The midterm will only test material from weeks 1-7 (=lectures 1-12, up to assassination of Julius Caesar).

Part 1: Course Quiz: Roman history, literature, culture.
You will be asked to answer 30 questions out of the following:

1. What was Rome's traditional foundation date?
2. Name one other language spoken in Italy aside from Etruscan, Greek, or Latin.
3. Who were the *haruspices*?
4. What was the temple dedicated in Rome in 509 BCE?
5. What is the traditional date of the foundation of the Roman Republic?
6. What is the name of the man who brought Trojan refugees to Italy?
7. What is the significance of the name attributed to Romulus and Remus’ mother, Ilia/Rhea Silvia?
8. Who or what nursed the twins, Romulus and Remus?
9. What does *virtus* mean?
10. Name two religious institutions supposed to have been invented by Numa.
11. What was the name of Rome’s last king?
12. What event caused the Romans to overthrow their regal government to establish a republic?
13. How did the Servian Reform organize Roman society?
14. What was the Roman *census*?
15. Name two kinds of elected official at Rome.
16. Who were the *equites*, “knights”?
17. Name two religious festivals at Rome at which plays were performed.
18. When was the Theatre of Pompey completed?
19. When was Plautus’ *Braggart Soldier* performed?
20. What is the name of the ‘braggart soldier’ in Plautus’ *Braggart Soldier*?
21. What is the name of the cunning slave in Plautus’ *Braggart Soldier*?
22. Draw a diagram of Roman stage conventions.
23. By what date did the Romans control the Italian peninsula?
24. When was the Second Punic War?
25. What was the name of the enemy general in the Second Punic War?
26. What was the name of the Roman commander in the Second Punic War?
27. When was the Battle of Pydna?
28. What was the name of the enemy king at the Battle of Pydna?
29. What was the name of the Roman commander at the Battle of Pydna?
30. When was the Third Punic War?
31. What was the name of the Roman commander in the Third Punic War?
32. What does *ambitio* mean?
33. When did Spartacus’ slave rebellion take place?
34. What did Tiberius Gracchus’ law do?
35. What year was Tiberius Gracchus tribune?
36. Name three pieces of legislation introduced by Gaius Gracchus.
37. What years was Gaius Gracchus tribune?
38. What change did Gaius Marius make to the Roman army?
39. What years was Marius consul?
40. What is the name of the Numidian king that surrendered to Sulla?
41. Why did the Italian allies fight Rome in 91-87 BCE?
42. What were the Sullan “proscriptions” of 82 BCE?
43. List two pieces of Sullan legislation.
44. Name the famous Roman general whom Catullus insulted.
45. Which province did Catullus go to in 57 BCE?
46. What was Lesbia’s real name?
47. Which poet was Lesbia named after?
48. What is the name of Rome’s first known Latin poet?
49. Which poem did Livius Andronicus translate from Greek to Latin?
50. What kind of play is a praetexta?
51. What is the name of the epic poem by Quintus Ennius?
52. What animal was Ennius’ soul supposed to have been reincarnated into?
53. How did Crates of Mallos break his leg?
54. Name the two popular philosophies at Rome.
55. What is the universe made of according to the Stoics?
56. What is the universe made of according to the Epicureans?
57. Name the poet who wrote an epic poem about Epicureanism.
58. What happened on 24th August 79 CE?
59. Name two towns in the Bay of Naples destroyed by volcanic eruption.
60. What are the characteristics of the First Style?
61. What are the characteristics of the Second Style?
62. What are the characteristics of the Third Style?
63. What is a Roman patronus?
64. What is a Roman cliens?
65. Who was called the “teenage butcher” (adulescentulus carnifex)?
66. Who did Pompey Magnus fight against in 67 BCE?
67. Which famous 18th/19th century historical figure was fixated with Julius Caesar?
68. Which Roman general was Caesar related to?
69. What is the name of the conspiracy which took place in 63 BCE?
70. Who are the two men Caesar made a private agreement with in 60 BCE?
71. Name two pieces of literature written by Caesar.
72. Which deity did Sulla, Pompey, and Caesar all claim as their patron?
73. Which deity was the temple in Caesar’s forum dedicated to?
74. What was special about Caesar’s horse?
75. What two mythological figures appeared as paintings placed by Caesar in the Temple of Venus Genetrix?
PART 2: COMMENTARY.
You will be asked to identify and write about the significance of **3 literary passages and/or art objects**. You will have a choice of 5.

**Literary Passage** can come from **any** part of Plautus’ *Braggart Soldier* or **any** of the assigned poems from Catullus (1, 2a, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 24, 35, 36, 48, 49, 51, 58a, 68a, 68b, 70, 72, 85).

**Art Objects** will be selected from the following:

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<th>Lecture</th>
<th>Art Object</th>
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<td>Piacenza Liver</td>
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<td>Lecture 1.</td>
<td>Capitoline Temple to Jupiter, Juno, Minerva</td>
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<td>Lecture 4.</td>
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<td>Lecture 4.</td>
<td>Capitoline “Brutus”</td>
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<td>Pietas Man/Barberini Togatus</td>
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<td>Lecture 7.</td>
<td>Coin minted by Faustus depicting Jugurtha’s surrender to Sulla.</td>
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<td>Lecture 7.</td>
<td>Oscan coin depicting Italian bull trampling Roman she-wolf.</td>
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<td>Lecture 10.</td>
<td>Fragment of a historical painting from the Esquiline Hill.</td>
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<td>Lecture 11.</td>
<td>Two portraits of Pompey Magnus.</td>
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<td>Lecture 12.</td>
<td>Portrait of Julius Caesar from Tusculum.</td>
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<td>Lecture 12.</td>
<td>Plan of the <em>Forum Iulium</em>.</td>
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Sample Answers for Commentary section

Part 2: Commentary.
Identify and write about the significance of 3 of the following literary passages and/or art objects.

2a) My friend Varus saw me lounging in the Forum, dragged me off with him to meet his girlfriend. “Little scrubber” was my first impression — not unsmart, though, not entirely witless. When we got there, conversation turned to every kind of subject, and among them how were things in Bithynia, what was happening, had my posting brought me in a windfall? I replied with the truth: not even praetors, much less aides, could find even the slightest hope of deals that would fatten their resources — not least when said praetor was a fuckface and didn’t give a shit for his poor staffers.

This passage comes from a poem by Catullus, poet of the 1st c. BCE from Verona in Cisalpine Gaul (he calls himself ‘Transpadanus’ in poem 39). Catullus is of interest to us because he is a young man who lived during a time when Rome was expanding its power into the Mediterranean, and we see how an individual living at that time benefits from this. Although Catullus was of equestrian rank, we find that he was not interested in a political or military life. Instead he was interested in his friends and his love life, which gives us a different perspective from other Roman men of this period, such as Cicero or Caesar (who knew Catullus’ father). In this poem, Catullus describes meeting a ‘friend’ of his in the forum (line 1): Catullus is in the forum, where Romans would engage in politics and court cases, but instead of describing those scenes, he talks about his gossip with his friend. His friend brings him to meet his ‘girlfriend’ (line 2), who, unlike Varus, is not named. Although we might expect a physical description of this woman (elsewhere Catullus is interested in the beauty or ugliness of women), here Catullus tells us that she seems pretty smart (line 4: ‘not entirely witless’). The group gets to talking (line 5) and the pair asks Catullus how he enjoyed his posting in Bithynia (line 7). Catullus went to Bithynia with Gaio Memmius in 57 BCE. Varus and his girlfriend expect Catullus to have made a lot of money (‘windfall’ line 8), but Catullus did not (‘no] hope of deals that would fatten their resources’, line 1). He blames the praetor (a ‘fuckface’ who ‘didn’t give a shit for his poor staffers’, lines 2-3). The obscenity here shows a) Catullus’ use of conversational tone between friends (the kind of language that Romans used in real life) b) how annoyed he is about it. In the rest of the poem, Catullus lies about how much money he makes, which shows us that it is an important thing to take advantage of such postings. But he is, embarrassingly, caught in his lie.

The coherence with the rest of the poem Catullus, or the rest of the play (Plautus)?
This is an image of the so-called ‘Altar of Domitius Ahenobarbus’, a marble sculptural relief from c. 100 BCE. Although the association with Ahenobarbus is not completely sure, we know that this sculptural relief tells the story of the Roman ‘census’, which is when the censors would count the Roman citizens and place them into groups according to their wealth and property. This is the earliest historical relief from Rome (i.e. a sculpture which represents something about Rome, rather than mythology). The relief tells the story of the census chronologically from left to right, like a comic strip. On the furthest left, we see a man sitting and writing (the information from the census). Further right there are two musicians playing before the religious sacrifice which takes place at the time of the census. Near the middle is a depiction of Mars, the god of war - this could even be a representation of a statue of Mars. On the right from Mars a priest gets ready to sacrifice in order to purify the Roman army. He will sacrifice a pig, a sheep, and a bull, which are all pictured. The last part of the sculpture shows a group of soldiers. The presence of soldiers on both sides of the frieze and Mars in the middle represents Roman war. This object is of interest to us because it depicts a scene from Roman political and religious life, showing that the Romans wanted to represent their institutions in their art. The relief is an interesting mix of different kinds of people: those who do politics and civic work (writing the census), those who do the religious work (musicians, the priest, his attendants), the god Mars, who is present in military dress, and the soldiers. The presence of all of these may suggest something about Roman cooperation in the political and military realms, and the fact that the two are closely intertwined. There is also a deliberate and interesting use of size and perspective: the large bull dominates the frame, while the smaller sheep follows, and the even smaller pig comes last, creating a satisfying sequence of BIG, MEDIUM, SMALL. We could compare this relief to the monument of L. Aemilius Paullus and the fragment of the historical wall painting: both of these show scenes from Roman life (a battle, a diplomatic exchange), and show that the Romans wanted to remember and show off these parts of their life.