

2022 COHORT (Convincingly Obfuscated History of Rome Tossups)

Packet 2

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

1. **On being shown a large army prepared by one ruler, this person responded that it would be enough for one of their “most avaricious” enemies. This person supposedly drilled a hole through a column of the Temple of Juno Lacinia to see if it was solid gold, then decided not to take it after a dream. According to one account, this person used earthenware jars filled with snakes to win a naval battle against (*) Eumenes II. According to Plutarch, this person chose the site of and supervised the building of Artaxata. This person, alongside the commander Apollonius, was defeated at the Battle of Eurymedon in the Roman-Seleucid War while in the service of Antiochus III. This person’s death in exile around 183 BC likely occurred by poison at the court of Prusias of Bithynia to avoid Roman capture. For 10 points, name this Carthaginian general defeated at the Battle of Zama.**

ANSWER: **Hannibal** Barca (Aulus Gellius writes of Hannibal saying Antiochus III’s army would be more than enough for the avaricious Romans. According to Cicero, Hannibal had the drill shavings of gold forged into a small heifer statue, sacred to Juno, which he returned to the temple after supposedly being threatened by Juno in a dream with the loss of his eye if he took the column back to Carthage.)

2. **In a letter, a member of this dynasty wrote that they “should not have entrusted the Fourth Legion to Serapammon” and acknowledged how much they had learnt from their Praetorian prefect. Between an instance by this dynasty and the last recorded instance almost 170 years earlier, there is a lack of numismatic evidence for any openings of the gates of Janus. During this Roman dynasty’s rule, the Kingdom of (*) Hatra fell, an event thought to be the cause of one member’s eastern campaign. A ruler from this dynasty was served by the Praetorian prefect Timesitheus, their father-in-law by marriage to Tranquillina. After a member of this dynasty was defeated by Capelianus at Carthage, his father committed suicide and the co-emperors Pupienus and Balbinus were elected. For 10 points, name this short-lived third-century dynasty taking its name from three rulers in the Year of the Six Emperors.**

ANSWER: **Gordian** dynasty [or **Gordianic** dynasty; accept numbered **Gordians**] (The gates of Janus were famously closed by Nero and Vespasian, an event greatly celebrated on coins at the time, but there is a lack of evidence for further opening or closing of the gates until a record by Eutropius of Gordian III opening the gates again in 241.)

3. **In this region, one group of rebels stormed a major city, executing all the inhabitants except for the iron-forgers, who were chained to their smithies. Before his Mithridatic command, Manius Aquillius was given an ovation after a campaign in this region. In this region, one man acted as an entertainer on Antigenes’ orders, doing fire-breathing tricks. One leader of an uprising in this region claimed to receive visions from the Syrian goddess Atargatis, and took the name (*) “King Antiochus”. Publius Rupilius put down a revolt after capturing this region’s city of Tauromenium. A massive uprising began in this region when a 104 BC tribunal for the emancipation of slaves was terminated; an earlier revolt saw Eunus and Cleon capture Agrigentum. For 10 points, the First and Second Servile Wars took place on which large Mediterranean island, the “breadbasket of Rome”?**

ANSWER: **Sicily** (The First Servile War began with the capture of Enna. The slave leader Eunus rose to prominence by claiming to be a prophet before he began his uprising.)

4. *Description acceptable.* **During this campaign, some soldiers crossed a river on their shields to catch up with a beleaguered detachment sent ahead with the commander Victor. After a successful siege during this campaign, one leader ordered a city’s governor to be burnt alive for having insulted the renegade brother-in-law of the besieger’s adversary. During this campaign, to transport their army, one leader cleared out a blocked (*) canal at a site earlier used by Trajan to create a shortcut. Obsidional crowns were given to successful soldiers in this campaign’s Siege of Maiozamalcha. After the Battle of Maranga, one side in**

this campaign continued to face supply issues. A humiliating peace treaty followed this campaign when its leader was killed at the Battle of Samarra. For 10 points, name this 363 AD campaign where a Roman emperor was unable to capture Ctesiphon.

ANSWER: **Julian**'s expedition against the **Sassanid** Empire [or **Julian**'s **Persian** expedition, or **Julian**'s invasion of the **Persian** Empire, or equivalent, or **Julian**'s war against **Shapur II**; accept **Sassanian** or **Persian** in place of "Sassanid"; accept with any synonyms for invasion or expedition; prompt on partial answer by asking "by who?" or "against what state?"] (Hormizd, the brother-in-law of Shapur II, escaped to Constantinople in 323 and later fought against the Sassanids with Julian; the siege in the second line is the Siege of Maiozamalcha. Julian cleared a canal between the Euphrates and Tigris in order to transport his fleet. In the time of Trajan, according to Cassius Dio, an attempt to do this was less successful due to the bed of the Euphrates being higher at the time.)

5. **Plutarch quotes Polybius on how one leader fled a battle in this war to make sacrifices to a god who would not accept cowardly sacrifices, though another account claims they fled because of having been kicked by a horse. Before a battle in this war, another leader sacrificed eleven heifers and twenty oxen after seeing an eclipse. A spring campaign in this war featured a march through the mountains by Quintus Marcius. Cotys IV supported one side in this war at the Battle of (*) Callinicus.** In this war, the Illyrian king Gentius defected and sent a joint embassy to invite Rhodes to oppose Rome. The king who lost this war fled to Samothrace, then later surrendered. Gaps in the phalanx formation were exploited by Aemilius Paullus to win this war's Battle of Pydna. For 10 points, Perseus was defeated in which war that ended Antigonid rule?

ANSWER: **Third Macedonian** War [prompt on **Macedonian** Wars; generously prompt on **Third Illyrian** War by asking "what larger conflict?"] (According to a lost account by Polybius, Perseus fled at the start of the Battle of Pydna to make sacrifices to Heracles, but Poseidonius gives the horse account.)

6. **Appian records how this person called Ventidius, Asinius, Ateius and Calenus to return from Gaul to assist them during a siege. Plutarch claimed that this person wished to "rule a ruler and command a commander". According to Cassius Dio, this person gave permission for the co-consul of Publius Servilius to celebrate an undeserved triumph. Having earlier wanted to obtain his house, this person ordered that the head of (*) Rufus be fastened to the front of his own house after he was killed.** This person was exiled to Sicyon due to their involvement in the Perusine War. During the Second Triumvirate's rule, this person became the first living woman to appear on Roman coins. This person supposedly pierced the tongue of Cicero with hairpins for having delivered the *Philippics* against their husband. For 10 points, name this Roman woman, the third wife of Mark Antony.

ANSWER: **Fulvia** (The first line refers to the Siege of Perusia.)

7. **Charge of this system, together with the palace guard and imperial arsenals, was transferred from the Praetorian Prefecture of the East to the magister officiorum by Arcadius. In a description of this system's structure in earlier times, Procopius writes of its partitioning into five to eight divisions. The only surviving record of this system's structure is a copy of a fifth-century original, the (*) Peutinger Table.** Depending on the situation, members of this system would often use a laurel or a feather attached to a spear. After Diocletian and Constantine's reforms, this system was divided into two sections, the *velox* and *clabularis* divisions. Augustus originally modelled this system on the Persian angarium, then later abolished the relay system. For 10 points, name this state courier and transportation system of the Roman Empire.

ANSWER: **cursus publicus** [or **cursus vehicularis**, or **Public Way**; accept **cursus velox** or **cursus clabularis**; generously accept **agentes in rebus**; prompt on descriptions of a **courier** or **transportation** or **postal** system, or equivalent, before read, by asking "what was it called?"] (Laurels and feathers were carried by messengers in the case of good or bad news, respectively.)

8. *Two answers required.* **One writer wrote of how the "glory" of a battle between these two people "shall live for ever" and told "presumptuous peoples" "not to despise Rome". During negotiations between these two people, Lampadius declared "This is not peace, but a pact of servitude". A battle between these two**

people was the last to be celebrated in an official triumph in Rome. After one of these people demanded a 4,000-pound gold indemnity, the other was shortly executed by (*) Olympius. One of these people forced the Senate to make Priscus Attalus emperor, who ratified their former treaty with the other. The wife of one of these people, Serena, was accused of conspiring with the other and executed. One of these people defeated the other at the battles of Pollentia and Verona, leading them to retreat from Italy. For 10 points, name this magister militum who served as guardian of Honorius, and Visigoth king who sacked Rome.

ANSWER: Flavius **Stilicho** AND **Alaric** I [accept in either order] (Claudian praised Stilicho's victory at Pollentia in *The Gothic War*. Lampadius made his statement "*Nōn est ista pāx sed pactiō servitūtis*" when Stilicho agreed to give Alaric 3,000 pounds of silver to maintain peace, according to Zosimus; he then ran away for fear of being punished for his outspokenness.)

9. Polybius describes how after this battle, fleeing defeated forces were saved by a sudden downpour, and many of the victor's forces perished by fire while searching for molten silver and gold. This battle's loser was isolated after a detachment under Marcus Junius Silanus took some of their camps by surprise. After losing this battle, one leader offered a king their daughter Sophonisba in exchange for an alliance. This battle's victor unusually placed (*) legions on the wings and auxiliaries in the centre, later creating a concave formation that mirrored a battle occurring ten years prior. Before this battle, the last major engagement in the same region was the Battle of Baecula, which saw Hasdrubal Barca's departure for Italy. The Carthaginian hold in Iberia in the Second Punic War was completely broken after, for 10 points, what "reverse Cannae" victory for Scipio Africanus?

ANSWER: Battle of **Iliipa** (Hasdrubal Gisco offered his daughter Sophonisba to the Numidian king Syphax in marriage, in exchange for an alliance.)

10. Note to moderator: read the answerline carefully. A usurper against this ruler left the room at a dinner party and returned in a purple toga, after which he was acclaimed by the guests. This ruler ordered the execution of a subordinate in Pola, who blamed their actions on this ruler's sister. This ruler fought an inconclusive battle against the Sassanids at Singara, which was captured sixteen years later. Though the supposed usurper did not mint any coinage, this ruler's court forged letters implicating (*) Claudius Silvanus in an attempted coup. After their father's death, this ruler orchestrated the "Massacre of the Princes". This ruler, who held semi-Arian beliefs, ordered the second exile of Athanasius. This ruler won the bloodiest battle of the fourth century, the Battle of Mursa Major, against the usurper Magnentius who had killed their brother Constans. For 10 points, name this longest-reigning son of Constantine I who was succeeded by Julian.

ANSWER: **Constantius II** [or **Flavius Julius Constantius**; prompt on **Constantius** alone; do not accept or prompt on "Constantine II" or "Constantinus"] (The first line refers to Magnentius. Constantius II objected to the actions of Constantius Gallus, having him killed after three years serving as caesar.)

11. Description acceptable. In the meeting where this legislation was passed, Lucius Trebellius and Lucius Roscius were the only tribunes to oppose it. This legislation resulted in conflict between its subject and one commander after Panares surrendered a city to the former, believing they would be less harsh. This legislation was passed seven years after the failure of Publius Servilius Vatia Isauricus in one command. Under this legislation, a commander won the Battle of (*) Korakesion. Though this legislation gave its subject a term of three years, the intended feat was accomplished in only three months. The year after this legislation was passed, due to its subject's success, Cicero supported the Lex Manilia giving them command in the Mithridatic Wars. For 10 points, name this legislation giving one general unprecedented power in the Mediterranean to eliminate Cilician raiders.

ANSWER: Lex **Gabinia** de piratis persequendis [or **Gabinian** law; accept the law giving **Pompey** proconsular power to eliminate **piracy** in the Mediterranean, or equivalent; prompt on partial answer by asking "giving power to who?" or "for what purpose?" for each missing part respectively]

12. This city was the site of the first recorded instance of an execution for heresy when Priscillian was tried there. The theory that Fausta engaged in an illicit relationship with her son has often been discredited since her son was based in this city. This city's sixth bishop, Maximin, received Athanasius in

his first exile. In this city, after the downfall of Marcus Aurelius Marius, the army declared Victorinus as emperor. Under Diocletian's first tetrarchy, this city served as the capital of (*) Constantius I, the Caesar of the West. The usurper Magnus Maximus established his capital at this city, the residence of Gratian before he moved to Milan. Constantine I later declared this city as the seat of the Gallic prefecture; it had previously been the later capital of the Gallic Empire. The Aula Palatina and the Porta Nigra were built in, for 10 points, what city now considered the oldest in Germany?

ANSWER: **Trier** [or Augusta **Treverorum**; accept **Trèves** or **Triers**] (Constantine I had his wife Fausta and son Crispus summarily executed for reasons that remain unclear.)

13. After the last leader of this power received a bribe of three talents from their corrupt predecessor, a disagreement with one city led them to banish twenty-four citizens, who fled to Rome. Roman envoys led by the ex-consul Lucius Aurelius Orestes were allegedly assaulted in a failed attempt to reduce the strength of this power. In order to raise an army, the last leader of this power was forced to free and arm approximately 12,000 slaves, but then separated about 4,000 to prevent the advance of Metellus. A brief war (*) named for this power took place after the Romans defeated Andriscus in the Fourth Macedonian War. This power's defeat at the Battle of Scarpheia destroyed their main force under Critolaus, and this power was dissolved in 146 BC when the Romans sacked Corinth. For 10 points, name this confederation of Greek city-states named for a northern Peloponnesian region.

ANSWER: **Achaean** League [or Koinon ton **Achaion**; generously anti-prompt on specific cities by asking "within what larger power?"] (The Achaean strategos Menalcidas of Sparta bribed Diaeus, who later banished twenty-four Spartans during a dispute. After Orestes' embassy, telling them Rome did not want Sparta or Corinth in the League, the Achaeans immediately arrested Spartans in Corinth.)

14. One source states that this person exclaimed "kill me first" while unhappily overseeing a meeting for the division of land, leading the meeting to be adjourned. Due to being under constant observation, this person was supposedly "not permitted to shed tears" over a murder in their presence. After it burnt down for the last time, this person restored the Temple of Vesta. The *Life of (*) Apollonius of Tyana* was written at this person's request by Philostratus. According to Cassius Dio, this person's conflict with Plautianus was the reason they began to surround themselves with sophists. After Faustina the Younger, this person was likely the second to receive the title Mater Castrorum, connecting the army to the newly established dynasty in 195 AD. For 10 points, name this Roman empress, the mother of Caracalla and Geta and wife of Septimius Severus.

ANSWER: Julia **Domna** [prompt on **Julia**] (Herodian writes of Julia Domna's despair at her sons' disunity in dividing up the empire. Caracalla had Geta murdered in Julia's presence at a meeting arranged with the intention of reconciling the two brothers.)

15. Earlier in their life, this ruler served as a military tribune with the Legio II Adiutrix. After suffering heavy losses during one conflict, this ruler wrote a report to the Senate omitting the customary phrase "if you and our children are in health, it is well; I and the legions are in health". This ruler's reign saw Salvius Julianus formally revise the Praetor's Edict into the Perpetual Edict. A speech given by this ruler to the Legio III Augusta is recorded in the Lambaesis monument. The (*) *Periplus of the Euxine Sea* by Arrian was addressed to this ruler, who notably spent over half their reign outside of Italy. This ruler wrote letters discussing the Epicurean school of philosophy to the widow of their predecessor, Pompeia Plotina. While touring the Roman provinces of Greece, this ruler established the Panhellenion. The Nerva-Antonine dynasty's third emperor was, for 10 points, which successor of Trajan?

ANSWER: **Hadrian** [or Caesar Traianus **Hadrianus**, or Publius Aelius **Hadrianus**] (Hadrian's report, mentioned in the second line, was written during the Bar Kokhba revolt.)

16. A debate over this legislation led to the crowding of the streets and the besieging of the doors of two tribunes named Brutus. A speech recorded by Livy opposing this legislation references the Sabines' capture of the Capitol, the Volscians, and the ransom of Rome from the Gauls. One defender of this legislation spoke of how their liberty of action had been taken away by the "despotism" of one group. This

legislation was repealed after a speech by Lucius Valerius, who said “even your horse will be more (*) beautifully arrayed”. Though it was passed initially as an economic measure, this legislation was defended by Cato the Elder to prevent extravagance. This legislation forbade a certain group from owning more than half an ounce of gold or wearing purple-trimmed garments. For 10 points, name these sumptuary laws for women instituted during the Second Punic War.

ANSWER: Lex **Oppia** [or the **Oppian** law; prompt on sumptuary laws for women, or sumptuary laws during the Second Punic War, or equivalent, before read]

17. One biographer wrote of how a signatory of this agreement ignored the fate of two predecessors and was smitten with a gruesome illness when they supposedly acted contrarily seven years after signing it. This agreement was preceded by a stone-inscribed petition from Arycanda describing “long disloyalty” and “mischievous intent”, whose request was opposed by this agreement. An account recording this agreement writes that it led to a certain restoration after a period of ten (*) years and four months. This agreement was issued partially in response to Maximinus Daza’s failure to release prisoners from the mines. This agreement was preceded by a two-year-earlier edict of Galerius, the Edict of Serdica, ending the Diocletianic Persecution. Constantine and Licinius passed, for 10 points, what 313 AD edict of religious toleration?

ANSWER: Edict of **Milan** [prompt on descriptions of an edict of religious toleration or Christian toleration by Constantine and Licinius, or equivalent; do not accept or prompt on an edict making Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire] (Eusebius harshly denigrates Licinius in his *Life of Constantine* since he began persecuting Christians again in around 320. The period of ten years and four months, described by Lactantius, roughly corresponds to the time from the start of the Diocletianic Persecution. Maximinus Daza refused to acknowledge the Edict of Serdica in 311, leading to many petitions to continue denying rights to Christians. Though it is most famous for Christian toleration, the Edict of Milan proclaimed toleration for all religions, not just Christianity.)

18. According to Appian, one leader in this war pretended to defect to the other side, bringing as a pledge slave children in purple-bordered garments that he claimed were his sons, before launching an ambush. Velleius writes of how the fortune of one side in this war was “as cruel as their cause was just”. A brief conflict called the War of Octavius took place after this war, sparked by one consul’s actions. During this war, one side issued coins showing eight warriors (*) swearing an oath. Though it was ineffective in ending it, the Lex Plautia Papiria was passed during this war. One side’s coins showing a bull goring a wolf symbolised both sides in this war, in which the Samnites and Marsi led a revolt against Roman rule. For 10 points, name this first-century BC war between Rome and its autonomous allies that led to the expansion of Roman citizenship.

ANSWER: **Social** War [or **Italian** War; accept **Marsic** War before read] (In 90 BC, Quintus Poppaedi Silo tricked and ambushed Quintus Servilius Caepio, destroying his army. The eight warriors on the Italian coinage were meant to symbolise the unity of the tribes.)

19. One source blames this person for filling one ruler with “wickedness from childhood” and causing them to associate with “sorcerers”. This person commissioned a building in their capital to mark the sparing of their life crossing the Adriatic in a storm with their children. This person’s appointment of one general to the rank of consul led to a clash between two generals at the Battle of Rimini. After refusing summons from this person to Rome, Bonifacius sought a (*) Vandal alliance, though the correspondence was in fact orchestrated by Aetius. Honoria was merely exiled after sending her letter to Attila due to this person’s intervention. This person was captured by the Visigoths during their attack on Rome and was later married to their king Athaulf. This woman commissioned the building of a namesake mausoleum in Ravenna. For 10 points, name this influential Roman regent, the daughter of Theodosius I and mother of Valentinian III.

ANSWER: Galla **Placidia** (Procopius criticises Galla Placidia in his history of the Vandalic War, when writing on Valentinian III. The building in the second line is the San Giovanni Evangelista in Ravenna. Placidia in fact died in Rome and was most likely not buried in the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia.)

20. *Description acceptable.* The site of one of these events during Trajan's reign, known as "Vaticana", has been erroneously attributed to Hadrian due to its proximity to his mausoleum. In the *Res Gestae*, Augustus records one of these events at a site later dedicated to Lucius and Gaius, the Grove of the Caesars. One of these events, addressing a person "from a distant land", is described in an epigram by Martial. Domitian forbade people from changing their clothes at one of these events in a (*) rainstorm, after which some died. According to Suetonius, an emperor responded "Aut nōn" at one of these events when greeted with the only noted use of the phrase "Avē Imperātor, moritūrī tē salūtant". For its inauguration, Titus held one of these events in the Colosseum and another in Augustus' artificial basin. For 10 points, Claudius used the Fucine Lake to host what type of gladiatorial event?

ANSWER: naumachiae [or mock naval battles, or equivalent descriptions; prompt on gladiatorial games or Roman games or equivalent before mention by asking "what type of gladiatorial games?"] (Martial's epigram XXIV from *On the Spectacles* reads: "If you are here from a distant land, a late spectator for whom this was the first day of the sacred show, let not the naval warfare deceive you with its ships, and the water like the sea: here but lately was land. You don't believe it? Watch while the waters weary Mars. But a short while hence you will be saying: 'Here but lately was sea'.")

21. Before this event, one leader declared "if, in dealing with the mighty, the weak are left no human rights, yet will I seek protection of the gods" after failing to secure peace. A man brought to this event in a wagon argued against taking a "middle course" when asked for advice by his son, who had written to him twice and received contradictory advice. At this event, Lentulus encouraged the Romans with an account of his father's actions during the (*) Gallic sack of Rome. This event took place four years after the Battle of Imbrinium and six years before the Battle of Lautulae. The historicity of this event, which involved Gaius Pontius and his father Herennius, has been disputed due to the width of defiles near Arienzo and Arpaia, which would not be easy to block. For 10 points, name this bloodless "battle" of the Second Samnite War where a Roman army was trapped in a valley and forced to pass under the yoke.

ANSWER: Battle of the Caudine Forks [prompt on descriptions of Romans being forced to pass under the yoke by the Samnites before read by asking "what was the name of the event?"] (Livy wrote of this event in book 9 of *Ab urbe condita*, though much of its authenticity is disputed due to geographical inconsistencies. Pontius was apparently undecided on what to do with the trapped Romans, so sent letters to his father Herennius; he first advised Pontius to spare all the Romans and then said to kill them all. Due to this inconsistency he was summoned directly by Pontius.)

22. This ruler was the *younger* one of the emperors whose reign saw the first use of the title *Protector Augusti Nostri* in the Roman army. The Porta Esquilina was rededicated to this ruler and their wife to counteract negative publicity during their reign. This ruler's reign saw the first invasions of the Heruli tribe and the appointment of Naulobatus to the rank of ex-consul. A mint at Carnuntum was briefly established by a commander who rebelled against this ruler, (*) Regalianus. The commander Aureolus commanded the first of this ruler's mobile cavalry forces, based at Milan. The *Historia Augusta's* exaggerated list of "Thirty Tyrants" usurpers in this ruler's reign includes the Gallic Emperor Postumus. This emperor ruled alone after the Sassanids' capture of their father at Edessa in the year 260. For 10 points, name this third-century Roman emperor who succeeded Valerian.

ANSWER: Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus (The number of Gallienus usurpers was likely exaggerated to thirty in a contrived parallel to the Thirty Tyrants of Athens.)

23. *Description acceptable.* In addition to the Lex Appuleia, which did *not* directly concern this system, a bill concerning this system was brought forward at a meeting nullified by the Senate due to hearing thunder. In 440 BC, Lucius Minucius Augurinus was elected to an office that would later be adopted into this system. On Cicero's return from exile, charge of this system was given to Pompey for five years. Around the time of the Pisonian conspiracy, a (*) divine representation of this system was introduced into the Roman imperial cult, being incorporated into the coins of Nero. Tiberius claimed that neglecting this system would be the "utter ruin of the state". A regular form of this system was instituted by Gaius Gracchus at a price

of five modii per month. Septimius Severus reformed this system, and Aurelian expanded it to include wine and pork. For 10 points, name this system that supplied food to Roman citizens.

ANSWER: Cura **Annonae** [accept **annona**, or the Roman **grain** dole, or **bread** dole, or any description of supplying **grain**; prompt on supplying **food** before read] (Saturninus proposed a grain reform to gain support for his proposed reforms. Augurinus was elected to the position of *praefectus annonae* when a famine struck Rome; that year also saw Spurius Maelius buy a large amount of wheat to sell at a low price, leading to him being accused of wanting to become a king.)

24. **According to one source, a leader addressed their troops before this battle, saying “here you stand, after conquering mighty nations and subduing the world”, and telling them to “despise this union of discordant races”. At this battle, the amount of blood spilled was supposedly so great that soldiers were forced to drink from a brook flooded by the blood of the slain. In case they were captured, a leader at this battle prepared a funeral pyre of (*) horse saddles.** At this battle, both sides tried to reach the top of a ridge, and Sangiban was placed in the centre due to the Alans’ questionable loyalty. The year after this battle, one leader invaded Italy, notably sacking Aquileia. Jordanes is the main primary source for this battle, at which the Visigothic king Theodoric I was killed. For 10 points, name this 451 AD battle between a Roman coalition and the Huns.

ANSWER: Battle of the **Catalaunian** Plains [or Battle of the **Catalaunian** Fields, or Battle of **Campus Mauriacus**, or Battle of **Châlons**, or Battle of **Troyes**, or Battle of **Maurica**]