

Online Quiz – CHAPTER FIVE

1. Rome was

- in legend, defended by the extreme bravery of Horatius.
- an ally of Athens in the Peloponnesian War.
- located in the valley of Attica.
- founded by the Etruscans.
- located on the plain of Latium.

2. The government of Rome

- was ruled by the upper-class plebeians.
- was originally a monarchy but later became a republic.
- was developed as a monarchy under the Celts.
- contained an element of republicanism from its beginnings.
- was originally established as a representative democracy.

3. The chief executive officers of the Roman Republic who were responsible for leading the Roman army into battle and administering the government were the

- praetors.
- consuls.
- centuriates.
- senators.
- tribunes.

4. The Roman Senate

- was led by three tribunes and five praetors.
- was composed of elected representatives chosen by the slaves.
- was selected by the clientes.
- met, in sequence, on each of the seven hills of Rome.
- had 300 members who were chosen for life.

5. Members of the aristocratic governing class in Rome were known as the

- Gracchi.
- Latins.
- patricians.
- plebs.
- hoplites.

6. The plebeians

- could not be elected to governmental offices before 150 C.E.
- were less privileged and often poorer than the patricians.
- were less numerous than the patricians.
- became slaves when they could not pay their debts.
- were barred from military roles.

7. The Second Punic War

- won Spain for Rome and resulted in Roman control over the western Mediterranean.
- saw Hannibal invade Italy from Greece.
- all of the statements are correct
- saw the eventual victory of Carthage.
- produced a great victory for the Romans over Hannibal at the battle of Cannae.

8. The Roman general who began a new system of military recruitment that made soldiers loyal to their general and not the Senate was

- Crassus.
- Marius.
- Caesar.
- Pompey.
- Tiberius Gracchus.

9. Julius Caesar

- was a member of the plebeian class.
- defeated Octavian's army and obtained the titles of dictator, then dictator for life.
- was assassinated by leading senators convinced his death would restore the republic.
- all of the statements are correct
- saw the need for change and strengthened the Senate's power.

10. According to Livy, what was the position held by Cincinnatus?

- Magistrate
- Praetor
- Publican
- Dictator
- Consul

11. Roman slaves

- were never involved in agriculture but only in manufacturing enterprises.
- rarely rebelled, due to the fair treatment they received.
- made up well over half the population of the empire.
- staged a number of massive rebellions, the largest led by Spartacus in 71 B.C.E.
- received their freedom as reward for the military assistance at the battle of Actium.

12. Who initiated the Third Punic War?

- Cornelius Scipius Africanus
- Cosinga Palpatine
- Cato the Elder
- Philip II of Macedonia.
- Hannibal of Carthage

13. The Gracchus brothers believed that the underlying cause of Rome's problems was

- overexpansion of the empire
- an inefficient system of taxation
- the decline of the small farmer
- the enrichment of the aristocracy
- the growth of the Roman military

14. Julius Caesar came to sole power by

- sacking Rome and moving the capital to Constantinople.
- assassinating the other members of the triumvirate.
- demoting his partner Pompey and assigning him to military command in Egypt.
- crowning himself as Emperor and dismissing the senate.
- defeating Pompey and the senators who endorsed him.