1. Who was the mother of the Gracchi, and a prototypical example of a virtuous Roman woman?  
   A. Clodia Metelli  B. Livia Drusilla  C. Cornelia Africana  D. Valeria Messalina  
2. After the *pomerium* was established by Romulus around the Palatine, which Roman king is held to have expanded it to correspond with the Four Regions?  
   A. Servius Tullius  B. Tarquinius Priscus  C. Numa Pompilius  D. Ancus Marcius  
3. Which set of mythological twins was fostered by a she-wolf and went on to found Rome?  
   A. Castor and Pollux  B. Apollo and Diana  C. Romulus and Remus  D. Wilson and Phillips  
4. In what year did the Senones tribe of Gauls sack Rome?  
   A. 487 BC  B. 529 BC  C. 390 BC  D. 421 BC  
5. In 444 BC, what office was created to compile the census?  
   A. praetor  B. quaestor  C. aedile  D. censor  
6. Which Roman author tells a story of how during the First Punic War, the Romans strengthened their fleet using a stolen Punic *quinquereme* as a model?  
   A. Tacitus  B. Polybius  C. Suetonius  D. Livius Andronicus  
7. The Romans famously negotiated a treaty with Hasdrubal in response to outrage over Carthaginian expansion into Spain, which prevented the Carthaginians from crossing which river?  
   A. Rubicon  B. Euphrates  C. Ebro  D. Tigris  
8. Who famously crossed the Alps in 218 BC with at least 37 war elephants?  
   A. Scipio  B. Hannibal  C. Massilia  D. Varro  
9. Although Constantine was the first “Christian Emperor”, which emperor made Christianity the official religion of Rome?  
   A. Theodosius I  B. Caracalla  C. Julian  D. Honorius  
10. Which Roman senator was famous for the phrase “censeo Carthaginem esse delendam!”?  
   A. Scipio Africanus  B. Cato the Younger  C. Aemilius Paullus  D. Cato the Elder  
11. The revolt of Saturninus in 89 AD interrupted Domitian’s conquest of which country?  
   A. Pannonia  B. Dacia  C. Judea  D. Armenia  
12. Which law in 218 BC forbade senators from engaging in foreign trade?  
   A. *lex Sempronia*  B. *lex Claudia*  C. *lex Julia*  D. *lex Porcia*  
13. From 192 to 188 BC, Rome allied with her former enemies Philip V and Carthage to fight and defeat which Seleucid king?  
   A. Demetrius I  B. Cleopatra II  C. Ptolemy VII  D. Antiochus III  
14. What were *latifundia*?  
   A. spacious estates of land  B. training camps for soldiers  C. patrician-class resorts  D. none of the above  
15. Both Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus were elected to which office, which lead to their deaths?  
   A. quaestor  B. praetor  C. proconsul  D. tribune of the plebs  
16. What does the *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* enable?  
   A. consuls to hold multiple terms  B. consuls to protect the state by any means  
   C. the disbanding of the Senate  D. the election of more than two consuls  
17. For what were Christians persecuted for under the rule of Marcus Aurelius?  
   A. Refusal to take part in civic sacrifice  B. accusations of atheism, incest, and cannibalism  
   C. belief that Christians were out to overthrow the Roman way of life  D. All of the above  
18. Thirty-nine years before Caesar crossed the Rubicon in 49 BC, which general marched on Rome, igniting a civil war?  
   A. Marius  B. Crassus  C. Sulla  D. Lepidus  
19. Who was Cicero’s informant concerning the Catilinarian Conspiracy of 63 BC?  
   A. Fulvia, a conspirator’s mistress  B. Julius Caesar  C. Lentulus, a conspirator  D. Cato the Younger  
20. Established by Diocletian in 293 AD, this system of rule featured four emperors, two Augusti and two Caesars, with the empire split into Eastern and Western halves:  
   A. Quartet  B. Tetrarchy  C. Quadrilogy  D. Quadrarchy  
21. Publius Clodius Pulcher took revenge against his rival Cicero by:  
   A. banishing him from Italy for Catiline’s death  B. Attacking him in the street with an organized gang  
   C. Murdering his son  D. imprisoning him for slandering Caesar  
22. Hannibal tricked the Roman consul Flaminius by feigning a march on Rome and luring him into battle on which lake?  
   A. Avernus  B. Lucrinus  C. Trasimene  D. Tolenus  
23. After Caesar’s victory at Thapsus in 47 BC, which of his enemies killed himself rather than surrender?  
   A. Pompey the Great  B. Titus Labienus  C. Metellus Scipio  D. Cato the Younger  
24. After Antonius’ defeat at Actium, what became of Cleopatra?  
   A. She fled to Greece  B. She was allowed to rule Egypt  C. She committed suicide  D. She wed Octavian  
25. Which Neoteric poet wrote on many themes, but most famously on his relationship with his mistress, Lesbia?  
   A. Horace  B. Catullus  C. Lucretius  D. Vergil
26. The First Punic War ended due to a weakness in the Carthaginian state, despite the brilliant leadership of:
A. Hanno the Great  B. Hannibal  C. Xanthippus  D. Hamilcar Barca
27. Even before he had gotten back from victory in Egypt, the senate granted him what power?
A. auctoritas  B. censorship  C. tribunicia potestas  D. princeps civitatis
28. What was the effect of the lex Papia Poppaea?
A. Agrippa was elected consul for life  B. punishment for adultery and celibacy  
C. Octavian was granted the title “Augustus”  D. punishment for excessive jewelry
29. Which of Augustus’ annexed territories produced one third of the annual grain supply?
A. Parthia  B. Crete  C. Egypt  D. Macedonia
30. What genre of poetry began with Catullus and was carried on by the likes of Tibullus, Propertius, and Sulpicia?
A. Satire  B. Epic  C. Pastoral  D. Elegy
31. This man allegedly seduced Livilla, murdered her husband Drusus, tricked Tiberius in “retirement”, exiled Agrippina the Elder, and finally was executed for conspiring against Tiberius.
A. Sejanus  B. Nero  C. Agrippa  D. Seneca the Elder
32. Which future emperor did Nero give the authority to quell the Jewish Revolt in Judea in 67 AD?
A. Constantine  B. Antoninus Pius  C. Vespasian  D. Hadrian
33. The Punic Wars were fought between Rome and her frequent enemy:
A. Athens  B. Troy  C. Thebes  D. Carthage
34. Which Second Sophistic author is famous for his novel Metamorphosis, also known as the Golden Ass?
A. Lucian  B. Plutarch  C. Apuleius  D. Pausanias
35. Which Severan emperor murdered his brother to attain sole power, allegedly in his own mother’s arms?
A. Elagabalus  B. Septimius  C. Geta  D. Caracalla
36. In 227 BC, two additional praetors were elected in response to the addition of two new provinces: the combined province of Corsica and Sardinia, and the province of:
A. Sicily  B. Pannonia  C. Persia  D. Etruria
37. The symbol of a king’s, and later a consul’s, power to punish or kill wrongdoers is the:
A. auspices  B. fasces  C. senes  D. imperium
38. Constantine summoned two church councils to deal with this schismatic religious sect in Africa lead by a bishop called Donatus, ultimately failing to restore peace:
A. Arians  B. Meletians  C. Donatists  D. Abelians
39. Who’s legendary violation by Sextus Tarquinius and subsequent suicide lead to the deposing of the last Roman king and the formation of the Republic?
A. Cornelia  B. Lucretia  C. Clodia  D. Servilia
40. This emperor, called “the Apostate”, reversed laws hostile to pagan practices and rejected Christianity:
A. Gratian  B. Valentinian  C. Licinius  D. Julian
41. The Carthaginian general Hannibal delivered a devastating defeat to the Romans at the Battle of:
A. Cannae  B. Saguntum  C. Zama  D. Carthage
42. This woman famously ruled the Lakhmid tribe and allied her people with Rome on the condition that an Arab hermit named Moses be named bishop of her people:
A. Julia Domna  B. Mavia  C. Theodora  D. Zenobia
43. From 343 to 341 BC, Rome engaged in the First Samnite War, which solidified her alliance with which Italian city?
A. Capua  B. Ostia  C. Herculaneum  D. Pompeii
44. In 395 AD while in intending to invade Illyricum, supreme military commander Stilicho captured and then released this Visigothic king, who would later become his military rival:
A. Theodoric  B. Roderic  C. Alaric  D. Ataulf
45. In what year did the eastern emperor Zeno declare the Western Roman Empire lost?
A. 321 AD  B. 476 AD  C. 565 AD  D. 638 AD
46. In 425 AD with the advice of his wife Eudocia, Theodosius II created this compilation of Roman laws:
A. The Theodosian Code  B. The Twelve Tables  C. Tables of Heraclea  D. Scholia Sinaitica
47. Carrying on the tradition of Eudoxia and Pulcheria, this Byzantine Empress fought to protect the rights of woman in Constantinople:
A. Justiniana  B. Theodora  C. Sophia  D. Anastasia
48. Fearing a conspiracy to against Roman rule, the senate passed a decree in 186 BC, which forbade which worshippers of which mystery cult?
A. Demeter  B. Bacchus  C. Orpheus  D. Proserpina
49. This Julio-Claudian emperor allegedly tried to make his horse Incitatus his co-consul:
A. Claudius  B. Nero  C. Caligula  D. Tiberius
50. In 552 AD, Justinian sent his general Narses to successfully take back this key Italian city from the Ostrogoths for the first time in half a century:
A. Ravenna  B. Naples  C. Brundisium  D. Rome
1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. D
16. B
17. D
18. C
19. A
20. B
21. A
22. C
23. D
24. C
25. B
26. D
27. C
28. B
29. C
30. D
31. A
32. C
33. D
34. C
35. D
36. A
37. B
38. C
39. B
40. D
41. A
42. B
43. A
44. C
45. B
46. A
47. B
48. B
49. C
50. D