

NJCL Roman Life and Customs 2004

01. What was the most important piece of furniture for a Roman family?
A. mensa B. sella C. monopodium D. lectus
02. Who built two theaters that moved to form an amphitheater?
A. Pompey B. Curio C. Hadrian D. Agrippa
03. What was the naming ceremony called?
A. susceptio B. lustratio C. manumissio D. nomenclator
04. What was the term for a trainer of gladiators?
A. primipilus B. leno C. lanista D. ingenuus
05. The minimum fortune for an equite was _____ sesterces.
A. 50,000 B. 100,000 C. 400,000 D. 1,000,000
06. On which hill were the gardens of Maecenas?
A. Esquiline B. Aventine C. Palatine D. Caelian
07. What was the most commonly consumed meat?
A. pork B. beef C. chicken D. horse
08. Acetum was similar to _____.
A. tea B. champagne C. low fat milk D. vinegar
09. Whose theater in Rome was the smallest?
A. Curio B. Balbus C. Marcellus D. Pompey
10. In what year did Julius Caesar reform the calendar?
A. 46 B.C. B. 48 B.C. C. 44 B.C. D. 50 B.C.
11. What was a Roman's subligaculum or licium?
A. money pouch B. sweat suit C. bath robe D. loincloth
12. In what activity was a fritillus used?
A. cooking B. chariot racing C. gambling D. making scrolls
13. Which emperor allowed a free person to marry an ex-slave?
A. Marcus Aurelius B. Septimius Severus C. Constantine D. Augustus
14. Into how many regions was Rome divided?
A. 12 B. 14 C. 16 D. 10
15. Who distributed the sportula?
A. aedile B. praetor perigrinus C. patronus D. magister populi
16. What was the freeing of a slave called?
A. manumissio B. declamatio C. emancipatio D. sub hast
17. Who instituted the Agon Capitolinus, which copied Greek-style athletic and artistic competitions?
A. Claudius B. Hadrian C. Nero D. Domitian
18. What was the favorite color for a Roman woman's parasol?
A. white B. red C. green D. blue
19. During which festival was gambling legal for everyone?
A. Rosaria B. Saturnalia C. Regifugium D. Lupercalia
20. In Caesar's day the cheapest apartment in Rome cost _____ sesterces a year.
A. 500 B. 2,000 C. 35,000 D. 5,000

21. When did January become the first month of the Roman year?
A. 509 B.C. B. 390 B.C. C. 205 B.C. D. 153 B.C.
22. What was pulis? A. snow cone B. emergency rations (k-rations) C. porridge D. barbecue
23. How many days a year were the civil courts open? A. 190 B. 210 C. 230 D. 250
24. Who was the gladiator who fought with curved scimitar and a round shield?
A. retiarius B. Samnite C. dimaecharus D. Thracian
25. What did olitores sell? A. vegetables B. sheep C. melons D. fruit
26. What was adrogatio? A. the exhortation before a battle B. a funeral lament
C. the adoption of a paterfamilias D. the celebration of the birth of an heir
27. The nundinae occurred every ___ days. A. 4 B. 8 C. 12 D. 17
28. Which Roman supposedly bought burning buildings cheaply and then saved them, repaired them, and sold them while making a huge profit?
A. Cicero B. Pompeius Strabo C. Crassus D. Clodius
29. A person who was sui iuris was _____. A. in the army. B. holding a curule office.
C. in danger of nexum. D. legally independent
30. What was a tonsor? A. fisherman B. barber C. shoemaker D. tanner
31. What was the term for the guardian of a woman married sine manu?
A. procurator B. patronus C. comes D. tutela
32. What was the favorite dinner garment for men?
A. synthesis B. sagum C. paludamentum D. toga picta
33. How many slaves could be legally freed at one time according to the lex Fufia Caninia?
A. 25 B. 100 C. 150 D. 200
34. What were the boots of soldiers?
A. soleae B. socci C. carbitinae D. caligae
35. What was a clepsydra? A. the oven of a professional baker B. a soldier's pack
C. a water clock D. the book bag of a Roman schoolboy
36. What were horreae? A. warehouses B. areas where ships were beached for storage
C. vegetable markets D. sailors' barracks at Misenum
37. Which month did NOT originally have 31 days?
A. July B. December C. May D. October
38. What was the cyanthus used to measure?
A. grain B. olive oil C. paper D. wine
39. The only viae inside Rome were the Via Sacra and the Via _____.
A. Appia B. Nova C. Salaria D. Flaminia
40. When were the first state sponsored gladiatorial games given?
A. 105 B.C. B. 95 B.C. C. 85 B.C. D. 75 B.C.
41. The added day for a leap year came between February ___ and _____.
A. 6th, 7th B. 12th, 13th C. 13th, 14th D. 23rd, 24th
42. Which garment evolved from a short-sleeved tunic to a long-sleeved tunic used as an ecclesiastic garment?
A. paenula B. dalmatica C. caracallus D. sagum
43. Which wedding ceremony did the Pontifex Maximus and the Flamen Dialis have to attend?
A. coemptio B. contubernium C. confarreatio D. usus

44. Who granted foreign doctors working in Rome Roman citizenship?
A. Julius Caesar B. Augustus C. Trajan D. Hadrian
45. Where was the treatment for slaves the worst?
A. farms B. factories C. road construction gangs D. mines
46. What was the power of the father over his children?
A. manus B. imperium C. patria potestas D. dominica potestas
47. Who forbade most vehicles from entering Rome until late in the day?
A. Sulla B. Julius Caesar C. Nero D. Trajan
48. An equite's tunic was marked by a clavus _____.
A. latus B. angustus C. albinus D. caeruleus
49. The juries in a basilica were made up of _____ centumviri.
A. 120 B. 150 C. 180 D. 210
50. What was a bride's dos? A. dress B. ring C. bouquet D. dowry
51. What part of the meal was the gustatio?
A. appetizer B. sacrifice to the gods C. dessert D. main course
52. What was the most popular form of entertainment in Rome?
A. tragedies B. chariot racing C. comedies D. gladiatorial games
53. Which racing faction was the factio praesina?
A. red B. white C. green D. blue
54. What were uvae? A. apples B. grapes C. pears D. beans
55. What was perna? A. mutton B. chicken C. veal D. ham
56. What was the original Roman supper?
A. merenda B. vesperna C. jentaculum D. prandium
57. Which acrobats jumped between two horses?
A. desultores B. agitadores C. histriones D. proavi
58. The Ides of November were on the _____. A. 5th B. 7th C. 13th D. 15th
59. How many laps were standard for a Roman chariot race? A. 5 B. 7 C. 9 D. 11
60. Which Roman satirist was known for his condemnation of "modern" women?
A. Martial B. Horace C. Sulpicius D. Juvenal
61. Who used ceroma in their exercise?
A. wrestlers B. ball players C. hoop rollers D. female weight lifters
62. What was the sandal made from one piece of leather?
A. solea B. soccus C. carbitina D. crepida
63. Which of the Five Good Emperors banned men and women bathing together?
A. Nerva B. Trajan C. Hadrian D. Antoninus Pius
64. What was the compulsory delivery of food and goods to the government after 287 B.C.?
A. indictio B. alimenta C. fiscus D. vectigal
65. What part of the toga could be used as a hood?
A. sinus B. exigua C. zona D. umbo
66. Whose arch was part of the Circus Maximus complex?
A. Titus B. Augustus C. Septimius Severus D. Constantine
67. The Circus Maximus at the time of Trajan could probably seat _____ spectators.
A. 240,000 B. 260,000 C. 280,000 D. 300,000

68. How many children did a woman have to have in the time of Augustus to be legally independent ?
A. 3 B. 5 C. 2 D. 4
69. Which toga was worn at funerals?
A. praetexta B. pura C. pulla D. picta
70. Who officially lived in the Regia?
A. the Flamen Dialis B. the Magister Populi C. the Rex Sacrorum
D. the Pontifex Maximus
71. What did the modius measure?
A. grain B. olive oil C. dried fruit D. wine
72. What were the fasti? A. lists of consuls B. bundles of rods with an ax
C. the extant speeches of Cicero D. sections of the vigiles
73. What was the minimum age for a Roman girl to marry?
A. 18 B. 16 C. 14 D. 12
74. Which emperor reintroduced the wearing of a beard ?
A. Nero B. Hadrian C. Septimius Severus D. Diocletian
75. The theater season in Rome ran from ___ to ____.
A. May ,July B. June, October C. April, November D. March ,August
76. From what material were the original imagines made?
A. wax B. bronze C. silver D. gold
77. The Circus Maximus was between the _____ and ____ Hills.
A. Caelian, Capitoline B. Capitoline, Esquiline C. Esquiline, Aventine
D. Aventine, Palatine
78. Which official oversaw the freeing of a slave?
A. praetor B. quaestor C. aedile D. tribune
79. In what year did it become legal for patricians and plebeians to marry?
A. 445 B.C. B. 287 B.C. C. 303 B.C. D. 493 B.C.
80. Which gladiator carried a net and trident/spear?
A. Thracian B. retiarius C. hoplomachus D. andabata
81. What year was 445 days long?
A. 44 B.C. B. 48 B.C. C. 47 B.C. D. 46 B.C.
82. Which province was the personal property of the emperor?
A. Gallia Narbonensis B. Egypt C. Dacia D. Baetica
83. What was the emperor's box at the games?
A. carcer B. cavea C. vomitorium D. pulvinar
84. What were fibulae? A. rings B. hair nets C. brooches D. earrings
85. How much was a sesterce worth according to Carcopino ?
A. \$.05 B. \$.50 C. \$ 5.00 D. \$50.00
86. A book cost between 5 and ___ sesterces. A. 30 B. 15 C. 20 D. 25
87. How many entrances were in use at the Colosseum? A. 81 B. 47 C. 76 D. 56
88. The bride's belt was tied with the knot of _____.
A. Hercules B. Venus C. Juno D. Lucina
89. What was the site for staged naval battles in Rome?
A. naumachia B. Tiber Island C. theater D. lacus bellorum

90. Where were cremations carried out?
A. sepulchrum B. sarcophagus C. colubarium D. ustrinum
91. What were the most ancient games in Rome?
A. Ludi Apollinares B. Ludi Plebei C. Ludi Romani D. Ludi Cerialis
92. Which chair had a sloping back and was originally associated with women?
A. solium B. cathedra C. subsellium D. sella curulis
93. What were the velaria at the Colosseum?
A. cells for gladiators B. cells for animals C. awnings D. lifts to the surface
94. What were cloacae?
A. sewers B. public latrines C. lead water pipes D. enclosed aqueducts
95. What part of the bath allowed hot air to circulate under the floor?
A. laconicum B. caldarium C. apodyterium D. suspensurae
96. Under which emperor were the vigiles instituted?
A. Augustus B. Tiberius C. Claudius D. Nero
97. Who was the first publisher in Rome?
A. Pompeius Strabo B. Pomponius Atticus C. Asinius Pollio D. Pliny the Younger
98. How many carceres were there in the Circus Maximus at the time of Trajan?
A. 3 B. 7 C. 12 D. 16
99. In what year did the Romans acquire their first accurate sundial?
A. 264 B.C. B. 64 B.C. C. 164 B.C. D. 364 B.C.
100. The suffix -por originally indicated that its bearer was a/an _____.
A. Umbrian B. slave C. eldest son D. patrician