

2009 GJCL Roman Daily Life and Customs Exam

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM: 1004. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. What rite is not performed once a funeral procession has reached the burial place?
a. casting earth on remains b. purification of participants c. consecrating site d. washing of body
2. What is the name given to a common law marriage?
a. ius conubii b. coemptio c. usus d. foedus
3. What was the name of the structure where the Lares were worshipped?
a. aedes b. ara c. lararium d. atrium
4. Coastal town that became the principal port of Rome during the Imperial Period.
a. Puteoli b. Cosa c. Ostia d. Syracuse
5. Who is the hunter that Diana turned into a stag to be torn apart by his hunting dogs?
a. Hippolytus b. Pentheus c. Meleager d. Actaeon
6. What sort of animal was sacrificed to Pluto?
a. black sheep b. white bull c. sow d. dog
7. Household gods that watched over the food store. a. Penates b. Lares c. Manes d. Ceres
8. Which type of gladiator fought with a net and trident?
a. mirmillo b. Thracian c. retiarius d. Samnite
9. Who is the individual that was turned into a deity upon his death and worshipped as the god Quirinus?
a. Numa b. Romulus c. Julius Caesar d. Scipio Africanus
10. NOT one of the Capitoline Triad. a. Juno b. Juppiter c. Apollo d. Minerva
11. Reestablished the Roman social structure by creating classes based on property qualifications.
a. Tullus Hostilius b. Ancus Marcius c. Tarquinius Priscus d. Servius Tullius
12. Religious official who read the will of the gods by observing the entrails of sacrificial victims?
a. augur b. haruspex c. flamen d. pontifex
13. When the plebs secede from the state which of the seven hills do they occupy?
a. Esquiline b. Palatine c. Viminal d. Aventine
14. Private tax collectors for the Republic. a. equites b. decemviri c. publicani d. tonsores
15. Clothing only permitted for magistrates. a. toga praetexta b. toga candida c. palla d. toga libera
16. Slaves who served within the house. a. viatores b. servi atrienses c. cursores d. libertini
17. Father's absolute authority over his children. a. patria vis b. imperium c. patria potestas d. lex Julia
18. Which law made plebiscites binding on the whole community?
a. lex Hortensia b. lex Julia c. lex Fufia d. lex Aelia
19. What are the name of the orations that consisted of imaginary indictment or defense?
a. suasoriae b. contiones c. controversiae d. declamations
20. Fish sauce used as condiment? a. ketchup b. merum c. garum d. mulsum
21. Who is the priest of Juppiter Optimus Maximus?
a. flamen Dialis b. flamen Quirinalis c. pontifex maximus d. Vestal Virgin
22. What is the piece of clothing worn by Romans seeking election to political office?
a. toga praetexta b. toga candida c. toga libera d. bulla
23. Boots worn by Roman soldiers? a. soleae b. crepidae c. calcei d. caligae
24. What is the name of the relationship between a patron and his client?
a. foedus b. xenia c. clientela d. matrimonium
25. What is a horrea? a. temple b. storehouse c. courtyard d. harbor
26. What is the name given to the large multi-story apartment buildings in the Roman world?
a. insula b. domus c. tabernae d. cloacae
27. What is the name of the heating apparatus used to heat Roman baths?
a. caldarium b. tepidarium c. hypocaustum d. frigidarium

28. What is the name of the corps of night watchmen established by Augustus to fight fires in Rome?
a. tonsores b. lanistae c. vindices d. vigiles
29. Using the name Gaius Scipio Aemilianus Caecus, identify which word is the praenomen?
a. Scipio b. Caecus c. Aemilianus d. Gaius
30. What was the name for the snack taken during the day?
a. prandium b. cena c. jentaculum d. vesperna
31. What name is given to the wax masks of a Roman family's ancestors that had held curule offices?
a. stirpes b. imagines c. facies d. vultus
32. Who built the first permanent theater in Rome?
a. Agrippa b. Augustus c. Pompey d. Hadrian
33. The Ludi Megalenses were celebrated in honor of which god/goddess?
a. Apollo b. Cybele c. Ceres d. Vulcan
34. The triclinium in a Roman house is a _____.
a. dining room b. bathroom c. closet d. bedroom
35. Official responsible for the maintenance of public buildings and the regulation of public festivals.
a. censor b. praetor c. aedile d. consul
36. What political power became the standard way of dating reign of emperors?
a. tribunicia potestas b. consulships c. maius imperium proconsulare d. triumphs
37. What was **not** a qualification in order to receive a triumph during the Republican period:
a. Fight a foreign enemy b. Approval of Senate c. Bring army home d. Gain territory
38. What is the name of the sacred boundary that encompasses a city?
a. moenia b. tures c. pomerium d. pinna
39. What is the name of the animal fights/hunts that took place in the amphitheater?
a. spectaculum b. venationes c. proelia d. bella
40. Manumission is the act of _____.
a. freeing a slave b. buying a slave c. branding a slave d. abolishing slavery
41. The Kalends fall on the _____ of the month:
a. first day b. last day c. mid-point d. 1st full moon
42. What purification festival for the city of Rome required participants to race around the city nude and slapping bystanders with strips of goat hide?
a. Parentalia b. Saturnalia c. Lupercalia d. Vinalia
43. What is the name of the turning posts in the circus?
a. metae b. currus c. stadia d. tabula
44. Who first built the Pantheon?
a. Augustus b. Agrippa c. Scipio Africanus d. Cicero
45. Latifundia are: a. Large farming estates b. businesses c. bathhouses d. small colonies
46. Who usually met in the curia:
a. merchants b. priests c. Plebeian Assembly d. Senate
47. You would most often find a thermae at:
a. a tavern b. a bathhouse c. a dockyard d. a courtroom
48. A strigilis could be found in:
a. a bath b. an amphitheater c. a temple d. a library
49. What is the name for a sacrifice of a bull, a pig, and a ram?
a. suovetaurilia b. lustrum c. soleae d. sacrum
50. Which power does a tribune of the plebs **not** possess?
a. veto b. person is sacrosanct c. military authority d. power to introduce legislation

2008 GJCL Roman Daily Life and Customs Exam

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1. A Roman marriage involving the fictitious sale of the bride is called:
a) *usus* b) *jus conubii* c) *coemptio* d) *renuntiare*
2. The authority of the *pater familias* over his descendants was called:
a) *dominica potestas* b) *sui juris* c) *patria potestas* d) *manus*
3. *Carceres* and *spina* were structures in a: a) theater b) bath c) circus d) amphitheater
4. This Roman family built the Colosseum:
a) the Julio-Claudians b) the Severans c) the Flavians d) the Metelli
5. He built the first public library in Rome: a) Augustus b) Asinius Pollio c) Trajan d) Pliny the Younger
6. The companies called *factiones*: a) collected taxes b) provided personnel for chariot races c) fought fires
d) changed money
7. Rome's first sewer was the: a) *Clepsydra* b) *Cloaca Maxima* c) *Compluvium* d) *Crepundia*
8. A Roman dining room was called: a) *culina* b) *solarium* c) *triclinium* d) *ostium*
9. In addition to wine diluted with water, the Romans liked to drink *mulsum*, which was: a) cider b) mead
c) wine mixed with resin d) wine mixed with honey
10. The chief meal of the Roman day was: a) *cena* b) *jentaculum* c) *vesperna* d) *prandium*
11. The turning posts on a race course were called: a) *manes* b) *manus* c) *mensae* d) *metae*
12. A hypocaust was: a) a heating system b) domestic indoor plumbing c) a public restroom
d) a small bathtub
13. *Fibulae* were: a) rooms in a house b) amulets worn by children c) safety pins d) public officials
14. A woman's shawl was called a: a) *paedagogus* b) *palla* c) *pronuba* d) *pupus*
15. The correct order of the official divisions of the month is: a) Nones, Ides, Kalends
b) Ides, Kalends, Nones c) Kalends, Nones, Ides d) Kalends, Ides, Nones
16. *Vesta* is the goddess of: a) love b) spring c) the hearth d) evening
17. Roman apartment buildings were called: a) *villae* b) *domi* c) *insulae* d) *mensae*
18. The *cubiculum* was a: a) bedroom b) bathroom c) kitchen d) library
19. The words *Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia* were part of:
a) weddings b) funerals c) manumissions d) adoptions
20. *Ludi circenses* were public games featuring: a) plays b) gladiators c) chariot races d) athletics
21. *Apodyterium*: a) part of a Roman's name b) locker room in the baths c) water channel d) religious ceremony
22. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:
a) *dator ludorum* b) *praecinctions* c) *agitatores* d) *desultores*
23. The goddess *Cybele* was honored at the *Ludi*: a) *Ceriales* b) *Florales* c) *Megalenses* d) *Plebei*

24. Jupiter shared his temple on the Capitoline with:
a) Mars and Venus b) Neptune and Pluto c) Apollo and Diana d) Juno and Minerva
25. *Horrea* were: a) clocks b) heavy-armed gladiators c) warehouses d) gardens
26. A bet on a game or a sporting event: a) *spes* b) *spina* c) *sponsio* d) *sportula*
27. This emperor's ashes were deposited within the Forum which bore his name:
a) Julius Caesar b) Augustus c) Nerva d) Trajan
28. *Vigiles*: a) served Vesta b) made cheese c) whitened togas d) fought fires
29. This emperor did NOT build *thermae* (public baths) in Rome:
a) Augustus b) Nero c) Titus d) Trajan
30. *Aurigae*: a) were jewellers b) examined animal entrails c) watched the flight of birds d) drove chariots
31. *Venationes* were: a) clothing b) neighborhoods c) bookrolls d) animal hunts
32. Oversaw music, prophecy, medicine: a) Mercury b) Neptune c) Ceres d) Apollo
33. This festival was in February: a) Saturnalia b) Lupercalia c) Parilia d) Vinalia
34. Gladiators who carried a shield and sword: a) Samnites b) Thracians c) *retiarii* d) *murmillones*
35. The *laconicum* was a: a) sweat bath b) library c) couch d) table
36. He built the Theater of Marcellus: a) Marcellus b) Pompey c) Augustus d) Marcus Aurelius
37. *Liberti* were: a) librarians b) freed slaves c) freeborn citizens d) slaves
38. This building contained dolphins, eggs, and an obelisk:
a) Colosseum b) Curia c) Circus Maximus d) Saepta Iulia
39. Most chariot races featured: a) *bigae* b) *trigae* c) *quadrigae* d) *decemiuges*
40. *Tonsores*: a) played the flute b) made sausages c) were barbers and hairdressers d) trimmed bushes
41. Manumission: a) buying slaves b) branding slaves c) freeing slaves d) marrying slaves
42. *Marcipor* was: a) Marcus' son b) Marcus' father c) Marcus' slave d) Marcus' freedman
43. Oversaw war and agriculture: a) Mars b) Venus c) Cybele d) Janus
44. He built Rome's first permanent amphitheater: a) Caesar b) Agrippa c) Statilius Taurus d) Vespasian
45. Pompey built his Theater in a) 63 BCE b) 58 BCE c) 55 BCE d) 31 BCE
46. This building was built between the Palatine and the Aventine:
a) Theater of Pompey b) Circus Maximus c) Colosseum d) Theater of Marcellus
47. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were used to: a) heat baths b) bake bread c) build roads d) tell time
48. The *toga* was usually made of a) wool b) linen c) cotton d) silk
49. Diana was the sister of: a) Minerva b) Juno c) Jupiter d) Apollo
50. The *Flamen Dialis* was the priest of a) Romulus b) Mars c) Diana d) Jupiter

2007 GJCL Roman Daily Life and Customs Exam

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1. The words *Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia* were part of a: a) wedding b) funeral c) manumission d) adoption
2. The head of the family was called: a) pater familias b) patronus c) patricius d) patria potestas
3. Four *factiones* or companies provided the personnel for:
a) gladiatorial combats b) stage plays c) wild beast hunts d) chariot races
4. The *Colosseum* is also known as the:
a) Flavian Amphitheater b) Circus Flaminius c) Circus Maximus d) Theater of Marcellus
5. Asinius Pollio founded the first of these in Rome: a) public baths b) public library c) theater d) amphitheater
6. The *Cloaca Maxima* was Rome's first: a) sewer b) aqueduct c) highway d) amphitheater
7. A Roman dining room was called: a) culina b) solarium c) triclinium d) ostium
8. The usual beverage at dinner was: a) coffee b) tea c) beer d) wine
9. The heating system for a Roman bath is called a: a) hypocaust b) clepsydra c) cloaca d) braciae
10. Fibulae were: a) bracelets b) safety pins c) earrings d) belts
11. A *palla* was a: a) trusted slave b) woman's shawl c) hat d) baby
12. Freed slaves were called: a) equites b) liberti c) patricians d) plebeians
13. The *lectus* was a: a) hot room b) library c) couch d) dining room
14. An *insula* was: a) a private house b) a farm building c) an apartment building d) a country estate
15. The members of the "Capitoline Triad" were:
a) Venus and Mars b) Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto c) Apollo, Diana, Latona d) Jupiter, Juno, Minerva
16. He built Rome's first large public baths (*thermae*): a) Agrippa b) Nero c) Titus d) Trajan
17. He built Rome's first permanent amphitheater: a) Pompey b) Agrippa c) Statilius Taurus d) Vespasian
18. He established the *vigiles*, Rome's first fire department: a) Romulus b) Julius Caesar c) Augustus d) Nero
19. The small coin called *quadrans* was the price of admission to the:
a) theater b) chariot races c) gladiatorial games d) baths
20. His ashes were deposited in the base of the column which commemorated his military triumphs:
a) Augustus b) Trajan c) Marcus Aurelius d) Hadrian
21. *Metae* were: a) spirits of the dead b) husband's authority over wife c) tables d) turning posts in the circus
22. These warehouses in Ostia and Rome stored the food-supply for Rome:
a) horologia b) hoplomachia c) horrea d) hortuli
23. The *Ludi Megalenses* honored: a) Juno b) Jupiter c) Mercury d) Cybele
24. A basket of food which a patron gave to a client was called: a) spes b) spina c) sponsio d) sportula

25. A baker or miller was called a: a) palaestra b) petasus c) pistor d) publicanus
26. The name *Lucipor* designates the: a) slave of Lucius b) son of Lucius c) father of Lucius d) freedman of Lucius
27. Gladiatorial games included animal hunts, called: a) venationes b) vestini c) vinalia d) vivaria
28. The Ides is this day of the month: a) the first b) the fifth or seventh c) the thirteenth or fifteenth d) the last
29. This deity oversaw war and agriculture: a) Mercury b) Mars c) Ceres d) Apollo
30. The Romans celebrated this festival in mid-winter: a) Lupercalia b) Parilia c) Vinalia d) Saturnalia
31. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:
a) dator ludorum b) praeciniones c) agitatores d) desultores
32. *Coemptio* and *confarreatio* both refer to a:
a) school lesson b) theatrical performance c) drinking party d) marriage ceremony
33. Pompey built his theater in this year: a) 31 B.C. b) 55 B.C. c) 58 B.C. d) 63 B.C.
34. Racing drivers at the circus were called: a) factiones b) aurigae c) cunei d) centenarii
35. The dividing wall in the circus was called: a) carcer b) spina c) calx d) meta
36. The Circus Maximus was built:
a) in the Campus Martius b) in the Forum Boarium c) beside the Vatican hill d) between the Palatine and Aventine
37. Gladiators who carried a net and a trident were called: a) Samnites b) Thracians c) retiarii d) murmillones
38. *Mulsum* was a mixture of wine and: a) water b) honey c) beer d) olive oil
39. The chief meal of the Roman day was called: a) cena b) jentaculum c) vesperna d) prandium
40. The *stola* was a garment for: a) a married woman b) a slave c) a gladiator d) a senator
41. The toga was usually made of: a) wool b) linen c) cotton d) silk
42. Manumission refers to: a) buying slaves b) branding slaves c) freeing slaves d) marrying slaves
43. The Kalends is this day of the month: a) the last b) the mid-point c) the first d) day of the full moon
44. The goddess of the hearth was named: a) Venus b) Verna c) Vesperna d) Vesta
45. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were devices for: a) heating baths b) baking bread c) building roads d) telling time
46. *Trigon* was a: a) table b) ball game c) dining room d) military officer
47. The *laconicum* was a: a) sweat bath b) library c) couch d) dining room
48. *Ludi circenses* were public games involving: a) plays b) gladiators c) chariot races d) athletics
49. A visit to the public baths began in the dressing room, called the:
a) apodyterium b) caldarium c) frigidarium d) tepidarium
50. A bedroom in a Roman house was called a: a) cubiculum b) laconicum c) culina d) bibliotheca

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1. *Coemptio* and *confarreatio* both refer to a:
 - a) school lesson
 - b) theatrical performance
 - c) drinking party
 - d) marriage ceremony
2. The head of the Roman household was called:
 - a) patrician
 - b) patronus
 - c) pater familias
 - d) peristyle
3. Pompey built his theater in this year:
 - a) 31 B.C.
 - b) 55 B.C.
 - c) 58 B.C.
 - d) 63 B.C.
4. Racing drivers at the circus were called:
 - a) factiones
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6. The Circus Maximus was built:
 - a) in the Campus Martius
 - b) in the Forum Boarium
 - c) beside the Vatican hill
 - d) between the Palatine and Aventine
7. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:
 - a) dator ludorum
 - b) praeciniones
 - c) agitatores
 - d) desultores
8. Gladiators who carried a net and a trident were called:
 - a) Samnites
 - b) Thracians
 - c) retiarii
 - d) murmillones
9. The first public library in the city of Rome was founded by:
 - a) Augustus
 - b) Asinius Pollio
 - c) Trajan
 - d) Pliny the Younger
10. Rome's first sewer was called the:
 - a) Clepsydra
 - b) Cloaca Maxima
 - c) Compluvium
 - d) Crepundia
11. The dining room was called the:
 - a) tablinum
 - b) tepidarium
 - c) thermae
 - d) triclinium
12. *Mulsum* was a mixture of wine and:
 - a) water
 - b) honey
 - c) beer
 - d) olive oil
13. The chief meal of the Roman day was called:
 - a) cena
 - b) jentaculum
 - c) vesperna
 - d) prandium
14. A hypocaust was:
 - a) a heating system
 - b) domestic indoor plumbing
 - c) a public restroom
 - d) a small bathtub
15. The dressing room in a public bath is called a:
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 - b) a slave
 - c) a gladiator
 - d) a senator
17. The toga was usually made of:
 - a) wool
 - b) linen
 - c) cotton
 - d) silk
18. Safety pins or clasps were called:
 - a) alae
 - b) bullae
 - c) fibulae
 - d) scribae
19. Manumission refers to:
 - a) buying slaves
 - b) branding slaves
 - c) freeing slaves
 - d) marrying slaves
20. The Kalends is this day of the month:
 - a) the last
 - b) the mid-point
 - c) the first
 - d) day of the full moon
21. The goddess of the hearth was named:
 - a) Venus
 - b) Verna
 - c) Vesperna
 - d) Vesta
22. Roman apartment buildings were called:
 - a) villae
 - b) domi
 - c) insulae
 - d) mensae
23. The *cubiculum* was a:
 - a) bedroom
 - b) dining room
 - c) kitchen
 - d) library
24. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were devices for:
 - a) heating baths
 - b) baking bread
 - c) building roads
 - d) telling time

25. *Trigon* was a: a) table b) ball game c) dining room d) military officer
26. The words *Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia* were part of a: a) wedding b) funeral c) manumission d) adoption
27. The authority of the head of the household over his descendants was called:
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33. The *lectus* was a: a) hot room b) library c) couch d) dining room
34. *Ludi circenses* were public games involving: a) plays b) gladiators c) chariot races d) athletics
35. The members of the "Capitoline Triad" were:
a) Venus and Mars b) Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto c) Apollo, Diana, and Latona d) Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva
36. The turning posts on a race course were called: a) manes b) manus c) mensae d) metae
37. He built the first large public baths (*thermae*) in Rome: a) Agrippa b) Nero c) Titus d) Trajan
38. He built Rome's first permanent amphitheater: a) Pompey b) Agrippa c) Statilius Taurus d) Vespasian
39. He established the *vigiles*, Rome's first fire department: a) Romulus b) Julius Caesar c) Augustus d) Nero
40. The small coin called *quadrans* was the price of admission to the: a) theater b) chariot races c) gladiatorial games d) baths
41. His ashes were deposited in the base of the column which commemorated his military triumphs:
a) Augustus b) Trajan c) Marcus Aurelius d) Hadrian
42. These warehouses in Ostia and Rome stored the food-supply for Rome:
a) horologia b) hoplomachia c) horrea d) hortuli
43. The *Ludi Megalenses* honored: a) Juno b) Jupiter c) Mercury d) Cybele
44. A basket of food which a patron gave to a client was called: a) spes b) spina c) sponsio d) sportula
45. A baker or miller was called a: a) palaestra b) petasus c) pistor d) publicanus
46. The name *Lucipor* designates the: a) slave of Lucius b) son of Lucius c) father of Lucius d) freedman of Lucius
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48. The Ides is this day of the month: a) the first b) the fifth or seventh c) the thirteenth or fifteenth d) the last
49. This deity oversaw war and agriculture: a) Mercury b) Mars c) Ceres d) Apollo
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2. The head of the Roman household was called: a) patrician b) patron c) pater familias d) peristyle
3. Until a name was given, a Roman child was called: a) pupus b) puer c) sanctus d) crepundia
4. In the name *Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, this word is the *cognomen*:
a) Publius b) Cornelius c) Scipio d) Nasica
5. Pompey built Rome's first permanent theater in this year: a) 31 B.C. b) 55 B.C. c) 58 B.C. d) 63 B.C.
6. The Circus Maximus was:
a) in the Campus Martius b) in the Forum Boarium c) beside the Vatican hill d) between the Palatine and Aventine
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a) dator ludorum b) praecinctiones c) agitatores d) desultores
8. Heavy-armed gladiators were called: a) Samnites b) Thracians c) retiarii d) venatores
9. Rome's first sewer was called the: a) Clepsydra b) Cloaca Maxima c) Compluvium d) Crepundia
10. A Roman gentleman of the upper class received visits from his clients each morning. This ritual was called:
a) salutatio b) saturnalia c) suovetaurilia d) solarium
11. The *Salii* were an old and famous priestly college who worshipped:
a) Mars b) Tellus c) Romulus d) Venus
12. The *Augustales*, a college of priests in charge of the worship of the emperor Augustus and succeeding emperors, came from this class: a) nobles b) equites c) freedmen d) slaves
13. The representatives of the plebeians were called: a) quaestors b) aediles c) tribunes d) praetors
14. A *publicanus* was a: a) shopkeeper b) innkeeper c) secretary d) tax collector
15. The social class which engaged in "big business" in Rome were the:
a) equites b) liberti c) patricians d) plebeians
16. The highest ranking men in the Roman civil service were called: a) alae b) bullae c) fibulae d) scribae
17. In 312 BC, the censor Appius Claudius Caecus built Rome's first:
a) public baths b) public library c) aqueduct d) amphitheater
18. *Mulsum* was a type of Roman: a) house b) chariot c) beverage d) footwear
19. The Roman husband's authority over his wife was called:
a) manus b) sui iuris c) agnatio d) dominica potestas
20. The chief meal of the Roman day was called: a) cena b) jentaculum c) vesperna d) prandium
21. At the end of dinner, the diners asked for their: a) togas b) sandals c) leftovers d) silverware
22. One would find a strigilis in: a) a bath b) a grammar school c) a wineshop d) a fishmonger's shop
23. The garment worn by victorious generals in triumphal processions, and later by emperors, was called:
a) toga libera b) toga candida c) toga picta d) toga pulla
24. Four *factiones* or companies provided the personnel for:
a) gladiatorial combats b) stage plays c) wild beast hunts d) chariot races

25. A traveler's hat was called the: a) paenula b) petasus c) paedagogus d) pronuba
26. The toga was usually made of: a) wool b) linen c) cotton d) silk
27. The phrase *sub hasta venire* means:
a) to go to school b) to go to the baths c) to be sold into slavery d) to go to war
28. The words *Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia* were part of a: a) wedding b) funeral c) manumission d) adoption
29. Asinius Pollio founded the first of these in Rome: a) public baths b) public library c) theater d) amphitheater
30. Funerary buildings intended to receive a great number of urns were called:
a) numinae b) curatores c) sarcophagi d) columbaria
31. Wax busts of ancestors who had held curule offices were called: a) tabulae b) imagines c) stirpes d) arcae
32. The Kalends is this day of the month: a) the last b) the mid-point c) the first d) day of the full moon
33. The small coin called *quadrans* was the price of admission to the:
a) theater b) chariot races c) gladiatorial games d) baths
34. The goddess *Magna Mater* was also known as: a) Juno b) Isis c) Cybele d) Ceres
35. An *apodyterium* was:
a) part of a Roman's name b) a locker room in the baths c) a water channel d) a religious ceremony
36. The sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull was called: a) salutatio b) saturnalia c) suovetaurilia d) solarium
37. The chief priest of Roman state religion was the:
a) pontifex maximus b) flamen Dialis c) rex sacrorum d) flamen Quirini
38. Roman apartment buildings were called: a) villae b) domi c) insulae d) mensae
39. These two emperors built great tombs in the city of Rome:
a) Augustus and Hadrian b) Nero and Domitian c) Tiberius and Trajan d) Marcus Aurelius and Diocletian
40. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were devices for:
a) heating the baths b) baking bread c) building roads d) telling time
41. The phrase *munire viam* refers to:
a) fortifying a city b) attacking a city c) building a road d) visiting a country estate
42. The authority of the head of the household over his descendants was called:
a) pater familias b) patronus c) patricius d) patria potestas
43. *Ludi scaenici* were public games involving: a) plays b) gladiators c) chariot races d) athletics
44. *Metae* were: a) spirits of the dead b) sewers c) tables d) turning posts in the circus
45. The *Amphitheatrum Flavium* is also known as the:
a) Circus Maximus b) Colosseum c) Roman Forum d) Theater of Pompey
46. The *triclinium* was a: a) sweat bath b) library c) couch d) dining room
47. This room was NOT in the baths: a) cubiculum b) unctorium c) caldarium d) frigidarium
48. The trustworthy slave who accompanied a boy to school was called a:
a) paedagogus b) paenula c) palla d) petasus
49. The *Parentalia* and the *Lemuria* were religious festivals associated with:
a) planting b) harvest c) marriage d) death
50. The usual beverage at dinner was: a) coffee b) tea c) beer d) wine

2004 GJCL Roman Daily Life and Customs Exam

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM: 0104. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. *Coemptio* and *confarreatio* both refer to a
a) school lesson b) theatrical performance c) drinking party d) marriage ceremony
2. The Roman husband's authority over his wife was called
a) *manus* b) *sui iuris* c) *agnatio* d) *dominica potestas*
3. The words *Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia* were part of a
a) wedding b) funeral c) manumission d) adoption
4. In the name *Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, which word is the *nomen*?
a) Publius b) Cornelius c) Scipio d) Nasica
5. What was the **original** name of the freedman *Marcus Livius Augustae L. Ismarus*?
a) Marcus b) Livius c) Augusta d) Ismarus
6. The first permanent theater in Rome was built in 55 BC by
a) Plautus b) Terence c) Pompey d) Cicero
7. The *Circus Maximus* was built
a) in the Campus Martius b) in the Forum Boarium c) beside the Vatican hill
d) between the Palatine and Aventine
8. Four *factiones* or companies provided the personnel for
a) gladiatorial combats b) stage plays c) wild beast hunts d) chariot races
9. The turning posts on a race course were called
a) *carceres* b) *arena* c) *spina* d) *metae*
10. The *Colosseum* is also known as the
a) *Circus Maximus* b) *Amphitheatrum Flavium* c) *Forum Romanum* d) Theater of Marcellus
11. The first public library in the city of Rome was founded by
a) Augustus b) Asinius Pollio c) Trajan d) Pliny the Younger
12. Rome's first sewer was called the
a) *Clepsydra* b) *Cloaca Maxima* c) *Compluvium* d) *Crepundia*
13. Praetors
a) supervised public buildings b) paid for the people's bread and circuses c) acted as judges
d) insured Rome's water supply
14. The representatives of the plebeians were called
a) quaestors b) aediles c) tribunes d) praetors
15. The Roman word for tax collector was
a) *paedagogus* b) *pater familias* c) *pontifex* d) *publicanus*
16. In 312 BC, the censor Appius Claudius Caecus built Rome's first
a) public baths b) public library c) aqueduct d) amphitheater
17. The *triclinium* was a
a) sweat bath b) library c) couch d) dining room
18. The usual beverage at dinner was
a) coffee b) tea c) beer d) wine
19. Dessert, consisting of pastry, sweets, nuts, and fruit, was called
a) *triclinium* b) *cena* c) *mulsum* d) *secunda mensa*

20. *Symposium* and *compotatio* both refer to a
a) school lesson b) theatrical performance c) drinking party d) chariot race
21. The dressing room in a public bath is called a
a) *apodyterium* b) *laconicum* c) *caldarium* d) *tepidarium*
22. A *palla* was a
a) trusted slave b) woman's shawl c) hat d) baby
23. Safety pins or clasps were called
a) *alae* b) *bullae* c) *fibulae* d) *scribae*
24. The trustworthy slave who accompanied a Roman boy to school was called a
a) *camillus* b) *nomenclator* c) *paedagogus* d) *scriba*
25. The phrase *sub hasta venire* means
a) to go to school b) to go to the baths c) to be sold into slavery d) to go to war
26. Freed slaves were called
a) *equites* b) *liberti* c) patricians d) plebeians
27. Funerary buildings intended to receive a great number of urns were called
a) *numinae* b) *curatores* c) *sarcophagi* d) *columbaria*
28. Wax busts of ancestors who had held curule offices were called
a) *tabulae* b) *imagines* c) *stirpes* d) *arcae*
29. The Kalends is this day of the month:
a) the last b) the mid-point c) the first d) the day of the full moon
30. The goddess of the hearth was named
a) Venus b) Verna c) Vesperna d) Vesta
31. The god *Aesculapius* was brought to Rome from
a) Tusculum b) Cumae c) Epidaurus d) Phrygia
32. The sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull was called
a) *salutatio* b) *saturnalia* c) *suovetaurilia* d) *solarium*
33. The college of priests who interpreted omens were the
a) Arval Brothers b) *Augures* c) *Pontifices* d) *Salii*
34. The chief priest of Roman state religion was the
a) *pontifex maximus* b) *flamen Dialis* c) *rex sacrorum* d) *flamen Quirini*
35. The *culina* was the
a) bedroom b) dining room c) kitchen d) library
36. This room served as the master's office or study:
a) *vestibulum* b) *atrium* c) *tablinum* d) *peristylum*
37. An apartment building was called an
a) *imperator* b) *impluvium* c) *indutus* d) *insula*
38. The Roman Senate met in the
a) *Compluvium* b) *Cubiculum* c) *Culina* d) *Curia*
39. The Roman word for money, *pecunia*, originally referred to
a) livestock b) bronze c) silver d) land
40. The wax tablets which the Romans used for writing correspondence, schoolwork, and business documents were called
a) *tablinum* b) *stilus* c) papyrus d) *tabellae*

2003 GJCL Roman Daily Life and Customs Exam

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM: 0104. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. The authority of the head of the household over his descendants was called:
a) *pater familias* b) *patronus* c) *patricius* d) *patria potestas*
2. In the name *Marcus Livius Augustae L. Ismarus*, the phrase *Augustae L.* indicates that Marcus Livius Ismarus was the:
a) son of Augusta b) slave of Augusta c) freedman of Augusta d) husband of Augusta
3. In the name *Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, which word is the *cognomen*?
a) Publius b) Cornelius c) Scipio d) Nasica
4. *Ludi scaenici* were public games involving:
a) plays b) gladiators c) chariot races d) athletics
5. *Carceres* and *spina* were structures in a:
a) theater b) bath c) circus d) amphitheater
6. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:
a) *dator ludorum* b) *praecinctiones* c) *agitatores* d) *desultores*
7. The companies called *factiones*:
a) collected taxes b) provided personnel for chariot races c) fought fires
d) changed money
8. The *Amphitheatrum Flavium* is also known as the:
a) Circus Maximus b) Colosseum c) Roman Forum d) Theater of Pompey
9. Asinius Pollio founded the first of these in Rome:
a) public baths b) public library c) theater d) amphitheater
10. The *Cloaca Maxima* was Rome's first:
a) sewer b) aqueduct c) highway d) amphitheater
11. A Roman gentleman of the upper class received visits from his clients each morning. This ritual was called:
a) *salutatio* b) *saturnalia* c) *suovetaurilia* d) *solarium*
12. The *Augustales* were a college of priests in charge of the worship of the emperor Augustus and succeeding emperors. What class of Roman society did the *Augustales* come from?
a) nobles b) equites c) freedmen d) slaves
13. A *publicanus* was a:
a) shopkeeper b) innkeeper c) secretary d) tax collector
14. The *aediles*:
a) represented the plebeians b) administered law courts c) administered the treasury
d) supervised markets, streets, etc.
15. A Roman dining room was called:
a) *culina* b) *solarium* c) *triclinium* d) *ostium*
16. Dessert, consisting of pastry, sweets, nuts, and fruit, was called:
a) *triclinium* b) *cena* c) *mulsum* d) *secunda mensa*
17. The *rex bibendi* supervised:
a) religious ceremonies b) chariot racing c) drinking parties d) public executions
18. A hypocaust was:
a) a heating system b) domestic indoor plumbing c) a public restroom d) a small bathtub

19. The tool used to scrape the perspiration from a bather was called:
a) *furca* b) *cocleare* c) *culter* d) *strigilis*
20. A visit to the public baths began in the dressing room, called the:
a) *apodyterium* b) *caldarium* c) *frigidarium* d) *tepidarium*
21. *Fibulae* were:
a) bracelets b) safety pins c) earrings d) belts
22. A traveler's hat was called the:
a) *paenula* b) *petasus* c) *paedagogus* d) *pronuba*
23. Long pants were called:
a) *alae* b) *bracae* c) *imagines* d) *stolae*
24. A toga whitened with chalk and worn by a man seeking public office was called a:
a) *toga candida* b) *toga picta* c) *toga praetexta* d) *toga virilis*
25. Manumission refers to:
a) buying slaves b) branding slaves c) freeing slaves d) marrying slaves
26. The trustworthy slave who accompanied a boy to school was called a:
a) *paedagogus* b) *paenula* c) *palla* d) *petasus*
27. A tomb building designed to house many cremation burials was called a:
a) *cenotaphium* b) *columbarium* c) *insula* d) *mausoleum*
28. The goddess *Magna Mater* was also known as:
a) Juno b) Isis c) Cybele d) Ceres
29. The *suovetaurilia* was the sacrifice of:
a) a pig b) a sheep c) a bull d) all of the above
30. The *rex sacrorum* supervised:
a) religious ceremonies b) chariot racing c) drinking parties d) public executions
31. Roman apartment buildings were called:
a) *villae* b) *domi* c) *insulae* d) *mensae*
32. The chief room of the early Roman house was the
a) *vestibulum* b) *atrium* c) *tablinum* d) peristyle
33. Two emperors built great tombs in the city of Rome: They were:
a) Augustus and Hadrian b) Nero and Domitian c) Tiberius and Trajan
d) Marcus Aurelius and Diocletian
34. The Roman Senate met in the:
a) *Compluvium* b) *Culina* c) *Cunei* d) *Curia*
35. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were devices for:
a) heating the baths b) baking bread c) building roads d) telling time
36. *Trigon* was a:
a) table b) ball game c) dining room d) military officer
37. Romulus founded Rome in:
a) 1184 BC b) 753 BC c) 509 BC d) 458 BC
38. The phrase *munire viam* refers to:
a) fortifying a city b) attacking a city c) building a road d) visiting a country estate
39. The pointed tool which the Romans used for writing on wax was called:
a) *tablinum* b) *stilus* c) *papyrus* d) *tabellae*
40. A baker or miller was called a:
a) *patronus* b) *petasus* c) *pistor* d) *publicanus*

2001 GJCL Roman Daily Life and Customs Exam

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM: 1004. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. A Roman marriage involving the fictitious sale of the bride is called:
a) *usus* b) *jus conubii* c) *coemptio* d) *renuntiare*
2. The authority of the *pater familias* over his descendants was called:
a) *dominica potestas* b) *sui juris* c) *patria potestas* d) *manus*
3. Until a name was given, a Roman child was called:
a) *pupus* b) *puer* c) *sanctus* d) *crepundia*
4. In the name *Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, which word is the *nomen*?
a) *Publius* b) *Cornelius* c) *Scipio* d) *Nasica*
5. In the name *Marcus Livius Augustae L. Ismarus*, the phrase *Augustae L.* indicates that Marcus Livius Ismarus was:
a) Augusta's son b) Augusta's slave c) Augusta's husband d) Augusta's freedman
6. Which was **not** a part of the theater?
a) *scaena* b) *cavea* c) *cuneus* d) *subligaculum*
7. *Ludi scaenici* were public games involving:
a) plays b) gladiators c) chariot races d) athletics
8. The dividing wall in the circus was called:
a) *carceres* b) *spina* c) *calx* d) *metae*
9. Racing drivers at the circus were called:
a) *factiones* b) *aurigae* c) *cunei* d) *centenarii*
10. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:
a) *dator ludorum* b) *praecinctiones* c) *agitatores* d) *desultores*
11. The *Amphitheatrum Flavium* is also known as the:
a) Circus Maximus b) Colosseum c) Roman Forum d) Theater of Pompey
12. Heavy-armed gladiators were called:
a) Samnites b) Thracians c) *retiarii* d) *venatores*
13. The *Cloaca Maxima* was Rome's first:
a) sewer b) aqueduct c) highway d) amphitheater
14. A Roman gentleman of the upper class received visits from his clients each morning. This ritual was called:
a) *salutatio* b) *saturnalia* c) *suovetaurilia* d) *solarium*
15. Praetors:
a) supervised public buildings b) paid for the peoples' bread and circuses
c) acted as judges d) insured Rome's water supply
16. The *Augustales* were a college of priests in charge of the worship of the emperor Augustus and succeeding emperors. What class did the *Augustales* come from?
a) nobles b) *equites* c) freedmen d) slaves
17. A *publicanus* was a:
a) shopkeeper b) innkeeper c) secretary d) tax collector
18. The social class which engaged in "big business" in Rome were the:
a) *equites* b) *liberti* c) patricians d) plebeians
19. The highest ranking men in the Roman civil service were called:
a) *alae* b) *bullae* c) *fibulae* d) *scribae*

20. Dessert, consisting of pastry, sweets, nuts, and fruit, was called:
a) *triclinium* b) *cena* c) *mulsum* d) *secunda mensa*
21. The *rex bibendi* supervised:
a) religious ceremonies b) chariot racing c) drinking parties d) public executions
22. A hypocaust was:
a) a heating system b) domestic indoor plumbing
c) a public restroom d) a small bathtub
23. The locker room in a public bath is called a:
a) *apodyterium* b) *laconicum* c) *caldarium* d) *tepidarium*
24. The tool used to scrape the perspiration from a bather was called:
a) *furca* b) *cocleare* c) *culter* d) *strigilis*
25. Gallic *bracae* were:
a) trousers b) pointed hats c) leather sword belts d) socks
26. *Fibulae* were:
a) bracelets b) safety pins c) earrings d) belts
27. The *toga praetexta* was bordered with the color:
a) purple b) gold c) green d) black
28. The garment worn by victorious generals in triumphal processions, and later by emperors, was called:
a) *toga libera* b) *toga candida* c) *toga picta* d) *toga pulla*
29. The *stola* was a garment for:
a) a Roman matron b) a slave c) a gladiator d) a senator
30. A traveler's hat was called the:
a) *paenula* b) *petasus* c) *paedagogus* d) *pronuba*
31. Manumission refers to:
a) buying slaves b) branding slaves c) freeing slaves d) marrying slaves
32. The *tabellarius* was the slave responsible for:
a) cooking b) delivering letters c) keeping the books d) overseeing the farm
33. The slave in charge of managing the farm was called:
a) *vilicus* b) *carnifex* c) *agitator* d) *secutor*
34. Funerary buildings intended to receive a great number of urns were called:
a) *numinae* b) *curatores* c) *sarcophagi* d) *columbaria*
35. Wax busts of ancestors who had held curule offices were called:
a) *tabulae* b) *imagines* c) *stirpes* d) *arcae*
36. The chief priest of Roman state religion was the:
a) *pontifex maximus* b) *flamen Dialis* c) *rex sacrorum* d) *flamen Quirini*
37. An apartment building was called an:
a) *imperator* b) *impluvium* c) *indutus* d) *insula*
38. The Roman Senate met in the:
a) *compluvium* b) *cubiculum* c) *culina* d) *curia*
39. The Roman word for money, *pecunia*, originally referred to:
a) livestock b) bronze c) silver d) land
40. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were devices for:
a) heating the baths b) baking bread c) building roads d) telling time