

ROMAN LIFE – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League – 2010

1. On the night before her wedding, a Roman bride dedicated what two objects to the *Lares* of her father's house?
a. *bullae* and *toga praetexta* b. *bullae* and *stola*
c. money and *stola* d. *bullae* and family ring
2. Which of the following was not an original color of the drivers of the *factiones*?
a. red b. gold c. white d. green
3. A symbol of supreme Roman power was the:
a. *toga* b. *palus primus* c. *pilleus* d. *fasces*
4. The freeing of a slave was called:
a. *salutatio* b. *manumissio* c. *confarreatio* d. *contentio*
5. A Roman man would be most likely to wear a *petasus*:
a. on his head b. around his neck c. on his feet d. under his tunic
6. What was the usual fee charged at the baths?
a. *as* b. *quadrans* c. *sestertius* d. *mina*
7. The Romans frequently covered their food with *garum*. What is *garum*?
a. meat gravy b. tomato sauce c. fish sauce d. olive oil
8. The *impluvium* was located:
a. in the *peristylum* b. in the *atrium* c. in the *tablinum* d. in the *latrina*
9. The *Ferialia* was celebrated during which month?
a. February b. June c. October d. September
10. What were the Fabrician, Cestian, Mulvian, and Sublician?
a. Roman bridges b. early Latin tribes c. aqueducts d. coins
11. By which name would a Roman man be addressed by his children, slaves, and close friends?
a. *praenomen* b. *nomen* c. *cognomen* d. *agnomen*
12. A *grammaticus* instructed his students in all of the following EXCEPT:
a. geometry b. music c. literature d. astronomy
13. Which of the following gladiators would fight with a net and a trident?
a. *retiarius* b. *essedarius* c. *murmillo* d. *secutor*
14. In a typical Roman theater, what was the name of the seating area?
a. *cunei* b. *scaena* c. *cavea* d. *auditorium*
15. Which term does not describe the same body of water?
a. *Pontus Euxinus* b. Mediterranean c. *Mare Nostrum* d. *Mare Internum*
16. After the reorganization of the army by Marius, the term of enlistment for a Roman soldier was:
a. 10 years b. 15 years c. 20 years d. 30 years
17. A *sponsa* was:
a. a marriage proposal b. an engagement ring
c. a marriage contract d. an engaged girl
18. Chariot drivers in circus races were most commonly:
a. young nobles b. slaves and freedmen c. soldiers d. *equites*
19. Found on buildings, coins, and standards, what abbreviation symbolized the power of the Roman Senate?
a. STTL b. IHS c. SC d. SPQR
20. Which term does not refer to slaves who wrote letters?
a. *librarii* b. *amanuenses* c. *servi a manu* d. *ostiarii*

21. The article of clothing known as *bracae* can best be described as:
 a. a long-sleeved tunic b. a scarf c. pants d. a raincoat
22. What were the snack shops in the *thermae* called?
 a. *popinae* b. *thermopolium* c. *balnea* d. *apodyterium*
23. *Falernian* and *Massic* were excellent examples of what?
 a. poets b. honey c. olives d. wines
24. What hill was the original site of Rome and later the place where the wealthy resided?
 a. Esquiline b. Quirinal c. Viminal d. Palatine
25. Burial vaults with large numbers of niches for urns were called:
 a. *sepulcra* b. *cenotaphia* c. *columbarium* d. *sarcophagi*
26. To what does *regina viarum* refer?
 a. Juno b. *Via Appia* c. Venus d. *Sacra Via*
27. After school, Roman boys were most often found:
 a. with the *paedagogus* b. with their mothers c. with the slaves d. with their fathers
28. *Naumachia* involved:
 a. ships b. wild animals c. horses d. ceremonial carriages
29. A character in a Roman comedy wearing a red wig would have been:
 a. an old man b. a young man c. a young woman d. a slave
30. *Tesserae* were used in the construction of what?
 a. army camps b. roads c. aqueducts d. mosaics
31. The name of the battleship with three sets of oars was called:
 a. *aries* b. *alae* c. *trireme* d. *scala*
32. During what event might one hear someone call upon *Talassio*?
 a. a funeral b. a triumph c. Lupercalia d. a wedding
33. *Bigae* and *quadrigae* were types of:
 a. cooking utensils b. carts or wagons c. chariots d. chairs
34. The only magistrate which served without a colleague was the
 a. censor b. dictator c. consul d. praetor
35. If a Roman slave had FUG branded on his forehead, we know that he was:
 a. a thief b. a runaway c. a foreigner d. married
36. The *tunica angusti clavi* was worn by:
 a. senators b. equites c. magistrates d. priests
37. The cold room at the baths was called the:
 a. *apodyterium* b. *caldarium* c. *frigidarium* d. *compluvium*
38. Which of the following was the last to be grown in ancient Rome?
 a. plums b. walnuts c. lemons d. apricots
39. Tuscan, Corinthian, and *testudinatum* were types of what part of a Roman house?
 a. doors b. garden c. atrium d. dining room
40. What religious ceremony involved the sacrifice of three different animals?
 a. *Lupercalia* b. *Suovetaurilia* c. *Liberalia* d. *Saturnalia*
41. Who built the first great aqueduct in Rome?
 a. Gaius Flaminius b. Appius Claudius c. Scipio Africanus d. Livius Andronicus
42. The name of a man being adopted was:
 a. *pater familias* b. *adoptio* c. *adrogatus* d. *patruus*

43. Roman school children typically practiced writing letters on what?
 a. slate boards b. papyrus c. wax tablets d. paper
44. If a gladiator won his freedom, he was commonly given:
 a. an ivory nametag b. a wooden sword c. a crown d. a toga
45. In a theater, the actors performed in the:
 a. *scaena* b. *orchestra* c. *proscenium* d. *cavea*
46. Which of the following would you expect a Roman soldier to wear?
 a. *calcei* b. *soleae* c. *mullei* d. *caligae*
47. During the bridal procession of a Roman wedding, one of the boys accompanying the bride would carry a:
 a. *spina nera* b. *spina alba* c. *spina rosa* d. *spina prasina*
48. Chariot drivers carried knives in order to do what?
 a. kill a fatally injured horse b. attack other charioteers during a race
 c. cut themselves loose in an accident d. defend themselves from angry spectators
49. The plebeians were protected by which magistrate?
 a. tribune b. consul c. censor d. aedile
50. Upon emancipation, a *libertus* would typically receive his former master's:
 a. nomen b. cognomen c. praenomen d. agnomen
51. A patrician's red shoe was a:
 a. *calceus* b. *carruca* c. *mulleus* d. *malus*
52. Where would you find a *laconicum*?
 a. *tabernae* b. *curia* c. *Circus Maximus* d. *thermae*
53. Which of the following was not grown by Romans?
 a. potato b. carrot c. asparagus d. cucumber
54. The dancing priests that worshipped Mars were called:
 a. *Flamines* b. *Haruspices* c. *Salii* d. *Augustales*
55. The wall facing which looked as if it was covered with a net was called:
 a. *opus incertum* b. *opus reticulatum* c. *opus quadratum* d. *opus caementicium*
56. Of *raeda*, *cisium*, *plaustrum*, and *carpentum*, which would a farmer use to bring his products to market?
 a. *raeda* b. *cisium* c. *plaustrum* d. *carpentum*
57. Before given a *praenomen*, an infant was called:
 a. *infans* b. *Gaius* c. *liber* d. *pupus*
58. In the schools of rhetoric, students learned the art of:
 a. *narratio* b. *declamatio* c. *suasoriae* d. all of the above
59. What did the sponsor of the gladiatorial games drop to indicate the beginning of the games?
 a. *sudarium* b. *bracae* c. *linteum* d. *mappa*
60. The first permanent stone theater in Rome was built in:
 a. 45 BCE b. 207 BCE c. 55 BCE d. 27 CE
61. What was the name of the sewer system constructed by Tarquinius Priscus?
 a. *aqua Appia* b. *Cloaca Maxima* c. *Campus Martius* d. *Miliarum Aureum*
62. The personal pack of a soldier was called:
 a. *impedimentum* b. *expeditus* c. *sarcina* d. *agmen*
63. During a wedding, a Roman bride gave coins to everyone except for:
 a. the *lares compitiales* b. the groom
 c. the lares of her husband's family d. her father
64. The annual salary of a consul was:
 a. nothing b. 1000 sesterces c. 10,000 sesterces d. 2 talents

65. *Dominica potestas* was the absolute power of:
a. husband over wife b. master over slave c. father over son d. patron over client
66. A *subligaculum* would be the Roman equivalent of what modern object?
a. a bed b. underwear c. a basement d. a sock
67. Which of the following meals was eaten immediately after rising in the morning?
a. *ientaculum* b. *prandium* c. *oeci* d. *merenda*
68. An *arca* would most likely be found in what room of a Roman house?
a. *alae* b. *hortus* c. *tablinum* d. *triclinium*
69. A crematorium was called:
a. *umbella* b. *sepulchrum* c. *columbarium* d. *ustrina*
70. An example of a *cognomen ex virtute* is:
a. *Naso* b. *Africanus* c. *Caligula* d. *Cincinnatus*
71. The head of a Roman *familia* was known by which of the following terms?
a. *pater familias* b. *princeps* c. *patria potestas* d. *imperator*
72. *Hoplomachi* were:
a. Greek soldiers b. dancing bears c. eye surgeons d. gladiators
73. For a comedy, the stage was set as:
a. an atrium b. a street c. the forum d. a garden or park
74. What was the marketplace and center of Roman civic life?
a. *Campus Martius* b. *Collis Viminalis* c. *Agora* d. *Forum*
75. The smallest unit of the Roman army was the:
a. *legio* b. *manipulus* c. *centuria* d. *cohors*