

**2019 NCJCL Roman History and Life Test**

<b><u>History &amp; Life Test ID#s:</u></b>	<b>Middle School = 130</b>	<b>Latin 2 = 132</b>	<b>Latin 4 = 134</b>
	<b>Latin 1 = 131</b>	<b>Latin 3 = 133</b>	<b>Latin 5+ = 135</b>

1. The First Triumvirate was comprised of Caesar, Pompey, and A. Junius Brutus B. Crassus C. Lepidus D. Clodius
2. Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus was considered the ideal Roman because he gave up this emergency office in 458 BCE.  
A. emperor B. senator C. dictator D. censor
3. The cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were among those buried after the eruption of Mount \_\_\_\_\_ in 79 CE.  
A. Etna B. Olympus C. Ida D. Vesuvius
4. Who was the mother of Romulus and Rhemus? A. Tanaquil B. Cloelia C. Tarpeia D. Rhea Silvia
5. What political office handled senatorial enrollment and morals? A. quaestor B. aedile C. consul D. censor
6. What is the name of the collection of books often consulted in times of great danger?  
A. Quirinal B. Tarquinian C. Romulan D. Sibylline
7. What is the name of the amulet worn by Roman children to ward off evil spirits?  
A. *bullā* B. *genius* C. *pupus* D. *susceptio*
8. Caesar “invaded” Italy in 49 B.C. by crossing what river? A. Arno B. Po C. Rubicon D. Tiber
9. In the *Cursus Honorum*, which office would have been responsible for these 2 scenarios?  
A Roman citizen is brought to court on charges of sedition. Two neighbors need a boundary dispute settled legally.  
A. aedile B. quaestor C. praetor D. consul
10. What is the Latin word for apartment houses? A. *cubicula* B. *īnsulae* C. *duplicēs* D. *casae*
11. What is the term for the head of the Roman family? A. *auctoritas* B. *imperium* C. *paterfamilias* D. *patria potestas*
12. With whom or what was a *flammeum* associated? A. bride B. flag C. priest D. soldier
13. What Roman defended the Sublician Bridge from the Etruscans? A. Remus B. Romulus C. Scipio D. Horatius
14. The chief priest of Rome was called A. *Sacerdos Magnus* B. *Flamen Dialis* C. *Vates Supremus* D. *Pontifex Maximus*
15. Which of these was **NOT** a type of marriage? A. *confarreatio* B. *coemptio* C. *usus* D. *mancipatio*
16. Regarding the name *Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus*, *Aemilianus* is most properly called the  
A. *agnomen* B. *nomen* C. *nomenclator* D. *praenomen*
17. What did the Romans call Scotland? A. *Brittania* B. *Caledonia* C. *Hibernia* D. *Mona*
18. Who was Lars Porsenna? A. Carthaginian general B. Etruscan king C. Gallic chieftain D. Macedonian gladiator
19. How many seats were available at the *lectus trīcliniāris*? A. II B. IV C. VII D. IX
20. In the Circus Maximus, what were the *metae*? A. starting gates B. lap counters C. chariot teams D. turning posts
21. What was the occupation of a *carnifex*? A. butcher B. executioner C. shipbuilder D. shoemaker
22. Roman dates were written with which abbreviation? A. *SPQR* B. *BCE* C. *AUC* D. *AD*
23. The Twelve Tables were written by A. tribunes B. consuls C. censors D. decemvirs
24. A man whose profession was to examine animal livers for portentous signs was called a(n)  
A. *augur* B. *pontifex* C. *haruspex* D. *vatis*
25. What was the term for large estate farms that produced cash crops and were run by a large slave force?  
A. *agri Romani* B. *villae rusticae* C. *latifundia* D. *ager publicus*

26. Who was known as the “second founder of Rome”? A. Agrippa B. Camillus C. Caesar D. Marius
27. When was the “year of the six emperors”? A. 218 CE B. 238 CE C. 258 CE D. 283 CE
28. Who defeated the Romans at Caudine Forks in 321 BCE? A. Faliscans B. Sabines C. Samnites D. Umbrians
29. At what battle in 42 BCE were Caesar’s assassins defeated? A. Actium B. Carrhae C. Pharsalus D. Philippi
30. Who was the great “Delayer” of Hannibal? A. C. Flaminius B. Q. Fabius C. M. Morator D. P. Cornelius
31. When was the Great Fire of Rome? A. 56 CE B. 20 BCE C. 64 CE D. 31 BCE
32. This King of Epirus led a mercenary army against Rome in 280 BCE and introduced the Romans to elephants.  
A. Perseus B. Perseus C. Ptolemy D. Pyrrhus
33. In Roman legend, this Roman woman was crushed to death under a mound of Sabine shields, payment for her help in betraying Rome. A. Lucretia B. Cloelia C. Tarpeia D. Cornelia
34. The Roman Empire was at its greatest size under Emperor A. Augustus B. Marcus Aurelius C. Vespasian D. Trajan
35. Families of senatorial status prominently displayed *imagines* of their ancestors in the \_\_\_\_\_ of their houses.  
A. *fauces* B. *atrium* C. *triclinium* D. *peristylum*
36. This Roman general is credited with major military reforms which essentially created a professional standing army.  
A. Marius B. Sulla C. Pompey D. Caesar
37. Who of the following was one of the “Good Emperors”? A. Caligula B. Vitellius C. Vespasian D. Trajan
38. Under what emperor was Tetrarchy established? A. Aurelian B. Constantine C. Diocletian D. Justinian
39. What “right hand man” of Octavian aided his success at the Battle of Actium?  
A. Mark Antony B. Cicero C. Pompey D. Marcus Agrippa
40. Where did Tiberius spend most of his tenure as emperor?  
A. Athens B. Capri C. Rhodes D. Pompeii
41. Who was the first emperor born outside Italy? A. Nerva B. Trajan C. Hadrian D. Septimius Severus
42. Which Roman was killed at the Battle of Carrhae in 53 BCE? A. Brutus B. Crassus C. Lepidus D. Sulla
43. Who was the mother of Elagabalus? A. Julia Maesa B. Julia Domna C. Julia Soemias D. Julia Marciana
44. With whom or what was the *corvus* associated? A. ship B. road C. barber D. gladiator
45. Gaius Gracchus’ *de rebus repetundis* transferred the court into the hands of  
A. senators B. equestrians C. priests D. tribunes
46. What emperor’s full name was *Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Augustus*?  
A. Antoninus Pius B. Caracalla C. Marcus Aurelius D. Hadrian
47. Who was **NOT** one of the Capitoline Triad? A. Mars B. Juno C. Jupiter D. Minerva
48. Who gave citizenship to the entire empire in 212 CE?  
A. Septimius Severus B. Caracalla C. Aurelian D. Diocletian
49. What two *factiōnēs* were added to the *lūdī circensēs* by Domitian?  
A. black, orange B. gold, purple C. green, blue D. red, white
50. Which of the following did not aid in the death of or kill an emperor?  
A. Epaphroditos (secretary) B. Cassius Chaerea (praetorian) C. Narcissus (wrestler) D. Bellator (gladiator)

**Tiebreaker Questions: Write the answer to each question on the back of your scan sheet. Please write legibly.**

1. Which emperor is reported to have said these dying words: “*Vae, putō deus fiō!*”
2. Cicero delivered his *Second Catilinarian* speech to the people of Rome on November 9, 63 BCE. How would the Romans have written this date? (Include month, day, and year.)