

The Final Chapter of The Late Republic: The Test

The Gracchi

1. What office, which they both held, did the Gracchi brothers make famous?
a. consul b. praetor c. tribune d. censor
2. Which brother came first (he was older as well as achieved his office earlier)?
a. Gaius b. Cassius c. Tiberius d. Cornelius
3. What was the political group/ideology, to which both belonged, that they made famous?
a. popularis b. optimates c. boni d. triumvirate
4. Which was not a problem that both were trying to fix?
a. overpopulation b. poverty c. unemployment d. limiting citizenship
5. What happened to both brothers?
a. exiled b. killed c. retired d. became governors
6. When did the first of the Gracchi obtain his famous political office?
a. 143 BC b. 133 BC c. 123 BC d. 123 AD
7. What was the result of their efforts at reform?
a. worked for about a century, then faded the problems b. fixed all of the problems c. fixed none of the problems d. worked until 44 and then faded
8. What was the name of their famously noble mother?
a. Aurelia b. Cornelia c. Livia d. Fulvia
9. Which brother proposed a restriction on the amount of land one could own?
a. Gaius b. Cassius c. Tiberius d. Cornelius
10. Which brother proposed to fix the price of grain?
a. Gaius b. Cassius c. Tiberius d. Cornelius

Marius and Sulla

11. Which man of this episode was a novus homo from Arpinum?
a. Sulla b. Marius c. Sulpicius d. Mithridates
12. How did Marius revolutionize the army?
a. employed the capite censi b. employed foreign auxiliaries c. increased the minimum age requirement d. decreased the minimum age requirement
13. Which man of this episode was from a large, albeit dormant side of a patrician family?
a. Sulla b. Marius c. Sulpicius d. Mithridates
14. From what victory did the initial jealousy between the two generals arise?
a. Mithridates b. Pontus c. Jugurtha d. Vercingetorix
15. Which ruler is known for his proscriptions?
a. Sulla b. Marius c. Sulpicius d. Caesar
16. To what area did Marius flee when Sulla attacked Rome?
a. Campania b. Gaul c. Asia Minor d. Africa

17. Who eventually won the war and became dictator?
a. Sulla b. Marius c. Sulpicius d. Caesar
18. Which was not one of this leaders reforms?
a. created standing courts b. doubled the Senate c. decreased the number of praetors
d. made Senators act as jurors
19. What happened to this leader once his reforms were enacted?
a. exiled b. killed c. retired d. became governor
20. What war happened in the 80's that required the two generals to put their personal differences on hold and save Rome?
a. Social Wars b. Mithridatic Wars c. Gallic Wars d. Jugurthan Wars

Spartacus

21. In what year did the revolt of Spartacus start?
a. 53 b. 63. C. 73 d. 83
22. What general defeated Spartacus?
a. Crassus b. Sertorius c. Pompey d. Appius
23. What general took credit for this victory?
a. Crassus b. Sertorius c. Pompey d. Appius
24. On what road were all the crucifixes of the slaves placed?
a. Sacra Via b. Appia Via c. Via Flaminia d. Via Aurelia
25. What event seriously weakened the spreading revolt?
a. plague b. hunger and homelessness c. encounter with foreign tribes
d. encounter with pirates

Caesar and the Pirates

26. Where was Caesar going when he was captured by pirates?
a. to see Pompey b. to see Apollonius Molon c. to see Cicero d. to see Burgundus
27. What characteristic of Caesar's does this episode display?
a. self-assured arrogance b. physical strength c. military brilliance d. patience
28. Whom did Caesar defend to earn fame as an orator?
a. Cicero b. Clodius c. Burgundus d. Dolabella
29. What was the ransom on which Caesar was released from captivity?
a. 20 talents b. 40 talents c. 50 talents d. 60 talents
30. What did Caesar win in battle in order to obtain Senate membership?
a. corona divina b. corona civica c. flamen dialis d. pontifex maximus
31. To what famous leader was Caesar related?
a. Marius b. Sulla c. Marcus Drusus d. Appius Claudius
32. What leader appointed Caesar priest in order to keep him from his public and military pursuits?
a. Marius b. Sulla c. Marcus Drusus d. Appius Claudius

33. What was this position to which he was appointed?
 a. flamen dialis b. pontifex maximus c. interrex d. dominus equorum
34. To what does in suo anno refer?
 a. age of availability for office b. age of manhood c. age of retirement d. age of availability for military
35. This episode happened in 69 BC; how old was Caesar?
 a. 21 b. 31 c. 26 d. 36

In Catilinam

36. What position did Cicero hold in 62 BC?
 a. tribune b. censor c. praetor d. consul
37. What did Catiline promise to his people if he was successful?
 a. citizenship b. membership in Senate c. cancellation of debts d. land on which to settle
38. In what area was Catiline's army waiting for him?
 a. Etruria b. Campania c. Latium d. Illyria
39. What lines begin Cicero's oration against Catiline
 a. quo usque tandem abutere... b. arma virumque cano... c. nunc est bibendum... d. Carthago delenda est...
40. Over what issue was the debate between Cato and Caesar in the Senate?
 a. prison term b. guilt or innocence c. death penalty d. who committed the crime
41. What happened to the conspirators?
 a. tried, convicted, and killed b. tried, acquitted, and set free c. killed without trial d. exiled without trial
42. This episode saw the first use of what senatorial tool?
 a. poena ultima b. senatus consultum ultimum c. capite censi d. interrex
43. What philosophy did Cato follow?
 a. Epicureanism b. Cynics c. Platonic d. Stoicism
44. What is the name of the senate building?
 a. Curia b. Basilica c. Agora d. Forum
45. What political group for whom did Cicero coin the phrase and to which he belonged?
 a. populares b. optimates c. boni d. patres

Consulship of Julius and Caesar

46. In what year did this take place?
 a. 69 BC b. 59 BC c. 49 BC d. 39 BC
47. Who was the Junior consul with Caesar that year?
 a. Pompey b. Crassus c. Lucullus d. Bibulus
48. Who was not in the first triumvirate with Caesar?
 a. Pompey b. Crassus c. Lucullus

49. What happened to the other consul of the year?
 a. would not come out of his house b. he died c. he became ill d. he was exiled
50. As part of the first triumvirate, what did Caesar want to ensure?
 a. recover his huge debt b. a lucrative province c. land for veterans d. consecutive consulships
51. To whom was Pompey married to ensure Caesar's partnership?
 a. Caesar's daughter, Julia b. Caesar's niece, Julia c. Caesar's daughter, Cornelia d. Caesar's niece, Cornelia
52. How did the people of Rome feel about Caesar at the end of his consulship?
 a. loved him b. hated him c. indifferent d. still unsure of who he was
53. What was a significant precedent about Caesar's election to office?
 a. every century voted for him b. first to win despite not obtaining a majority c. he tied with the other consul d. he won in absentia
54. What did the other consul do during the entire year?
 a. recount votes in the election b. govern a province c. claim to see ill omens d. claim to see good omens
55. Upon whose head was a bucket of dung poured?
 a. Caesar b. Bibulus c. Pompey d. Crassus

de bello Gallico

56. What was the de bello Gallico?
 a. a journal of war with the Gauls b. a history of Gaul c. a collection of epic poetry d. a treaty signed to end the war with Gauls
57. What was not significance about this work?
 a. it was written in perfect meter b. it was written in simple Latin c. it was sent home every so often to be read to the Romans in the Forum d. it increased Caesar's popularity
58. What leader gave Caesar the most trouble during this time?
 a. Orcingetorix b. Vercingetorix c. Avernus d. Ariovistus
59. In what town did Caesar lay seige and eventually defeat this leader?
 a. Rome b. Brundisium c. Alesia d. Lucania
60. What was the name of the priests Caesar describes in book VI of his de bello Gallico?
 a. flamines b. pontifices c. druids d. Haedui

Milo and Clodius

61. What Roman came from a patrician family, but had himself adopted into a plebeian family for political gain?
 a. Annius b. Milo c. Clodius d. Meier
62. On whose behalf did Cicero speak in court?
 a. Annius b. Milo c. Clodius d. Meier

63. Was he successful?
 a. yes, the defendant was acquitted
 he got a mistrial declared
 d. no, a mistrial was declared
 a. yes, the defendant was found guilty
 c. yes,
64. Whom did Pompey employ to combat violence in the street?
 a. Crassus
 b. Milo
 c. Clodius
 d. Meier
65. Sacred rites ^{of which goddess} were defiled when Clodius snuck in dressed as a woman?
 a. Minerva
 b. Roma
 c. Bona Dea
 d. Venus
66. Near what city did the famous altercation between two gang leaders take place on the Appian Way?
 a. Bovillae
 b. Rome
 c. Brundisium
 d. Veii
67. What burned when the victim was taken to the forum and shown to the people?
 a. the treasury
 b. the temple of Jupiter
 c. the senate house
 d. the courthouse
68. Why had Cicero fled when Clodius became tribune?
 a. he had killed someone without a trial
 important case
 b. he was wanted for extortion
 c. he lost a very
 d. there was a bounty on his head
69. How did Cicero's speech go concerning this episode?
 a. normally wonderful
 never got to make it
 b. horribly
 c. best of his career
 d. he was exiled, so he
70. During what decade did this episode take place?
 a. 40's
 b. 50's
 c. 60's
 d. 70's

Civil War

71. What river did Caesar cross to march into Italy and onto Rome?
 a. Nile
 b. Rubicon
 c. Tiber
 d. Po
72. Why did Caesar start a civil war?
 a. they wouldn't let him run for consul in absentia
 command
 c. the Senate wouldn't settle his veterans
 b. the senate wouldn't extend his provincial
 d. he wanted to disband the senate
73. What happened to Crassus to break his partnership with Caesar?
 a. he changed political sides
 b. he was exiled
 c. he was murdered in the forum
 d. he was killed in battle
74. What event put a large rift between Caesar and Pompey?
 a. Pompey lost his consulship to Caesar
 b. Caesar would not repay him money
 c. Pompey's wife died
 d. Pompey was appointed to Caesar's province by the Senate
75. Why did Caesar fear the end of his governorship in Gaul?
 a. he would be exposed to prosecution
 b. he would fall into insignificance
 c. he would be the only governor to leave his province unconquered
 d. he knew that the Gauls would march on Rome as soon as Caesar left it
76. In what battle was Pompey defeated by Caesar's troops?
 a. Actium
 b. Munda
 c. Pharsalus
 d. Zama
77. Against whom did Caesar help Cleopatra fight in Egypt?
 a. her brother
 b. her father
 c. her mother
 d. her uncle

78. Against whom did Caesar proclaim, "Veni, vidi, vici" after a landslide victory?
a. Pompey b. Mithridates c. Pharnacees d. Ptolomy XIII
79. At what battle did Caesar defeat the last of the Pompeians?
a. Actium b. Munda c. Pharsalus d. Zama
80. Which one of these was not one of Caesar's measures as dictator?
a. reduced the number of plebs receiving free grain b. settles urban plebs into colonies
c. refigures the calendar d. disbands the Senate
81. How many stab wounds was Caesar reported to have suffered by the senators?
a. 23 b. 32 c. 15 d. 18
82. Which one of these stab wounds was fatal?
a. first b. second c. third d. last
83. Where was Caesar killed?
a. Curia b. Theater of Pompey c. Circus Maximus d. Basilica Julia
84. What was Caesar said to have muttered before he died?
a. "Et tu, Brute?" b. "Da mihi pecuniam!" c. "Nunc est bibendum." d. "Sum meretrix."