

2007 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY AREA B TSJCL ACADEMIC OLYMPICS ROMAN LIFE TEST

I. Which one of these Roman life terms does **NOT** belong with the others? Mark the answer on your scantron.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) domus | b) insula | c) villa | d) cubiculum |
| 2. a) gustatio | b) prandium | c) prima mensa | d) secunda mensa |
| 3. a) Flavius | b) Julius | c) Sextus | d) Quintus |
| 4. a) stola | b) fibula | c) palla | d) toga |
| 5. a) cubiculum | b) tablinum | c) templum | d) compluvium |

II. **SERVI, VERUM aut FALSUM:** Mark A for VERUM (true) or B for FALSUM (false).

6. It was possible to sell oneself into slavery because of excessive debt.
7. A slave could **not** buy him or herself out of slavery.
8. If a slave married and had children, the children were considered free individuals in the household.
9. Ancient historians think that Spartacus became a slave as a result of being a prisoner of war.
10. At the slave market, previously owned slaves had their feet dusted with chalk to show that they had once been owned.



III. **MILES GLORIOSUS:** choose the correct answer for each question on the Roman army:

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 11. The soldier's shield | | | |
| a. galea | b. scutum | c. sagum | d. cingulum |
| 12. The soldier's spear | | | |
| a. gladius | b. pilum | c. pugio | d. spero |
| 13. A unit composed of two centuries | | | |
| a. centuria | b. legio | c. cohors | d. manipulus |
| 14. Highest ranking centurion in a legion | | | |
| a. primus pilus | b. optio | c. primus centurio | d. tribunus |

15. Plank on a Roman ship which allowed for Roman soldiers to board other ships.
a. corvus b. imber c. trabes d. velum
16. Which was the most popular sport in Rome?
a. gladiators b. chariot racing c. Olympics d. trigon
17. How many people could the Circus Maximus hold?
a. 150,000 b. 20,000 c. 75,000 d. 500,000
18. Between which two hills was the Circus Maximus located in Rome?
a. Vatican and Aventine b. Caelian and Palatine c. Caelian and Quirinal
d. Palatine and Aventine
19. The factions or teams of chariot racers were distinguished by what system?
a. animals b. Roman numerals c. colors d. shapes
20. What is the Latin term for a charioteer?
a. auriga b. harena c. meta d. spina
21. Gladiatorial fights probably originated as what?
a. duels between free individuals b. funeral games
c. primitive warfare rituals d. a way to choose the best fighters in Rome
22. Which emperor **BEGAN** construction of the Colosseum?
a. Augustus b. Titus c. Vespasian d. Domitian
23. Which emperor **FINISHED** construction of the Colosseum?
a. Augustus b. Titus c. Vespasian d. Domitian
24. By what name was the Colosseum known in antiquity?
a. Naumachia b. Flavian Amphitheater c. Circus Maximus
d. it was always called the Colosseum
25. What is the Latin name for the gladiator manager / trainer?
a. editor b. magister c. lanista d. imperator
26. What is the Latin word for "net" from which the net-fighting gladiator derived its name?
a. gladius b. retia c. murmo d. Thraex
27. What is the Latin name of the wooden sword that gladiators were given to symbolize their freedom?
a. gladius aboris b. hasta c. cornu d. rudis
28. What was the name of the changing room in the Roman bath?
a. palaestra b. apodyterium c. laconicum d. labrum

29. What is NOT a typical activity that would happen in the exercise yard of the Roman baths?
- a. dice games b. weight lifting c. wrestling d. ball games
30. What is a *hypocaust*?
- a. a public toilet b. specialized armor c. a crane d. heating system
31. From what culture did the Romans adapt the design of the *thermae*?
- a. Phoenecians b. Etruscans c. Greeks d. none- they invented it
32. What is a *thermopolium*?
- a. heating system b. a sauna at the baths c. a small food stand
d. a Roman ball game
33. Who built the first permanent stone theater in Rome in 55 BCE?
- a. Augustus b. Pompey c. Caesar d. Cicero
34. How was a pantomime different from a mime in ancient Rome?
- a. there was no difference
b. in pantomimes, dialogue was allowed for the dancers
c. in pantomimes, one dancer wore different masks for all parts of the story
d. in pantomimes, there was no musical accompaniment
35. Many wealthy Romans allowed these to be located in the front rooms of their houses, which is unthinkable to us today.
- a. *tabernae* b. *culinae* c. *latrinae* d. *atria*
36. What is the Roman name for the master's study?
- a. *tablinum* b. *triclinium* c. *taberna* d. *cubiculum*
37. What is the *compluvium*?
- a. the shallow pool in which rainwater was collected
b. the opening in the roof which allowed rainwater to enter the house
c. the cold room in the baths
d. the swimming pool in the baths
38. Subligacum was
- a. a crane b. underwear c. a toga for special occasions
d. a sauce used on pork
39. The minimum amount of assets necessary to qualify as an eques was
- a. 10,000 sesterces b. 100,000 sesterces c. 400,000 sesterces d. 1 million sesterces
40. What was the wedding veil called?
- a. *crinis nuptiae* b. *palla* c. *dos* d. *flammeum*

41. What is *acetum* closest to in modern cooking?
 a. vinegar b. honey c. shortening d. yeast
42. True or False: a betrothal or engagement ceremony was common before a Roman wedding.
 a. True b. False
43. A marriage in which the bride passed into the legal control of her husband was called:
 a. confarreatio b. flammeum c. cum manu d. sine manu
44. The oldest and most sacred type of Roman marriage ceremony was the
 a. confarreatio b. cum manu c. sponsalia d. dos
45. What was the *dies lustricus*?
 a. the coming of age ceremony for a young man
 b. the naming ceremony for a new baby
 c. the ceremony marking the boy's departure to the first day of *grammaticus* school
 d. a holiday celebrating Venus Ericyna, the goddess of childbirth
46. What is a *laudatio*?
 a. a speech given in praise of civic action
 b. a public inscription made to commemorate a heroic action
 c. a eulogy given at a funeral
 d. a speech at a wedding by the groom about the bride
47. Which is the smallest denomination of coin?
 a. as b. denarius c. deponius d. sestertius
48. What was a *tonsor*?
 a. school teacher b. an elected official c. a barber d. a doctor
49. What was a *novacula*?
 a. a surgical tool b. a razor used to shave c. a spear d. a type of shawl
50. What was the name for the soldier's helmet?
 a. galea b. scutum c. lorica d. sagum
51. What was the name for the soldier's breastplate?
 a. galea b. scutum c. lorica d. sagum
52. Which of the following would a Roman woman NOT have worn?
 a. palla b. fibula c. caligae d. soleae
53. Which of the following would NOT have been worn by a Roman boy?
 a. toga praetexta b. toga candida c. tunica d. bulla

54. Where was the treatment of slaves the worst?
a. the domestic villa b. mines c. the *domina*'s dressing room
d. the farm
55. Which Roman name identified a person's *gens*, or family?
a. praenomen b. nomen c. cognomen d. none of the above
56. The *via Appia* ran between Rome and what city?
a. Brundisium b. Ancona c. Placentia d. Pisa
57. Who lived in the *regia* in the Forum Romanum?
a. the emperor b. the Flamen Dialis c. the Pontifex Maximus
d. the consul
58. Which name usually indicated a physical feature or personality trait, and was often passed down through the family?
a. praenomen b. nomen c. cognomen
59. What is the name for the shrine to the household gods?
a. lararium b. exedra c. templum familiaris d. impluvium
60. What is the name for the Roman breakfast?
a. cena b. gustatio c. ientaculum d. prandium
61. Which would NOT have been found at a Roman *ientaculum*?
a. wine b. cheeses c. cold meats d. corn
62. The suffix *-por* originally indicated that the person bearing that name had once been a(n) _____.
a. patrician b. plebeian c. eques d. slave
63. How often did the *nundinae* arrive? Every _____ days.
a. 5 b. 9 c. 12 d. 20
64. True / False: The Roman day was divided into twenty-four hours.
a. True b. False
65. The *horologium* and the *clepsydra* were both similar in that they were both tools used to determine what?
a. time b. weight c. temperature d. purity of metal
66. The letters AUC given after a year stood for what?
a. ave ut cave
b. ab urbe caute
c. at utrae caligae
d. ab urbe condita

67. The abbreviation DM on a tombstone stood for what?
a. dona mater b. dei manete c. dis manibus d. dona mei
68. What garment would be worn by men during political elections?
a. toga virilis b. toga praetexta c. toga candida d. toga victoria
69. The *nones* were on which day of the month in September?
a. 1st b. 5th c. 7th d. 13th
70. Saturnalia was celebrated in what month?
a. March b. July c. September d. December

TIE BREAKERS: N.B.: the following questions will only be scored in the event of a tie. Please mark the following answers 96 – 100 on your scantron.

96. Approximately what time would the third hour be?
a. dawn b. 9 am c. 3pm d. 3 am
97. What is the Latin name for a secretary?
a. scrīptor b. epistulator c. epistulae commendaticiae
d. amanuenses
98. The turning-point for chariots in the Circus Maximus was called the
a. ovum b. spina c. meta d. vultum
99. When would a patron usually begin to receive his clients?
a. the 6th hour b. the 1st hour c. the 9th hour d. the 4th hour
100. What color was the *toga picta*?
a. white b. black c. red d. purple