

2010 NJCL Roman Life Test

1. What *praenomen* was commonly abbreviated M. ?
A. Marcus B. Manlius C. Mamercus D. Manius
2. What *praenomen* was commonly abbreviated M? (a “five-stroke” M)?
A. Marcus B. Manlius C. Mamercus D. Manius
3. What was the general term for spirits of the dead?
A. *ustrina* B. *manes* C. *imagines* D. *columbaria*
4. Who would have been your *patruus*?
A. grandfather B. cousin C. father-in-law D. uncle
5. For a boy, how many days after birth was the *dies lustricus*?
A. 4 days B. 7 days C. 8 days D. 9 days
6. Which of these was NOT a power exercised by the *pater familias*?
A. *manus* B. *patrium ius* C. *dominica potestas* D. None of these choices
7. If you were to see a man with white chalk on his feet, he probably was a _____.
A. male citizen B. slave C. senator D. consul
8. What was the main meal of the day?
A. *cena* B. *prandium* C. *merenda* D. *ientaculum*
9. What gladiator fought with a net and trident?
A. *hoplomachus* B. *murmillo* C. *retiarius* D. *secutor*
10. What gladiator wore a fish on his helmet?
A. *hoplomachus* B. *murmillo* C. *retiarius* D. *secutor*
11. Which of these was commonly worn by the bride at a wedding?
A. *dos* B. *anulus* C. *toga praetexta* D. *pronuba*
12. What ceremony occurred when a *cliens* greeted his *patronus* early in the morning?
A. *sportula* B. *hospitia* C. *salutatio* D. *clientela*
13. *In loco filiae* referred to the power of whom to inherit the estate from the *pater familias* upon his death?
A. first daughter B. second daughter C. aunt (father’s sister) D. mother (father’s wife)
14. Where might you find a *compluvium* and an *impluvium*?
A. *culina* B. *peristylum* C. *atrium* D. *cubiculum*
15. What was the term for the green faction of chariot racing?
A. *russata* B. *albata* C. *veneta* D. *prasina*
16. If you were to see a man constantly reminded of his mortality, he probably was wearing a _____.
A. *toga virilis* B. *toga picta* C. *toga candida* D. None of these
17. For a wedding, the bride’s hair was parted by a spear. Into how many sections was her hair divided?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 7
18. If the bride came from a prominent family, the spear may have been dipped into _____.
A. perfume B. Tiber River C. gladiator’s blood D. wine
19. Which of these was completely foreign and unknown to the Romans?
A. tomatoes B. potatoes C. tea D. All of these choices
20. What was the exercise area in the baths?
A. *palaestra* B. *laconicum* C. *apodyterium* D. *unctorium*
21. What was the changing room in the baths?
A. *palaestra* B. *laconicum* C. *apodyterium* D. *unctorium*
22. What was the room in which one may apply oil to himself at the baths?
A. *palaestra* B. *laconicum* C. *apodyterium* D. *unctorium*
23. How many rows behind the *orchestra* were reserved for *equites*?
A. 6 B. 10 C. 12 D. 14

24. What was the adoption of one *pater familias* by another?
 A. *adrogatio* B. *adoptio* C. *agnatio* D. *iudicium domesticum*
25. What group had to first approve and sanction the adoption of a *pater familias* in this process?
 A. *pontifices* B. *comitia curiata* C. Both A. and B. D. None of these choices
26. Which of these referred to the release of a child from *patria potestas*?
 A. *peculium* B. *emancipatio* C. *manumissio* D. *adrogatio*
27. Which of these names denoted the *stirps*?
 A. *praenomen* B. *nomen* C. *cognomen* D. *agnomen*
28. Which of these names would help denote that someone had been adopted?
 A. *praenomen* B. *nomen* C. *cognomen* D. *agnomen*
29. In the theater an actor portraying a slave would most likely wear which of these?
 A. red wig B. black wig C. red shoes D. black shoes
30. What objects were used to count the laps of a chariot race?
 A. eggs and dogs B. dogs and apples C. eggs and dolphins D. dogs and dolphins
31. Which of these was the upper millstone?
 A. *mola* B. *catillus* C. *meta* D. None of these choices
32. What were the trellises, commonly used to train vines for making wine, called?
 A. *vinariae* B. *dolia* C. *vinaliae* D. *vineolae*
33. What was the highest throw in *tali*?
 A. Venus throw B. Vulture throw C. Dog throw D. Jupiter throw
34. Who built the first permanent theater in Rome?
 A. Romulus C. Gaius Julius Caesar
 B. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus D. Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus
35. What is a *malum persicum*?
 A. apricot B. peach C. orange D. pomegranate
36. Which of these accompanied his master's children to school and occasionally acted as their tutor?
 A. *anteambulo* B. *tonsor* C. *paedagogus* D. *vestiplicus*
37. Which of these often folded his master's toga while at the baths?
 A. *anteambulo* B. *tonsor* C. *paedagogus* D. *vestiplicus*
38. The *filius familias* referred to whom?
 A. a son of the *pater familias* C. a *pater familias* whose father was still alive
 B. a son who died in infancy D. an adopted son of the *pater familias*
39. Which of these most likely could have been used for surveying?
 A. *groma* B. *dioptra* C. *chorobates* D. All of these choices
40. During the wedding, the bride would have worn all of these EXCEPT _____.
 A. *bullae* B. *flammeum* C. *nodus Herculanus* D. *tunica recta*
41. What was the job of the *rex bibendi* at a drinking party?
 A. to determine the *leges insaniae* C. to determine the amount of water mixed with the wine
 B. to determine the night's entertainment D. All of these choices
42. Before entering the *atrium*, a person would have walked through the _____.
 A. *vestibulum* B. *armaria* C. *oecus* D. *cella*
43. What was a single lap at a chariot race called?
 A. *calx* B. *missus* C. *spatium* D. *spina*
44. Which of these was the second circus built at Rome?
 A. Circus Flaminius C. Circus Maximus
 B. Circus of Gaius and Nero D. Circus of Maxentius
45. What was the term for the slide bolts on a door?
 A. *limines* B. *fores* C. *serae* D. *pessuli*

46. What is the difference between a *patruus* and an *avunculus*?
 A. *patruus* is an uncle on the father's side and *avunculus* is an uncle on the mother's side
 B. *patruus* is an uncle on the mother's side and *avunculus* is an uncle on the father's side
 C. *patruus* is a step-son and *avunculus* is an uncle on the father's side
 D. None of these choices
47. What is the difference between a *matertera* and an *amita*?
 A. *matertera* is an aunt on the father's side and *amita* is an aunt on the mother's side
 B. *matertera* is an aunt on the mother's side and *amita* is an aunt on the father's side
 C. *matertera* is a great-great-grandmother and *amita* is an aunt on the father's side
 D. *matertera* is an aunt on the father's side and *amita* is a great-great-grandmother
48. Gladiatorial games were first introduced at the funeral of _____?
 A. Gaius Julius Caesar
 B. Marcus Valerius Laevinus
 C. Brutus Pera
 D. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus
49. A *centenarius* would most likely describe a _____.
 A. consul
 B. general
 C. horse
 D. freedman
50. During which ceremony did a boy give up his *bulla* and receive the *toga virilis*?
 A. *Liberalia*
 B. *Lupercalia*
 C. *Parentalia*
 D. *Saturnalia*
51. During which festival would a boy run through the streets naked whipping others with whips and thongs?
 A. *Liberalia*
 B. *Lupercalia*
 C. *Parentalia*
 D. *Saturnalia*
52. What were mock naval battles called?
 A. *venationes*
 B. *certamina maris*
 C. *missiones*
 D. *naumachiae*
53. Who produced a *mola salsa*?
 A. *virgines Vestales*
 B. *fratres arvales*
 C. *epulones*
 D. *salii*
54. On what did Tarquinius Priscus ride when he entered Rome because it normally carried priests and Vestals?
 A. *carruca*
 B. *pilentum*
 C. *petoritum*
 D. *carpentum*
55. On what would the spoils of war have been carried in a triumphal procession?
 A. *carruca*
 B. *pilentum*
 C. *petoritum*
 D. *carpentum*
56. Which of these families had no *cognomina*?
 A. Marii
 B. Mummii
 C. Sertorii
 D. All of these choices
57. When was the ceremony of *conclamatio* performed?
 A. after someone died
 B. at a wedding
 C. when a boy took up the *toga virilis*
 D. after someone was born
58. What were the priests in charge of managing the worship of the emperor called?
 A. *haruspices*
 B. *augustales*
 C. *quindecimviri*
 D. *salii*
59. What was the house of the *pontifex maximus* called?
 A. *curia*
 B. *basilica*
 C. *regia*
 D. None of these choices
60. Which of these did NOT describe a kind of pork?
 A. *sus*
 B. *scrofa*
 C. *nefrens*
 D. *glis*
61. The burial of a child was tough to handle, thus it was called a *funus* _____.
 A. *difficilis*
 B. *acerbus*
 C. *durus*
 D. None of these choices
62. Which of these would NOT have been considered part of the *familia*?
 A. children
 B. slaves
 C. wife
 D. None of these choices
63. During the period of *primordia* what was the proper term for a male child?
 A. *vir*
 B. *puer*
 C. *pupus*
 D. *genius*
64. What was the closest familial relationship?
 A. *agnatio*
 B. *adfinitas*
 C. *cognatio*
 D. *familia*
65. The *fossa* was the foundation on which a road's materials sat. What sat directly on top of the *fossa*?
 A. *rudus*
 B. *statumen*
 C. *umbo*
 D. *semita*
66. What was the nine inch layer of coarse concrete material that helped to support the road?
 A. *rudus*
 B. *statumen*
 C. *umbo*
 D. *semita*

67. What was the side of the road which bound the *agger viae*?
 A. *rudus* B. *statumen* C. *umbo* D. *semita*
68. What was the term for watered down *acetum*, a common drink among the poor?
 A. *mulsum* B. *posca* C. *passum* D. *mustum*
69. On which hill were the *puticuli*, or graves for the poor, located?
 A. Palatine Hill C. Quirinal Hill
 B. Aventine Hill D. Esquiline Hill
70. Which of these were NOT some of the guilds in the time of Numa?
 A. goldsmiths, coppersmiths, and potters C. silversmiths, blacksmiths, and masons
 B. flute-blowers, dyers, and tanners D. None of these choices
71. A *pergula* would most likely have been the location for a _____.
 A. sporting event B. school C. dinner party D. stable
72. When was *manus* NOT valid?
 A. in *confarreatio* C. when the *pater familias* was not *sui iuris*
 B. when the *pater familias* was *sui iuris* D. in *coemptio*
73. If you were to see a man throwing a spear in a small square plot of land, he probably was a _____.
 A. *flamen* B. *lupercus* C. *fetialis* D. *salius*
74. *Primpilarius* was a term used to describe a _____.
 A. general B. consul C. centurion D. slave
75. Which of these BEST describes how many lictors a *praetor* had while he was within the *pomerium*?
 A. 6 B. 4 C. 2 D. 12
76. Who would have met a triumphant general at the *porta triumphalis*?
 A. his mother B. the senate C. his entire family D. his army
77. Why might the *pater familias* convene and consult an *iudicium domesticum*?
 A. he wanted to adopt another child C. he wanted to sale one of his children into slavery
 B. he wanted to severely punish a child D. he wanted to buy a new estate or land
78. An empty tomb was called a/an _____.
 A. *cenotaphium* B. *cepotaphium* C. *ustrina* D. *xystus*
79. What was the last aqueduct built during the Roman Republic?
 A. Aqua Alsietna C. Aqua Marcia
 B. Aqua Anio Vetus D. Aqua Tepula
80. Which of these could be found using a *scutica*, *flagrum*, or a *furca*?
 A. *lorarius* B. *hoplomachus* C. *ornatrix* D. *topiarius*
81. On which finger were *anuli* worn?
 A. third finger on the left hand C. “ring finger” on the left hand
 B. index finger on the right hand D. third finger on the right hand
82. A *strigilis* would have most commonly been used to remove sweat in which room?
 A. *laconicum* B. *apodyterium* C. *unctorium* D. *dstrictarium*
83. Which of these *atria* was supported by two pairs of beams?
 A. *testudinatum* B. *corinthium* C. *displuviatum* D. *tuscanicum*
84. Which of these *atria* was supported by more than four columns?
 A. *testudinatum* B. *corinthium* C. *displuviatum* D. *tuscanicum*
85. Which of these *atria* had a sloped roof and gutter system?
 A. *testudinatum* B. *corinthium* C. *displuviatum* D. *tuscanicum*
86. What is the difference between *thermae* and *turmae*?
 A. *thermae* are “fast food” restaurants and *turmae* are the baths
 B. *thermae* are the baths and *turmae* are “fast food” restaurants
 C. *thermae* are the baths and *turmae* are cavalry squadrons of 10 men
 D. *thermae* are the baths and *turmae* are cavalry squadrons of 30 men

87. What did the term *morta* describe?
 A. a stillborn child
 B. a dead woman
 C. a girl who died before her *dies lustricus*
 D. Any or all of these choices
88. What was the highest honor that could be awarded to a soldier for his deeds in military action?
 A. *corona muralis* B. *corona aurea* C. *corona obsidionalis* D. *corona civica*
89. During *coemptio*, which of these did NOT occur?
 A. a *libripens* was used
 B. only one coin is put on the scales
 C. “*an sibi mater familias esse vellet*” was said
 D. two people witness the fictitious sale of the bride
90. The *portorium* was a/an _____.
 A. tax on imports B. shape of a gate C. entree way on a boat D. tax on vehicles
91. To what did the term *iantrices* refer?
 A. eunuchs
 B. women who married brothers
 C. gladiators that fought with daggers
 D. women who were guilty of murder
92. Which of these BEST describes the lictors of a consul while inside Rome?
 A. 24 men in single file who carried on their right shoulder a bundle of rods containing an axe
 B. 12 men in two lines who carried on their left shoulder a bundle of rods containing an axe
 C. 12 men in a single file line who carried on their left shoulder a bundle of rods with no axe
 D. 12 men in two lines who carried on their right shoulder a bundle of rods with no axe
93. Which of these BEST describes the lictors of a dictator?
 A. Inside the *pomerium*, 12 men who carried on their right shoulder a bundle of rods containing an axe
 B. Outside the *pomerium*, 24 men who carried on their right shoulder a bundle of rods with no axe
 C. Inside the *pomerium*, 12 men who carried on their left shoulder a bundle of rods containing an axe
 D. Outside the *pomerium*, 24 men who carried on their right shoulder a bundle of rods containing an axe
94. During the reign of Marcus Aurelius, how many holidays were devoted to games?
 A. 66 B. 112 C. 135 D. 202
95. What were the spirits of dead household members?
 A. *manes* B. *larvae* C. *lares* D. *penates*
96. The term *cohors* can describe two different things. Explain the difference.
 A. *cohors* refers both to the court in a farmhouse complex and a squadron comprising 3 maniples
 B. *cohors* refers both to the court in a farmhouse complex and a squadron comprising 2 centuries
 C. *cohors* refers both to a measure of land and a squadron comprising 4 maniples
 D. *cohors* refers both to a measure of land and a squadron comprising 3 centuries
97. Who won 3,559 victories at the circus in his career?
 A. Crescens C. Flavius Scorpis
 B. Marcus Aurelius Liber D. Pompeius Muscosus
98. In which of these cases could a triumphal procession NEVER be awarded?
 A. a triumphant *praetor* returns to Rome C. an *imperator* returns after defeating 6,000 troops
 B. a consul puts down a slave revolt D. None of these choices
99. When did a members of the Arval Brothers lose his status as one of the highly esteemed priests?
 A. if he fathered a child C. if he was sent into exile
 B. if he killed a man D. None of these choices
100. The Romans were good at math, so let’s see how good you are. Take the number of maniples in a legion. Add to that the total number of *salii* at any given time. Subtract from that number the total amount of years that Vestal Virgins were required to serve. Subtract from that number the total number of *flamines*. And finally, multiply that number by the total number of lictors that would march in a triumphal procession. What do you get?
 A. 0 B. 18 C. 108 D. 216