

1993 TSJCL ROMAN LIFE TEST

Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

1. The ultimate authority in every Roman household was the _____.
a) mother b) mother in law c) father d) eldest son
2. The eldest father in an extended family is known as the _____.
a) elder b) pater familias c) maior d) avunclus
3. Which of the following is not an action that a father could do?
a) set a slave free b) refuse to recognize a child at birth c) supervise a grown son's finances d) kill a slave
4. Only male citizens could wear a _____.
a) stola b) tunica c) paludamentum d) toga
5. Romans tended to go to the public baths in the _____.
a) morning b) afternoon c) evening d) once a week
6. The Romans cleaned themselves with _____.
a) soap b) perfume c) oil d) lard
7. The skin was cleaned by using a _____.
a) wash cloth b) sponge c) paper d) strigil
8. Roman elections were designed so that _____ could run for office.
a) anybody b) the wealthy c) merchants d) military officers
9. Political advertisements could be found on _____.
a) walls b) in newspapers c) rostrum d) front lawns
10. Almost every town or city in the Empire contained an area that was a combination of the local government seat, financial center and religious center of the area. What was this area known as?
a) rostrum b) basilica c) templum d) forum
11. The main meal of the day was _____.
a) prandium b) ientaculum c) cena d) cibus
12. Which of the following has nothing to do with eating?
a) triclinium b) lectus c) mensa d) furca
13. What is a caldarium?
a) cold room in a bath
b) warm room in a bath
c) changing room
d) hot room
14. The act of manumissio was connected with _____.
a) freeing a slave
b) cutting off one's hand
c) celebrating one's birthday
d) dispatching a message
15. According to both the Greeks and the Romans, the vilest of criminals went to _____ when they died.
a) Hades
b) Elysian Fields
c) Pyriphlegethon
d) Tartarus
16. The Romans had a habit of burying the remains of the dead near such places as _____.
a) temples
b) open country
c) roads
d) rivers
17. On the anniversary of the death of a family member, the Romans would _____.
a) grieve for a day
b) wore black togas
c) had day of silence
d) would have a banquet

18. Murmillones, retiarii, bestiarii and venatio are all related to
a) sports. b) military. c) gladiators. d) religion.

19. Which of the following is not a type of teacher in a Roman school?
a) ludi magister b) paedagogus c) rhetor d) grammaticus

20. The most common writing materials that students used were
a) tabulae et stilus.
b) tabulae et creta.
c) papyrus et stilus.
d) charta et stilus.

21. Most Roman students went to school _____ days in a row.
a) 5
b) 6
c) 7
d) 8

22. When dealing with elections, the term fautores refers to _____.
a) candidates
b) electors
c) supporters
d) office holders

23. The toga praetexta was worn by _____.
a) old men
b) boys
c) senators
d) candidates

24. The head of all Roman religion was the _____.
a) Pontifex Maximus
b) Haruspex
c) Lares
d) Praefectus

25. The average tour of duty in the Roman military was
a) 25 years
b) 6 years
c) 10 years
d) 4 years

26. The main offensive weapon of a Roman soldier was a _____.
a) sword
b) shield
c) javelin
d) axe

27. The primus pilus was the
a) commander of a legion
b) senior centurion
c) standard bearer
d) a company clerk

28. Most people in Rome would live in _____.
a) villae
b) domi
c) casae
d) insulae

29. Upon his death, a Roman emperor would be _____ by the Senate.
a) deified
b) cremated
c) eulogized
d) inhumed

30. Most houses had a lararium, which is a _____, in them.
a) cupboard
b) wall safe
c) study
d) household shrine

31. On the dies lustricus a child was given
a) a name and a bulla
b) an inheritance
c) a name and a toga
d) nothing

32. A confarreatio was the
a) ascension ceremony
b) slave liberating ceremony
c) marriage ceremony
d) gladiatorial games ceremony
33. A person wearing a _____ indicated the rank of commander.
a) sagum
b) fibula
c) toga
d) paludamentum
34. The cingulum, strophium, stola, and palla are related to
a) boy's clothing
b) women's clothing
c) men's clothing
d) imperial clothing
35. Triremis, quinqueremis are two types of
a) navis oneraria
b) navis longa
c) navis mercatoris
d) none of the above
36. In the upper class, a young man was expected to pursue the
a) circus maximus
b) gladiatorial games
c) cursus honorum
d) via imperii
37. A Roman religious week lasted
a) 6 days
b) 7 days
c) 8 days
d) 9 days
38. At the end of a Roman commercial week there would be a _____ in the local market place.
a) bovus
b) nundinae
c) marcella
d) ancilla
39. The commanding officer of a legion during the imperial period was given the title
a) legate
b) legionaire
c) commander
d) colonel
40. If you were a rich man you would be a patronus and would have
a) villae
b) pictores
c) clientes
d) poetae
41. Which of the following is not a part of Roman religious worship?
a) lares
b) penates
c) numina
d) umbrae
42. To get a god to heal or grant some favor a person would have make a promise of a gift or sacrifice. This agreement was called
a) promisa
b) coniuratio
c) vota
d) sacrificium
43. After the death of a family member, a branch of _____ was hung outside the door of the house.
a) cypress
b) elm
c) pine
d) oak
44. The Romans preferred _____ and _____ to all other columns.
a) Doric and Ionic
b) Tuscan and Doric
c) Corinthian and Ionic
d) Corinthian and Composite

45. The hill of Rome upon which the the Imperial palaces were built is the _____.
- a) Velian
 - b) Capitoline
 - c) Esquiline
 - d) Palantine
46. A common way for an author to get his work known would be for him to
- a) print a codex
 - b) hold a recitatio
 - c) be the friend of an emperor
 - d) none of the above
47. Garum and liquamen are names for a favorite
- a) sauce
 - b) spice
 - c) recreational activity
 - d) recipe
48. Which festival was held in December?
- a) Iupercalia
 - b) ludi plebi
 - c) Saturnalia
 - d) Bacchinalia
49. When conquering a new area, the Roman army had a habit of requiring the conquered to send
- a) gifts
 - b) gold
 - c) hostages
 - d) promises
50. A wooden sword was given to
- a) retiring army officers
 - b) retiring emperors
 - c) retiring gladiators
 - d) retiring governors
51. The Roman god of healing is
- a) Apollo
 - b) Aesculapius
 - c) Jupiter
 - d) Mercury
52. The part of a house used to store collected rain water was the _____.
- a) hortus
 - b) compluvium
 - c) atrium
 - d) impluvium
53. The Colossus of Nero, a giant statue, later altered by Constantine was located near which building?
- a) Colosseum
 - b) Domus Aurea
 - c) Circus Maximus
 - d) Basilica Aemilia
54. The words "tuas res tibi habeto" were uttered at
- a) weddings
 - b) funerals
 - c) divorces
 - d) elections
55. The Romans divided their day to _____ hour segments.
- a) 6
 - b) 9
 - c) 10
 - d) 12
56. Which Egyptian deity became popular among women?
- a) Osiris
 - b) Isis
 - c) Anubis
 - d) Serapis
57. What job does an ornatrix perform?
- a) hair dresser
 - b) prostitute
 - c) floor cleaner
 - d) cook
58. Which of the following is not a manner in which gladiatorial schools gained new recruits?
- a) criminals sentenced to become gladiators
 - b) purchased at a slave market
 - c) slaves sold to the school by their masters
 - d) by decree of a priest

59. What two events were the center of attention during the ludi?

- a) gladiatorial games and poetry recital
- b) theater and the races
- c) sacrifices and orgies
- d) gladiatorial games and the races

60. The responsibilities of dressing properly and running the household fell to the _____.

- a) vilicus
- b) servus
- c) ancilla
- d) matrona

61. The series of inns maintained at intervals of 25-35 miles on major Roman roads was apart of the _____.

- a) cursus honorum
- b) cursus publicus
- c) Via Appia
- d) Via Dolorosa

62. Which deity appealed to members of the Roman military?

- a) Cybele
- b) Ares
- c) Mars
- d) Mithras

63. The object worn to keep a way the "evil eye"? This object was worn by boys until manhood and girls until marriage.

- a) toga
- b) tunica
- c) bulla
- d) caligae

64. The speculum is a tool that a _____ would use.

- a) medicus
- b) hauruspex
- c) spectator
- d) astrologus

65. Whom did the Romans consider to be highest example of the concept of pietas?

- a) Romulus
- b) Augustus
- c) Aeneas
- d) Caesar

66. A tonsor provided which service?

- a) legal counsel
- b) baking
- c) financial planning
- d) hair cutting

67. During a wedding celebration, a group of boys often sang the _____.

- a) Neniae
- b) Ave Maria
- c) Epithalamium
- d) Sponsalia

68. An escaped slave, if caught, would be subject to which of the following?

- a) branding
- b) death
- c) paying a fine
- d) freedom

69. Which fruit was named the malum Persicum?

- a) apple
- b) grape
- c) pomegranate
- d) peach

70. What did the phrase relinquere nuces refer to?

- a) sacrifice
- b) eating dinner
- c) growing up
- d) loosing a game

TIE-BREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be graded and scored only to break ties.

71. The celebration of a boy becoming a man occurred on
a) Saturnalia
b) ludi plebi
c) Liberalia
d) diem natalem
72. Lupercalia was the celebration dedicated to
a) Lepus
b) Leopards
c) Faunus Lupercus
d) Lupi
73. The name of the room where the idol of a god was placed in a temple was the_____.
a) cubiculum
b) cella
c) scala
d) sanctum sanctorum
74. Complete the analogy magister:puer
a) dominus : servus
b) pater : familia
c) agricola : ager
d) lanista : tiro
75. Publicani were
a) politicians
b) public employees
c) wealthy noble men
d) philanthropists