2022 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

ROMAN LIFE TEST

1. A sportula was
2. a gift from a patron
3. a visit to a patron
4. the engagement ceremony
5. the patrician marriage ritual

2. What were the starting gates at the chariot races called?

A. calx B. metae C. carceres D. spina

3. What is the nomen of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus?

A. Publius B. Cornelius C. Scipio D. Africanus

4. In the Roman baths, what was the changing room called?

A. apodyterium B. tepidarium C. unctorium D. palaestra

5. auspex: birds :: haruspex: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ashes B. herbs C. entrails D. lightning

6. The highest class of citizens in Rome were known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. optimates B. equites C. populares D. patrones

7. What were the turning posts in the Circus Maximus called?

A. spina B. metae C. factiones D. biga

8. Eight of these judges were elected yearly

A. consul B. aedile C. praetor D. quaestor

9. The Romans referred to the Mediterranean sea as the Mare Nostrum, which means

A. Our Sea B. Sea of Horses C. New Sea D. The Famous Sea

10. The knot of Hercules was wom by

A. brides B. gladiators C. male children D. centurions

11. The speaker’s platform in the Roman forum was known as the

A. rostra B. curia C. tribunal D. carcere

12. The Latin term for lunch was

A. vesperna B. merenda C. ientaculum D. prandium

13. The type of gladiator who carried a net and trident into the arena was called a

A. Thracian B. murmillo C. bestiarius D. retiarius

14. The priests in charge of the famous Sibylline books were called the

A. flamen llberalis B. Salii Collini C. flamen dialis D. quindecemvirl

15. A peristylium could best be described as a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a grand entrance hall B. a summer dining room

C. a colonnaded garden D. a private bath

16. What substance did Roman woman use for rouge, a cosmetic to redden the cheeks?

A. ocher B. antimony C. ash D. lead

17. This is a light two-wheeled chariot.

A. plaustrum B. raeda C. cisium D. quadrigae

18. A bride wore a white dress called a

A. flammeum B. tunica pura C. tunica recta D. pronuba

19. The public office which only plebeians may hold is

A. quaestor B.aedile C. tribune D. praetor

20. What was the popular fish sauce Romans used in many recipes?

A. mulsa B. acetum C. gustus D. garum

21. A slave of a slave was called

A. peculium B. lorum C. vicarius D. verna

22. This Greek branch of philosophy was brought to Rome by authors such as Epictetus and Seneca.

A. Gnosticism B. Stoicism C. Cynicism D. Peripateticism

23. Custom required Roman cemeteries to be located where in a city or town?

A. within the forum B. near the curia

C. outside the pomerium D. in the templum of a shrine

24. In a Roman house meals were eaten in the

A. cubiculum B. culina C. tablinum D. triclinium

25. A Roman legion was usually made up of how many cohorts?

A. 5 B. 10 C. 20 D. 30

26. These apartment buildings often collapsed or caught fire.

A. insulae B. villae C. domus D. terrae

27. The Etruscans built a canal later covered by the Romans and known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Via Sacra B. Cloaca Maxima C. Aqua Alexandrina D. Aqua Claudia

28. *hospites* were

A. guests B. hosts C. both guests and hosts D. dependents

29. A hypocaust is a

A. well B. furnace C. cup D. silver fork

30. The laps of a chariot race were counted off using

A. dolphins and geese

B. eggs and dolphins

C. eggs and apples

D. flags and swords

31. An ornatrix was a

A. type of wine B. razor C. flower pot D. hairdresser

32. Vestal Virgins served for a period of \_\_\_\_ years.

A. 12 B. 25 C. 30 D. 50

1. During the festival of Lupercalia young Roman men ran naked through the streets
2. striking women with strips of goat skin
3. being chased by wild bulls

C. to prove their worthiness for marriage

D. singing praises to Mars and Aphrodite

1. A long dress worn by a Roman woman was a
2. tunica B. cavea C. stola D. palla
3. The Ides of March is
4. March 3 B. March 7 C. March 13 D. March 15
5. A tonsor was a
6. barber B. banker C. baker D. beast fighter
7. The *Circus Maximus* can be found between the

A. Palatine and Capitoline hills

B. forum and the Colosseum

C. Campus Martius and the Tiber river

D. Palatine and Aventine hills

1. A person who foretold the future by examining the entrails of animals was a(n)

A. augur B. haruspex C. suspirium D. delphica

1. Romans called breakfast

A. prandium B. ientaculum C. merenda D. secunda mensa

1. defixiones were
2. marble statues B. curse tablets C. coins D. teachers of magic spells

1. What were naumachiae?

A. mock naval battles

B. war ships

C. naval commanders

D. slaves who rowed ships

1. An office or study in a Roman house was the

A. aedes B. tablinum C. cubiculum D. insula

1. On this festival day in December, masters ate with their own slaves.
2. Saturnalia B. Cara Cognatio C. Agonalia D. Lemuria
3. At the Roman baths, this instrument was used for scraping off the mixture of oil, dirt, and sweat from the skin.

A. pecten B. sarculum C. ligula D. strigil

1. A Roman boy was led to school by this slave who stayed during lessons and saw him home.

A. paedagogus B. stipator C. satellitum D. praecentor

1. These were the guardian spirits of a Roman family.
2. larvae B. paracliti C. simulacri D. genii
3. This refers to the hand signal or thumb gesture used by spectators of gladiatorial matches.

A. essedarius B. pollice verso C. dimachaerus D. prima rudis

1. This was the name of a changing room at the Roman baths.
2. strigilis B. armarium C. piscina D. apodyterium

1. Roman citizens were called cives. What were foreigners called?

A. relegatio B. caligati C. hamiotae D. peregrini

1. This watch commander in a Roman century was responsible for giving out watchwords or passwords.

A. optio B. signifer C. praefectus castrorum D. tesserarius

1. In Roman theaters, the stage was called the
2. pulpitum B. velum C. scaena D. constratum

1. Which type of marriage involved a mock purchase of the bride where the husband-to-be exchanged a small amount of money with the bride’s father for his daughter?

A. usus B. confarreatio C. coemptio D. nuptiae

1. The fire brigades in Rome were the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. centonarii B. vigiles C. aquarii D. praeses

1. This kind of Roman road was made by piling earth onto a mound with foundation stones on top.

A. via B. actus C. celsitudo D. agger

1. At the Roman baths, this was the room with the hot plunge bath.
2. caldarium B. tepidarium C. frigidarium D. hypocaust

56. With no postal service, important Romans sent letters via slaves called

A.epistulae B. scriptores C. angarii D. tabellarii

57. Roman weddings generally took place in .

A. the temple of Juno B. the groom’s house

C. the bride’s house D. the temple of Vesta

1. The purple cloth worn by emperors was usually dyed with?

A. beets B. shells C. wine D. berries

1. Which of the following was one of the Seven Hills of Rome?

A. Appia B. Sabine C. Sacra D. Caelian

1. \_\_\_\_ were in charge of putting on public games.

A. Aediles B. Praetors C. Censors D. Quaestors

1. Which foreign god, worshipped by the Romans, was often depicted wearing a Phrygian cap and sacrificing a bull?

A. Mithras B. Bel C. Ra D. Baal

1. What type of toga was worn by boys and magistrates?

A. picta B. praetexta C. dalmatica D. recta

1. The ancient Roman term for plays was ludi .

A. circenses B. scaenici C. romani D. plebei

1. One of earliest Roman coins, the aes signatum, usually depicted .

A. the goddess Roma B. various gods C. animals D. busts of emperors

1. In which room of the house would a Roman keep his arca?

A. tablinum B. atrium C. peristylium D. hortus

1. Which of the following offices was not an official step in the cursus honorum?

A. Quaestor B. Consul C. Aedile D. Praetor

1. The priest of Jupiter was called the .

A. Flamen Dialis B. Flamen Quirinalis C. Pontifex Maximus D. Salius

1. Which Roman fertility festival was celebrated on February 15th?

A. Parentalia B. Saturnalia C. Florales D. Lupercalia

1. Most of the grain imported into Rome came from?

A. North Africa B. Britain C. Gaul D. Romania

1. The right of a Roman citizen to vote was called ius \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. provocationis B. suffragii C. intercessionis D. appellationis

Tie-Breakers: Be sure to answer the tie breakers as numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet.

1. The month of July was originally known as to the Romans.

A. Aprilis B. Iunius C. Quinctilis D. Sextilis

1. Which of the following was a transport vessel?

A. ratis B. trireme C. quadrireme D. navis oneraria

1. A Roman bride wore a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at a wedding ceremony.

A. lorica B. peplum C. cingulum militare D. nodus herculeaneus

1. A sella curulis was a .

A. chair for senior magistrates B. stool for young children

C. seat for a Roman matron D. folding chair for spectators

1. The Roman equivalent to Mother’s Day, Matronalia, was celebrated in .

A.March B. April C. May D. June