

ROMAN HISTORY EXAMINATION

Georgia Junior Classical League - 2009

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM—1003. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. Which political body passed plebescita?
A. Comitia Curiata B. Comitia Centuriata C. Concilium Plebis D. Comitia Tributa
2. Who composed the *Carmen Saeculare*?
A. Vergil B. Horace C. Ovid D. Catullus
3. To whom did the term princeps refer?
A. General B. Consul C. Censor D. Emperor
4. What emperor purchased at auction the emperorship from the Praetorian Guard
A. Didius Julianus B. Severus Alexander C. Maximinus Thrax D. Pescennius Niger
5. Which of these events did not happen in 52 B. C.?
A. Siege of Alesia B. Death of Clodius C. Pompey was sole consul D. Conference of Luca
6. Who issued the *Constitutio Antoniniana*?
A. Antoninus Pius B. Caracalla C. Marcus Aurelius D. Hadrian
7. What famous author and naval commander died during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A. D. 79?
A. Pliny the Younger B. Verginius Rufus C. Pliny the Elder D. Seneca
8. Which emperor was captured by Parthians and died in captivity?
A. Carinus B. Gallienus C. Diocletian D. Valerian
9. Which of these historical works did Sallust not write?
A. *Bellum Alexandrinum* B. *Bellum Iugurthinum* C. *Bellum Catilinae* D. *Historiae*
10. Who led a failed plot against Nero in which both Seneca and Lucan were forced to commit suicide?
A. Valerius Maximus B. Calpurnius Piso C. Thrasea Paetus D. Aelius Sejanus
11. What is the focus of the centerpiece of the cuirass on Augustus' Prima Porta statue?
A. Pharsalus B. Actium C. Perusia D. Carrhae
12. Who was Cleopatra's boyfriend before Antony arrived on the scene?
A. Titus Labienus B. Pompeius Magnus C. Julius Caesar D. Marcus Cato
13. Who captured Jerusalem in A. D. 70?
A. Titus B. Vespasian C. Nero D. Trajan
14. Where did Crassus die?
A. Greece B. Parthia C. Egypt D. Macedonia
15. Who was the father-in-law of Tacitus who won military laurels as governor of Britain?
A. Verginius Rufus B. Petilius Cerialis C. Julius Agricola D. Sex. Julius Frontinus
16. By what agreement in 40 B.C. did Antony and Octavian divide up rule of the Roman Empire?
A. Pact of Brundisium B. Foedus Cassianum C. Lex Titia D. Treaty of Misenum
17. What dictator declared the holding of the tribuneship as a disqualification for higher office?
A. Pompey B. Marius C. Cato D. Sulla
18. Which of these works did Ovid not write?
A. *Fasti* B. *Tristia* C. *Sermones* D. *Epistulae ex Ponto*
19. Who was the guardian of Pliny the Younger who was famous for twice declining the emperorship offered by his troops?
A. C. Julius Vindex B. Verginius Rufus C. Domitius Corbulo D. Cn. Sutorius Macro
20. Whose murder precipitated the Social War in 91 B. C.?
A. L. Appuleius Saturninus B. Tiberius Gracchus C. M. Livius Drusus D. C. Gracchus
21. Who is not considered one of the "Five Good Emperors"?
A. Augustus B. Trajan C. Nerva D. Marcus Aurelius
22. Which of these men did not hold the position of Praetorian Prefect?
A. Cn. Sutorius Macro B. Aelius Sejanus C. Domitius Ulpianus D. Minucius Felix
23. Which law is considered to have ended the Conflict of the Orders?
A. Lex Canuleia B. Lex Calpurnia C. Lex Hortensia D. Lex Agraria

24. What priesthood did Julius Caesar hold?
A. Augur B. Pontifex Maximus C. Vestalis D. Augustalis
25. Which emperor did not erect a triumphal column in Rome?
A. Trajan B. Antoninus Pius C. Augustus D. Marcus Aurelius
26. Who collected taxes in the Roman provinces
A. Negotiatores B. Ingenui C. Mercatores D. Publicani
27. Where was Lars Porsenna born?
A. Clusium B. Veii C. Rome D. Bovillae
28. Whose Latin translation of Homer's *Odyssey* became a standard Roman textbook for centuries?
A. Livius Andronicus B. Naevius C. Ennius D. Pacuvius
29. Which general declared Greece "Free" in 196 B. C.?
A. Scipio Africanus Maior B. T. Quinctius Flaminius C. Scipio Aemilianus D. Polybius
30. Membership in the Comitia Centuriata was based on what?
A. Birth B. Tribal membership C. Wealth D. Geography
31. Which emperor issued the Edict of Toleration on his deathbed?
A. Constantine B. Maxentius C. Diocletian D. Galerius
32. Which of these battles did Caesar lose?
A. Alesia B. Dyracchium C. Thapsus D. Pharsalus
33. Who destroyed Carthage in 146 B. C.?
A. Scipio Africanus B. Lucius Mummius C. T. Quinctius Flaminius D. Scipio Aemilianus
34. What famous dictator conquered Veii?
A. M. Furius Camillus B. L. Quinctius Cincinnatus C. Romulus D. Lars Porsenna
35. Who was the first emperor born in Spain?
A. Hadrian B. Trajan C. Septimius Severus D. Claudius
36. What were large landholdings that dominated Italian agriculture in the mid-Republican period called?
A. Praedia B. Latifundia C. Territoria D. Coloniae
37. What governor of Gaul led a revolt against Nero in 68 B. C.?
A. Verginius Rufus B. M. Vergilius Eurysaces C. C. Julius Vindex D. Q. Sertorius
38. Which law allowed Plebians to marry Patricians
A. Lex Pompeia B. Lex Canuleia C. Twelve Tables D. Lex Julia
39. During the festival of what goddess was there a scandal that led to Caesar divorcing his wife?
A. Bona Dea B. Venus C. Magna Mater D. Mater Matuta
40. What right allowed Roman citizens to appeal to the Roman people against the actions of a magistrate?
A. Coercitio B. Stipulatio C. Prorogatio D. Provocatio
41. Who was emperor when Mt. Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii?
A. Vespasian B. Domitian C. Titus D. Nero
42. Who issued the Edict of Maximum Prices
A. Septimius Severus B. Caracalla C. Constantine D. Diocletian
43. Who willed the kingdom of Pergamum to Rome in 133 B. C.?
A. Eumenes B. Attalus III C. Mithradates D. Aristonicus
44. How many wars did Rome fight with Carthage?
A. Two B. Four C. Three D. Five
45. Who led the Jewish revolt of A. D. 132?
A. Simon Bar Kokhba B. Philip the Arab C. Eleazar ben Yair D. Ben Gurion
46. Who wrote treatises on military strategy and on Rome's water supply?
A. Pliny the Elder B. Cicero C. Sex. Julius Frontinus D. Q. Curtius Rufus
47. The Fourth Century A. D. register of military units and their provincial postings in both East and West was the
A. Tabula Peutingeriana B. Feriale Duranum C. Foedus Cassianum D. Notitia Dignitatum
48. Who was co-emperor with Lucius Verus between 161 and 169?
A. Marcus Aurelius B. Antoninus Pius C. Caracalla D. Hadrian
49. What supporter of Marius, as a guerilla fighter, controlled much of Spain in the 70s B. C. until assassinated?
A. L. Appuleius Saturninus B. Quintus Sertorius C. Titus Labienus D. Marcus Marcellus
50. What was the name of Augustus' daughter?
A. Octavia B. Augusta C. Julia D. Livia

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1. Who was the Tribune of the Plebs whose opposition resulted in Cicero's banishment?
A. Milo B. Saturninus C. Clodius D. Sulpicius
2. Which African ruler's attacks against Carthage resulted in the Third Punic War?
A. Jugurtha B. Masinissa C. Hiempsal D. Juba II
3. Where was Nero when the great fire of July A.D. 64 broke out in Rome?
A. Rome B. Ostia C. Pompeii D. Antium
4. What was the name of the first popular assembly created in Rome?
A. Comitia Curiata B. Comitia Centuriata C. Concilium Plebis D. Comitia Tributa
5. What was the title of the assistant to the Dictator?
A. Consul B. Interrex C. Magister Equitum D. Praefectus Urbi
6. What were the large landed estates in Italy that controlled much of the arable land called?
A. Campus Martius B. Picentine Fields C. Latifundia D. Ager Publicus
7. Who won the Battle of Dyrrachium?
A. Pompey B. Caesar C. Octavian D. Sulla
8. Under which emperor did the Roman Empire reach its greatest extent?
A. Trajan B. Augustus C. Marcus Aurelius D. Constantine
9. What Seleucid king reportedly killed over 80,000 Italians in a single day?
A. Ariobarzanes B. Mithradates VI C. Archelaus D. Tigranes
10. What was Rome's fire brigade called?
A. Vigiles B. Quaestiones C. Praetorian Guard D. Delatores
11. The death of what Tribune of the Plebs precipitated the beginning of the Social War?
A. Gaius Gracchus B. Saturninus C. Tiberius Gracchus D. M. Livius Drusus
12. Who received the agnomen "Uticensis" for defying Caesar and meeting his death at Utica in North Africa?
A. Sextus Pompey B. Marcus Brutus C. Cato the Younger D. Marcus Caelius
13. Who was Livy's main historical source for the Second Punic War?
A. Cato the Elder B. Polybius C. Pollio D. Naevius
14. Where did Pompey die?
A. Macedonia B. Spain C. Greece D. Egypt
15. Which of these works of literature did Horace not compose?
A. Epodes B. Tristia C. Sermones D. Ars Poetica
16. What is the origin of Gaius' famous nickname Caligula?
A. Little shield B. Little Horse C. Little Nose D. Little Boots
17. Which of these individuals was not a member of the Tetrarchy?
A. Theodosius B. Diocletian C. Galerius D. Maximian
18. Who was Caracalla's brother who suffered *damnatio memoriae* following his death?
A. Macrinus B. Severus Alexander C. Geta D. Elagabalus
19. What was the name of Augustus' wife?
A. Octavia B. Julia C. Livia D. Antonia
20. Where did Caesar finally catch and defeat Vercingetorix?
A. Luca B. Alesia C. Gergovia D. Avaricum
21. Which of these battles did Hannibal lose?
A. Trebia B. Trasimene C. Cannae D. Zama
22. Who was Caligula's father?
A. Tiberius B. Drusus C. Augustus D. Germanicus
23. Which of these emperors was related to Augustus?
A. Vespasian B. Nerva C. Septimius Severus D. Trajan
24. Which of these religions was not viewed by the ancients as a mystery cult?
A. Christianity B. Mithras C. Dionysus D. Venus

25. Which emperor was born in North Africa
A. Septimius Severus B. Hadrian C. Claudius D. Constantine
26. What were tax collectors called?
A. Negotiatores B. Publicani C. Tabernarii D. Monetales
27. Against which rebellious Roman did Pompey make his name in Spain?
A. Catiline B. Vindex C. Sertorius D. Postumius
28. Who won the battle of the Caudine Forks in 321 B.C.?
A. Romans B. Campanians C. Samnites D. Gauls
29. Who commanded the army that defeated Spartacus?
A. Crassus B. Pompey C. Caesar D. Lucullus
30. Against whom were Cicero's Philippics directed?
A. Philip B. Antony C. Caesar D. Pompey
31. Upon what criterion was membership in the Comitia Centuriata based?
A. Geographical location of birth B. Family C. Wealth D. Tribe
32. Who was Claudius' last wife?
A. Octavia B. Agrippina the Elder C. Agrippina the Younger D. Messalina
33. Who was the first emperor to die by an assassin?
A. Nero B. Domitian C. Claudius D. Gaius
34. What marked the boundary between Italy and Caesar's province of Gaul?
A. Po River B. Alps C. Rubicon River D. The Rhone River
35. What was Rome's first overseas province?
A. Sicily B. Sardinia C. Corsica D. Transalpine Gaul
36. What document bestowed citizenship upon everyone in the Roman Empire in A.D. 212?
A. Edict of Diocletian B. Constitutio Antoniniana C. Lex Julia D. Lex de Imperio
37. Which law gave Pompey command against the pirates in 67 B.C.?
A. Lex Manilia B. Lex Vatinia C. Lex Pompeia D. Lex Gabinia
38. With whom did Rome conclude the *Foedus Cassianum*?
A. Samnites B. Etruscans C. Latins D. Carthaginians
39. What is the name usually given to the war that Antony's wife and brother waged against Octavian?
A. Antonian B. Perusine C. Sertorian D. Marsian
40. What law legalized the Second Triumvirate?
A. Lex Titia B. Lex Pompeia C. Lex Calpurnia D. Lex Julia
41. Which emperor instituted the imperial postal service (*cursus publicus*)?
A. Caesar B. Augustus C. Trajan D. Claudius
42. Who led a revolt against Roman occupation of Britain in A.D. 61?
A. Caratacus B. Teuta C. Boudicca D. Brigantia
43. What law allowed plebeians to marry patricians?
A. Lex Hortensia B. Lex Ogulnia C. Lex Poetelia D. Lex Canuleia
44. Which of these emperors was born in Italy?
A. Septimius Severus B. Trajan C. Vespasian D. Claudius
45. In a naval battle off what Campanian town did Hiero of Syracuse defeat an Etruscan naval force in 474 B.C.?
A. Cumae B. Pompeii C. Poseidonia D. Stabiae
46. In 180 B.C. what law regulated the minimum ages for holding the various offices of the *cursus honorum*?
A. Lex Pompeia de Magistratibus B. Lex Manilia C. Lex de Civitate D. Lex Villia Annalis
47. Against which provincial governor did Cicero make his name as prosecutor?
A. Gabinius B. Verres C. Lucius Lucullus D. Antony
48. What general, and later mentor to Pliny the Younger, put down the Gallic revolt led by Vindex?
A. Fonteius Capito B. Germanicus C. Verginius Rufus D. Corbulo
49. Who was the wife of Septimius Severus?
A. Severia B. Julia Domna C. Plautilla D. Iulia Mamaea
50. Who issued the Edict of Religious Toleration?
A. Galerius B. Diocletian C. Constantine D. Theodosius

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1. Which emperor forced the suicide of the great Roman general Cn. Domitius Corbulo?
A. Nero B. Claudius C. Domitian D. Commodus
2. Who was the noted jurist and Praetorian Prefect under Severus Alexander?
A. Sextus Afranius Burrus B. Domitius Ulpianus C. L. Aelius Seianus D. Aemilius Papinianus
3. Which Pompeian holdout did Agrippa defeat in a naval battle at Naulochus, near Sicily, in 36 B. C.?
A. Sertorius B. C. Porcius Cato C. Sextus Pompeius D. M. Brutus
4. Which emperor issued the Edict of Maximum Prices in A. D. 301?
A. Valerian B. Constantine C. Maxentius D. Diocletian
5. Which one of these was not among the reforms or intended reforms of Julius Caesar?
A. Reform of the Calendar B. Increased numbers of quaestors and praetors
C. Creation of Praetorian Guard D. Reduction of numbers on the grain dole
6. Who defeated Jugurtha?
A. C. Sallustius Crispus B. C. Marius C. L. Cornelius Sulla D. Q. Caecilius Metellus
7. Which of the following was not a Christian apologetic writer?
A. Clement of Alexandria B. Celsus C. Tertullian D. Origen
8. Whose palace was called the Domus Aurea ("Golden House")?
A. Augustus B. Nero C. Domitian D. Caracalla
9. Who was the governor of Britain, supervisor of Rome's water supply, and author on warfare?
A. Sextus Julius Frontinus B. M. Claudius Marcellus C. Maximinus Thrax D. Domitius Corbulo
10. Who served as co-Emperor with Marcus Aurelius between A. D. 161 and A.D. 169?
A. Cornelius Fronto B. Pertinax C. Antoninus Pius D. L. Verus
11. Where did Pompeius Magnus die?
A. Rome B. Alexandria C. Pella D. Athens
12. Which priest focused on the worship of Jupiter and had many restrictions of his activities?
A. Flamen Caesaris B. Flamen Dialis C. Pontifex Maximus D. Flamen Martialis
13. Which law is considered the one that ended the Conflict of the Orders?
A. Lex Julia de adulteriis B. Lex Titia C. Lex Pompeia D. Lex Hortensia
14. Who built the huge wall around Rome in the fourth century A.D. the remains of which still exist?
A. Servius Tullius B. Gallienus C. Aurelian D. Carinus
15. Who was the first Roman to compose a history of Italy in Latin?
A. M. Pacuvius B. Polybius C. M. Porcius Cato D. Livius Andronicus
16. Which of these imperial freedman administrative positions dealt with the treasury?
A. a rationibus B. a studiis C. ab epistulis D. a libellis
17. By which agreement in 40 B. C. did Antony and Octavian divide up rule of the Roman Empire?
A. Foedus Cassianum B. Pact of Brundisium C. Treaty of Misenum D. Lex Titia
18. Which emperor spent much of the last decade of his rule on an island off the coast of Campania?
A. Caligula B. Claudius C. Tiberius D. Domitian
19. Upon what is membership in the Comitia Centuriata based ?
A. Wealth B. Birth C. Tribal Registration D. Election
20. Who was M. Antonius' last legitimate wife?
A. Fulvia B. Cleopatra C. Octavia D. Aurelia
21. The worship of which deity is not the focus of a mystery cult ?
A. Mithra B. Isis C. Dionysus D. Mars
22. What was Trajan doing when selected by Nerva as his successor?
A. Governor of Asia B. Prefect of the City C. Praetorian Prefect D. Governor of Lower Germany
23. What Roman victory in 134 B. C. finally pacified Nearer Spain (Hispania Citerior)?
A. Numantia B. New Carthage C. Gades D. Barcino

24. Hadrian built his Pantheon on the site of an earlier Pantheon built by whom?
A. Augustus B. Claudius C. Trajan D. M. Agrippa
25. Who was Claudius' brother whom Agrippina the Elder, his wife, accused Tiberius of murdering?
A. Tiberius Gemellus B. Drusus C. Germanicus D. Britannicus
26. What was the *Cursus Publicus* responsible for?
A. Delivering letters B. Building roads C. Collecting taxes D. Nothing
27. What position did Tiberius Gracchus hold in 133 B.C.?
A. Consul B. Tribune of the Plebs C. Dictator D. Praetor
28. Who led Octavian's naval forces at the Battle of Actium in 31 B. C.?
A. C. Maecenas B. C. Asinius Pollio C. M. Agrippa D. C. Cassius
29. In which battle did the Romans defeat Philip and end the Second Macedonian War in 197 B. C.?
A. Pydna B. Ticinus River C. Magnesia D. Cynoscephalae
30. When did Augustus become Pontifex Maximus?
A. 12 B. C. B. A. D. 9 C. 27 B. C. D. 19 B. C.
31. Who began construction of the Basilica of Constantine?
A. Constantine B. Diocletian C. Maxentius D. Galerius
32. Who created the Tetrarchy in A.D. 293?
A. Galerius B. Diocletian C. Constantine D. Maxentius
33. The king of which country bequeathed his kingdom to the Senate and Roman People in 133 B. C.
A. Pergamum B. Syria C. Rhodes D. Macedonia
34. In which province did Trajan not conduct warfare personally?
A. Germania B. Dacia C. Mesopotamia D. Britain
35. What Numidian king was responsible for provoking the Third Punic War?
A. Niempsal B. Juba II C. Jugurtha D. Masinissa
36. Which of these organizations existed primarily to fight fires in the city of Rome?
A. Praetorian Guard B. Vigiles C. Curiae Annonae D. Cohortes Urbanae
37. Who divorced his wife because of a scandal caused by the indiscretion of P. Clodius in 62 B. C.?
A. Caesar B. Crassus C. Pompey D. Cicero
38. Who won the Battle of Pydna in 168 B.C.?
A. C. Memmius B. Perseus C. L. Aemilius Paulus D. P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Minor
39. In what battle did M. Licinius Crassus die?
A. Pharsalus B. Actium C. Carrhae D. Perugia
40. Whom did Cicero prosecute for extortion and by doing so first made his name as an orator?
A. L. Licinius Lucullus B. P. Clodius Pulcher C. L. Cornelius Cinna D. C. Verres
41. Which of these individuals was not a blood relation of Augustus?
A. C. Caesar B. Tiberius C. Agrippa Postumus D. C. Marcellus
42. Following the end of the Second Macedonian War in 197 B. C. what Roman consul declared Greece free?
A. C. Mummius B. T. Quinctius Flaminius C. L. Aemilius Paulus D. Scipio Africanus
43. Who finally defeated the Pro-Marian rebel Sertorius in Spain in 71 B. C.?
A. C. Julius Caesar B. Pompeius Magnus C. M. Licinius Crassus D. L. Lucullus
44. Which man became emperor by purchasing the position at auction?
A. Pertinax B. Elabagabulus C. M. Didius Julianus D. Macrinus
45. Who was emperor when Britain became a Roman province?
A. Caesar B. Tiberius C. Caligula D. Claudius
46. Which of these battles did Caesar lose?
A. Alesia B. Avaricum C. Dyrrhachium D. Pharsalus
47. Which building was decreed to Augustus in 13 B. C. to celebrate his return from Spain?
A. Ara Pacis B. Forum Augusti C. Pantheon D. Arch of Augustus
48. In which province did Cicero serve as governor?
A. Pontus and Bithynia B. Cilicia C. Asia D. Macedonia
49. The Arch of Titus celebrates the fall of what city?
A. Palmyra B. Jerusalem C. Alexandria D. Dura Europus
50. Which emperor was born in Africa, fought in Mesopotamia, ruled in Italy, and died in Britain?
A. Pescennius Niger B. Maximinus Trax C. Gordian I D. Septimius Severus

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1. Which emperor established the Tetrarchy?
A. Constantine B. Probus C. Diocletian D. Gallienus
2. What Epirote general assisted Tarentum against Rome in the early 3rd century B. C.?
A. Philip B. Pyrrhus C. Demetrios D. Antiochus I
3. Who issued the *Constitutio Antoniniana* that gave all free men in the Roman Empire citizenship?
A. Septimius Severus B. Antoninus Pius C. Marcus Aurelius D. Caracalla
4. Who sought through constitutional reform to diminish the power and appeal of the tribunate?
A. Cicero B. Sulla C. Augustus D. Pompey
5. Which of these generals did not fight against Hannibal?
A. P. Cornelius Scipio B. Q. Fabius Maximus C. Aemilius Paulus D. Lutatius Catulus
6. Which law gave Pompey command of the war against Mithradates in 66 B. C.?
A. Lex Manilia B. Lex Gabinia C. Lex Vatinia D. Lex Pompeia
7. Which terminally ill emperor sought Christian help by issuing the Edict of Toleration?
A. Galerius B. Constantine C. Domitian D. Diocletian
8. Where was Spartacus born?
A. Thrace B. Cilicia C. Samnium D. Gaul
9. In the early Republic, which of these rights was not considered part of the *ius Latii*?
A. Migratio B. Conubium C. Suffragium D. commercium
10. Which emperor erected a commemorative column in Rome to celebrate his victories over the Marcomanni?
A. Trajan B. Constantine C. Marcus Aurelius D. Septimius Severus
11. Which emperor made Britain a Roman province?
A. Claudius B. Nero C. Trajan D. Septimius Severus
12. Who initiated the first systematic persecution of Christians throughout the Roman Empire?
A. Domitian B. Decius C. Nero D. Diocletian
13. Which of these generals was primarily responsible for defeating Sertorius in Spain?
A. C. Mummius B. Crassus C. Pompey D. Scipius Aemilianus
14. With whom did Rome conclude the *Foedus Cassianum*?
A. Latins B. Samnites C. Etruscans D. Carthaginians
15. What is the name usually given to the war that Antony's wife and brother waged against Octavian?
A. Antonian B. Sertorian C. Marsian D. Perusine
16. In the late Republic what or who replaced the power of the Dictator in times of crisis?
A. Interrex B. Senatus Consultum Ultimum C. Imperator D. Censors
17. Who lost the battle of the Milvian Bridge in A.D. 312?
A. Constantine B. Diocletian C. Galerius D. Maxentius
18. The belligerent actions of what African king toward Carthage precipitated the Third Punic War in 149 B. C.?
A. Jugurtha B. Micipsa C. Masinissa D. Juba
19. Which Roman historian, as a praetor, was convicted of extortion and removed from the Senate?
A. Sallust B. Livy C. Tacitus D. Diodorus
20. Which of these was not part of Augustus' official name?
A. Imperator B. Divi Filius C. Octavianus D. Caesar
21. Against which African king did Marius conduct operations between 111 and 106 B. C.?
A. Hiempsal B. Masinissa C. Jugurtha D. Juba
22. Who led the famous Jewish revolt of A.D. 132?
A. Spartacus B. Simon Bar Kokhba C. Philip the Arab D. Eleazar ben Yair
23. Whose failed attempt at sponsoring Italian citizenship led directly to the Social War of 90 B.C.
A. C. Gracchus B. Tiberius Gracchus C. M. Livius Drusus D. L. Appuleius Saturninus
24. Which of these was not married to Claudius?
A. Agrippina the Younger B. Plautia Urgulanilla C. Antonia D. Messalina

25. Which one of these emperors did not reign during the "Year of the Four Emperors"?
A. Otho B. Vitellius C. Galba D. Nerva
26. Which one of these was not involved in the assassination of Julius Caesar?
A. Cicero B. M. Junius Brutus C. Cassius Longinus D. C. Trebonius
27. Which victory ended the Second Punic War?
A. Cannae B. Cumae C. Zama D. Drepana
28. Which of these battles did not occur during the war between Pompey and Caesar and its immediate aftermath?
A. Dyrrhacchium B. Thapsus C. Pharsalus D. Philippi
29. Who wrote the first history of Rome in Latin?
A. Sallust B. Cato the Elder C. Diodorus D. Livy
30. Which of these was not part of the Settlement of Augustus of 27 B. C.?
A. The name Augustus B. Laurel wreath over doorpost C. Full Tribunician Powers
D. Division of Provinces with Senate
31. Which emperor initiated a social division among the Roman people that, for legal purposes, divided them into *honestiores* and *humiliores*?
A. Domitian B. Elagabalus C. Septimius Severus D. Diocletian
32. In which popular assembly is membership based on wealth.
A. Comitia Tributa B. Comitia Centuriata C. Concilium Plebis D. Comitia Curiata
33. The Fourth-century A.D. register of military units and their provincial postings in both East and West was the
A. Feriale Duranum B. Notitia Dignitatum C. Tabula Peutingeriana D. Carmen Saeculares
34. Which of these men served as Tiberius' Praetorian Prefect?
A. Seianus B. Tigellinus C. Burrus D. Aulus Plautius
35. Which fourth-century A.D. emperor tried to return paganism to the forefront of Roman society?
A. Jovian B. Julian C. Valentinian D. Gratian
36. Which of these organizations had responsibility to combat fires in both Rome and Ostia?
A. Vigiles B. Praetorian Guard C. Cohortes Urbanae D. Equites Singulares
37. Which of these names would a Roman consider the least important?
A. Agnomen B. Cognomen C. Praenomen D. Nomen
38. Who became emperor by purchasing it at an auction conducted by the Praetorian Guard?
A. Aurelian B. Commodus C. Didius Julianus D. Pertinax
39. Which of these offices did not possess imperium?
A. Censor B. Praetor C. Consul D. Proconsul
40. Which of these writers did not compose during the reign of Augustus?
A. Ovid B. Sulpicia C. Pompeius Trogus D. Velleius Paterculus
41. Which emperor first advertised himself as *Optimus Princeps*?
A. Hadrian B. Trajan C. Augustus D. Marcus Aurelius
42. Which law legitimized the Second Triumvirate in 43 B. C.?
A. Lex Pompeia B. Lex Titia C. Lex Julia D. Lex Calpurnia
43. Which emperor composed his "*Meditations*" while on campaign in Europe?
A. Marcus Aurelius B. Trajan C. Domitian D. Valerian
44. Who was Rome's adversary during the Illyrian Wars of 229-228?
A. Mithridates B. Queen Teuta C. Demetrios D. Pyrrhus
45. Which one of these does not belong to "Rome of the Four Regions"?
A. Celian B. Quirinal C. Capitoline D. Esquiline
46. Which emperor issued the Edict of Maximum Prices?
A. Nero B. Aurelian C. Septimius Severus D. Diocletian
47. Who built the *Domus Aurea*?
A. Augustus B. Tiberius C. Nero D. Claudius
48. Which of these was not a victory of C. Julius Caesar
A. Alesia B. Pharsalus C. Invasion of Britain D. Munda
49. What was the organization created by Augustus to serve as the first police force in Rome?
A. Vigiles B. Cohortes Urbanae C. Praetorian Guard D. Equites Singulares
50. Which emperor created the imperial postal service (*cursus publicus*)?
A. Trajan B. Tiberius C. Augustus D. Claudius

ROMAN HISTORY EXAMINATION

Georgia Junior Classical League - 2005

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM—1003. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. Which one of these emperors was not murdered?
A. Domitian B. Caligula C. Nero D. Commodus
2. Who first opened the Roman army to propertyless citizens?
A. Sulla B. Marius C. Pompey D. Caesar
3. Which battle during the Second Punic War did Hannibal lose?
A. Cannae B. Lake Trasimene C. Zama D. Trebia River
4. Who was the great Roman general who conquered Armenia but was later forced by Nero to commit suicide?
A. Domitius Corbulo B. Cornelius Balbus C. Verginius Rufus D. Suetonius Paullinus
5. What Seleucid king reportedly killed ca. 80,000 Italians within a short period of time in 88 B.C.?
A. Ariobarzanes B. Archelaus C. Tigranes D. Mithradates VI
6. Which law gave Pompey command against the Pirates in 67 B. C.?
A. Lex Manilia B. Lex Gabinia C. Lex Vatinia D. Lex Pompeia
7. Which one of these emperors did not establish a separate forum in Rome?
A. Augustus B. Nerva C. Tiberius D. Trajan
8. Who finally defeated the slave army under Spartacus?
A. Cicero B. Crassus C. Pompey D. Caesar
9. Hannibal's attack on which city precipitated the Second Punic War?
A. Saguntum B. Cadiz C. Syracuse D. Massilia
10. Who was co-Augustus with Marcus Aurelius between 161 and 169?
A. Commodus B. Aelius Aristides C. Antoninus Pius D. Lucius Verus
11. What emperor created the Tetrarchy?
A. Constantine B. Aurelian C. Diocletian D. Maximinus Thrax
12. Which one of the following did not serve as a Triumvir?
A. Crassus B. Lepidus C. Cicero D. Octavian
13. Who is given credit for establishing the first grain dole for specified inhabitants of Rome?
A. C. Caesar B. Gaius Gracchus C. P. Clodius D. Tiberius Gracchus
14. Which emperor granted Roman citizenship to all free men?
A. Caracalla B. Marcus Aurelius C. Septimius Severus D. Antoninus Pius
15. Which king is credited with reorganizing Roman society to create a citizenry and army based on wealth?
A. Romulus B. Ancus Martius C. Servius Tullius D. Tarquinius Priscus
16. Who was the wife of Augustus?
A. Antonia B. Marcia C. Livia D. Octavia
17. Who received the agnomen "Uticensis" for his defiance of Caesar and death at Utica in North Africa?
A. Sextus Pompey B. Cato the Younger C. M. Brutus D. M. Caelius
18. What particular abuse by Roman governors did the court called the *quaestio de rebus repetundis* seek to curb?
A. Murder B. Assault C. Bribery D. Extortion
19. Who devised the social plan, *alimenta*, to give needed relief to parents of poor children?
A. Hadrian B. Augustus C. Trajan D. Marcus Aurelius
20. Against whom did Cicero deliver his famous speeches called the *Phillipics*?
A. Caesar B. Antony C. Crassus D. Pompey
21. Roman tax collectors were called
A. Monetales B. Naviculares C. Negotiatores D. Publicani
22. Who drew up the Law of the Twelve Tables in 451-450 B. C.?
A. Decimvirate B. Tribunes C. Censors D. Dictators
23. Which Roman general declared Greece "Free" in 196 B. C.?
A. C. Polybius B. Flamininus C. Scipio Africanus D. Cato the Elder

24. At which of these places did Caesar receive a military defeat?
A. Pharsalus B. Munda C. Alesia D. Dyrrachium
25. Which one of the following did Julia, Augustus' daughter, not call husband?
A. Marcellus B. Maecenas C. Agrippa D. Tiberius
26. Which African king's forays against Carthage in 149 B.C. precipitated the Third Punic War?
A. Jugurtha B. Hiempsal C. Masinissa D. Micipsa
27. Which naval victory ended the First Punic War?
A. Aegates Island B. Cumae C. Mylae D. Drepana
28. Who captured Jerusalem in A. D. 70?
A. Vespasian B. Titus C. Verginius Rufus D. Germanicus
29. Against which emperor did the Pisonian Conspiracy plot?
A. Commodus B. Tiberius C. Nero D. Augustus
30. Which emperor was noted for his extensive travels around the Roman Empire?
A. Trajan B. Marcus Aurelius C. Hadrian D. Constantine
31. Which early Republican law permitted marriage between patricians and plebeians?
A. Lex Hortensia B. Lex Canuleia C. Lex Poetelia D. Lex Acilia
32. Which emperor wrote a history of the Punic Wars and invented three new letters for the Roman alphabet?
A. Nero B. Marcus Aurelius C. Trajan D. Claudius
33. Which British queen rebelled against Roman rule in A. D. 60?
A. Cartimandua B. Brigantia C. Boudicca D. Teuta
34. Which of these men did not serve as Praetorian Prefect?
A. Seianus B. Tigellinus C. Burrus D. Aulus Plautius
35. What wars does Trajan's Column celebrate?
A. British B. Marcomannic C. Sarmatian D. Dacian
36. To whom did Pliny the Younger write his letters discussing the eruption of Mr. Vesuvius?
A. Quintilian B. Tacitus C. Suetonius D. Statius
37. Which law effectively ended the Conflict of the Orders by recognizing *plebescita* as binding on all Roman citizens?
A. Lex Hortensia B. Lex Canuleia C. Lex Acilia D. Lex Ogulnia
38. Which Pergamene king willed his kingdom to Rome in 133 B.C.?
A. Eumenes B. Attalus III C. Mithradates D. Aristonicus
39. Who built the Domus Aurea ("Golden House")?
A. Caligula B. Nero C. Domitian D. Caracalla
40. Which Roman emperor ruled the empire from Nicomedia, not Rome?
A. Constantine B. Diocletian C. Galerius D. Marcianus
41. Which general destroyed Carthage in 146 B. C.?
A. Scipio Africanus Maior B. Cato the Elder C. Scipio Aemilianus D. Marcellus
42. What was the name of the war fought between Rome and many allied Italian cities in 90-88 B.C.?
A. Mutine War B. Marcomannic War C. Social War D. Civil War
43. Which emperor was called the "Darling and delight of the Human Race?"
A. Augustus B. Trajan C. Titus D. Antoninus Pius
44. Who sacked and burned Rome in ca. 390 B.C.?
A. Etruscans B. Gauls C. Samnites D. Carthaginians
45. What was the name of the right of Roman citizens to appeal to the Roman people against the actions of a magistrate?
A. Prorogatio B. Stipulatio C. Coercitio D. Provocatio
46. Who precipitated a political scandal during a festival of Bona Dea and later was murdered on a road outside Rome?
A. Milo B. Saturninus C. Glabrio D. Clodius
47. Who was the emperor when Mt. Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum?
A. Titus B. Vespasian C. Domitian D. Nero
48. Who served as the assistant to the Roman Dictator?
A. Magister equitum B. Magister militum C. Magister officiorum D. Magister epistularum
49. Who inflicted a major defeat on the Roman army at the Caudine Forks in 321 B.C.?
A. Gauls B. Etruscans C. Carthaginians D. Samnites
50. Who was the sister of Augustus and wife to Antony?
A. Antonia B. Fulvia C. Octavia D. Agrippina

ROMAN HISTORY EXAMINATION
Georgia Junior Classical League - 2004

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1. Who lost the Battle of the Caudine Forks?
A. Samnites B. Romans C. Latins D. Etruscans
2. Which one of these is not considered one of the "five good emperors"?
A. Nerva B. Marcus Aurelius C. Septimius Severus D. Hadrian
3. Who was the Greek hostage living in the house of Scipio Aemilianus who wrote a history of Rome?
A. Polybius B. Diodorus C. Cassius Dio D. Zeno
4. In which battle did Caesar finally defeat Pompey thereby ending the Civil War?
A. Thapsus B. Mutina C. Dyrrhachium D. Pharsalus
5. Which Pompeian general committed suicide after the Battle of Thapsus in North Africa?
A. Cato B. Cicero C. Cassius D. Bibulus
6. The political struggle between Plebeians and Patricians that effectively ended in 287 B.C. was called the
A. Certamen Magnum B. Conflict of the Orders C. The Great Compromise D. The Final Solution
7. For what war does Trajan's Column honors Roman soldiers?
A. Marcomannic War B. Parthian War C. Gallic Wars D. Dacian Wars
8. The *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* was first used against which tribune of the plebs?
A. Tiberius Gracchus B. Saturninus C. Gaius Gracchus D. Clodius
9. When a Roman governor's time in office was extended beyond its normal limit, the process was called
A. Extenuation B. Prorogation C. Salutation D. Disputation
10. Which emperors' letter to the governor of Bithynia constituted the first official declaration on the legal position of Christians vis-à-vis the Roman State?
A. Trajan B. Nero C. Aurelian D. Decius
11. Which Roman general defeated Jugurtha in North Africa?
A. Sulla B. Caesar C. Marius D. Metellus Celer
12. What was the name of the treaty that was at the center of the dispute between Rome and Carthage over Hannibal's military activities in Spain?
A. Ebro River Treaty B. Treaty of Gades C. Foedus Saguntinum D. The Spanish Pact
13. The murder of which tribune of the plebs in 91 B. C. precipitated the Social War?
A. Gaius Gracchus B. M. Livius Drusus C. Clodius D. Saturninus
14. What battle ended the First Punic War?
A. Agrigentum B. Drepanum C. Ecnomus D. Aegates Islands
15. What was the highest office in the equestrian cursus honorum?
A. Procurator B. Prefect of the City C. Praetorian Prefect D. Praefect of Egypt

16. Which Roman general defeated the slave-gladiator Spartacus?
A. Q. Sertorius B. Cn. Pompey C. M. Lepidus D. M. Crassus
17. Who is credited with building the first stone wall around the city of Rome
A. Servius Tullius B. Hadrian C. Caesar D. Aurelian
18. Cicero's speeches called the *Philippics* were directed not at Philip but at whom?
A. Caesar B. Pompey C. Antony D. Clodius
19. Which of these battles did not result in a victory for Hannibal?
A. Cannae B. Lake Trasimene C. Zama D. Trebia
20. Which law gave Pompey wide-ranging authority to defeat the Mediterranean pirates in 67 B.C.?
A. Lex Manilia B. Lex Acilia C. Lex Frumentaria D. Lex Gabinia
21. Who created a social welfare plan, called the alimenta, to give needed relief to parents of poor children?
A. Augustus B. Vespasian C. Trajan D. Marcus Aurelius
22. Which of these emperors was not murdered?
A. Galba B. Nero C. Caligula D. Commodus
23. Which emperor tried to combat economic crisis by fixing maximum prices on many articles of trade?
A. Constantine B. Aurelian C. Diocletian D. Maxentius
24. Where was Pyrrhus from?
A. Epirus B. Greece C. Syracuse D. Macedonia
25. Pliny the Younger was governor of which province?
A. Cappadocia B. Asia C. Bithynia D. Armenia
26. Which emperor was a noted matricide?
A. Caligula B. Otho C. Nero D. Caracalla
27. Which law gave *plebiscita* the force of law and effectively ended the Conflict of the Orders?
A. Lex Publilia B. Lex Hortensia C. Lex Canuleia D. Lex Ogulnia
28. Who killed P. Clodius, the notorious tribune of the plebs in 52 B. C.?
A. Milo B. Cicero C. Pompey D. Atticus
29. Which emperor created the Praetorian Guard?
A. Trajan B. Augustus C. Tiberius D. Caligula
30. Who built the first aqueduct to bring water to Rome?
A. Appius Claudius Caecus B. Claudius C. Trajan D. Sextus Frontinus
31. Who defeated Crassus and his army at the Battle of Carrhae?
A. Carthaginians B. Gauls C. Sarmatians D. Parthians
32. Which British queen revolted against Roman rule and sacked several Roman cities in Britain?
A. Brigantia B. Agricola C. Serena D. Boudica
33. In what year did Octavian receive the name Augustus?
A. 31 B. C. B. 21 B. C. C. 27 B. C. D. A. D. 14
34. In what battle did Constantine defeat Maxentius by encouraging his soldiers to wear the Chi-Rho monogram on their uniforms?
A. Bedriacum B. Milvian Bridge C. Mutina D. Falling Rocks
35. What was Rome's deep water port from the reign of Claudius on?
A. Puteoli B. Antium C. Cosa D. Ostia

ROMAN HISTORY EXAMINATION
Georgia Junior Classical League - 2003

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1. During which war did the Battle of the Caudine Forks occur?
A. Pyrrhic War B. First Punic War C. Latin War D. Second Samnite War
2. When a Roman governor's time in office was extended beyond its normal limit, the process was called
A. Salutation B. Disputation C. Prorogation D. Extenuation
3. Who was Nero's great general who won many wars in the East but was forced by Nero to commit suicide?
A. Tigellinus B. Verginius Rufus C. Corbulo D. Stilicho
4. Who was the Marian supporter who tried to set up an independent state in Spain following Marius' defeat by Sulla, but was defeated by Pompey?
A. Carbo B. Sertorius C. Cinna D. Metellus
5. During the Republican period, extensive agricultural land holdings in Italy were called
A. Latifundia B. Villae C. Coloniae D. Praedia
6. Under Which emperor was the first systematic (empire-wide) persecution of Christians conducted?
A. Nero B. Marcus Aurelius C. Trajan D. Decius
7. Which of the following magistrates did not possess imperium?
A. Consul B. Censor C. Praetor D. Proconsul
8. What famous general freed the Mediterranean of the threat of pirates in the 60s B.C.?
A. Crassus B. Sulla C. Pompey D. Marius
9. Who was the last Flavian emperor?
A. Domitian B. Vespasian C. Titus D. Nerva
10. Which famous Gallic chieftain did Caesar defeat at the Battle of Alesia?
A. Ambiorix B. Ariovistus C. Dumnorix D. Vercingetorix
11. Which province did Cicero govern as governor (Proconsul) in 51-50 B. C.?
A. Sicily B. Cilicia C. Mauritania D. Dacia
12. Who was the king of Pontus who invaded Asia Minor and Macedonia in 88 B.C., resulting in the first (under Sulla) of a series of Roman wars in that area?
A. Arminius B. Tigranes C. Mithridates D. Sapor
13. Who was Caesar's son-in-law between 59 and 54 B. C.?
A. Crassus B. Cicero C. Pompey D. Clodius
14. Who succeeded Nero as Emperor?
A. Nerva B. Vitellius C. Galba D. Otho
15. Who lost the battle of Cannae?
A. Romans B. Carthaginians C. Gauls D. Samnites
16. Who was Caesar's military subordinate in Gaul who abandoned him for Pompey during the civil war?
A. Antony B. Labienus C. C. Marcellus D. Decimus Brutus

17. To whom did the term Princeps refer?
A. Consul B. Emperor C. Praetorian Prefect D. Censor
18. Who put down the slave revolt in Italy in 73 B. C.?
A. Crassus B. Spartacus C. Pompey D. Sulla
19. To what hill did the Plebs secede when demanding more rights from Patrician in 494 B. C.?
A. Caelian B. Palatine C. Esquiline D. Aventine
20. Who was the first emperor to die by assassination?
A. Nero B. Domitian C. Caracalla D. Caligula
21. Who created a social welfare plan, called the alimenta, to give needed relief to parents of poor children?
A. Augustus B. Vespasian C. Trajan D. Marcus Aurelius
22. Which emperor passed a law listing the maximum prices that could be charged for specific products?
A. Constantine B. Galerius C. Diocletian D. Augustus
23. Who destroyed Carthage in 146 B. C.?
A. Cato the Elder B. C. Mummius C. C. Marius D. Scipio Aemilianus
24. Which emperor was born in Africa, ruled in Italy, and died in Britain
A. Claudius B. Hadrian C. Septimius Severus D. Commodus
25. Under which emperor did the empire reach its greatest geographical extent?
A. Augustus B. Constantine C. Trajan D. Hadrian
26. Whose letter to the governor of Bithynia became the basis for first official position taken by the Roman government toward Christians.
A. Hadrian B. Constantine C. Trajan D. Marcus Aurelius
27. Who was emperor when Mt. Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii?
A. Titus B. Vespasian C. Domitian D. Nero
28. The Arch of Titus in Rome commemorates a Roman victory at what city?
A. Carthage B. Jerusalem C. Alexandria D. Athens
29. Which emperor established the Tetrarchy?
A. Valerius B. Constantine C. Diocletian D. Maxentius
30. Which of the following authors was implicated in a plot to murder Nero?
A. Seneca B. Quintilian C. Suetonius D. Vergil
31. Senatorial decisions were called
A. Actiones B. Plebescita C. Consulta D. Leges
32. Who was the Greek mercenary general who almost defeated Rome in Italy in the early third century B. C.?
A. Dionysius B. Ptolemy C. Pyrrhus D. Archimedes
33. Tiberius' infamous Praetorian Prefect was
A. Tigellinus B. Sejanus C. Ulpian D. Saturninus
34. Who was the last king of Rome
A. Romulus B. Numa Pompilius C. Tarquinius Priscus D. Tarquinius Superbus
35. Under whom did Britain become a Roman province
A. Claudius B. Caesar C. Augustus D. Trajan

ROMAN HISTORY EXAMINATION
Georgia Junior Classical League - 2001

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1. The Roman Senate passed?
A. Leges B. Edicta C. Consulta D. Actiones
2. Who was the sixth king of Rome?
A. Ancus Martius B. Titus Tatius C. Romulus D. Servius Tullius
3. Which Roman general defeated the Numidian king, Jugurtha?
A. Marius B. Scipio Africanus Maior C. Sulla D. Scipio Aemilianus
4. The Lex Titia legally established?
A. 1st Triumvirate B. Concordia Ordinum C. 2nd Triumvirate D. Praetorian Guard
5. Where did a group of Jewish Zealots take refuge and commit suicide rather than surrender to the Roman army?
A. Jerusalem B. Masada C. Antioch D. Cynocephalae
6. Against whom did Cicero aim the speeches that he entitled the Philippics?
A. Philip B. Antony C. Catiline D. Verres
7. Who was the first emperor not related to the Julio-Claudian family?
A. Otho B. Vitellius C. Galba D. Nerva
8. Which of the following Praetorian Prefects was also a noted jurist whose works make up much of Justinian's Digest?
A. Tigellinus B. Ulpian C. Macro D. Sejanus
9. Who was the first Severan emperor?
A. Caracalla B. Severus Alexander C. Septimius Severus D. Geta
10. In what battle did the Samnites defeat the Romans and force them to "pass under the yoke"?
A. Caudine Forks B. Fidenae C. Cannae D. Asculum
11. Which censor was responsible for building Rome's first aqueduct?
A. Appius Claudius B. Cato the Elder C. L. Marcius Censorinus D. P. Aelius Paetus
12. Under which emperor did the empire reach its greatest extent?
A. Hadrian B. Augustus C. Constantine D. Trajan
13. Which province was considered the emperor's property and no senator could visit without permission?
A. Asia B. Egypt C. Africa D. Spain
14. Which emperor was a stoic philosopher and author of Meditations?
A. Nerva B. Marcus Aurelius C. Claudius D. Hadrian
15. Who won the battle of Pharsalus?
A. Caesar B. Crassus C. Pompey D. Brutus
16. Which emperor issued the Edict of Maximum Prices?
A. Augustus B. Diocletian C. Hadrian D. Constantine
17. Who defeated the Britons and made Britain a Roman province?
A. Caesar B. Claudius C. Trajan D. Septimius Severus

18. Who was the conqueror of Greece and destroyer of Corinth in 146 B.C.?
A. Pyrrhus B. Metellus C. Lucius Mummius D. Scipio Aemilianus
19. Who first instituted the use of proscriptions to punish political enemies?
A. Octavian B. Sulla C. Caesar D. Pompey
20. What was the minimum public office required to be eligible to be a senator?
A. Praetor B. Consul C. Quaestor D. Aedile
21. Which emperor was born in Africa, ruled in Italy, and died in Britain?
A. Claudius B. Maximinus Thrax C. Septimius Severus D. Valerian
22. Who was the conqueror of Syracuse during the Second Punic War?
A. Claudius Marcellus B. Scipio Africanus C. Cato the Elder D. Fabius Maximus
23. Who was the wife of Augustus?
A. Octavia B. Julia C. Aurelia D. Livia
24. What is the traditional date for the fall of the Roman Empire?
A. 27 B. C. B. A.D. 476 C. A. D. 312 D. A. D. 410
25. Nero's mother was?
A. Agrippina the Elder B. Claudia C. Agrippina the Younger D. Livia
26. Who was the girl friend of both Caesar and Anthony?
A. Clodia B. Octavia C. Cleopatra D. Julia Maemia
27. Who lost three legions to a German ambush in the Teutoberg Forest in A. D. 6?
A. Terentius Varro B. Quinctilius Varus C. Tiberius D. Plinius Secundus
28. Who led a revolt of gladiators that had to be put down by M. Crassus?
A. Tiro B. Demetrius C. Spartacus D. Maximus
29. What famous general, conqueror of much of Asia, was forced to commit suicide by Nero?
A. Stilicho B. Sejanus C. Verginius Rufus D. Corbulo
30. Roman tax collectors were called?
A. Negotiatores B. Macellarii C. Publicani D. Ingenui
31. Which of the following bodies elected the Consul?
A. Comitia Centuriata B. Senate C. Comitia Curiata D. Concilium Plebis
32. Caligula was his nickname. What was his real name?
A. Claudius B. Gaius C. Tiberius D. Agrippa Postumus
33. Which of the following authors was implicated in a murder plot?
A. Lucan B. Tacitus C. Quintilian D. Ovid
34. In which country did both Pompey and Anthony die?
A. Spain B. Greece C. Italy D. Egypt
35. Which battle did Hannibal lose?
A. Zama B. Cannae C. Lake Trasimene D. Trebia River