

LATIN LITERATURE – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League – 2012

1. Who is known as the father of Latin Literature?
a. Ennius b. Vergil c. Tacitus d. Livius Andronicus
2. Which of the following poets was not in the literary circle of Maecenas?
a. Ovid b. Vergil c. Horace d. Lucretius
3. Who was a Silver Age writer?
a. Lucretius b. Josephus c. Naevius d. Apuleius
4. Which of the following works ends with Julius Caesar's apotheosis as a comet?
a. *Pharsalia* b. *Aeneid* c. *de vita Caesarum* d. *Metamorphoses*
5. Which of the following is the other name for the *Ars Poetica*?
a. *Ars Amatoria* b. *Metamorphoses* c. *Epistula ad Pisones* d. *Epistulae ex Ponto*
6. Which poet was known not only for the biting wit of his epigrams, but his overt adulation of the emperor Domitian?
a. Juvenal b. Martial c. Horace d. Propertius
7. Which of the following is NOT a play of Plautus?
a. *Hecyra* b. *Menaechmi* c. *Pseudolus* d. *Aulularia*
8. Who wrote the only extant book of Roman cookery?
a. Apuleius b. Vitruvius c. Apicius d. Accius
9. Which of the following Roman authors wrote primarily in prose?
a. Lucretius b. Plautus c. Vergil d. Cicero
10. Which Latin love elegist wrote his poetry to a woman named Cynthia?
a. Catullus b. Propertius c. Gallus d. Cornelius Nepos
11. Which of the following meters did Catullus not use for love poetry?
a. elegiac couplets b. dactylic hexameter c. hendecasyllables d. Sapphic strophe
12. Which speech of Cicero's outlined a supposed conspiracy to overthrow the Roman government?
a. *pro Caelio* b. *Somnium Scipionis* c. *pro Archia* d. *in Catilinam*
13. In which speech of Cicero did he defend a man accused of murder and the attempted poisoning?
a. *pro Caelio* b. *Somnium Scipionis* c. *pro Archia* d. *in Catilinam*
14. Against whom did Cicero direct his *Philippics*?
a. Julius Caesar b. Marc Antony c. Cinna d. Cleopatra
15. Which Roman politician famously published his correspondence with the emperor Trajan?
a. Pliny the Younger b. Suetonius c. Tacitus d. Marcus Aurelius
16. Which author wrote of the wedding of Peleus and Thetis?
a. Ovid b. Propertius c. Catullus d. Gallus
17. To where was Ovid exiled?
a. Tomi b. Corsica c. Corfu d. Samos
18. How is Terence's work often characterized as opposed to Plautus?
a. more ribald b. more historical c. more refined d. more diverse
19. What is the other name for Dido in the *Aeneid*?
a. Juturna b. Elissa c. Lakshmi d. Creusa
20. Which man, the author of *de vita Caesarum*, was helped early in his career by Pliny the Younger?
a. Suetonius b. Tacitus c. Agricola d. Manius Accipius
21. Which work on poetry was written by Longinus?
a. *Epistulae ad Pisones* b. *On the Sublime* c. *Ars Poetica* d. *Meditations*

22. What author of satires is famous for the saying *mens sana in corpore sano*?
- a. Martial b. Juvenal c. Horace d. Terentius Afer
23. To what women did Tibullus write his love poems?
- a. Corinna b. Sulpicia c. Cynthia d. Delia
24. Which Roman playwright, born into slavery in North Africa, wrote the *Adelphi*?
- a. Plautus b. Terence c. Seneca the Elder d. Seneca the Younger
25. What were the “three hearts” of Ennius?
- a. languages b. women c. his daughters d. history, science, philosophy
26. What is the other title of Apuleius’ *Golden Ass*?
- a. *Noctes Atticae* b. *Epistulae* c. *Fabulae Palliatae* d. *Metamorphoses*
27. Which philosophical work ironically begins with an invocation to Venus?
- a. *Somnium Scipionis* b. *de rerum natura*
c. *Tusculan Disputations* d. *Proslogion*
28. Whose famous two-line love elegy begins with the words *odi et amo*?
- a. Horace b. Ovid c. Propertius d. Catullus
29. According to Julius Caesar, into how many parts is Gallia divided?
- a. 2 b. 3 c. 6 d. 12
30. Who do scholars and critics think Lesbia, the addressee of many of Catullus’ love poems, was?
- a. Sulpicia b. Julia c. Corinna d. Clodia
31. What other famous woman of antiquity is the name Lesbia a reference to?
- a. Sappho b. Venus c. Cleopatra d. Semiramis
32. Which of the following did Horace **not** write?
- a. *Ars Poetica* b. *Georgics* c. *Epodes* d. *Satires*
33. Which author wrote a work on architecture?
- a. Apicius b. Vitruvius c. Aulus Gellius d. Silius Italicus
34. Which author composed *De viris illustribus* during the reign of Trajan?
- a. Suetonius b. Livy c. Ovid d. Tacitus
35. This Republic-age author wrote a book on grammar and Menippean satires:
- a. Varro b. Quintilian c. Cato the Elder d. Seneca
36. This author wrote a biography of his father-in-law, the governor of Britannia, Agricola:
- a. Suetonius b. Tacitus c. Livy d. Pliny the Younger
37. Who, also the bishop of Caesarea in the 4th century CE, was famous for writing an *Ecclesiastical History*?
- a. Terence b. St. Jerome c. Eusebius d. Gregory of Nyssa
38. Which later Latin writer was criticized by other Christian writers for his open admiration of Cicero, whom he even called “my Tully”?
- a. St. Jerome b. St. Augustine c. Eusebius d. St. Ambrosius
39. How many books originally made up *de bello Gallico*?
- a. 2 b. 3 c. 7 d. 12
40. In which work was Cicero’s famous writing *Somnium Scipionis*, or “the dream of Scipio” located?
- a. *Tusculan Disputations* b. *On the Republic*
c. *On Friendship* d. *On Old Age*
41. An epithalamium is a poem about ____.
- a. war b. farming c. wedding d. coming of age
42. Which orator was a longtime rival of Cicero’s whom Cicero eventually bested?
- a. Tacitus b. Hortensius c. Clodius Pulcher d. Cato

43. The words *cecini pascua, rura, duces* formed which author's epitaph?
 a. Vergil b. Catullus c. Propertius d. Aulus Gellius
44. What Latin poet sends a message to his lover through a servant girl named Nape, only to have her return empty-handed because she stubbed her toe on the doorstep, cursing his attempts to contact his lady with a bad omen?
 a. Ovid b. Propertius c. Catullus d. Gallus
45. In the year of what terrifying event did Tacitus begin his *Annales*?
 a. the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius b. the civil war between Marius and Sulla
 c. the murder of Caligula d. the year of the four emperors
46. What is the subject matter of Statius' *Thebaid*?
 a. the tragedy of Orestes b. the conflict between Eteocles and Polynices
 c. the madness of Ajax d. the civil war between Pompey and Caesar
47. Which of the following is the earliest source of any kind of Latin writing?
 a. the dead sea scrolls b. the *lapis niger* c. the work of Naevius d. the fragments of Gallus
48. Which Greek poet is said to have influenced Vergil's *Georgics*?
 a. Theocritus b. Sappho c. Homer d. Hesiod
49. What historian wrote *Ab Urbe Condita*?
 a. Tacitus b. Sallust c. Livy d. Plutarch
50. What is the meter of the *Aeneid*?
 a. hendecasyllables b. iambic trimeter c. dactylic hexameter d. greater asclepiad
51. Which author loved his Sabine farm, a gift from his patron?
 a. Catullus b. Horace c. Vergil d. Livy

For Questions 52-55, match the first line(s) to the author who wrote it.

52. Cynthia first seized me miserable with her little eyes...
 a. Catullus b. Horace c. Ovid d. Propertius
53. I was preparing to publish arms in serious number and violent wars, with material fitting to the meter, the second verse being equal, Cupid is said to have laughed and stolen one foot.
 a. Catullus b. Horace c. Ovid d. Propertius
54. To whom do I dedicate my charming new little book, just polished off with dry pumice stone – to you Cornelius!
 a. Catullus b. Horace c. Ovid d. Propertius
55. Maecenas, born from royal ancestors, my protection and my glory!
 a. Catullus b. Horace c. Ovid d. Propertius

For Questions 56-59, identify the book of the *Aeneid* in which the specified event occurs.

56. Funeral games are held for Aeneas' father.
 a. 3 b. 5 c. 7 d. 9
57. Aeneas' ships are overwhelmed by a storm ordered by Juno.
 a. 1 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
58. Aeneas visits the underworld.
 a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 10
59. Aeneas recounts the siege of Troy.
 a. 2 b. 5 c. 8 d. 11
60. The first half of the *Aeneid* recalls the _____.
 a. *Eclogues* b. *Iliad* c. *Odyssey* d. *Theogony*
61. Who translated the *Odyssey* into Saturnians?
 a. Homer b. Silius Italicus c. Livius Andronicus d. Naevius

62. Who is the author of *Res Gestae*?
 a. Julius Caesar b. Augustus c. Sallust d. Marcus Aurelius
63. Which emperor wrote a history of the Etruscan people, now lost?
 a. Marcus Aurelius b. Claudius c. Augustus d. Trajan
64. This author of *The Institutes* was a great teacher of rhetoric, and taught the great-nephews of the emperor Domitian.
 a. Quintilian b. Varro c. Asinius Pollo d. Molo

For Questions 65-68, match the author his birthplace.

65. Vergil
 a. Carthage b. Mantua c. Sulmo d. Verona
66. Catullus
 a. Carthage b. Mantua c. Sulmo d. Verona
67. Terence
 a. Carthage b. Mantua c. Sulmo d. Verona
68. Ovid
 a. Carthage b. Mantua c. Sulmo d. Verona
69. This Jewish historian recorded the siege of Masada:
 a. Johannes b. Averroes c. Josephus d. Amelech
70. Who converted the Bible to a common Latin translation, known as the *Vulgate*?
 a. St. Augustine b. St. Ambrose c. St. Thomas Aquinas d. St. Jerome
71. Which author was censor in 184 B.C.?
 a. Decimus Brutus b. Naevius c. Marcus Porcius Cato d. Ennius
72. Seneca the Younger is said to have entertained the emperor Nero with his *Apocolocyntosis*, a book about
 a. dirty tricks to play on subordinate officers b. a satire on the history of Rome
 c. a satire about the death of his mother d. a satire on the deification of Claudius

For questions 72-75, identify the work/quote which is not from the same author as the others.

73. a. *Ars Poetica* b. "fons Bandusiae"
 c. "et in perpetuum frater, ave atque vale"
 d. *Odes*
74. a. *lugete o veneres cupidinesque* b. *passer deliciae meae puellae*
 c. *ille mi par esse deo videtur* d. *carpe diem – quam minimum credula postero*
75. a. *Satires* b. *Fasti* c. *Heroides* d. *Remedium Amoris*