**1:**

TU: **Quid Anglicē significat: exercitus?** ARMY
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat: dīvus?** DIVINE, GOD, GODLY
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat: opēs?** WEALTH, MONEY, RESOURCE

**2:**

TU: In the *Odyssey,* who made Odysseus cry with his songs about the Trojan War? DEMODOCUS
B1: On what island did this occur? SCHERIA / CORFU
B2: What did the Muse take away from Demodocus in return for his musical talent? HIS EYESIGHT

**3:**

TU: Complete the following analogy: **portō : portāret :: audiō** : _____ **AUDĪRET**
B1: …: **portō : portāvīssēmus :: audiō** : _____ **AUDĪVISSĒMUS**
B2: ...: **audiō : audīvissētis :: sum** : _____ **FUISSĒTIS**

**4:**

TU: What battle in 82 BC marked the end of the opposition to Sulla? COLLINE GATE
B1: Name the two commanders who led the forces of the late Cinna against Sulla at the Battle of Colline
    Gate. CARBO & MARIUS THE YOUNGER
B2: What Italian tribe was wiped out by Sulla at this battle? SAMNITES

**5:**

TU: Which of the following, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others:
    manufacture, manure, mastiff, mismanage, mantle? MANTLE
B1: Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which the other words in the toss-up are derived.
    **MANUS** - HAND
B2: What derivative of the same word can be used to refer to a secretary? AMANUENSIS

**6:**

TU: If the Roman **Pūblius Cornēlius Scipiō** were to manumit his slave **Fēlīx**, what would be the new
    name for the now freed Clemens according to traditional Roman practice?
    **PŪBLIUS CORNĒLIUS FĒLĪX**
B1: What term would the now freed **Fēlīx** use to address his former master as his patron? **PATRŌNUS**
B2: What was the minimum age requirement for a slave to be freed? 30 YEARS OLD

**7:**

TU: Who, the sister of Anna, is abandoned by Aeneas as he sails onward to Hesperia? DIDO
B1: What future does Dido predict for Aeneas' people? THAT THEY WILL ALWAYS WAR WITH HERS
B2: Which former husband of hers does Dido see in the Underworld? SYCHAEUS

**8:**

TU: Differentiate in meaning between **vīs** and **vīx**.
                                        **VĪS** – FORCE, POWER // **VĪX** – BARELY, SCARCELY
B1: Differentiate in meaning between **facinus** and **faciēs.**     **FACINUS** – CRIME // **FACIĒS** – FACE
B2: Differentiate in meaning between **sūs** and **suus**.     **SŪS** – PIG // **SUUS** – HIS/HER/ITS OWN

**9:**

TU: Where did the Roman governor Agricola defeat the Caledonians in 84 AD?     MONS GRAUPIUS
B1: Who was the leader of the Caledonians at this battle?     CALGACUS / GALGACUS
B2: Which emperor recalled Agricola to Rome shortly after the battle?     DOMITIAN

**10:**

TU: Identify the use of subjunctive in the following sentence: **nesciēbāmus ubi hostēs latērent.**
                                        INDIRECT QUESTION
B1: Translate the sentence from the toss-up:
                    WE DIDN'T KNOW WHERE THE ENEMIES WERE HIDING
B2: Change that sentence to say "we didn't know where the enemies had lain hidden".
                    **NESCIĒBĀMUS UBI HOSTĒS LATUISSENT**

**11:**

TU: Listen carefully to the following sentences, which I will read twice, and answer the question that follows
       in English:
       **dominus servīs imperāvit ut dīligentius labōrārent. servī perītissimī prope dominum**
       **labōrābant, et stultissimī longissimē ā dominō. stultissimī servī erant scēlestī et pecūniam**
       **dominī abstulērunt ut plūs vīnī emerent. ēheu!** (repeat)
       The question: Which slaves worked far away from the master?
                                        THE DUMBEST / WICKED (SLAVES)
B1: What did the master order all of his slaves to do?     WORK MORE CAREFULLY/DILIGENTLY
B2: What did the bad slaves AND why?     STOLE MONEY TO BUY MORE WINE

**12:**

TU: With which deity's help was Hermes able to seduce Aphrodite?     ZEUS'
B1: Who was the child of Hermes and Aphrodite?     HERMAPHRODITUS / ATLANTIUS
B2: Which nymph, enamored by Hermaphroditus, captured the youth and merged bodies with him?
                                        SALMACIS

**1:**
TU: Which son of Acoetes and Trojan priest of Neptune denounces the Trojan Horse as a trick by the
      Greeks?                                                                                    LAOCOON
B1: Which Greek stays behind to convince the Trojans to accept the horse?                         SINON
B2: Why does Sinon say he stayed behind?
          THE GREEKS WERE GOING TO SACRIFICE HIM FOR GOOD WINDS, BUT HE ESCAPED
                    (ODYSSEUS MADE HIM UNPOPULAR AMONG THE GREEKS BECAUSE OF HIS
                                                          ASSOCIATION WITH PALAMEDES)


**2:**
TU: Complete the following analogy: **amō: amandus :: scrībō** : _____          **SCRĪBENDUS**
B1: **amō : amandus :: faciō** : _____                                      **FACIENDUS**
B2: **amō : amandus :: eō** : _____                                              **EUNDUS**


**3:**
TU: With the **lūdī saeculārēs** or the Secular Games in 148 AD, which emperor celebrated the 900th
      anniversary of the founding of Rome?                                           ANTONINUS PIUS
B1: Which earlier emperor had celebrated the 800th anniversary of the founding of Rome?    CLAUDIUS
B2: In whose honor did Antoninus Pius establish a charity called **puellae Faustīniānae** to assist orphaned
      girls in Rome?                                              (HIS WIFE) FAUSTINA THE ELDER


**4:**
TU: **Quid Anglicē significat: corōna?**                                                    CROWN
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat: epistula?**                                                  LETTER
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat: arbitror?**                              TO JUDGE, THINK, BELIEVE


**5:**
TU: In the *Aeneid*, as the Rutulians attempt to burn them, which goddess saves the Trojan ships?    CYBELE
B1: Why does Cybele save the ships?                       THE SHIPS ARE MADE OF HER SACRED TREES
B2: How does Cybele save the ships?                              SHE TURNS THEM INTO SEA NYMPHS


**6:**
TU: Give a synonym of **mandātum.**                                       **IUSSUM, PRAECEPTUM**
B1: Give a synonym of **autem.**                                                   **SED, TAMEN**
B2: Give a synonym of **rūrsus**.                                                       **ITERUM**


**7:**
TU: What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "war", refers to a person who resists any type
      of authority?                                                                          REBEL
B1: What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "outside", means "irrelevant"?
                                                                                        EXTRANEOUS
B2: What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "name", means "to appoint to an office"?
                                                                                          NOMINATE

**8:**

TU:     What city in Magna Graecia called for Pyrrhus's help against the Romans?     TARENTUM
B1:     Where did the Romans receive a defeat in 280 BC?     HERACLEA
B2      Where did Pyrrhus die in 272 BC?     ARGOS

**9:**

TU:     Translate the following sentence into English: **tam trīstis erat māter ut nihil dīcere posset.**
              THE MOTHER WAS SO SAD THAT SHE WASN'T ABLE TO SAY ANYTHING //
                                   THAT SHE WAS ABLE TO SAY NOTHING
B1:     Translate the following: **dūx dīcit legiōnem legātō īnstruendam esse**.
              THE LEADER SAYS THAT THE LEGATE/COMMANDER MUST DRAW UP THE LEGION
B2:     Translate the following:  **ad theātrum festīnābāmus ut āctōrēs spectārēmus.**
              WE HURRIED / WERE HURRYING TO THE THEATER (IN ORDER) TO WATCH THE
                                   ACTORS // SO THAT WE MIGHT WATCH THE ACTORS

**10:**

TU:     Give the Latin phrase and its English meaning for the abbreviation **ibid.**
                                   **IBĪDEM** – IN THE SAME PLACE
B1:     … **op. cit.**          **OPERE CITĀTŌ** – IN THE WORK CITED, IN THE VOLUME QUOTED
B2:     … **m.**                                   **MERĪDIĒ** – AT MIDDAY; NOON

**11:**

TU:     According to Ovid, what age ended with Jupiter deposing Saturn?     GOLDEN
B1:     What is the only season enjoyed during the Golden Age?     SPRING
B2:     In which of the ages did men invent agriculture?     SILVER

**12:**

TU:     For the Romans, what was their **prandium**?     LUNCH
B1:     For the Romans, what was their **iēntāculum**?     BREAKFAST
B2:     What did the Romans call their appetizer course during a **cēna**?     **GUSTĀTIŌ, PRŌMULSIS**

**1:**
TU:   What Latin phrase is used in English to tell people to seize the opportunity?          **CARPE DIEM**
B1:   What Latin phrase can be used to refer to scholar athletes who both work out and study?
**MĒNS SĀNA IN CORPORE SĀNŌ**
B2:   What Latin phrase can be used to refer to anyone whose sanity should be questioned?
**NŌN COMPOS MENTIS**


**2:**
TU:   Who is frightened by the high-plumed helmet of Hector when Hector visits Andromache on the walls?
**ASTYANAX / SCAMANDRIUS**
B1:   Who was Andromache's father, whom she mentions to Hector when they meet on the walls?     **EËTION**
B2:   Who killed Eëtion?                                                          **ACHILLES**


**3:**
TU:   Please translate the following sentence into English: **nēmō sciēbat quot captīvōs mīlitēs rettulissent**.
NO ONE KNEW HOW MANY CAPTIVES THE SOLDIERS HAD BROUGHT BACK
B1:   Make all necessary changes to the Latin so that the subjunctive clause says: how many captives WERE
BEING BROUGHT BACK                                                  **REFERRENTUR**
B2:   Now say in Latin:  The soldiers said that the captives had been brought back to the camp.
**MĪLITĒS DĪXĒRUNT CAPTĪVŌS AD CASTRA RELĀTŌS ESSE**


**4:**
TU:   Which relative and threat to his imperial throne did Caligula have killed in late 37 or early 38 AD?
**TIBERIUS GEMELLUS**
B1:   Who were the parents of Tiberius Gemellus?                        **DRUSUS AND LIVILLA**
B2:   Livilla was either put to death or committed suicide because she had been plotting with what man to
overthrow Tiberius?                                                  **SEJANUS**


**5:**
TU:   Give all the active infinitive forms for the verb **ferō.**   **FERRE, TULISSE, LĀTURUS (-A, UM) ESSE**
B1:   Please give their corresponding passive forms.        **FERRĪ, LĀTUS (-A, -UM) ESSE, LĀTUM ĪRĪ**
B2:   Say in Latin using the verb **ferō**:  I am going to bring more money.
**LĀTŪRUS (-A) PLŪS PECŪNIAE SUM**


**6:**
TU:   What part of a Roman soldier's equipment was the **scūtum**?                        SHIELD
B1:   What part of a Roman soldier's equipment was the **pugiō**?                        DAGGER
B2:   What part of a Roman soldier's equipment was the **cingulum**?                (SWORD) BELT

**7:**

TU:   What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "to rejoice", means "excessively showy"?
                                                                                        GAUDY
B1:   What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "bridge", means "to speak in a dogmatic
      manner"?                                                                  PONTIFICATE
B2:   What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "ground", means "to disinter"?     EXHUME

**8:**

TU:   Which wife of Heracles did he murder in a fit of rage brought on by Hera, along with their children?
                                                                                        MEGARA
B1:   From what centaur did Heracles have to protect his second wife Deianeira, only to have her be given the
      instrument to his death?                                                          NESSUS
B2:   Which wife of Heracles did he claim in Olympus after his deification?                    HEBE

**9:**

TU:   Give an antonym of **sciō**.                                                    **NESCIŌ**
B1:   Give an antonym of **vīta**.                                                     **MORS**
B2:   Give an antonym of **dūcō**.                                                   **SEQUOR**

**10:**

TU:   What two beings sprung from the beheaded Medusa?                    CHRYSAOR AND PEGASUS
B1:   Who was the father of Chrysaor and Pegasus?                                    POSEIDON
B2:   On what mountain did Pegasus strike his hoof, creating the Hippocrene, a spring sacred to the Muses?
                                                                                 MOUNT HELICON

**11:**

TU:   Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice, then answer the question that follows in Latin:
      **cum fūr in silvā latēret, puella ignāra ambulābat ut cibum aviae aegrae praebēret. fūr cibum
      abstulit et ad proximam urbem effūgit. comēs puellae in urbe cibum cōnspexit et tam īrātus
      erat ut fūrī gravissimē nocēret.** (repeat)
      The question: **quālis puella ambulābat?**                                        IGNĀRA
B1:   **quō fūr effūgit**?                                                   AD URBEM (PROXIMAM)
B2:   **quis fūrī nocuit**?                                                     CŌMĒS PUELLAE

**12:**

TU:   Which Roman emperor was the last to be born in the first century BC?                     GALBA
B1:   Where was Galba serving as governor when he made a claim for the throne?
                                                                           HISPANIA TARRACONENSIS
B2:   Which praetorian prefect gained support for Galba in Rome?              NYMPHIDIUS SABINUS

**1:**
TU: What is the meaning of the Latin idiom **consilium capere**? TO MAKE A PLAN
B1: What is the meaning of the Latin idiom **pedem referre**? TO RETREAT
B2: What is the meaning of the Latin idiom **potestātem facere**? TO GIVE AN OPPORTUNITY

**2:**
TU: In Book 5 of Homer's *Iliad*, who is compared to a lion among helpless sheep, as he overcomes a wound from Pandarus and strikes down the Trojans with Athena's support? DIOMEDES
B1: Which Trojan offers Pandarus his chariot so that they might attack Diomedes together? AENEAS
B2: How does the attack of Pandarus and Aeneas fare?
DIOMEDES KILLS PANDARUS & WOUNDS AENEAS

**3:**
TU: Say in Latin: Let us work diligently! **LABŌRĒMUS DĪLIGENTER**
B1: Say in Latin using **nēgō**: I said that you (pl.) would not conquer me.
**NĒGĀBAM / NĒGĀVĪ VŌS MĒ SUPERĀTŪRŌS / VICTŪRŌS ESSE**
B2: Say in Latin: I hope we will not be conquered with difficulty.
**SPĒRŌ NŌS CUM DIFFICULTĀTE NŌN VICTUM / SUPERĀTUM ESSE**

**4:**
TU: Which King of Rome twice denied to purchase the sibylline books and only decided to buy them after the sibyl started to destroy them? TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS
B1: How many of the original nine books did Tarquinius Superbus end up purchasing? 3
B2: Under which building were the remaining sibylline books stored for consultation?
TEMPLE OF JUPITER OPTIMUS CAPITOLINUS

**5:**
TU: What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "outside", is a noun that refers to any type of opulent or lavish show? EXTRAVAGANZA
B1: What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "to have", means "a stipend allotted from the revenues of a cathedral to a member of the chapter"? PREBEND
B2: What English word, derived from the Latin word meaning "before", means "primitive" and is often used to refer to the period before the Biblical Flood? ANTEDILUVIAN

**SCORE CHECK**

**6:**
TU: What Latin term refers to the living-quarters of commanding officer in a Roman camp?
**PRAETŌRIUM**
B1: What Latin term refers to the type of luxurious Italian house after which the **praetōrium** was often styled? **DOMUS URBĀNA**
B2: What Latin term refers to the hospital in a Roman camp? **VALĒTŪDINĀRIUM**

**7:**
TU:     What type of creatures were yoked to Ceres' chariot?                                        DRAGONS
B1:     Who drove her chariot, formerly nursed by Ceres during her wandering search for her own daughter,
          and travelled the world giving free agricultural science lectures?                    TRIPTOLEMUS
B2:     What Scythian king, in a fit of jealousy over Triptolemus' wicked farming knowledge, attempted
          to stab Triptolemus in his sleep?                                                        LYNCUS


**8:**
TU:     Translate into English:  **videō mīlitēs fortiter pugnāvisse.**
                                        I SEE THAT THE SOLDIERS WERE FIGHTING BRAVELY
B1:     …:  **vīdī mīlitēs fortiter pugnāvisse.**      I SAW THAT THE SOLDIERS HAD FOUGHT BRAVELY
B2:     …:  **videō mīlitēs ā hostibus superātōs esse.**      I SEE THAT THE SOLDIERS WERE CONQUERED
                                                                        BY THE ENEMY / ENEMIES


**9:**
TU:     Who, while standing outside of the imperial palace, shouted out the winning bid for the imperial throne
          in 193 AD?                                                              DIDIUS JULIANUS
B1:     Name the person whom Didius Julianus outbid in this imperial auction AND the position that this person
          was serving when he was bidding against Didius Julianus.
                              SULPICIANUS – **PRAEFECTUS URBĪ** / CITY PREFECT OF ROME
B2:     What was the winning bid shouted out by Didius Julianus?      25,000 SESTERCES PER PRAETORIAN


**10:**
TU:     What Latin phrase is used in English to remind everyone that time flies?            **TEMPUS FUGIT**
B1:     What Latin phrase is used in English to remind everyone that we can all make mistakes?
                                                                        **ERRĀRE EST HŪMĀNUM**
B2:     What Latin phrase is used in English as a reminder that everyone has his own taste?
                              **DĒ GUSTIBUS NŌN EST DISPUTANDUM / SUUM CUIQUE**


**SCORE CHECK**

**11:**
TU:     Following whose death in 23 BC did Augustus marry his daughter to Agrippa?            MARCELLUS
B1:     Although of common birth himself, Augustus' right-hand man Agrippa had three children by the
          emperor's daughter.  Name the two young men who were adopted by the emperor.
                                                            .      GAIUS AND LUCIUS CAESAR
B2:     After these imperial grandsons were designated heirs by the title **prīnceps iuventis**, to where did
          Tiberius essentially go into self-exile in 6 BC?                                        RHODES


**12:**
TU:     Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive "seditious" and "obituary".      **EŌ** – TO GO
B1:     Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive "translation" and "suffer".
                                                                        **FERŌ** – TO BRING
B2:     Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive "instruction" and "obstruction".
                                                                        **STRUŌ** – TO BUILD

**13:**

TU:  On what unusual island did the Argonauts stop on their journey, which was populated only by women?
                                                                                LEMNOS
B1:  Who was queen of Lemnos?                                                    HYPSIPYLE
B2:  Hypsipyle was eventually driven from the island upon the discovery that she had saved whom?
                                                                    HER FATHER (THOAS)

**14:**

TU:  In Book 22 of the *Iliad*, who boxes Artemis on her ears, causing the goddess to flee while weeping?
                                                                                HERA
B1:  Whom had Artemis just rebuked for not standing his ground to fight Poseidon?        APOLLO
B2:  Who gathered the bow and quiver left behind by Artemis?                     LETO

**15:**

TU:  Say in Latin using the passive periphrastic construction:  We had to work very diligently.
                      **NŌBĪS DĪLIGENTISSIMĒ LABŌRANDUM ERAT**
B1:  ...: The poet will have to write.                    **POĒTAE SCRĪBENDUM ERIT**
B2:  Using the proper idioms and the passive periphrastic construction, say in Latin: I must engage in battle
        at dawn.          **MIHI PRĪMĀ LŪCE PROELIUM FACIENDUM EST**


                              **SCORE  CHECK**


**16:**

TU:  **Quid Anglicē significat:  caecus?**                                       BLIND
B1:  **Quid Anglicē significat:  innixus?**                          HAVING LEANED ON
B2:  **Quid Anglicē significat:  inimīcitia?**                       FEUD, DISPUTE

**17:**

TU:  When you are recognized, perform the following commands:
        **surge, vertē ad socium, et dā amplexum eī.**
                              STUDENT RISES, TURNS TO A FRIEND AND GIVES THEM A HUG
B1:  …:  **iacē in mēnsā sicut mortuus/mortua.**        STUDENT LIES ON THE TABLE AS IF DEAD
B2:   …:  **īnstrue omnēs comitēs in ōrdinem longum.**
                              STUDENT PUTS ALL TEAMMATES IN A LONG ROW


**18:**

TU:  What garrison, first built by Hasmoneans, and taken over by a group of extreme Jewish zealots called
        the **Sicāriī** was finally captured in 73 AD?                          MASADA
B1:  Who was the Roman general who finally sacked Masada?                FLAVIUS SILVA
B2:  What imperial structure commemorates this Jewish campaign?          ARCH OF TITUS

**19:**
TU:  What use of the genitive case can be found in the following sentence: **numquam rērum adversārum**
     **oblīvīscāmur?**                                    WITH VERBS OF REMEMBERING & FORGETTING
B1:  ...: **fūrtī accūsātus est**?            WITH VERBS OF ACCUSING / CONDEMNING // PENALTY
B2:  ...: **est integer vītae**?              SPECIFICATION / RESPECT / SPECIAL ADJECTIVES

## SCORE CHECK

**20:**
TU:  By whom had the Theban Sphinx been taught her riddle?                                    MUSES
B1:  Who set the Sphinx upon Thebes?                                    HERA / JUNO
B2:  What happened to the Sphinx once its riddle had been successfully solved?
                    THREW HERSELF FROM THE TOP OF THE CITY / KILLED HERSELF

## FINAL SCORE CHECK

## GRAMMAR

TU:    Consider the following sentence:  **carmen poētae cantandum est.**  Which word is the gerundive?
                                                                          **CANTANDUM**
B1:    Give the case and reason for case of the word **poētae** from the toss-up.          DATIVE; AGENT
B2:    Translate the sentence from the toss up:
              THE POET MUST SING THE POEM / SONG // THE SONG / POEM MUST BE SUNG
                                                                          BY THE POET


TU:    Make the verb **offerō** 2nd person singular, pluperfect active subjunctive          **OBTULISSĒS**
B1:    Say in Latin using a subjunctive clause: when we had offered the centurion a reward
              **CUM (NŌS) CENTURIŌNĪ PRAEMIUM OBTULISSĒMUS**
B2:    Say in Latin using a subjunctive clause: when the military camp was burning
                                                                          **CUM CASTRA ARDĒRENT**


TU:    What derivative of the Latin word for to put down means "a railroad or bus station"?          DEPOT
B1     … "to teach" means "a written or printed paper that bears the original, official, or legal form of
              something and can furnish evidence or information"?          DOCUMENT
B2:    ... means "ready and willing to be taught"?          DOCILE


TU:    Which of the following, if any, is not derived from the same root as the others?
       cogitate, cognate, coagulate, cogent,          COGNATE
B1:    What is the root of the other three?          CŌGŌ, CŌGERE, COĒGĪ, COĀCTUS
B2:    What derivative from this Latin root means "thoughtful consideration; meditation"?          COGITATION


## VOCABULARY

TU:    **Quid Anglicē significat nēquīquam?**          ANS: IN VAIN
B1:    **Quid Anglicē significat nisī?**          ANS: UNLESS, NOT IF
B2:    **Quid Anglicē significat nimis?**          ANS: TOO MUCH


TU:    Differentiate in meaning between **molēs** and **mollis**.          ANS: MASS, SOFT
B1:    … **mora** and **mors** .          ANS: DELAY, DEATH
B2:    … **munus** and **murus**.          ANS: GIFT, WALL

## MYTHOLOGY

TU:    According to prophecy, what item had to be removed from the citadel of Troy before it would fall?
**PALLADIUM**
B1:    Who snuck into the citadel at night to steal the Palladium?        ODYSSEUS AND DIOMEDES
B2:    From what Trojan seer did the Greeks learn of the prophecy about the Palladium?        HELENUS

TU:    Over what gate did Helen & the Trojan elders sit and look out at the Greek army in book III of the *Iliad*?
SCAEAN
B1:    Who is the first Greek king whom Helen identifies for king Priam?        AGAMEMNON
B2:    Whom did she identify second, and whose identity was confirmed by Antenor as an ambassador to
Troy?        ODYSSEUS

## HISTORY – REPUBLIC

TU:    What law in 367 BC required one consul to be plebeian?        **LEX LICINIA-SEXTIA**
B1:    Who was the first Plebeian consul?        L. SEXTIUS
B2:    Who was the first plebeian Praetor?        PUBLIUS PHILO

TU:    What law made imprisonment for debt illegal?        **LEX POETELIA**
B1:    What year was the law passed?        326/313 BC
B2:    What is the Latin term for debt imprisonment?        **NEXUM**

## HISTORY – EMPIRE

TU:  Who was the chief Vestal Virgin whom Domitian sentenced to be buried alive under the charge of
immorality?        CORNELIA
B1:  Domitia, the wife of Domitian, was the daughter of what Roman general who served under Nero?
CORBULO
B2:  What conspirator carried out the assassination of Domitian?        STEPHANUS

TU:  Which of the emperors of 69 AD ascended the throne assisted largely by the hefty bribes promised to the
praetorian guard?        GALBA
B1:  What former praetorian prefect was responsible for making these promises?        NYMPHIDIUS SABINUS
B2:  What governor of Gallia Lugdenensis had Galba previously supported against Nero?        (JULIUS) VINDEX

## LIFE

TU:    There were three types of **pedites**.  Name one.
**LEVIS ARMATURAE PEDITES/SAGITARII/FUNDITORES**
LIGHT-ARMED FOOT SOLDIERS/SLINGERS/BOWMEN OR ARCHERS
B1:    Name another in Latin.
B2:    Name another in Latin.

TU:    Which Roman army officer was in charge of the hīberna?        **LĒGĀTUS**
B1:    Which Roman army office was in charge of pay?        **QUAESTOR**
B2:    Which were the lowest ranking commissioned officers whose duties included command of a legion in
camp or on march, supervision of drill exercises and muster, and discharge of soldiers?
**TRIBŪNUS MĪLITUM**