

2015 NJCL Roman Life Test

1. What was the term for a workshop in which glass items were made?
A. officina B. moneta C. macella D. horrea
2. Which course of a meal would include fruit and sweet pastries?
A. prima mensa B. secunda mensa C. gustatio D. promulsis
3. The phrase ab ovo usque ad mala is associated with what part of Roman life?
A. markets B. weddings C. meals D. games
4. Which group of diviners determined the will of the gods by interpreting the entrails of animals?
A. augures B. fratres aruales C. flamines D. haruspices
5. What is the term for a scroll on which a portion of a lengthy work might be published?
A. membranum B. volumen C. codex D. charta
6. Which officer stood on the prow of a ship and relayed information on shoals and rocks to the steersmen?
A. nauphlax B. proreta C. secutor D. suboptio
7. During the reign of Augustus, what was the property requirement for becoming a senator?
A. 10 million sesterces B. 1 million sesterces C. 5 million sesterces D. 500 thousand sesterces
8. Which type of legionary armor, with metal plates held together by leather, was introduced in the 1st century?
A. lorica plumata B. lorica hamata C. lorica squamata D. lorica segmentata
9. What was the term for a brooch used to fasten clothing?
A. munera B. soccus C. palla D. fibula
10. What was the term for barbarian contingents enlisted under the command of their own chieftains?
A. comitatenses B. limitanei C. foederati D. vexillationes
11. Which curved tile was used to cover the gaps made by flat tiles on a tiled roof?
A. tubus B. tegula C. imbrex D. vallus
12. During the early empire, which centurion was in charge of headquarters staff and training?
A. optio B. pilus prior C. tesserarius D. princeps
13. What was the term for the shallow bowls commonly used in sacrifices and rituals?
A. paterae B. amphorae C. mortaria D. hydria
14. What type of tomb housed numerous urns with cremated remains?
A. olla B. columbarium C. puteus D. cenotaphium
15. If no meals were skipped, which of these meals would be eaten first by a Roman each day?
A. cena B. prandium C. vespera D. ientaculum
16. What was the term for raised stone walkways to protect pedestrians from filth in the street?
A. cryptoporticus B. crepidines C. cuppedinis D. macella
17. What term was used for an existing town that was incorporated into the Roman state?
A. canaba B. colonia C. civitas D. municipium
18. Which heavily armed cavalry unit did the Romans adopt after their encounter with the Roxolani?
A. pteryges B. clibanarii C. phalerae D. cataphracti
19. What was the term for wholesale slave dealers who provided slaves to local dealers?
A. dispensatores B. vilici C. procuratores D. mangones
20. What type of simple funeral service was used for very young children?
A. funus plebeium B. funus acerbum C. funus indicitum D. funus tacitum
21. What was the term for a standard window in a private house?
A. postes B. vela C. fenestra D. aulaea
22. Which gladiator was armed with a curved scimitar and a round shield?
A. Thracian B. Samnite C. murmillo D. retiarius
23. What special civil court was established to rule on inheritance and property claims?
A. vigintisexviri B. centumviri C. vicarii D. honestiores
24. Which college of priests performed auspicium to determine the will of the gods?
A. pontifices B. flamines C. fetiales D. augures

25. What was the term for an indoor charcoal stove used for heating in very cold months?
 A. focus B. hypocaustum C. lacus D. fax
26. What was the term for the strip of land outside a town wall that was not allowed to be inhabited or plowed?
 A. municipium B. pomerium C. limes D. iugera
27. What is the Roman numeral equivalent of the number 1271?
 A. MCLCXI B. MMCXXI C. MCLXXI D. MCCLXXI
28. What magistrate served as the financial official for generals and governors?
 A. aedile B. quaestor C. propraetor D. gubernator
29. Which toga was made whiter by being rubbed with chalk?
 A. toga pulla B. toga candida C. toga virilis D. toga praetexta
30. What purification ceremony was performed to provide protection from evil and to bring good luck?
 A. extispicium B. ver sacrum C. lustratio D. auspicium
31. What was the term for the spirits of the dead worshipped at several Roman festivals?
 A. sepulchrales B. dirae C. parcae D. di manes
32. What tax was imposed upon Italy and the provinces to provide food for the Roman soldiers?
 A. annona principis B. annona militaris C. annona horrea D. annona mandata
33. What was the term for a balance used for weighing, with two scale pans suspended from a central arm?
 A. uncia B. siliqua C. pondus D. libra
34. What sacrifice could be made by a general, resulting in his own death but ensuring victory for his army?
 A. solutio B. aedituus C. extispicium D. devotio
35. In road construction, what was the term for the initial hole dug to the intended width of the road?
 A. rudus B. statumen C. dorsum D. fossa
36. What was the term for the spoils taken from an enemy commander by the Roman commander?
 A. spolia solida B. spolia colonia C. spolia honesta D. spolia opima
37. What was the term for a shop incorporated into the front of an apartment block or house?
 A. taberna B. dolia C. imbrex D. tegula
38. What of these was NOT a known praenomen?
 A. Iulius B. Tiberius C. Titus D. Lucius
39. Which goddess was worshipped by a cult centered in Phrygia, where she was known as Agdistis?
 A. Isis B. Cybele C. Ceres D. Bona Dea
40. Which college of priests was responsible for overseeing dealings with foreign nations, especially wars?
 A. haruspices B. fetiales C. augures D. pontifices
41. What tax on imports and exports was instituted by Augustus?
 A. defrutum B. fiscus C. portorium D. dolia
42. What type of performance involved the hunting of wild animals in front of an audience?
 A. naumachiae B. bestiarii C. venationes D. munera
43. What was the first pay promotion for an ordinary soldier, allowing him exemption from everyday tasks?
 A. immunis B. sesquiplicarius C. duplicarius D. veterinarius
44. What was the term for the fish sauce made by fermenting the intestines and other waste parts of fish?
 A. garum B. mola salsa C. dolia D. murex
45. Which of these was NOT a type of ancient Roman footwear?
 A. solea B. carbatina C. ligula D. caliga
46. What was the term for very small cubes of colored material used to make mosaics?
 A. pilae B. tesserae C. tribula D. carpenta
47. Which of these terms is NOT associated with Roman theaters?
 A. siparia B. scaena frons C. olitorium D. aulaeum
48. What was the standard gold coin of the early and middle empire?
 A. denarius B. as C. sestertius D. aureus
49. What was the term for a changing room in a Roman bathhouse?
 A. balneum B. apodyterium C. laconicum D. palaestra
50. Which prefect served as an aide on the commander's personal staff?
 A. praefectus fabrum B. praefectus equitum C. praefectus classis D. praefectus legati

51. What was the term for long woolen trousers mainly worn by barbarians?
 A. byrrus B. dalmatica C. lacerna D. braca
52. What was the term for the official record of years, often including accounts of major events from each year?
 A. fasti triumphales B. indictio C. fasti consulares D. mercedonius
53. Which of these were forbidden in cities by the Lex Iulia Municipalis?
 A. vehicles B. weapons C. horses D. funerals
54. What title was given to an equestrian praetorian prefect during the empire?
 A. vir perfectissimus B. vir eminentissimus C. vir egregius D. vir optimus
55. Which of these professions was most similar to an ostiarius?
 A. ianitor B. plumbarius C. lapidarius D. mensor
56. What was the term for public bathrooms, often attached to bathhouses?
 A. macella B. natationes C. laconica D. foricae
57. What was the term for a dowry given for a bride?
 A. dos B. manus C. sponsalia D. conubium
58. Which named day fell on the 13th of months with fewer than 31 days?
 A. Idus B. Kalendae C. Nonae D. Fasti
59. What was the term for a small room off of the atrium containing the family records?
 A. tablinum B. diaeta C. cubiculum D. triclinium
60. What was the term for magistrates holding the same office at the same time?
 A. patruelles B. aequales C. collegae D. apparitores
61. Which of these was NOT a type of table found in the Roman world?
 A. mensa B. delphica C. monopodium D. lucerna
62. What date is represented by the Latin A.D. VI ID. IUL.?
 A. July 9th B. July 6th C. July 10th D. June 25th
63. What was the role of the tresviri monetales?
 A. administrators of the mint C. captains of the firefighters
 B. leaders of the night watch D. judges who set import tariffs
64. What was the term for large bowls used for food preparation, with the flange for easy gripping and a spout?
 A. operculum B. amphorae C. mortaria D. tituli
65. What instrument allowed surveyors to mark out lines by taking sights from a central point?
 A. dolia B. groma C. tympanum D. pozzolana
66. Which room in a Roman bathhouse was used to induce sweating?
 A. sudatorium B. frigidarium C. tepidarium D. therma
67. Which of these was NOT a popular assembly during the Roman Republic?
 A. comitia curiata B. comitia centuriata C. comitia tributa D. comitia equitata
68. Which of these was NOT one of the racing factions?
 A. black B. white C. red D. blue
69. What battle formation required the soldiers to hold their interlocking shields above and around the group?
 A. testudo B. aries C. musculus D. scutum
70. What was the term for the shrine to the household gods, usually located in a corner of the atrium?
 A. laconicum B. pomerium C. lararium D. aulaeum
71. What law of 218 BC prevented senators from engaging in commerce?
 A. lex Maioria B. lex Iulia C. lex Claudia D. lex Anastasia
72. According to Livy, what soldiers began battles by trying to break up the enemy ranks with light javelins?
 A. leves B. hastati C. triarii D. accensi
73. What collection of oracles was consulted by the state when a crisis threatened Rome?
 A. Sybilline books B. feriae C. sortes D. Twelve Tables
74. What term was used for the turning posts at each end of a race track?
 A. vela B. bigae C. spinae D. metae
75. Which of these military groups was NOT mainly comprised of foreign soldiers?
 A. gentiles B. numeri C. triarii D. cunei
76. What silver coin, larger than the denarius, was introduced by Caracalla in 215?
 A. quinarius B. antoninianus C. tetradrachm D. dupondius

77. What was the term for the nicknames given to legions during the late republic?
 A. nomina fidei B. cognomina C. familiae D. agnomina patriae
78. What measure of land area was considered the maximum amount that could be plowed in one day?
 A. centuria B. uncia C. heredium D. iugerum
79. What was the term for the ivory folding stool used by some magistrates as a symbol of their office?
 A. sella laticlavaria B. sella imperialis C. sella potestatis D. sella curulis
80. What was the name of the altar to Hercules that stood in the Forum Boarium in Rome?
 A. Ara Maxima B. Ara Pacis C. Ara Dives D. Ara Clarissima
81. During the late Republic, what was the term for a division of 30 cavalrymen led by three decuriones?
 A. optio B. contubernium C. turma D. ferrata
82. Which men served as bodyguards for a consul on active service, in place of the lictors?
 A. commentarienses B. extraordinarii C. valetudinarii D. mensores
83. What was the main type of housing for the majority of the population in major cities during the empire?
 A. villa rustica B. domus C. villa urbana D. insula
84. What was the term for a slave who accompanied his master to remind him of people he had already met?
 A. vicarius B. adversitor C. nomenclator D. vilicus
85. Which naval officer supervised the steersmen and controlled the sailors on the aft part of the ship?
 A. nauphax B. gubernator C. celeusta D. exceptor
86. What was the term for a small box in which valuables could be stored?
 A. ala B. armarium C. arca D. abacus
87. What was the term for the small cap placed on a slave's head, signifying that the seller offered no warranty?
 A. atriensis B. titulus C. pilleus D. peculium
88. What was the term for an empty tomb erected for a person lost at sea?
 A. cenotaphium B. puteus C. ustrina D. columbarium
89. Which building was used for Senate meetings and was rebuilt by Julius Caesar in 44 BC?
 A. Basilica Iulia B. Comitium C. Curia Hostilia D. Aula Palatina
90. What was the term for the process in which a man offered himself up for adoption by another man?
 A. sui iuris B. adrogatio C. lustratio D. confarreatio
91. What was the term for a market day when farmers could rest from agricultural labor and sell their produce?
 A. nundina B. comitia C. gnomon D. clepsydra
92. What was the aerarium?
 A. blacksmith B. treasury C. open-air market D. tomb
93. Which toga was worn by curule magistrates and young boys?
 A. toga praetexta B. toga virilis C. toga pulla D. toga candida
94. Which of these cults was centered on the worship of Demeter and Persephone?
 A. Bacchic mysteries B. Eleusinian mysteries C. Orphism D. Mithraism
95. What animal's skins were worn by the aquilifer?
 A. wolf B. rabbit C. lion D. fox
96. What was the term for a box in which several scrolls could be contained?
 A. umbilicus B. sportula C. capsula D. titulus
97. Which of these was NOT a wet and dry measure of capacity?
 A. acetabulum B. cochlea C. actus D. cyathus
98. Which of these months did NOT have 31 days after the Julian calendar reforms?
 A. May B. March C. December D. July
99. Which punishment involved a temporary banishment to a specified place?
 A. relegatio B. exsilium C. deportatio D. ustrinum
100. Which name indicated a person's gens?
 A. agnomen B. praenomen C. cognomen D. nomen