

HISTORY QUESTIONS	A	B	C	D
Two Roman historians were Livy and	Tacitus	Thucydides	Martial	Plautus
The final destruction of Carthage was in	146 B.C.	44 B.C.	79 A.D.	509 B.C.
We identify the PAX ROMANA with	Augustus	Sulla	Romulus	Scipio
During the monarchy, which ORDO was established originally as cavalry support for the legions, but later evolved into the commercial and financial class?	senatores	equites	plebs	liberti
Which Roman lawyer, admiral, and natural scientist perished in the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius?	Caesar	Cicero	Pliny the Elder	Livy
This statement conveys the sentiments of many Romans toward the end of the Republic: "Omnia venalia Romae."	Everything is for sale in Rome	All things come to Rome	Romans hunt everything	All roads lead to Rome
A news service during the early part of the Empire might have issued the bulletin: "Claudius Invades _____ 100 Years After Caesar!"	Sicily	Greece	Spain	Britain
The Pantheon was built in commemoration of Octavian's victory at	Zama	Actium	Lake Trasimene	Pharsalus
A Roman historian who lived and wrote during the Empire was:	Plautus	Cato the Elder	Catullus	Tacitus
The abbreviation A.U.C. (ab urbe condita) refers to	a senatorial decree	a military formation	a system of numbering years	the dedication of a
Which author wrote letters that include an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79 and references to early Christians in Asia Minor?	Cicero	Caesar	Augustus	Pliny the Younger
The historian Livy is famous for his stories about	the founding of Rome	the history of Egypt	Constantine's conversion	the fall of the Roman Empire
Who defeated the forces of Pompey at the Battle of Pharsalia in 48 B.C., thereby gaining control of Rome?	Scipio Africanus	Marcus Cicero	Julius Caesar	Marcus Antonius
The Roman Empire officially began when Octavian was granted the title of Augustus in:	27 B.C.	100 B.C.	476 A.D.	509 B.C.
The destruction of Jerusalem by the Emperor Titus in the year 70 A.D. was commemorated by the building of:	a temple	an arch	an aqueduct	a column
The Emperor Titus who dedicated the Colosseum in 80 A.D. was a member of the dynasty known as:	Julio-Claudian	Antonines	Sabine	Flavian
Caesar's uncle Marius led the Populares in the Civil War against the autocratic dictator, _____.	Verres	Cassius	Sulla	Lucullus
The story of Rome's beginnings has been told by the historian:	Caesar	Livy	Sallust	Cicero
The death of Crassus in 53 B.C. at the Battle of Carrhae marked the end of the	Roman Empire	First Triumvirate	Punic War	Monarchy
The Roman Republic actually came to an end in 31 B.C. at the Battle of Actium when Marc Antony was defeated by:	Julius Caesar	Brutus	Octavian	Cicero
According to Livy, the story of Lucretia and Sextus Tarquinius was of paramount importance in the downfall of the Roman:	Empire	Monarchy	Interregnum	Republic
What Roman general and statesman achieved his military reputation by clearing the Mediterranean of pirates and defeating King Mithridates?	Augustus	Julius Caesar	Pompey	Marc Antony

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The early history of Rome, AB URBE CONDITA, was written by:	Cicero	Caesar	Livy	Seneca
Agrippa and Hadrian both played an important part in the construction of the domed architectural marvel called the:	Parthenon	Circus Maximus	Pantheon	Colosseum
The Roman emperors from Augustus through Nero are known as the:	Julio-Claudians	Flavians	Antonines	Severans
What two events occurred in 63 B.C.?	destruction of Pompeii and the death of Pliny	death of Caesar and of Cicero	birth of Augustus and conspiracy of Catiline	collapse of the Republic and death of Cleopatra
Which of these structures could Cicero NOT have seen during his lifetime?	Carcer Mamertinus	Amphitheatrum Flavianum	Basilica Aemilia	Templum Saturni
The second century B.C. Roman censor demanded the destruction of Carthage and is recognized as the founder of Latin prose.	Tiberius Gracchus	Plautus	Cato the Elder	Julius Caesar
During the course of the Republic, two _____ were elected annually who shared equal power as the chief magistrates of the state.	censors	praetors	quaestors	consuls
The SENATUS CONSULTUM was:	the senate house	the prison for political prisoners	a decree of the senate	an introductory remark by a tribune
Which of the following stories is an example of fratricide?	Romulus and Remus	Castor and Pollux	Apollo and Mercury	Aeneas and Anchises
The Roman official who supervised public games, streets, and buildings was the:	quaestor	aedile	praetor	censor
The conflicts between Caesar and Pompey led to the downfall of the Roman:	provinces	Empire	Republic	Monarchy
The Twelve Tables specified that the bodies of the dead be buried:	in the Forum	on the Palatine Hill	outside the city walls	on the banks of the
Herodotus, Livy, and Tacitus were ancient:	philosophers	writers of comedy	historians	writers of tragedy
Which Roman ruler, whose name is associated with the Golden Age of Latin literature offered encouragement to Vergil and Horace in their literary efforts?	Julius Caesar	Scipio the Younger	Augustus	Trajan
The Roman official of the Republic who had the right to remove members from the senate and control public morality was the	consul	tribune	praetor	censor
The Greek king who defeated the Romans but suffered such heavy losses that he is supposed to have said, "One more such victory and I am done for!" was	Midas	Pyrrhus	Mithridates	Hannibal
One of the reasons that Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, social reformers during the Republic, were killed was that	they attempted to redistribute land and give grain to the poor	they assassinated one of the consuls	they led a slave revolt	they collaborated with the Carthaginians
_____ was sent into exile by the same Roman senate that had earlier declared him "Father of the Country."	Pompey	Cicero	Caesar	Crassus
The naval battle fought at Actium in 31 B.C. brought the defeat of	Antony and Cleopatra	Brutus and Cassius	Marius and Sulla	Castor and Pollux
"Delenda est Carthago" is a famous phrase uttered by the Censor Cato with reference to:	the eruption of Vesuvius	the Punic Wars	the fall of the Roman	the plot against Julius
Which Roman office was established to protect the rights of the plebeians with the power of veto?	censor	consul	praetor	tribune
The significance of Caesar's crossing the Rubicon River was that	his army refused to obey him for the first time	he was acknowledging his defeat by the Gauls	the entire army had to swim across	he was making an irrevocable decision

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Which Roman emperor was noted for building a wall in Britain and a mausoleum in Rome?	Hadrian	Nero	Augustus	Trajan
Who was the member of the first triumvirate whose defeat at Pharsalia and subsequent death gave Caesar uncontested control of Rome?	Sulla	Tiberius	Cicero	Pompey
The Decemviri were in charge of the Twelve Tables, tablets which contained	codified laws	instructions on augury	peace terms with the enemy	trade agreements
Put the following names in the correct chronological order: 1) Nero 2) Cincinnatus 3) Augustus 4) Romulus	4,1,2,3	1,2,3,4	4,2,3,1	4,2,1,3
The established succession of offices which Cicero held on his way to becoming consul was the	toga praetexta	pedites	cursus honorum	decemviri
Which member of the First Triumvirate, nicknamed Dives(Wealthy), was killed fighting the Parthians in the East?	Antony	Crassus	Octavian	Lepidus
CANNAE, PHARSALUS, and ACTIUM are famous _____ in Roman history.	rivers	orators	philosophers	battles
The Roman emperor Commodus wore a lion's skin and carried a club in an attempt to imitate which legendary hero?	Theseus	Hercules	Bellerophon	Romulus
The Roman magistrate who had the power to count citizens and oversee public morals was the	censor	tribune	consul	Pontifex Maximus
Cicero was a Roman statesman during the political chaos of the ____ century B.C.	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
Actium, where Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle, was located on the Ionian Sea on the west coast of ____.	Sicily	Carthage	Greece	Italy
Who provided the historian Tacitus with an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius?	Livy	Julius Caesar	Pliny the Younger	Cicero
As he made his way from Spain to northern Italy, Hannibal had to cross the	Pyrenees Mountains	Hellespont	Adriatic Sea	Aegean Sea
The Punic Wars, which were waged for control of the western Mediterranean, were fought between	Sicily and Athens	Spain and Gaul	Rome and Carthage	Crete and Sardinia
What great Roman general rid the Mediterranean Sea of pirates, defeated Mithridates, and joined the triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus?	Pompey	Lucullus	Sulla	Marius
Who wrote AB URBE CONDITA, an early history of Rome?	Caesar	Cicero	Tacitus	Livy
Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus were famous land reformers during the	Monarchy	Republic	Empire	Interregnum
The Servian Wall in Rome is said to have been built by Servius Tullius, who was	the first Roman emperor	a famous Roman general	a Roman king	a Greek hero
In the battle of Pharsalus, Julius Caesar defeated what famous Roman general and rival?	Pompey	Brutus	Marc Antony	Octavian
What military commander was a member of the second triumvirate, had a love affair with Cleopatra, and was defeated at Actium?	Pompey	Marius	Scipio	Antony
The office of TRIBUNUS PLEBIS was first established	to collect taxes from the citizens	to protect the common people's interest	to oversee religious institutions	to keep and publish public records

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Against which Roman consul did Catiline conspire?	Cincinnatus	Cicero	Caesar	Sulla
What Roman office, filled in times of extreme need or danger, was held for a maximum of six months and allowed the officer to operate outside the authority of the other magistrates and senate?	dictator	praetor	aedile	censor
Who was the Roman general, politician, and member of the First Triumvirate, who acquired a great amount of wealth and was defeated by the Parthians at Carrhae?	Tarquinius Priscus	Cicero	Crassus	Cato the Elder