

**Directions: Choose the best answer, and mark the corresponding letter on the scantron sheet.**

1. According to Roman tradition, the only Roman king **not** associated with constant warfare during his reign is:  
(A) Tarquinius Superbus (B) Numa Pompilius (C) Ancus Marcius (D) Servius Tullius
2. The foundation of Roman law, established soon after the birth of the Republic is called:  
(A) the Constitution (B) Magna Carta (C) Ten Commandments (D) Twelve Tables
3. The Roman king who could be said to be indirectly responsible for the birth of the Republic:  
(A) Tarquinius Superbus (B) Numa Pompilius (C) Ancus Marcius (D) Servius Tullius
4. This name is included in the original seven Roman kings as a colleague of Romulus, but never fully accepted:  
(A) Titus Tatius (B) Numa Tullius (C) Licinius Camillus (D) Remus
5. The Roman general during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War known as *cunctator* (the “delayer”):  
(A) Marcus Marcellus (B) Scipio Africanus (C) Fabius Maximus (D) Gaius Marius
6. The Roman king who interrupted the Etruscan heritage of rule among the seven kings is:  
(A) Ancus (B) Tullius (C) Numa (D) Servius
7. The Roman king or consul who followed the answer to #6 is:  
(A) Brutus (B) Tarquin Superbus (C) Tarquin Priscus (D) Ancus
8. The first major highway built by Romans was called the Via:  
(A) Marcia (B) Aurelia (C) Appia (D) Flaminia
9. The Roman general who defeated the pirates in a decisive campaign in the Mediterranean in the 60s B.C. was:  
(A) Julius Agricola (B) Julius Caesar (C) Gnaeus Pompeius (D) Marcus Crassus
10. In 54 B.C., during Julius Caesar’s 2<sup>nd</sup> invasion of Britain, Caesar faced this enemy chieftain:  
(A) Cassivellaunus (B) Vercingetorix (C) Orgetorix (D) Ambiorix
11. Appointed Tribune in 58 B.C., this “disreputable, but talented adventurer” helped pass legislation favoring Julius Caesar’s program:  
(A) Ti. Gracchus (B) P. Clodius (C) G. Appius (D) D. Milo
12. On February 14<sup>th</sup>, 44 B.C., Julius Caesar assumed this political office for life:  
(A) dictator (B) consul (C) censor (D) tribune of the plebs
13. The original three tribes of Rome were the *Ramnes*, *Tities* and the:  
(A) *Luceres* (B) *Contiones* (C) *Paludes* (D) *Harundes*
14. The Twelve Tables were officially published in B.C.:  
(A) 753 (B) 510 (C) 451 (D) 390

15. The number of patrician *gentes* \_\_\_\_\_ between the 5<sup>th</sup> century and 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.  
(A) increased (B) is unknown (C) decreased (D) remained the same
16. A commission of \_\_\_\_\_ men were appointed to codify the Twelve Tables.  
(A) three (B) five (C) ten (D) twenty
17. The Comitia Centuriata originally was created around citizens associated with the:  
(A) senate (B) plebeians (C) nobility (D) army
18. The first plebeian consulship in the year \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. was held by L. Sextius.  
(A) 519 (B) 510 (C) 493 (D) 366
19. This political official traditionally had always been denied the privilege of wearing the purple-striped toga: (A) consul (B) tribunos plebis (C) praetor (D) quaestor
20. The colonists of Carthage claimed \_\_\_\_\_ as their city of origin:  
(A) Memphis (B) Tyre (C) Babylon (D) Antioch
21. The great Carthaginian general Hannibal fought against Rome in the \_\_\_\_\_ Punic War.  
(A) first (B) second (C) third (D) fourth
22. The battles of the first Punic war took place mostly in and off the coast of:  
(A) Italy (B) Africa (C) Sicily (D) Sardinia
23. Carthage made up for territory lost in the first Punic war by extending its control into:  
(A) Corsica (B) Africa (C) Sicily (D) Spain
24. The start of the second Punic war took place at:  
(A) Zama (B) Utica (C) Syracuse (D) Saguntum
25. In 225 B.C., a general invasion of \_\_\_\_\_ was stopped decisively by the Romans, and eventually led to the occupation of Northern Italy.  
(A) Gauls (B) Sabines (C) Germans (D) Greeks
26. This Roman was known for repeating “Carthago delenda est” in the Senate:  
(A) Scipio (B) Cato (C) Fabius (D) Paullus
27. King Massinissa, immortalized by Cicero and Sallust, ruled over:  
(A) Sicily (B) Numidia (C) Sardinia (D) Hispania
28. After their victory over Pyrrhus, the Romans entered into alliance with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Ptolemy II of Egypt (B) Alexander I of Macedon  
(C) Philip II of Macedon (D) Antiochus III of Syria
29. An alliance with Pergamum in 212 linked Rome to king \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Theodoros III (B) Lucius I (C) Attalus I (D) Nicholas II
30. In 215 Philip V of Macedon made an alliance with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Idonno (B) Hannibal (C) Hamilcar (D) Hasdrubal

31. In the second Macedonian war, the Romans prevailed over the Greeks at the battle of:  
 (A) Tarsus (B) Actium (C) Pharsalus (D) Cynoscephalae
32. After the second Macedonian war, the Romans secured Greece again by decisively defeating:  
 (A) Ptolemy II of Egypt (B) Alexander I of Macedon  
 (C) Philip II of Macedon (D) Antiochus III of Syria
33. In the third Macedonian war the Romans confronted the Macedonian king:  
 (A) Alexander (B) Philip (C) Perseus (D) Theseus
34. The decisive battle in the third Macedonian war happened at:  
 (A) Pydna (B) Cynoscephalae (C) Issus (D) Actium
35. As a result of the \_\_\_\_\_ Macedonian war, Rome made Macedonia into a province.  
 (A) first (B) second (C) third (D) fourth
36. In 190, Antiochus III had \_\_\_\_\_ as one of his admirals.  
 (A) Cyrus (B) Hannibal (C) Darius (D) Hasdrubal
37. In 129, the kingdom of Pergamum was subjugated by Rome into the province called:  
 (A) Pergamum (B) Asia (C) Bithynia (D) Cappadocia
38. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., Rome's interest in the Seleucid monarchy and its holdings:  
 (A) increased significantly (B) increased somewhat (C) was indifferent (D) decreased
39. The first official Roman *provincia* was:  
 (A) Sicily (B) Egypt (C) Carthage (D) Cisalpine Gaul
40. On September 2, 31 B.C. Octavian's forces defeated the forces of M. Antonius & Cleopatra at:  
 (A) Pharsalus (B) Alexandria (C) Actium (D) Athens
41. The earliest provincial governors were this rank:  
 (A) consul (B) praetor (C) tribune (D) quaestor
42. The earliest provincial subjects under Rome's authority had:  
 (A) full Roman citizenship rights (B) partial Roman citizenship rights  
 (C) no Roman citizenship rights (D) were made outright slaves to Rome
43. Formed in 59 B.C., the first triumvirate was comprised of Julius Caesar, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Octavian and Pompey (B) M. Antony and Lepidus  
 (C) Crassus and Pompey (D) Crassus and M. Antony
44. Early Roman colonies were allowed to be established in western provinces because of the Republic's need for: (A) defense (B) profit (C) alliances (D) trade
45. The special court devoted to recovering money extorted by Roman governors from their provinces is:  
 (A) quaestio de rebus repetundis (B) senatus consultum  
 (C) quaestio criminalis (D) consilium imperatoris

