

- Most Roman women were married in their _____.

A. teens B. twenties C. thirties D. forties
- The Latin word which was used to describe the devotedness of of a Roman toward society was _____.

A. imperium B. dignitas C. honos D. pietas
- The oldest and largest race track in Rome was the _____.

A. Colosseum B. Domus Aurea C. Circus D. Circus Maximus
- Nero's pleasure palace was the _____.

A. Domus Augustana B. Domus Aurea C. Domus Transitoria
D. Colosseum
- The fermented fish sauce known as _____ was a staple of Roman cooking.

A. garum B. merum C. mulsum D. fercula
- Slaves would serve the _____ first to dinner guests.

A. cena B. secundae mensae C. gustatio D. prandium
- A man's personal god was the _____.

A. Lar B. Deus C. Penates D. Genius
- The _____ was an instrument used in the baths.

A. unguentum B. strigil C. pila D. caldarium
- Decrees of the common people were called _____.

A. plebiscita B. leges C. dicta D. edicta
- Mangones involved themselves with _____.

A. farming B. money-lending C. the slave trade
D. innkeeping
- A traveler on a Roman road might observe the _____ to determine distance.

A. pavimentum B. rudus C. milliaria D. statumen
- The dolphin, symbol of Neptune, was used to keep track of laps in a _____.

A. foot race B. chariot race C. boat race D. relay race
- Consuls were generally elected from the _____.

A. optimates B. equites C. populares D. nobiles
- All EXCEPT _____ were pieces of military equipment.

A. pila B. hastati C. gladii D. scuta
- The sella curulis was the _____.

A. symbol of a king's imperium B. ivory chair indicative of imperium
C. priest in charge of royal sacrifices D. none of the preceding

16. The _____ indicated the natural family of an adopted son.
A. praenomen B. nomen C. cognomen D. agnomen
17. A guest at a Roman meal might take his left-overs home in his _____.
A. mappa B. sinus C. poculum D. ferculum
18. The educator who taught boys 11 - 13 years old was the _____.
A. magister B. litterator C. rhetor D. grammaticus
19. _____ praetors were elected every year.
A. two B. six C. eight D. twenty
20. The lustrum _____.
A. marked the elected term of a censor B. escorted praetors to and from their duties
C. symbolized the consuls' powers D. was the censor's assistant
21. All EXCEPT _____ were Roman children's toys.
A. latrunculi B. crepundia C. pilae D. trochi
22. Leap years were introduced to the Roman calendar by _____.
A. Romulus B. Julius Caesar C. Numa Pompilius
D. Augustus
23. Romans might pin their cloaks with _____.
A. petasi B. fibulae C. pallia D. sala
24. All EXCEPT _____ were rooms in a therma.
A. the apodyterium B. the caldarium C. the tepidarium
D. the peristylum
25. The single toga was called the _____.
A. toga virilis B. toga candida C. toga praetexta
D. toga exigua
26. While traveling, a wealthy Roman would most likely stay overnight in the abode of a(n) _____.
A. caupo B. caupona C. hospes D. hostis
27. The wax representation of a Roman's dead relative was called a(n) _____ in Latin.
A. imago B. numen C. animus D. icon
28. The months of January and February were added to the Roman calendar by _____.
A. Romulus B. Julius Caesar C. Numa Pompilius
D. Augustus
29. An exception to day-time traffic restrictions in Rome were the _____.
A. plaustra B. carpenta C. raedae D. cisia
30. The power of a husband over a wife was known as _____.
A. usus B. emptio C. imperium D. manus

31. Passenger ships were known as _____.
 A. naves onerariae B. naves C. scaphae D. naves longae
32. The Roman measurement roughly equivalent to an acre is the _____.
 A. fundus B. latifundus C. iugerum D. milliaria
33. Romans raised sheep and cattle on _____.
 A. fundi B. iugera C. latifundi D. oliveta
34. The _____ had to memorize names and identify people for his master.
 A. vilicus B. nomenclator C. libertus D. paedagogus
35. The conservative wing of the Senate was called the _____.
 A. optimates B. populares C. centuria D. patriciae
36. A slave might buy his freedom by saving his _____.
 A. pecunia B. liberti C. dominus D. peculium
37. All EXCEPT _____ are titles for Roman priests.
 A. pontifices B. camilli C. sacerdotes D. flamines
38. A laudatio would be delivered at a _____.
 A. birth B. wedding C. meal D. funeral
39. _____ laid out the first formal race track at Rome.
 A. Romulus B. Numa Pompilius C. Tarquinius Priscus
 D. Servius Tullius
40. _____ established the Roman cavalry.
 A. Romulus B. Numa Pompilius C. Tarquinius Priscus
 D. Servius Tullius
41. Soldiers used _____ to scale enemy walls during a siege.
 A. fascinae B. aries C. fasces D. testudines
42. Patrum auctoritas was the _____.
 A. senatorial approval B. power of the paterfamilias
 C. paternal approval for a wedding D. paternal acceptance of a new-born child
43. Contubernales shared a _____.
 A. tent in a military encampment B. paedagogus
 C. political office D. slave at the baths
44. The higher magistrates were elected by the _____.
 A. Comitia Curiata B. Comitia Centuriata
 C. Tribuni Plebis E. Praetores
45. A sparsio was a(n) _____.
 A. merchant B. importer C. slave-dealer D. banker

46. The *nundiae* were _____.
 A. markets held every nine days B. festivals held on the nones of each month
 C. imperial messengers D. priestesses of Venus Genetrix
47. All EXCEPT _____ are types of Roman weddings.
 A. *confarreatio* B. *usus* C. *emptio* D. *farreum*
48. The Roman ceremony of thanksgiving was called a(n) _____.
 A. *usus* B. *nundia* C. *emptio* D. *supplicatio*
49. At a *cena* a Roman would most likely drink _____.
 A. *merum* B. *mulsum* C. *aqua* D. *garum*
50. All EXCEPT _____ were items of furniture.
 A. *scamnum* B. *lucerna* C. *fulcrum* D. *mensa*

+++++TIE-BREAKERS+++++

51. From the time of Augustus every household had _____ Lares.
 A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
52. _____ was a mixture of herbs, oil, and cheese, a food common to Roman peasants.
 A. *frumentum* B. *garum* C. *malum* D. *moretum*
53. An editor *munerum* might _____.
 A. determine the gold standard for national coinage
 B. determine the depictions on a Roman coin
 C. decide a gladiator's fate
 D. ensure the audience's safety at a public function
54. _____ was a weak wine made from water and grape skins.
 A. *merum* B. *lora* C. *mulsum* D. *vinum*
55. An indentured servant was known as a(n) _____.
 A. *servus* B. *libertus* C. *obaerarius* D. *vilicus*