

**2014 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS
ROMAN HISTORY – MONARCHY & REPUBLIC (753 BC – 31 BC)**

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

N.B. – All dates on this test are BCE.

1. Although shrouded in myth, this man was legendarily the first king of Rome:
a. Remus b. Numa c. Tarquinius Superbus d. Romulus
2. The first civil war in Roman history was fought between the generals
a. Caesar and Pompey b. Marius and Sulla
c. Pompey Strabo and Drusus d. Milo and Clodius
3. The main source of the conflict between Marius and Sulla was the command of six legions against
a. Mithridates b. Pyrrhus c. the Cimbri d. Artaxerxes
4. Marius utilized this tribune to wrest command of six legions from Sulla in the year 88.
a. Drusus b. Sempronius c. Gracchus d. Sulpicius
5. During the battle of Actium, Antony, with the help of this ally, fought Octavian and lost:
a. Lepidus b. Pharnaces c. Cleopatra d. Mithridates
6. After Cinna's death in 84, the "defense" of Rome against the outlawed Sulla fell to Cinna's co-consular companion,
a. Marius b. Valerius Flaccus c. Carbo d. Octavius
7. Which of the following was **not** the name of one of the three original Roman tribes?
a. Ramnes b. Saliarii c. Tities d. Luceres
8. After this battle in 47, Caesar is said to have recorded his famous words: *vēnī, vīdī, vīcī*:
a. Zela b. Pharsalus c. Munda d. Actium
9. Whom did L. Cornelius Sulla convince to betray and hand over Jugurtha to the Romans, thus ending the Jugurthine war?
a. Bocchus b. Micipsa c. Gauda d. Mago
10. This general was called out of retirement to rescue the Roman army which had been stranded on Mt. Algidus; after a mere nineteen days of fighting, he returned to his plow, victorious.
a. Maximus b. Coriolanus c. Cotta d. Cincinnatus
11. According to legend, this king conquered Alba Longa, with the decisive battle being fought in team combat between Horatii triplets championing Rome, and the Curiatii triplets fighting for Alba Longa.
a. Romulus b. Tullus Hostilius c. Servius Tullius d. Tarquinius Priscus

12. This general, who eventually built the Pantheon in Rome, commanded the fleet for Octavian in the battle of Actium in 31:

- a. Agrippa b. Claudius c. Cornelius d. Philo

13. How many consulships did Marius serve?

- a. one b. three c. four d. seven

14. Quintus Fabius Maximus was given this special agnomen for his unorthodox strategy of attrition and containment:

- a. Nasicaa b. Cunctator c. Bellator d. Velox

15. This consul is said to have told the story of "the belly and the limbs" to the plebeians of Rome to end their secession during the Conflict of the Orders:

- a. Menenius Agrippa b. Flaminius c. Publicola d. Cato the Elder

16. This man is said to have been advised by a nymph named Egeria, and also to have built the temples of Janus and Vesta:

- a. Romulus b. Appius Claudius c. Numa d. Camillus

17. This member of the first triumvirate amassed his fortune through creative real-estate utilizing a gang of hired slaves who put out fires and re-sold the burned properties.

- a. Pompey b. Crassus c. Caesar d. Lucullus

18. After the Conflict of the Orders, Camillus dedicated a temple in the forum to this deity:

- a. Mars b. Vesta c. Jupiter d. Concordia

19. These brothers, both tribunes in 133 and 122, died trying to limit how much public land one person could have and other popular reforms

- a. Gracchi b. Manlii c. Claudii d. Sempronii

20. This man, having lost the battle of Pharsalus to his former father-in-law was killed when he fled to Egypt

- a. Crassus b. Drusus c. Pompey d. Cotta

21. Who built a major aqueduct, a road leading from Rome to Capua, and dissuaded the senate from making peace with Pyrrus of Epirus until he left Italy?

- a. Decius Mus b. Flaminius c. Claudius Pulcher d. Appius Claudius Caecus

22. Who prosecuted the corrupt governor of Siciy, saved the Roman government from a conspiracy, was named father of the country, and was eventually exiled?

- a. Hortensius Hortalsub. Cato the Younger c. Marcus Tullius Cicero d. Sulla

23. This general conquered New Carthage in Spain and eventually deteated Hannibal at the Battle of Zama:

- a. Scipio Africanus b. Fabius Maximus c. Scipio Aemilianus d. Lutatius Catulus

What's the common relationship? Which rank, theme, event or other factor is common to all these figures in each question?

24. NUMA POMPILIUS SERVIUS TULLIUS TARQUINIUS PRISCUS
a. victorious generals b. kings
c. all served as dictator d. all fought in Punic War
25. ROMULUS AULUS CORNELIUS COSSUS MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS
a. all fought the Gauls in 295 BC b. all were made to "go under the yoke" by an enemy
c. winners of the *spolia opima* d. all figures with "mythological" parentage
26. AEGATES MYLAE ECNOMUS
a. naval battles in the Punic wars b. tribes of Gauls defeated by Caesar
c. rivers forded by Hannibal d. three original tribal groups in Rome
27. CORNELIA CINNILLA POMPEIA CALPURNIA PISONIS
a. defectors from Rome to Lars Porsena's camp after the expulsion of the kings
b. Vestal Virgins who were buried alive for breaking their vows
c. the only three names known of the Sabine women who were captured by Romulus
d. wives of Gaius Julius Caesar
28. CAESAR CAMILLUS SULLA
a. all traced their ancestry back to the goddess Venus
b. all appointed dictator at some point
c. all received the *corona graminis*, or grass crown, for military victory
d. all were killed by a number of conspirators
29. The name "Manlius Torquatus" is synonymous with strict military discipline because
a. he died marching further than anyone ever had to bring news of an enemy's approach
b. he killed his own son for defying his order during the Great Latin War
c. he reformed the Roman Army, setting the length of forced marches and the watches at night
d. he wrote a handbook of military discipline, entitled *modus militandī*.
30. The Licinian Laws sought to do which of the following?
a. transfer military command from Pompey to Caesar over Gaul
b. reign in spending by the upper classes during the second Punic War
c. prevent rogue generals from leading their armies against the city of Rome
d. alleviate the debt crisis and political under-representation of the lower classes in Rome
31. T. Quinctius Flamininus defeated this ruler of Macedon in the second Macedonian War:
a. Mithridates VII b. Philip V c. Pyrrhus of Epirus d. Mago
32. After this defeat in 321 during the Second Samnite War, the Roman army was made to "go under the yoke":
a. Cannae b. Lautulae c. Volaterra d. Alesia
33. This man received two grass crowns for rescuing part of the Roman army during the first Samnite War in 343. Years later he died after the battle of Vesuvius in the Latin War.
a. Coriolanus b. Decius Mus c. Camillus d. Dentatus

34. Tiberius Gracchus was related to Scipio Africanus in the following way:
a. son-in-law b. grandson c. nephew d. great-grand nephew
35. This consul bolstered the powers of the senatorial aristocracy by defending the first *senatum consultum ultimum* in 120.
a. L. Opimius b. M. Fulvius Nobilior c. Aemilius Paullus d. M. Acilius Glabrio
36. During the first Punic War, the Carthaginians were aided by this Spartan mercenary
a. Philip b. Andriscus c. Eumenes d. Xanthippus
37. At the battle of Zama in the Second Punic War, the Romans were aided by the Numidian cavalry led by
a. Bocchus b. Jugurtha c. Masinissa d. Micipsa
38. Julius Caesar's seige of this city in Gaul in 51 led to the defeat of Vercingetorix and the eventual end of the Gallic war
a. Lutetia b. Alesia c. Gergovia d. Uxellodunum
39. Pompey was given overriding command in the Mediterranean Sea for the purpose of clearing out the pirates who had harried the corn supply at Rome in 67 by this law
a. *lex Manilia* b. *lex Rubria* c. *lex Hortensia* d. *lex Gabinia*
40. Pompey assisted this consul in rounding up the fugitive slaves in revolt led by the Thracian gladiator Spartacus in the late 70s.
a. Caesar b. Crassus c. Pompey Strabo d. Bibulus
41. Flaminius won the Second Macedonian War at the battle of
a. Zela b. Zama c. Cynoscephalae d. Thermopylae
42. What woman, a symbol of Roman maternal virtue, called her sons "her jewels"?
a. Cornelia b. Clodia c. Livia d. Aurelia
43. This woman, the second wife of Julius Caesar, was divorced by him on suspicion that she had snuck her lover into their house during the holy and exclusively-female celebration of the *Bona Dea* festival:
a. Calpurnia b. Cornelia c. Cleopatra d. Pompeia
44. This woman, the mother of Coriolanus, helped repel the attack on Rome by the Volscians by appealing to her son outside the gates of Rome
a. Cloelia b. Tarquinia c. Volumnia d. Vertumna
45. During this battle in the First Punic War, Claudius Pulcher ignored the plaintive warnings of the "Sacred Chickens" and lost to the Carthaginians
a. Drepana b. Mylae c. Mutina d. Agrigentum
46. After the battle of Allia in 387, the Romans were alerted to a surprise attack on the Capitoline by these people from the cackling of the "sacred geese"
a. Volscians b. Senones c. Cimbri d. Teutones

47. Gaius Gracchus established this colony on the site of Carthage with the *Lex Rubria*
a. Junonia b. Aquilonia c. Carthago Nova d. Venusia
48. In 168 at the battle of Pydna, the Roman forces under the command of this general defeated Perseus, ending the Third Macedonian war
a. Scipio Nasica b. G. Memmius c. L. Aemilius Paullus d. Flaminius
49. In 196 BC Flaminius received ovations from the Greek people at the Isthmian games for his declaration of
a. freedom for Greece b. tax exemptions c. aid against the Syrians d. the death of Philip V
50. During the Fourth Macedonian War, the Greeks were led by Andriscus, who pretended to be the son of
a. Alexander the Great b. Philip II c. Philip V d. Perseus
51. In addition to their political alliance, how were Pompey and Caesar related?
a. Pompey was Caesar's son-in-law b. Caesar was Pompey's cousin
c. Pompey and Caesar were half-brothers d. there was no other relationship
52. The Third Samnite War ended in 295 with the victory of Rome at this battle
a. Lautulae b. Caudine Forks c. Sentinum d. Lake Regillus
53. According to legend, at the Battle of Lake Regillus in 496, in which the Romans decisively repelled the attempts by the Tarquins to regain power in Rome, these mythological figures were seen watering their horses
a. Castor and Pollux b. Venus and Mars c. Xanthus and Balius d. Apollo and Diana
54. After a defeat at the battle of Carrhae in 53, Crassus was killed trying to parlay with this Roman enemy
a. Greeks b. Egyptians c. Parthians d. Persians
55. The death of Philip V of Macedon due to illness was hastened by his sorrow over this event:
a. defeat at the battle of Thermopylae b. his decision to execute his son Demetrius
c. betrayal by his wife Artemisia d. the attempted poisoning by his cousin
56. The rule of the Tarquins is thought by many historians to reflect the Romans' attempts to disguise the fact that Rome was actually under control of these people, who lived to the north of Rome
a. Samnites b. Etruscans c. Thracians d. Rutulians
57. Between 147 and 139 this Lusitanian leader harried the Romans in their attempts to expand into *Hispania*, and was only killed when the Romans bribed his emissaries to kill him in his sleep.
a. Baeticus b. Vercingetorix c. Mastarna d. Viriathus
58. Who was the twin brother of Romulus?
a. Celer b. Ancus Marcius c. Remus d. Tarquinius

59. After a 10-year seige, what general conquered the Etruscan town of Veii in 396 by digging under the walls and infiltrating the city's sewers?
a. Coriolanus b. Decius Mus c. Manlius d. Camillus
60. After defeat at the battle of Metaurus in 207, Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, met the following inglorious end:
a. gold was poured down his throat b. his troops were made to "go under the yoke"
c. he was crucified on the Appian Way d. his severed head was thrown into Hannibal's camp
61. According to legend, this woman, taken hostage by Lars Porsena, escaped his camp and swam across the Tiber to Rome. Lars Porsena was so taken by her bravery, that he allowed her to free hostages of her choice; she chose the young men, so that they might be useful to the Romans in futher fighting:
a. Cornelia b. Calpurnia c. Camilla d. Cloelia
62. This sumptuary law was passed during the Second Punic War to alleviate the financial crisis Rome was enduring; specifically, it restricted the Roman women to no more than a half-ounce of gold, and prohibited the use of multi-colored garments. The senators must have had a rough time when they got home from the senate that day....
a. *lex Oppia* b. *lex Volconia* c. *lex Sempronia* d. *lex Manilia*
63. This Gallic tribe aided the Romans in finding out information during the Catilinarian Conspiracy:
a. Allobroges b. Arverni c. Nervii d. Aedui
64. The fabled "gold of Tolosa" was looted by this consul from temples in southern France on his way to the disastrous battle of Aurasio and never recovered.
a. Mallius Maximus b. Q. Servilius Caepio c. G. Memmius d. Marius
65. In 69 this victorious general defeated Tigranes at the battle of Tigranocerta.
a. Antonius b. Lucullus c. Sulla d. Marius
66. Who was co-consul with Caesar in 59, but in an attempt to ruin Caesar's term as consul, abstained from attending the senate so often due to bad omens that the year of Caesar's consulship was termed "the consulship of Julius and Caesar"?
a. Bibulus b. Metellus c. Lucullus d. Crassus
67. After victory at which battle was Sulla finally able to return to Rome and assume power?
a. Orchomenus b. Chaeronea b. Colline Gate d. Athens
68. The *foedus Cassianum* was a treaty forged between the Romans and this people in 493
a. Samnites b. Sabines c. Etruscans d. Latin League
69. The Sabine king who was co-ruler with Romulus was
a. Numa Pompilius b. Lars Porsenna c. Titus Tatius d. Arruns
70. Nicomedes IV bequeathed this kingdom to Rome in 74:
a. Pontus b. Armenia c. Bithynia d. Syria

TIE BREAKERS: The following questions will only be scored in the event of a tie. Please number them 96-100 on your answer document.

96. Rome won its first naval victory under the general

- a. Clodius Pulcher b. Duilius c. Pompey d. Lucullus

97. Scipio Nasica and a crowd of senators murdered Tiberius Gracchus in the forum. What other important position did Scipio hold at the time of the assassination?

- a. dictator b. Pontifex Maximus c. magister equorum d. adulescentulus carnifex

98. For which prestigious priesthood was Caesar nominated, although it is unclear to us whether or not he actually assumed it, since it would have seriously hindered his military and political ambitions, in that these priests were not allowed to be out of the city more than three nights or touch iron?

- a. Pontifex Maximus b. Arval brotherhood c. flamen Dialis d. fetialis

99. The traditional founding date of Rome was

- a. 495 b. 753 c. 809 d. 509

100. Which Etruscan king allied with the ousted Tarquinius in attempt to capture Rome?

- a. Titus Tatius b. Arruns c. Lars Porsenna d. Vertumnus

