Romans overran his army and proved victorious?  
 A. Arausio  
 B. Aquae Sextiae  
 C. Vercellae  
 D. Bedriacum
76. Where did Boiorix, along with his army, fall to the Roman army?  
 A. Aurasio  
 B. Aquae Sextiae  
 C. Vercellae  
 D. Bedriacum
77. What governor of Britain began a conquest of the Silures during Nero's reign?  
 A. Quintus Varnius  
 B. Ostorius Scapula  
 C. Aulus Gallus  
 D. Julius Agricola
78. Who, while governor in Britain, defeated the Caledonian Confederacy at the Battle of Mons Graupius?  
 A. Quintus Varnius  
 B. Ostorius Scapula  
 C. Aulus Gallus  
 D. Julius Agricola
79. Who was the last emperor of the Gallic Empire, defeated by Aurelian along with his co-emperor, his son?  
 A. Postumus  
 B. Victorinus  
 C. Marius  
 D. Tetricus
80. Who was the co-emperor with his father of the Gallic Empire defeated by Aurelian in AD 274?  
 A. Postumus  
 B. Victorinus  
 C. Marius  
 D. Tetricus
81. Which emperor was killed at the hands of the Visigoths at the battle of Adrianople?  
 A. Valentinian II  
 B. Valens  
 C. Julian  
 D. Gratian
82. In what year did Rome leave Britain in order to defend itself?  
 A. AD 413  
 B. AD 412  
 C. AD 411  
 D. AD 410

83. What tribe did M. Aurelius NOT fight during the Marcomannic Wars?  
 A. Marcomanni                      B. Quadi                              C. Chatti                              D. Visigoths
84. What emperor disbanded the Vestal Virgins, extinguished the eternal fire in the Temple of Vesta, refused to restore the Altar of Victory, and suppressed the Olympic Games?  
 A. Theodosius I                      B. Julian the Apostate              C. Valentinian                      D. Diocletian
85. What treaty imposed a fee of 15,000 talents to be paid to the Roman Republic by its defeated enemy?  
 A. Treaty of Dardanos              B. Ebro River Treaty              C. Pact of Misenum              D. Treaty of Apamea
86. What treaty was signed between Sulla and Mithridates, leaving Mithridates in control of Pontus?  
 A. Treaty of Dardanos              B. Ebro River Treaty              C. Pact of Misenum              D. Treaty of Apamea
87. What treaty recognized Sextus Pompey as the ruler of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily?  
 A. Treaty of Dardanos              B. Ebro River Treaty              C. Pact of Misenum              D. Treaty of Apamea
88. Who was NOT one of the first four members of the Tetrarchy?  
 A. Diocletian                          B. Maximian                          C. Constantine                      D. Constantius
89. What Frankish general was Theodosius' *magister militum* and personal protector to Valentinian II?  
 A. Arbogast                          B. Carlus Magnus                  C. Fritigern                          D. Bauto
90. What was depicted on the coinage created by the Italian allies during the Social War?  
 A. A slave uprising  
 B. The Italian Bull goring the Roman wolf  
 C. The Roman defeat at Cannae  
 D. A snake swallowing the *fasces*
91. In what year did construction on Aurelian's Wall begin?  
 A. AD 270                              B. AD 271                              C. AD 272                              D. AD 273
92. In 48 BC Caesar resigned dictatorial powers in favor of the consulship. Who was his co-consul that year?  
 A. M. Antonius                      B. M. Calpurnius Bibulus        C. Cn. Pompeius                      D. P. Servilius Vatia
93. The Battle of Adamclisi proved to be an easy Roman victory over the Dacian forces. Why?  
 A. A small contingent of Dacians betrayed their king, leaving their force without a strategic head  
 B. The Dacians' allies betrayed them, providing the Romans with the greater force  
 C. The Romans had the better weapons, providing victory just as before at the First Battle of Tapae  
 D. In crossing the frozen Danube, many Dacian allies were lost when the ice gave way
94. Roman history is full of memorable quotes. Whom did Caesar defeat when he came, saw, and conquered all at once?  
 A. Bocchus                              B. Pharnaces II                      C. Mithridates IV                      D. Mithridates V
95. What best explains why Caesar ever came in the first place?  
 A. Pompey's army was already engaged at Zela but called for reinforcements  
 B. The then king of Pontus had mercilessly slaughtered Roman citizens in the area  
 C. The then king of Pontus directly attacked Roman outposts in Egypt  
 D. The then king of Pontus attacked Roman allies in Galatia
96. Who was first sent to fight Sertorius' forces in Hispania after he had incited a major revolt?  
 A. Marius                              B. Caecilius Metellus Pius        C. Sulla                              D. Perperna Vento
97. Who eventually gained Sertorius' trust, betrayed him, and killed him?  
 A. Marius                              B. Caecilius Metellus Pius        C. Sulla                              D. Perperna Vento
98. What do these have in common: Battle of Immae, Battle of Fano, Battle of Placentia, Battle of Pavia?  
 A. All occurred in AD 271  
 B. All occurred in Italy  
 C. All occurred in the East  
 D. All were fought against the Alamanni
99. Who was the tyrant of Athens when Sulla marched on the city?  
 A. Aristion                              B. Archelaus                          C. Mithridates                      D. None of these
100. The Third Sicilian Slave Revolt began at whose gladiatorial school?  
 A. Licinius Crassus                  B. Gellius Publicola                  C. Autronius Paetus                  D. Lentulus Batiatus