

# 2008 LOUISIANA STATE JCL CONVENTION

## Roman History Test – All Levels

Choose the best answer.

1. According to Suetonius, the Great Fire of Rome burned for how many days?  
a) 4                                      b) 5                                      c) 6                                      d) 7
2. Under the rule of which Roman king came the destruction of Alba Longa?  
a) Numa Pompilius    b) Tullius Hostilius    c) Ancus Martius    d) Servius Tullius
3. The correct succession of rulers in the Year of the Four Emperors is:  
a) Galba, Vitellius, Otho, Vespasian                      b) Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian  
c) Otho, Vespasian, Galba, Vitellius                      d) Vitellius, Otho, Galba, Vespasian
4. What major Roman legal development occurred in 450 B.C.?  
a) Code of Justinian                      b) 12-member jury  
c) Roman Constitution                      d) Law of 12 Tables
5. The primary cause of the First Punic War was:  
a) Carthaginian piracy                      b) Carthaginian expansion in Sicily  
c) Carthaginian expansion in Spain                      d) Loose Carthaginian morals
6. What "second Nero" died on the last day of 192 A.D. at the hands of his favorite wrestling partner?  
a) Pertinax                      b) Commodus                      c) L. Verus                      d) Caracalla
7. Who fought for land reforms in the Roman Republic?  
a) Cincinnatus                      b) Cato the Elder                      c) Gracchi brothers                      d) Cato the Younger
8. Emperor Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus was given the nickname "Caligula", meaning:  
a) Little Boots                      b) Little minnow                      c) Little soldier                      d) Little Psychopath
9. Although he was 77 when he died, Tacitus claims Tiberius was murdered by being:  
a) poisoned                      b) smothered                      c) stabbed                      d) strangled
10. Who of the following was not implicated in the Pisonian conspiracy against Nero?  
a) Petronius                      b) Lucan                      c) Statius                      d) Seneca the younger
11. Which megalomaniac emperor had the names of the months changed to honor him?  
a) Marcus Aurelius    b) Commodus                      c) S. Severus                      d) Elagabalus

12. Which Roman general presided over the destruction of Carthage in 146 B.C.?  
a) P. Scipio Nasica  
b) L. Aemilius Paulus  
c) P. Scipio Aemilianus  
d) Gn. Domitus Abenobarbus
13. The dictator who restored power to the Senate and aristocracy, then retired to his villa at Cumae was:  
a) Julius Caesar  
b) Cornelius Cinna  
c) Pompeius Magnus  
d) Cornelius Sulla
14. How many *curiae* were in the original *Comitia Curiata*?  
a) 30  
b) 50  
c) 100  
d) 300
15. For his victories over the Germans and the \_\_\_\_\_, Diocletian raised Maximian to the rank of Augustus in 286 AD.  
a) Franks  
b) Burgundians  
c) Alemanni  
d) Bagaudae
16. According to tradition, which of the following events took place in 494 B.C.?  
a) The passage of laws forbidding the intermarriage of patricians and plebeians  
b) The end of the Second Punic War  
c) The passage of laws forbidding enslavement as punishment for debt  
d) The creation of the office of Aedile
17. Which province was NOT in revolt at the time of Hadrian's accession?  
a) Britain  
b) Mauretania  
c) Upper Germany  
d) Egypt
18. The office created in 443 of the Fasti was that of:  
a) Consular Tribunes  
b) Censors  
c) Praetors  
d) Plebian Aedile
19. Who killed Crassus in 53 B.C.?  
a) Parthians  
b) Sicilians  
c) Bellovaci  
d) Pompey
20. In 70 B.C. the orator M. Tullius Cicero prosecuted \_\_\_\_\_, the governor of Sicily for extortion.  
a) C. Licinius Verres  
b) L. Sergius Catilina  
c) Q. Metellus Celer  
d) G. Marcus Hybrida
21. Where did Cataline flee after the first Catalinarian oration?  
a) Iberia  
b) Etruria  
c) Rhaetia  
d) Sardinia
22. The emperor who left Rome to make Nicomedia in Asia Minor his imperial headquarters was:  
a) Diocletian  
b) Honorius  
c) Constantine  
d) Jovian
23. Which of the following was NOT established by Augustus?  
a) Praetorian guard  
b) official police force  
c) standing army  
d) office of Centurion

24. To which of the Roman kings was the *Roma Quadrata* layout of the city ascribed?  
a) Numa Pompilius    b) Servius Tullius    c) Tarquinius Priscus    d) Romulus
25. Which "Good Emperor" convinced the Senate to grant divine honors to Hadrian?  
a) Trajan    b) Nerva    c) Hadrian    d) Antonius Pius
26. The first two consuls of the Roman Republic were Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus and:  
a) Lucius Iunius Brutus    b) Publius Valerius Publicola  
c) Appius Claudius    d) Marcus Aemilius Lepidus
27. The first senator to stab Caesar was:  
a) Casca    b) Tillius Cimber    c) Lucius Flavius    d) Brutus
28. The emperor who closed all pagan temples and banned all forms of pagan worship was:  
a) Constantine    b) Valentinian II    c) Theodosius I    d) Constantius II
29. Which famous gladiator led a rebellion of 70,000 slaves in 73 B.C.?  
a) Maximus    b) Spartacus    c) Tiberius    d) Quintus
30. The defeat of what city-state allowed the Roman Republic to dominate the Mediterranean?  
a) Thrace    b) Corinth    c) Carthage    d) Phoenicia
31. Which Roman road was constructed in 32 B.C.?  
a) Via Flaminia    b) Via Sacra    c) Via Domitiana    d) Via Appia
32. What year is traditionally given for the overthrow of the Roman monarchy?  
a) 295 B.C.    b) 476 B.C.    c) 753 B.C.    d) 509 B.C.
33. Britain became a Roman province in the reign of:  
a) Vespasian    b) Claudius    c) Trajan    d) Caligula
34. Which of the following disasters did NOT occur in the reign of Titus?  
a) earthquake in Latium    b) eruption of Mt. Vesuvius  
c) 3-day fire in Rome    d) plague in Rome
35. In the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ Roman citizenship was granted to all free inhabitants of the empire.  
a) Elagabalus    b) Septimus Severus    c) Severus Alexander    d) Caracalla
36. Where in 45 B.C. did Julius Caesar defeat the last Pompeian army?  
a) Munda    b) Thapsus    c) Zela    d) Pharsalus
37. The legendary dictator who rescued the trapped Minicius and his troops from the Aequi was:  
a) Camillus    b) Appius Censor    c) Cincinnatus    d) Spurius Cassius
38. The first emperor to be killed by a member of the Praetorian Guard was:  
a) Caligula    b) Nero    c) Galba    d) Commodus

39. The Visigoth whose forces plundered Rome for 3 days in A.D. 410 was:  
a) Attila                      b) Gaiseric                      c) Orestes                      d) Alaric
40. Who was the first of the Etruscan Roman monarchs?  
a) Ancus Marcius              b) Tarquinius Priscus      c) Romulus                      d) Servius Tullius

**Tie breakers.**

41. The last Western Roman emperor was was:  
a) Valerian                      b) Theodosius                      c) Odovacer                      d) Romulus Augustus
42. The main problem facing the elderly emperor Nerva was:  
a) his poor health                      b) Dacian incursions into Roman territory  
c) controlling the military                      d) repairing the imperial finances
43. Where in 45 B.C. did Julius Caesar defeat the last Pompeian army?  
a) Munda                      b) Thapsus                      c) Zela                      d) Pharsalus
44. What is the traditional founding date of Rome?  
a) 753 B.C.                      b) 509 B.C.                      c) 476 B.C.                      d) 212 B.C.
45. Which of the following was NOT a punishment suffered by the Carthaginians after the Third Punic War?  
a) citizens sold into slavery                      b) fields plowed with salt  
c) every tenth man killed                      d) city razed

