
2004 AREA F ROMAN LIFE

Please choose the best answer to each of the questions concerning daily life in ancient Rome.

1. During which month would the Lupercalia be held?
a). November b). February c). March d). April
2. The act of freeing a slave was called
a). oecus b). symposium c). Lex Tritia d). manumission
3. The furnace for heating the baths was called a
a). hypocaust b). tepidarium c). strigil d). mulleus
4. A master's power over his slaves was
a). coemptio b). libertas c). dominica potestas d). frumentum rem
5. *Panis rusticas* would be a type of
a). bread b). wedding c). theatre d). aqueduct
6. The circus' tracks were divided by a wall called a
a). calx b). harena c). numina d). spina
7. The old 'patrician assembly' was called
a). adrogatus b). comitia curiata c). ludi scaenici d). sinus
8. A food the Romans would **not** have known is:
a). corn b). cabbage c). peas d). olives
9. The guardian spirit of a Roman girl was a:
a). genius b). Hera c). Juno d). Venus
10. A *rudis* would have been given to a :
a). cliens b). ancilla c). gladiator d). coquus
11. Penantes were gods given charge of:
a). armies b). kitchen cabinets c). horses d). doorways
12. Prandium is the Latin word for:
a). wedding b). lunch c). games d). bath

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13. The Cloaca Maxima is a:
a). sewer b). meal c). funeral game d). temple
14. Wax masks of deceased ancestors were:
a). augures b). olea c). imagines d). umbrae
15. A *usus* was a form of:
a). race b). meal c). marriage d). punishment
16. A late dinner guest was known as a(n):
a). umbilicus b). umbra c). ossa d). balneum
17. The phrase *Dis Manibus* would most likely be found on:
a). triumphal arches b). grave stones c). houses d). temples
18. A *retinarius* would have been a type of:
a). gladiator b). tunic c). sandal d). sword
19. A girl's dowry was termed a:
a). lar b). dos c). braca d). cera
20. *Agitatores* were:
a). inn keepers b). senators c). bath attendants d). chariot drivers
21. Apartments in Rome were called:
a). atres b). insulae c). curiae d). unctoria
22. A *palaestra* could be used for all of the following except:
a). gymnasium b). brothel c). rhetorical training d). sacrifice
23. A *hypocaust* would be used in a:
a). bath b). kitchen c). arena d). theatre
24. Who would have worn *galeae*?
a). priests b). slaves c). matronae d). soldiers
25. The *suovetaurilia* involved all the following **except**:
a). bull b). sheep c). goat d). pig

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26. A *toga picta* would have been worn by:
a). victorious generals b). mourners c). slaves d). clienes
27. The Ides of a month fell on the 15th day in which of the following?:
a). November b). June c). January d). October
28. The *Ambarvalia* was celebrated at the end of:
a). June b). May c). December d). January
29. *Moretum* was a mixture of :
a). wine/honey b). bread/salt c). vegetables/oil d). wax /wool
30. A *solarium* was a(n):
a). hot bath b). sundial c). only child d). type of bread
31. A *salutatio* would normally be held:
a). in the morning b). in the evening c). during meals d). during court
32. The Saturnalia was celebrated during:
a). December b). May c). March d). February
33. A litterator was a _____ for boys:
a). game b). teacher c). food d). bath house
34. _____ was the power a Roman father or grandfather had over the rest of the household.
a). pietas b). patria potestas c). Patrae d). pater patriae
35. Which social group, during the early Republic, tired of the poverty they were subjected to, seceded and formed their own assembly, cults and elections?
a). Honores b). Optimates c). Equites d). Plebs
36. _____ was the term used for the ritual purification of weapons before putting them away for the winter.
a). armilustrium b). sponsio c). flammeum d). capite censi
37. A Roman _____ was a woman in charge of her family and it's affairs and possessing a dutiful character.
a). ancilla b). uxor c). matrona d). honoria

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38. A *talus* was a:
a). die b). sword c). fruit d). oration
39. *ocreae* would most likely be worn by:
a). cooks b). soldiers c). women d). patrones
40. An actor dressed as the god _____ would sometimes carry dead gladiators and criminals from the arenas.
a). Juppiter b). Juno c). Mars d). Bacchus
41. The guardian spirit of a Roman boy was called a:
a). Juno b). Genius c). Lars d). Imago
42. If you were drinking *Falernian* you would be drinking:
a). milk b). water c). beer d). wine
43. The _____ was an Italian god of fertility and wine much akin to Dionysius.
a). modesta Ceres b). Liber Pater c). Juppiter Ultor d). Flamines sordidi
44. _____ were awning used during games and theatre shows.
a). scaenae b). vela c). skene d). platea
45. _____ is another name for a Roman theatre.
a). cavea b). parodia c). proedria d). diazoma
46. Robigus, the god of _____, was worshipped outside the city because the people did not want him in the city.
a). cold water b). pigs c). mildew d). smoke
47. The Robigalia was celebrated in the month of _____.
a). June b). May c). December d). April
48. _____: A bundle of rods carried by men attending the magistrate.
a). fasces b). ramalia c). insectator d). tusses
49. _____: The city magistrate in charge of public buildings, works and markets.
a). douvir b). consul c). aedile d). quaestor

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50. _____ were the protecting spirits of the dead.
a). Manes b). Arcae c). Imagines d). Junones

Tie-Breakers: Answer the following questions remembering to number them 96-100 on your answer sheet.

96. A type of salad eaten by common people was called a
a). oleum b). moretum c). prandium d). cibum
97. The first written code of Roman law was the:
a). Twelve tables b). codifex maximus c). decemvires d). De Vi
98. A _____ was a fighting unit consisting of two centuries.
a). maniple b). velites c). hastati d). panoply
99. _____ were politicians who sought the support of the common people.
a). Optimates b). Equestrians c). Populares d). Senatores
100. The _____ was the name given to the first day of each month.
a). Nonnes b). Ides c). Cena d). Kalends

