

AR:4– Decline of the Republic— Q/A

Answer at least 20 of 24 questions using Study notes, Fiat Lux, Internet or ANY available resource. Students can skip up to four questions, or do all 24 for extra credit.

- 1) This Roman noblewoman was the daughter of Scipio Africanus and the mother of the Gracchii.
- 2) This Roman orator and lawyer, was one of the most prolific writers of Ancient Rome, and was a champion of Republican government.
- 3) This family helped found the *Populares* party by promoting more rights for plebeians and a more equitable distribution of land.
- 4) This was the political party which supported the wealthy land-owners, and opposed the reforms of Tiberius Gracchus
- 5) This man said "Rome is a city for sale and doomed to destruction as soon as it finds a purchaser."
- 6) In 106 BC, these tribes came down from Germany, and defeated the legions of Rome in southern Gaul.
- 7) Sulla fought under Marius in these two wars before the two men became entirely estranged.
- 8) This war, which began in 89 BC, was fought over the rights of Italian citizens, and temporarily put an end to the quarrel between Sulla and Marius
- 9) After being abandoned by his ship's crew, trapped in a marsh, captured and nearly killed in Italy, Marius fled to this provincial City.
- 10) Sulla was impatient to put down the rebellion in Greece, so soon after banishing Marius, he left to besiege this city, the center of the rebellion.
- 11) When this former consul returned to Rome after a two year exile, he surrounded himself with thugs who murdered his political enemies on command.
- 12) The exiles, Cinna and Marius, were able to gain control of Rome by force because this Roman general was absent, putting down a Greek rebellion in the east.

- 13) This King of Pontus in Asia Minor, caused enormous troubles for the Romans by attacking cities, and stirring up conflicts along Rome's border with Persia.
- 14) This was a bitterly fought war between the *Optimates*, or Senate party of Rome, and the *Populares*, or Plebian party.
- 15) While Sulla's army was still in the east, and the Roman government was in chaos, this foreign enemy surrounded the city and prepared to attack.
- 16) This general, who once served under Marius, escaped to Hispania and led several successful native rebellions against Rome before being assassinated by a traitor.
- 17) This former gladiator was a talented military leader and led a slave rebellion in Italy that lasted over two years.
- 18) In 71 B.C. this general, the richest man in Rome, volunteered to lead eight legions against Spartacus and his slave rebels.
- 19) These animals were symbols of the Roman army. Each legion carried one on its standard into battle.
- 20) This was an officer in the Roman army who was typically in charge of 80 to 100 fighting men.
- 21) This division of the Roman army was composed of about 5000 men, and during imperial times, its senior commander was also the governor of the local province.
- 22) Two years after receiving a triumph for his victories in Spain, Pompey was called out of retirement to defend Rome from this threat.
- 23) This is what Romans put on the heads of champions and victors.
- 24) This area in Rome was used to assemble and train soldiers and after successful military campaigns was the scene of triumphs.