

Answer the following questions as you read the introduction to *Pro Caelio*. This material provides the essential background information for understanding the text and will appear on a future test.

1. When was Cicero born? Where? Locate his home town of a map? Into what social class was Cicero born?
1. Describe the Equestrian order.
2. Describe the relationship between Rome and Arpinum.
3. What is a *tirocinium fori*?
4. Who did a young apprentice learn about politics?
5. Define the following terms: ***amici, clients, patronus***
6. What other disciplines did Cicero study to complete his education?
7. Briefly describe Cicero's military service.
8. What was the Social War? Define *socii*.
9. Describe the political tensions of the 80s BC that eventually led to civil war?

10. Who were Marius and Sulla? What political factions did each support?
11. What office did Sulla occupy and what reforms did he make?
12. Describe the difficulties faced by Cicero in defending Roscius Amerinus.
13. What were the problems with the Republican constitution?
14. Define *libertas*.
15. What were Cicero's reasons for traveling to Greece?
16. What office did Cicero obtain in 76 BC? What were the responsibilities of this office? Where did this office fit on the *cursus honorum*, Rome's ladder of political advancement?
17. Where did Cicero spend his quaestorship?
18. To what political body did the quaestorship give membership?

19. Describe the function of the Roman Senate in theory and in practice.
20. What were *senatus consulta*?
21. How did the urban mob in Rome influence the politics of the day?
22. How had overseas conflict impacted the political situation or politics in Rome itself?
23. What was a *pro consul*? What role in the politics of Rome did they play?
24. Who was Pompey the Great? Who was Marcus Crassus? What did they achieve in the 70s BC?
25. Describe Cicero's prosecution of Verres. What political problems did it cause Cicero to face?
26. What was expected of Cicero when he was elected aedilis? What were the responsibilities of this office? How old was Cicero then?
27. To what office was Cicero elected in 67 BC? Where does this office fit on the *cursus Honorum*?

28. What important political speech did Cicero deliver during his praetorship? What did this speech support?

29. What issues in the east did Pompey hope to solve?

30. Because of his victories in the east, Pompey amassed much wealth and political prestige, known to the Romans as _____.

31. Who was Atticus in relation to Cicero?

32. Who were the *populares* and the *optimates (boni)*? How did these factions reflect the political interests of Roman society?

33. Who were the Gracchi? What was their political significance? You may need to look this one up.

34. What distinction did Cicero draw among the *populares*? Which political faction did Cicero lean toward? *Populares aut Optimates*?

42. Who belonged to the first Triumvirate? For what purpose did they form this political union? What did Caesar eventually gain from this union?

43. Why was Cicero exiled from Rome in 58 BC? Who was behind this? When and why was Cicero finally recalled?

44. For what did Cicero's speech *de provinciis consularibus* argue? How did the triumvirs use Cicero?

45. When did Cicero deliver his speech in defense of Caelius (*Pro Caelio*)?

46. Describe the mood of the Senate in the 50s BC? Why was this the case?

47. To what activity did Cicero turn in the 50s BC when the political climate was not so favorable? List the titles of several of his works?

48. Why did Cicero exchange letters with Caelius in the late 50s BC?

55. Who formed the 2nd triumvirate? For what purpose? How did this political alliance impact Cicero?

56. Who was responsible for his assassination in 43 BC? Why? What was done to Cicero by his murders?

57. Briefly outline the major events that comprised the civil wars between 43 and 31 BC?

58. What did Octavian learn from his adoptive father's mistakes?

106 BC

Gaius Marius

Arpinum, conquered by Rome in 305 BC (foedus) civitas sine suffrāgiō until 188 BC when it received full citizenship

equestrian

equus

non-patrician aristocracy

toga virilis at 15 or 16

tūrocinium Fori

Quintus Mucius Scaevola

Amīcī

clientēs

patronus

Social War 88 BC Socii

Sulla

Sulla's reforms

Proscriptions

Dictātor in 81 BC

Treatise on Rhetoric

Dictatorship of Sulla

Pro Rosciō Amerinō

Lībertās = freedom of the senatorial class

79-8 goes to Greece and Asia Minor - Philosophy and Rhetoric

Returns in 77 BC

Cursus Honorum

honores = political office

Homo Novus

76 BC questor at 36 - Sicily

senatus

senatus consulta

Urban mob = vulgus

demagogues

M. Crassus and Gn. Pompeius

Roll back Sulla's reforms

Spartacus Revolt late seventies

70 BC Prosecution of Verres against Q. Hortensius Hortalus
Aedileship - public works and munera

67 Pompeius vs. Piratae

66 praetorship (judge)
support of Pompey
de imperiō Cn. Pompeii - governor of Asia Minor and war against Mithradates
auctoritas