

## 2022 COHORT (Convincingly Obfuscated History of Rome Tossups)

Packet 1

Written by Abigail Tan

24 open-difficulty tossups on Roman history, spread throughout the Republic and pre-476 Empire.

1. **According to Cassius Dio, a leader in this war ordered his men to capture alive anyone seen wearing a certain costume, for fear of another leader repeating a ritual two of his predecessors had earlier performed. Plutarch wrote that a leader in this war presciently deemed a certain region a future “wrestling-ground” between two other powers. Since its original name was associated with bad omens, the name of the site of this war’s final battle was later changed. At the Battle of the Cranita Hills, a Roman and (\*) Samnite army fought in this war. This war began when Tarentum called for help against Rome. In this war, a ruler lost the Battle of Beneventum after withdrawing from Sicily. The costly battles of Heraclea and Asculum took place during, for 10 points, which war involving a king of Epirus who gives his name to costly victories?**

ANSWER: **Pyrrhic** War [accept any answers mentioning **Pyrrhus**] (The father and grandfather of Publius Decius Mus, a consul in 279 BC, famously sacrificed themselves in the *devotio* ritual during the Samnite Wars; Pyrrhus feared he would do the same at Asculum and secure a Roman victory from the gods. Pyrrhus referred to Sicily as a wrestling-ground between the Carthaginians and Romans after retreating from it. The Battle of Beneventum took place at a city originally known as Maleventum.)

2. **Outside this city, one ruler swore his innocence before the army, then killed an official whom he claimed had killed his predecessor and hidden his body in the imperial litter. Declaring it to be unsafe, a ruler ostentatiously fled this city after two fires at his residence, which one historian claims he started himself. In this city, one man tore down a piece of legislation and shouted “Here are the triumphs of Goths and Sarmatians!” after which he was promptly (\*) executed. On the feast of the Terminalia, a newly constructed building in this city was razed to the ground. The Great Persecution began in this city, whose victims included this city’s “20,000 martyrs”. Complementing Milan in the west, this city was the capital of the “Augustus of the East”. This Bithynian city was the site of modern-day İzmit. For 10 points, name this city in Asia Minor that served as Diocletian’s capital.**

ANSWER: **Nicomedia** [or **Nikomedeia**; accept **İzmit** before read] (Diocletian killed the Praetorian prefect Aper, whom he blamed for the death of Numerian. In *De mortibus persecutorum*, Lactantius claims Galerius started the palace fires himself to blame it on Christians.)

3. **During a war in this region, Vetilius was captured after being ambushed while pursuing an enemy leader, but was killed on account of being “old and fat” and of no use as a slave. A Roman leader bribed ambassadors from this region but, according to Eutropius, later refused them a reward. People from this region were divided into three groups on a plain before being treacherously slain by a Roman leader who had promised them fertile land; that leader was Servius Galba. The assassination of a leader from this region by (\*) Audax, Ditalcus and Minurus gave rise to the saying “Rome does not pay traitors”. A war in this region was known as the “War of Fire”, in which resistance to Roman expansion was led by a notable user of guerilla tactics, Viriathus. To the *east* of this region, the Numantine War was fought against the Celtiberians. For 10 points, name this ancient Iberian region, the site of modern-day Portugal.**

ANSWER: **Lusitania** [prompt on **Hispania**; prompt on **Iberia** or the **Iberian Peninsula** before read; generously prompt on **Portugal** before read by asking “what was the ancient name?”] (The precise phrasing of the quote about traitors by Caepio is “*numquam Rōmānīs placuisse imperātōrēs ā suīs mīlitibus interficī*”, which translates more like “it was never pleasing to the Romans that leaders be killed by their own soldiers”.)

4. **This ruler was the *second* of the two rulers whose ascension was, in close succession, supported by the magister equitum Dagalaifus. The generals Charietto and Severianus were defeated by invaders during this ruler’s reign, around the same time he planned to march east to put down a revolt. This ruler sent a *subordinate* to put down the revolt of Firmus against Romanus in Africa. Attempts by this ruler to**

**convince the Burgundians to attack Macrian were unsuccessful when he refused to meet their envoys in person. This ruler met (\*) Sarmatian envoys at the deserted city of Carnuntum before launching a punitive expedition against the Quadi. A subordinate was sent by this ruler to put down a revolt in Britain, the Great Conspiracy; that official was Count Theodosius. This ruler, succeeded by his son Gratian, founded a namesake dynasty. For 10 points, name this fourth-century emperor who co-ruled with his brother Valens.**

ANSWER: **Valentinian I** [or **Valentinian the Great**, or Flavius **Valentinianus**; prompt on **Valentinian**] (Dagalaifus also earlier supported the accession of Jovian, who only reigned for eight months, but notably not Valens. According to Ammianus Marcellinus, Dagalaifus said to Valentinian: “If you love your relatives, most excellent emperor, you have a brother; if it is the state that you love, seek out another man to clothe with the purple.”)

**5. An event that benefited this specific group was speculatively attributed to an Egyptian magician named Harnuphis in one account. The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, martyred under Licinius’s persecutions, were members of this specific group. A rock inscription in Gobustan, the easternmost Roman inscription ever found, makes reference to this group. This group acquired a name meaning “surely constant” for its loyalty to the emperor during (\*) Avidius Cassius’s revolt. This group’s support of Pescennius Niger may have been why it was not moved to the Tigris when the empire’s borders were expanded. This group was supposedly saved from certain defeat in the “Rain Miracle” during the Marcomannic Wars. This group was crushed at Beth Horon and lost an aquila standard in the first Jewish-Roman War. For 10 points, name this Roman legion that shares its name with a weather phenomenon.**

ANSWER: Legio **XII Fulminata** [or **Thunderbolt Twelfth** Legion, accept either underlined part; accept minor word-form variations or equivalent translations with e.g. **lightning** in place of thunder; accept **Paterna, Victrix, Antiqua**, or **Galliena**; accept **Certa Constans** before “surely constant”, afterwards prompt by asking for the official name] (Cassius Dio speculated that Marcus Aurelius’s companion Harnuphis caused the “miraculous” rain to fall when the legion was surrounded and dying of thirst.)

**6. A conservative member of this family ordered the destruction of the first stone theatre in Rome, possibly to try to preserve Roman morality. The writings of Cornelius Nepos include excerpts from a letter written by a woman born into this family to her son a year before his death. An epitaph of a member of this family describes their capture of Taurasia and Cisauna in Samnium. One member of this family was probably buried in Liternum, away from the family’s common (\*) tomb in Rome. A member of this family supposedly quoted the line “a day will come when sacred Troy shall perish” according to a historian they patronised, Polybius. For winning the Battle of Magnesia, a member of this family gained the agnomen “Asiaticus”. For 10 points, name this family of the general who defeated Hannibal in the Second Punic War, known as “Africanus”.**

ANSWER: Corneli **Scipiones** [or **Scipios**; prompt on **Cornelii** or **Cornelia** with “which specific branch?”] (The unnamed Scipiones referenced in order are Nasica Corculum, Cornelia (the mother of the Gracchi), Barbatus, Africanus and Aemilianus.)

**7. Two answers required. After fleeing with the treasury, a queen consort of one of these two states defended a fortress from a siege by the other for two years until her capture, though her son escaped safely. A ruler of one of these two states escaped to a temporary imperial capital where he was aided after a siege by the other, though after his restoration the emperor later made plans to execute him. During a visit by a eunuch, a ruler of one of these two states committed suicide while imprisoned by the other in the (\*) Castle of Oblivion. A ruler of one of these states raised an invasion force when Valens returned a boy-king to the other, the son of Pharantzem. Rome aided one of these states to defeat the other at the Battle of Bagavan after the latter planned to invade the former, asserting power gained in Jovian’s 363 peace treaty. For 10 points, name this Caucasian kingdom ruled by Pap and Arshak II, and Persian empire ruled by Shapur II.**

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Armenia** AND **Sassanid** Empire [accept in either order; accept Kingdom of Greater **Armenia** or **Mets Hayk** in place of “Armenia”; accept **Sassanian** Empire, or **Neo-Persian** Empire, or **Empire of Iranians** in place of “Sassanid”; prompt on **Persian Empire** before read in place of “Sassanid”] (Pharantzem

and Pap were besieged in the fortress of Artogerassa for two years, after which Pap escaped to Valens' court at Marcianopolis; this occurred after Pap's father Arshak II was captured by the Sassanids.)

**8. On returning from an administrative post in which they established a reputation for honesty, this person held a naval parade up the Tiber. This person notably refused several military awards while serving under Lucius Gellius, questioning the consul's judgement that they had earned them. This person began their political career by opposing moving a column near the first civil basilica built in Rome. This person was sent to serve as governor when a tribune of the plebs annexed (\*) Cyprus. This person convinced Metellus Scipio to spare a north African city's inhabitants after they tried to defect to an opponent. On hearing of the outcome of the Battle of Thapsus, to avoid being pardoned by Julius Caesar, this person committed suicide in Utica. For 10 points, name this conservative Roman senator, the great-grandson of an "Elder" statesman of the same name.**

ANSWER: **Cato the Younger** [or Marcus Porcius **Cato Uticensis**, or Marcus Porcius **Cato Minor**; prompt on Marcus Porcius **Cato**; do not accept or prompt on Cato the Elder, or Censor, or Major] (It is possible Cato allowed embezzlement to take place in Cyprus, but he regardless gained a reputation for being an honest governor. The first basilica in Rome was the Basilica Porcia, commissioned by Cato the Elder.)

**9. Note to moderator: read the answerline carefully. During this event, silver coins with the legend RSR were issued, a Virgilian reference to the return of a golden age. One leader issued coins unusually depicting three portrait heads and with an inscription referring to the "peace of three rulers" during this event. A speech from the Panegyrici Latini attributes one ruler's initial failure during this event to bad weather. In response to this event, one ruler issued a medal styling himself as *redditor lūcis aeternae*, the Arras medallion. During this event, the port of (\*) Bononia was successfully besieged by a junior emperor. This event's central figure was assassinated by Allectus, who was killed by Asclepiodotus's forces near Silchester. This event was ended when Constantius Chlorus's forces saved Londinium from Frankish mercenaries. For 10 points, name this late third-century revolt in which a naval commander declared himself emperor in Britain.**

ANSWER: the **Carausian** revolt [or the revolt of **Carausius**, or equivalent; accept the revolt of **Allectus** before read; accept the **reconquest** (or equivalent) of **Britain** by **Constantius** before read; prompt on descriptions of e.g. the Roman **reconquest** of **Britain** or e.g. the **usurpation** in **Britain** or any description of e.g. a **revolt** in **Britain** before read by asking "from who?" or "by who?"; do not accept or prompt on "the Roman conquest/invasion of Britain", which is taken to mean the initial 43 AD conquest; take care to not accept the revolt of "Caractacus"] (Carausius attempted to legitimise his rule by issuing coins with the inscription PAX AVGGG, meaning the peace of three Augusti, to include himself; the legitimate Augusti, Diocletian and Maximian, issued coins with PAX AVGG, the peace of two Augusti. RSR stands for *Redeunt Sātūrnīa Rēgna*, from the fourth Eclogue.)

**10. Before this battle, one side consulted the hermit John of Lycopolis, who predicted they would win and then soon die of natural causes. One leader was angered when they were refused a military promotion despite losing 10,000 of their auxiliaries perhaps intentionally placed in this battle's vanguard. The earlier promotion of Nicomachus Flavianus by the loser of this battle spurred later historians to paint the conflict as being against a certain "revival". This battle occurred six years after its victor defeated a rival at Save; that earlier rival was (\*) Magnus Maximus. One side's use of images of Hercules portrayed this battle as a final stand between Christianity and paganism. This battle's outcome was attributed to divine intervention when a strong bora wind supposedly turned its tide. For 10 points, name this 394 battle where Arbogast and Eugenius were defeated by Theodosius I.**

ANSWER: Battle of the **Frigidus** River (Though senators convinced him to restore the Altar of Victory and rededicate pagan temples, Eugenius was not, at least publicly, a pagan; much of this portrayal is Theodosian propaganda. It has been speculated that Theodosius intentionally placed many Goths in the front line so they would suffer most of the casualties, angering Alaric.)

**11. Besides constructing temples, the architect Hermodorus of Salamis also designed one of these locations that was likely found south of the Campus Martius. Trajan constructed one of these locations whose name possibly refers to the emperor's villa having over a hundred halls; that location was known as (\*) Centum**

Cellae. A road that was possibly the first ever dual carriageway connected one of these locations to a major city. The Mithraeum of the Seven Spheres can be found in a city centred around one of these locations. One of these locations featuring an artificial hexagonal basin was also built by Trajan. The foundation of part of one of these locations was constructed by filling a vessel used to transport obelisks from Egypt; that project was commissioned by Claudius. For 10 points, name these locations found at sites such as Portus and Ostia Antica.

ANSWER: **harbours** [or **seaports**; accept **harbour cities**, or **port cities**, or equivalent] (The early dual carriageway was the Via Portuensis connecting Rome to Ostia, a port city which incidentally contains many mithraea.)

12. **One source describes how this ruler was praised in a letter as “firm towards the soldiers” and “generous when necessity calls” by another ruler who was criticised for treating them with too much respect. This ruler minted antoninianus coins titling one ruler as “emperor” and another as “king”, later adding the latter’s regnal year. A bilingual inscription dedicated in the year 554 of the Seleucid era likely honours this ruler’s father; that inscription is at the (\*) Great Colonnade. This ruler was served by the general Zabdas, and ruled as regent for their son Vaballathus. This ruler claimed descent from the Ptolemaic dynasty to legitimise their claim to ruling Egypt. After the battles of Immae and Emesa, this ruler was captured by Aurelian, terminating a breakaway state. For 10 points, name this wife of Odaenathus and queen of the Palmyrene Empire.**

ANSWER: Septimia **Zenobia** [or **Bat-Zabbai**] (According to the Historia Augusta, Aurelian wrote a letter in praise of Zenobia after he was criticised by the Romans for leading a woman in triumph as though she were a captured general. Zenobia initially minted coins acknowledging Aurelian as emperor *and* Vaballathus as king, but later revoked Aurelian’s “emperor” status, signalling a usurpation.)

13. **An epigram written about this battle mocked the defeated commander, who replied to the author with a possible crucifixion threat, but offended the victor more for suggesting an allied confederation had played a greater role than the victor’s own forces. Appian writes that another ruler accused this battle’s loser of leaving the dead still unburied six years later, spurring the latter to ally with the Romans. At this battle, an unidentified tribune detached twenty maniples to flank the enemy’s forces. The peace terms following this battle displeased the (\*) Aetolian League, contributing to the outbreak of the Roman-Seleucid War. The Treaty of Tempea followed this encounter battle in Thessaly, which demonstrated the manipular system’s superiority to the phalanx on rough terrain. Flamininus defeated Philip V at, for 10 points, which battle that ended the Second Macedonian War?**

ANSWER: Battle of **Cynoscephalae** (Plutarch writes that Alcaeus of Messene wrote a poem mocking Philip V’s defeat, but that the poem made it seem as though the Aetolian League had played a greater role in the battle than the Romans, offending Flamininus. Antiochus III rebuked Philip V for leaving his dead unburied, after which Philip allied with Rome against Antiochus in 191 BC.)

14. **In a denunciation of Justinian, Procopius claimed that this ruler’s wife had his body reassembled after his death as the model for a bronze statue, despite the fact he was never hacked to pieces. An event in this ruler’s reign drove him to pass an edict prohibiting two legions from sharing a camp. This ruler’s successor was forced by Casperius Aelianus to put his Praetorian prefect Titus Petronius Secundus to death. According to Cassius Dio, this ruler was the first emperor to take the title (\*) *dominus et deus*. This ruler commissioned the Cancellaria Reliefs, which were partially recarved after the Senate passed damnatio memoriae on him. This ruler brutally put down a revolt by the senator Saturninus in 89 AD. For 10 points, name this last Flavian emperor, the youngest son of Vespasian and successor of Titus.**

ANSWER: **Domitian** [or Titus Flavius **Domitianus**, or Emperor Caesar **Domitianus** Augustus] (Procopius brings up the discredited story about Domitian’s statue in the *Secret History* to compare Justinian’s appearance to that of the statue. The edict in the second line was passed after Saturninus’s revolt, in which the Legio XIV Gemina and Legio XXI Rapax were involved.)

15. An inscription at this location known locally as the “Alexander Inscription” was in fact dedicated to Caracalla before he began an unsuccessful campaign. A battle at this location was the *first* major victory for the general Publius Ventidius Bassus. After losing the Battle of Tzirallum to Licinius, Maximinus Daza fled to this location and established fortifications. *Before* fighting their final battle against Septimius Severus, the army of Pescennius Niger withdrew to defend this location; that final battle was at (\*) Issus. A late Roman Republican general who allied with the Parthians, Quintus Labienus, was killed at a 39 BC battle named for this location, which preceded the Battle of Amanus Pass. For 10 points, name this strategic pass through the Taurus Mountains, a southern Anatolian region’s namesake “gates”.

ANSWER: the Cilician Gates [or Cilician Pass, or Gülek Pass; accept Cilician after “gates” is read; accept Via Tauri before “Taurus” is read; generously prompt on Cilicia before “gates” is read, or on Tarsus, or on the Taurus Mountains before read by asking “which specific location?”] (Caracalla’s inscription commemorated the widening of the road before he began a Parthian campaign. The inscription is known as the Alexander inscription possibly since Alexander the Great passed through the Cilician Gates before he fought a battle at Issus.)

16. *Note to moderator: read the answerline carefully. Description acceptable.* This text claims that “in war and battle, in which the brave find glory, even the coward will find safety”, and that “nature has willed that every man’s children and kindred should be his dearest objects”. A participant in an event that this text concerns was recalled from office possibly since his own successes overshadowed those of the emperor. This text describes confidence in an imminent “beginning of freedom” and relates that a group of people had hitherto been “unpolluted by the contagion of (\*) slavery”. Roman success may have been exaggerated by the chronicler of this speech, which was said to have been given before the reported Battle of Mons Graupius. This possibly fictitious speech describes the exploitation of Britain by the Roman Empire. For 10 points, what speech was recounted in Tacitus’s *Agricola*, in which a Caledonian chieftain describes what the Romans do when they “create desolation”?

ANSWER: Calgacus’s speech from Tacitus’s *Agricola* [accept any description including a line similar to e.g. “they create desolation and call it peace”, or “they make a desert and call it peace”, or with any synonyms for create, desolation or peace; accept just “call it peace” after “desolation” is read; accept “ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant”; accept the speech to the Caledonians before mention; prompt on Tacitus’s *Agricola* before “speech” is read by asking “which specific speech within it?”] (Tacitus claims Domitian recalled *Agricola* due to his success. Calgacus and the battle of Mons Graupius are only mentioned in the *Agricola*, leading some historians to question the account’s veracity.)

17. In a battle against these people, a general refused an opponent’s promises of safety, jumping to his death and saying he would “never come under the hands of dogs”. A ruler of these people was granted a request of five days to draw up peace conditions, but used the time to prepare a devastating counteroffensive. A leader of a campaign against these people was accused of having been bribed by the magister militum (\*) Aspar. A failed three-pronged campaign against these people, which Procopius claims cost the empire 130,000 pounds of gold, involved Marcellinus, Anthemius and Leo I. These people defeated Basiliscus by using fireships to destroy hundreds of Roman ships at the 468 Battle of Cape Bon, thirteen years after they sacked Rome in 455. For 10 points, name these people ruled by Gaiseric, who established a kingdom in North Africa.

ANSWER: Vandals [accept Vandal Kingdom] (The general in the first sentence is Basiliscus’s lieutenant Johannes; this appears in Procopius’s account of the Vandalic War.)

18. *Two answers required.* In one campaign, one of these two people refused the other a military escort, saying instead that their only escort would be their recently dead relatives whose murderers the former was pursuing. One of these two people, along with a rival preferred by the other, besieged Carrinas after fighting a battle at Spolegium. After coming out of hiding in Hispania, one of these two people briefly joined (\*) Metellus Pius before a falling-out led them to join the other. In one series of events, one of these two people executed a man in Bruttium without the permission of the other to seize his estate. One of these two people commanded the right wing while fighting under the other at the Battle of the Colline Gate; subsequently

the former gained much of their wealth during the proscriptions of the latter. For 10 points, name these two men, one a dictator and rival of Marius, the other a wealthy triumvir who lost the Battle of Carrhae.

ANSWER: Lucius Cornelius **Sulla** Felix AND Marcus Licinius **Crassus** [accept in either order] (Several of Crassus's relatives were forced to commit suicide after Cinna imposed proscriptions in Rome. Crassus and Pompey both served under Sulla, though Sulla greatly favoured the latter.)

19. A route through the Dinaric Alps was named for the fact it connected two of these locations in Salona and Sirmium. In the early fourth century, one emperor moved a short-lived one of these locations to Ostia from Carthage. A revolt by workers at one of these locations in Rome was put down at a battle fought on the Caelian Hill that supposedly incurred 7,000 casualties. For the first time in over a century, Clodius Albinus reopened one of these institutions at (\*) Lugdunum, which had been established to replace ones set up in Hispania by Augustus. The only recorded Roman uprising by workers at these institutions was faced by Aurelian, and was led by Felicissimus, a *rationalis* officer. In the late third century, these institutions were strategically relocated away from Rome to reduce corruption, adulteration and debasement. For 10 points, name these institutions, the site of production of Roman coins.

ANSWER: **mints** (The road connecting Salona to Sirmium is called the Via Argentaria, or the Silver Way.)

20. *Description acceptable.* One signatory of this agreement broke its terms only four years later by opportunistically seizing a certain territory and demanding a 1,200-talent indemnity in an act described by one historian as “contrary to all justice”. After this agreement was initially rejected by the Centuriate Assembly, ten commissioners were sent to make further negotiations. One delegate who signed this agreement was later (\*) tortured to death alongside 700 prisoners by rebel leaders. This agreement led to the acquisition of the first Roman Republican province, and was signed after the Battle of the Aegates, off the coast of Sicily. The harsh financial terms of this agreement prevented one side from fully paying their auxiliaries, sparking the Mercenary War. Catulus and Gisco negotiated, for 10 points, what 241 BC agreement that ended an early war between Rome and Carthage?

ANSWER: Treaty of **Lutatius** [accept the **treaty** that ended the **First Punic War**] (In 237 BC, Rome seized Sardinia and Corsica while Carthage was occupied with the Mercenary War. Gisco was killed by rebel leaders who feared the disintegration of their army, again in the Mercenary War.)

21. According to one account, one of this person's freedmen ran himself through with a sword at their funeral out of either respect or fear. This person's grave was not enclosed until long after their death, at which point their household gave them a tomb in Misenum. This person is the *elder* of two figures depicted in jugate form on the obverse of a coin whose reverse features two earlier rulers in an elephant-drawn quadriga. Before being exiled temporarily to the (\*) Pontine Islands, this person was forced to carry the ashes of Lepidus back to Rome when the Plot of the Three Daggers was revealed. At a tribunal, the captured Caractacus paid the same level of homage to this person as to the emperor. After an attempt using a collapsing boat failed, this person was murdered after a long power struggle with her son. For 10 points, name this Roman empress, the last wife of Claudius and mother of Nero.

ANSWER: **Agrippina the Younger** [or **Julia Agrippina**, or **Agrippina Minor**; prompt on **Agrippina**; do not accept or prompt on “Agrippina the Elder” or “Agrippina Major”] (A series of coins struck in the 50s AD depict Nero and Agrippina on the obverse, and the deified Augustus and Claudius driving a chariot on the reverse.)

22. The *Histories* of Polybius describe one ruler of this region as having a “natural shortness of view”. One consul who fought against a ruler of this region was Gnaeus Fulvius Centumalus, who secured the defection of a notable commander. The death of the Roman envoy Coruncanus sparked conflict between Rome and this region. One tactic used by forces from this region was lashing groups of four ships together to ensnare enemy ships; that tactic was used to win the battle of (\*) Paxos. In a war with this region, the fortress of Dimallum fell after a seven-day siege. A defeat at the hands of Rome led by Lucius Anicius Gallus led to the downfall of this region's Ardiaei kingdom. Roman conflict with this region was stirred up due to continual piracy in the Adriatic, perpetuated after one treaty by Demetrius of Pharos. For 10 points, name this region in the Balkan peninsula ruled by Agron and Teuta.

ANSWER: **Illyria** [accept **Illyris** or **Illyricum**; accept **Ardiaean** Kingdom or **Ardiaei** before read] (Several Roman accounts of Teuta, such as those by Polybius and Cassius Dio, portray her negatively as a result of misogyny.)

23. *Description acceptable.* **During this event, one messenger was sent down a river on a cork float to summon another leader to take command. According to some accounts, when one group involved in this event was surprised to see a group of men calmly sitting outdoors, one man stroked the beard of Papirius before the former group killed them all. Livy writes that during this event, Gaius Fabius Dorsuo gained an exceptional reputation for piety when he held an annual sacrifice. After one leader in this event tampered with (\*) weighing scales, mockingly saying “woe to the vanquished”, a leader replied that his country would be restored not with gold but with iron, soon later becoming known as a “Second Founder”; that leader was Marcus Furius Camillus. For 10 points, name this early 4th century BC event that followed the Battle of the Allia, led by the Gauls under Brennus.**

ANSWER: the **sack of Rome** by the **Gauls** [or **sack of Rome** by **Brennus**, or **sack of Rome** by the **Senones**, or **sack of Rome** in **390 BC**, or **sack of Rome** in **387 BC**; accept just **sack of Rome** after “Gauls” is read, but prompt on it before by asking “by who?”; accept **siege** in place of “sack”; prompt on Battle of the **Allia** before read by asking “which subsequent event?”] (Cominius Pontius was sent down the Tiber to summon Camillus to be appointed as dictator. The exact year of the sack is disputed.)

24. **During a battle at this city, one leader ordered Praetorians to use lighter oval shields instead of grooved shields to increase manoeuvrability and negate the advantage of the legionary *lanciarii*. At a battle at this city in which two women notably leapt down from their chariots to rally troops, the general Gannys commanded one side’s forces. After the assassination of her son by Martialis, one powerful empress starved herself to death in this city. A ruler defeated at this city subsequently sent his son (\*) Diadumenian to the last Parthian king. Severus Alexander made this city his base for a 233 Sassanid invasion. This city was the site of a 218 battle where Elagabalus’s forces defeated Macrinus to come to power; this city was the capital of the former’s province of origin. For 10 points, name this city on the eastern side of the Orontes River, the capital of Roman Syria.**

ANSWER: **Antioch** (Macrinus was formerly a Praetorian prefect before coming to power. Julia Soemias and Julia Maesa, the mother and grandmother of Elagabalus, participated in the Battle of Antioch. Julia Domna, the mother of Caracalla, starved herself to death after his assassination.)