**2024 GJCL Roman History Exam**

**Contest Number: Latin 1: 1301 Latin 2: 1302 Latin 3: 1303 Latin 4: 1304 Latin 5+: 1305**

1. Who was prophesized to become king of Rome after his head burst into flames?

a. Romulus b. Ancus Marcius c. Servius Tullius d. Tarquinius Priscus

2. Which Roman king was the son-in-law of the Sabine king Titus Tatius?

a. Tullus Hostilius b. Ancus Marcius c. Servius Tullius d. Numa Pompilius

3. Demaratus, the father of the Roman king L. Tarquinius Priscus, originally came from what city?

a. Troy b. Alba Longa c. Corinth d. Elis

4. Upon his “transfiguration” by lightning, Romulus was deified as which god?

a. Remus b. Quirinus c. Faunus d. Jupiter

5. Which of these men won the spolia opima?

a. Aulus Postumius Albinus b. Marcus Porcius Cato c. Marcus Claudius Marcellus d. Marcus Livius Drusus

6. Whom did Tiberius Sempronius Longus join at the Trebia River in 218 BC against Hannibal?

a. M. Claudius Marcellus b. Q. Fabius Maximus c. C. Flaminius d. P. Cornelius Scipio

7. The leader of the Decemvirs tried to seize a tribune’s young daughter for his own deviant purposes. What is this tribune’s name who would later lead the prosecution against him?

a. Lucretius b. Verginius c. Cloelius d. Tullius

8. When it was originally built in 312 BC, what city was the terminus of the Via Appia?

a. Tarentum b. Brundisium c. Capua d. Naples

9. At what early battle of the Second Punic War was Scipio (the future) Africanus said to have saved his father’s life?

a. Trebia River b. Ticinus River c. Lake Trasimene d. Cannae

10. What man was the first privatus or private citizen to be granted imperium in Rome?

a. Marius b. Sulla c. Cato the Elder d. Scipio Africanus

11. Where did the first victory of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus come?

a. Ilipa b. Baecula c. Nova Carthago d. Numantia

12. The 5th century leader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated for proposing laws which would give free grain to the poor.

a. Coriolanus b. Spurius Cassius c. L. Minucius d. Appius Claudius Caudex

13. Which of the following was NOT a wife of Caesar?

a. Cornelia b. Calpurnia c. Pompeia d. Porcia

14. What famous battle was won by Flamininus in 197 BC?

a. Cremona b. Cynoscephalae c. Aous River d. Pydna

15. Who destroyed his palatial house so that he would not be compared to L. Tarquinius Superbus?

a. L. Tarquinius Collatinus b. L. Iunius Brutus c. M. Horatius Cocles d. P. Valerius Poplicola

16. The naval engagement at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 256 cleared the way for Regulus’ invasion of Africa.

a. Mycale b. Panormus c. Sade d. Ecnomus

17. Sulla displayed his power by ordering what man to divorce Antistia and marry Aemilia?

a. Caesar b. Pompey c. Crassus d. Lepidus

18. The Romans were forced to pass under the yoke after a defeat at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 321.

a. Lautulae b. Caudine Forks c. Sentinum d. Vercellae

19. Which Spartan adventurer was influential in Rome’s utter defeat at the battle of Tunes in 255?

a. Xanthippus b. Agitaleus c. Lysander II d. Spartikos

20. Which of these men was one of the few leaders during the civil wars who died of natural causes?

a. Aemilius Lepidus b. Sextus Pompey c. Livius Drusus d. Marc Antony

21. Which emperor’s relationship with a Jewish princess almost caused his political downfall?

a. Antoninus Pius b. Domitian c. Titus d. Florian

22. The Marcomannic Wars more or less defined the military record of Marcus Aurelius. Which of the following might be another name for this conflict?

a. Bellum Batonianum b. Bellum in Judaeos c. Bellum Parthicum d. Bellum Germanicum et Sarmaticum

23. Subtract the number of Flavian emperors from the number of good emperors.

What number do you get?

a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

24. This man was Egypt’s first prefect; an elegist, friend of Augustus, and general who led an expedition against the Ethiopians in 29 B.C.

a. Pollio b. Gallus c. Vergil d. Tiberius

25. Who was the last of the Julio-Claudians?

a. Claudius b. Domitian c. Nero d. Vespasian

26. During the reign of Domitian, Agricola let fierce fighting against what group?

a. Iceni b. Durotriges c. Caledonii d. Cantiaci

27. Despite being his adopted son and main heir, Octavian was Caesar’s biological what?

a. nephew b. grand-nephew c. cousin d. grandson

28. What law enacted in the year 9 modified the original provisions of the Lex Iulia of 19 B.C., regarding adultery and celibacy in order to promote marriage?

a. Lex Fufia b. Lex Iunia Norbana c. Lex Papia Poppaea d. Lex Aelia Sentia

29. Where was the emperor Trajan born?

a. Dacia b. Gaul c. Italy d. Spain

30. Which emperor maintained the censorship for financial reasons and recruited many new members, both Italian and provincial, to the Senate?

 a. Caligula b. Trajan c. Nerva d. Vespasian

31. Julia Mamaea, who bribed the Praetorian Guard in 222 AD to assassinate both her sister and her nephew, was the daughter of Julia \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Domna b. Flavia c. Maesa d. Soaemias

32. Which emperor permanently abolished the Praetorian Guard?

a. Maxentius b. Theodosius c. Constantine d. Romulus Augustulus

33. Which emperor fought the Iazyges, Marcomani, and Quadi?

a. Commodus b. Marcus Aurelius c. Caracalla d. Justinian

34. Which emperor came to power as a result of the mutiny at Moguntiacum which overthrew Severus Alexander?

a. Caracalla b. Elagabalus c. Maximinus Thrax d. Philip the Arab

35. The first to sack Rome since Brennus the Gaul was:

a. Alaric b. Attila c. Geiseric d. Odoacer

36. After the assassination of Pertinax in 193, how much per member of the Praetorian Guard was the throne auctioned?

a. 8,000 sesterces b. 14,000 sesterces c. 18,000 sesterces d. 25,000 sesterces

37. Which emperor was captured by Persians and forced to undergo continuous public humiliation?

a. Nero b. Nerva c. Constantine d. Valerian

38. What emperor divided the Roman empire into 12 dioces?

a. Marcus Aurelius b. Diocletian c. Constantine I d.Septimius Severus

39. The Basilica Ulpia was constructed by

a. Constantine b. Hadrian c. Trajan d. Titus

40. Which emperor was assassinated at Carrhae?

 a. Macrinus b. Tacitus c. Caracalla d. Geta