

1996 Area F: Roman Life

1. What food did the Romans not grow?
a. alfalfa b. peas c. tomatoes d. none of the above
2. The ground floor of an *insula* was often used as
a. *domus* b. *thermae* c. *tabernae* d. both a. and c.
3. Vitruvius tells us that the four types of *atria* can be distinguished by the types of _____ they had.
a. *impluvium* b. *ianua* c. *alae* d. *compluvium*
4. The fire-fighting night watchmen of Rome were called
a. *venalicii* b. *ardores* c. *vigiles* d. *aquilae*
5. The slave known as a *nomenclator* was responsible for
a. helping his master to name children b. whispering the names of people who spoke to his master in his master's ear c. serving as a "human dictionary" for his master d. calling out the names of Senators as they entered the Curia
6. Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian describe the three types of
a. *columnae* b. *actores* c. *amphorae* d. *cubiculi*
7. The Temple of Vesta located in the Forum Romanum was in the shape of
a. rectangle b. circle c. oval d. none of the above
8. The "fast-food" restaurants of ancient Rome were called
a. *thermopolia* b. *scamna* c. *prandia* d. *symposia*
9. Where would the *focus* be located in a Roman house?
a. *atrium* b. *culina* c. *cubiculum* d. *tablinum*
10. In the *alae* were kept the *imagines*. The *imagines* were
a. wax masks of ancestors b. paintings of family members c. papier-mache masks to be worn during *Saturnalia* d. statuettes of the household gods
11. The temple on the Capitoline Hill was dedicated to what three deities?
a. Jupiter, Juno, Mars b. Jupiter, Bacchus, Mars c. Janus, Vesta, Minerva d. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva
12. What instrument would a *tonsor* use at work?
a. oven b. sword c. razor d. needle and thread

13. *Garum* was a
 - a. salty wafer
 - b. wine mixed with honey
 - c. four-wheeled cart
 - d. fish sauce
14. What magistrate was in charge of public games?
 - a. *praetor*
 - b. *aedilis*
 - c. *consul*
 - d. *censor*
15. What did Julius Caesar do to help relieve traffic congestion in Rome?
 - a. built 25 new *viae*
 - b. prohibited transport carts from the city during daylight
 - c. widened all streets within the city
 - d. created new pedestrian walkways to keep people out of the way
16. What Latin word for priest means literally "bridge builder" ?
 - a. *haruspex*
 - b. *flamen dialis*
 - c. *sacerdotis*
 - d. *pontifex*
17. The heaviest meal of the day for Romans was
 - a. *jentaculum*
 - b. *prandium*
 - c. *cena*
 - d. *mulsum*
18. About how many gallons would the customary sized *amphora* hold?
 - a. one
 - b. twenty
 - c. six
 - d. eighteen
19. *Consules* were elected by the
 - a. *concilium plebis*
 - b. *comitia centuriata*
 - c. *comitia populi tributa*
 - d. *comitia plebis tributa*
20. The inscription on the Pantheon says it was built by
 - a. Caesar
 - b. Augustus
 - c. Agrippa
 - d. Trajan
21. The *secunda mensa* was the
 - a. dessert course
 - b. middle table in the *culina*
 - c. school desk
 - d. afternoon meeting of the Senate
22. The niches for funerary urns were called
 - a. *columbaria*
 - b. *olla*
 - c. *tumuli*
 - d. *sarcophagi*
23. The type of oil burned in lamps was
 - a. corn
 - b. olive
 - c. safflower
 - d. kerosene
24. The kind of outfit worn by someone in mourning was
 - a. *toga virilis*
 - b. *toga candida*
 - c. *toga picta*
 - d. *toga pulla*
25. Where were the standard sets of weights and measures kept in Rome?
 - a. Temple of Juno Moneta
 - b. the *Curia*
 - c. Temple of Castor and Pollux
 - d. *Forum Boarium*

26. The Well of the Comitia where assemblies met was located
a. in the *Campus Martius* b. in front of the *Curia* c. on the Janiculum Hill d. on the *Arx* of the Capitoline Hill
27. The heating apparatus for the *thermae* was called
a. *caldarium* b. *destrictarium* c. *solium* d. *hypocaustum*
28. A *rostrum* was
a. the prow of a ship b. an hourglass c. a piece of jewelry d. a speech
29. The slave who escorted children to and from school was a
a. *paedagogus* b. *magister* c. *estiarius* d. *ambulator ludi*
30. The act of freeing a slave was called
a. *libertas* b. *exportatio* c. *manumissio* d. *fuga*
31. The dressing rooms at the *thermae* were called
a. *unctoria* b. *laconica* c. *apodyteria* d. *frigidaria*
32. Whose temple housed the *aerarium* and was the meeting place of the *quaestores* ?
a. Jupiter b. Juno c. Bellona d. Saturn
33. A heavy chest that stored money and valuables was the
a. *camera* b. *lararium* c. *arca* d. *tabula*
34. Gladiators who fought with nets and tridents were called
a. *murmillo* b. *retiarii* c. *bestiarii* d. *venationes*
35. *Praetores* held judicial proceedings
a. in *templa* b. in *basilicae* c. at the *rostra* d. in the *Campus Martius*
36. A water clock was called
a. *clepsydra* b. *horologium* c. *astrologia* d. *aquarius*
37. A large house may have had a banquet hall called a
a. *symposium* b. *exedra* c. *bibendum* d. *oecus*
38. The type of marriage used only by patricians was
a. *usus* b. *coemptio* c. *nuptialis* d. *confarreatio*
39. The fund that a slave could accumulate to buy freedom for himself or for his child was called
a. *pecunia servi* b. *peculium* c. *arca* d. *liberalia*

40. In March, May, July and October the Ides fell on the
a. seventh b. ninth c. thirteenth d. fifteenth
41. Military boots were called
a. *calcei* b. *caligae* c. *crepidae* d. *soleae*
42. The game of chess is similar to the Roman game
a. *tesserae* b. *latrunculi* c. *duodecim scripta* d. *micatio*
43. On the *Dies Lustricus*, a child
a. received his name and *bullae* b. began formal schooling c. legally became an adult d. participated in a procession down the *Via Sacra*
44. The turning posts in a *circus* were called
a. *spinae* b. *aurigae* c. *vertices* d. *metae*
45. Roman safety pins were called
a. *fibulae* b. *tibiae* c. *pinnae* d. *stila*
46. *Latifundia* were
a. large ranches b. ropes used for sailing c. ships that were twice as wide as normal d. none of the above
47. Tax collectors were called
a. *pecuniales* b. *proctores* c. *publicani* d. *textores*
48. The sacred boundary of the city was the
a. *sacerdotes* b. *pomerium* c. *campi* d. *Via Appia*
49. The steps of the *cursus honorum* (in order from first to last) were
a. *quaestor, praetor, consul* b. *aedilis, quaestor, consul* c. *praetor, censor, consul* d. *quaestor, consul, aedilis*
50. A child's rattle was called a
a. *tali* b. *pupa* c. *crepundia* d. *trochi*

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

51. Before Julius Caesar reformed the calendar in 45B.C., by how much was the calendar off?
a. 80 days ahead b. 30 days behind c. 150 days behind d. 7 days ahead

52. Crassus exploited what type of tragedies in the Late Republic to increase his wealth?

- a. Tiber drownings b. *insula* fires c. plagues d. slave revolts

53. At least how many *sesterces* must a man own to be a member of the senatorial order?

- a. 1,000,000 b. 40,000 c. 20,000 d. 5,000

54. The authority of a *pater familias* over his descendants was called

- a. *familia potestas* b. *potentia* c. *patria potestas* d. *jus patris*

55. Picture galleries were called

- a. *galleriae* b. *picturae* c. *pinacothecae* d. *nymphaea*

