

1975 FJCL State Forum

Name _____

Roman Customs

School _____

Part I MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. _____ A familia might be defined as (a) husband, wife, children (b) those subject to the authority of the pater familias (c) the immediate family, clients and slaves (d) members of the gens.
2. _____ All of the following were adfinēs except (a) gener (b) avunculus (c) socrus (d) nurus (e) privignus
3. _____ By which way was the cognomen ex virtute NOT earned? (a) a victorious general (b) an outstanding statesman (c) by possessing an unusual physical characteristic (d) through adoption of an outstanding person (e) being the eldest son of an outstanding person
4. _____ A burial inscription marked pupus meant (a) the person had been adopted (b) the pater familias had disowned the child (c) the person had died unnamed (d) the person had wavy hair
5. _____ Girls were named by all the following ways except (a) a special achievement or accomplishment of hers (b) taking the feminine form of her father's name (c) numerals (d) adjectives (e) her mother's nomen
6. _____ Slaves were called all of the following except (a) the usual three names (b) puer (c) servus (d) a name denoting nationality (e) the genitive of the master's name plus por.
7. _____ A nomen gentile with the suffix -anus meant (a) the person had married into a well-known family (b) the person possessed some unusual physical characteristic (c) the person was adopted (d) the person made a great achievement and added this glamorous adjective
8. _____ Which condition was NOT necessary for a legal marriage (nuptiae justae) (a) both must be citizens (b) both must have the consent of the pater familias if they were in potestate (c) both were to be at least puberes (d) both were to be unmarried (e) they could not be related
9. _____ Peregrini were (a) children born outside of a nuptiae justae bond (b) children of a couple where the mother had not submitted to manus (c) children whose mother was a citizen but whose father was a foreigner (d) general title given to in-laws of a gens
10. _____ An engagement period was entered in to only by the consent of (a) the couple themselves and the pater familias of each or the tutor (b) the pater familias of each of the tutor (c) the pater familias or tutor of the bride-to-be and the groom-to-be himself (d) the pater familias or the tutor of the groom-to-be and the bride-to-be herself
11. _____ Which was not true of the bride-to-be (a) she wore a ring on the third finger of her left hand (b) she brought her husband a dowry (c) she procured a license from the civil authorities (d) she preferred to marry in May or the first half of June (e) she dedicated her bulla to the lares
12. _____ "Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia" were (a) words of consent implying that the bride was entering the gens of the groom (b) words of consent which were changed according to the groom's name--Julius, ego Julia (c) words of consent for the engagement period only (d) words of the bride said to the groom at the beginning of the bridal procession
13. _____ The gods or goddesses always invoked at a wedding were (a) Juno, goddess of marriage (b) Jupiter, Juno, Tellus, Picumnus, Pilumnus (c) Jupiter and Juno (d) Juno, Hymen and Talassius

- The mustaceum was (a) a cake of smelt offering made by the Pontifex Maximus (b) money received from a fictitious sale of the bride (c) the scales which held the one single coin received at the "sale" (d) a special wedding cake served on bay leaves
15. The Matronalia, the first of March, was (a) the day on which all the newly married women of that year assumed the stola matronalia (b) the festival on which public eulogy was made for all deceased matrons (c) the festival when wives and mothers were presented gifts (d) the festival sacred to Juno when all married women paid special honor to the goddess of marriage
16. Which of the following was not true of the Roman matron (a) the matron spoke pure, correct Latin (b) she received her husband's guests and sat at the table with them (c) she conducted the early training of her children (d) she did menial work around the home
17. Susceptio was (a) the acknowledgement of a father for his child (b) the first 8 days of a baby's life which were filled with religious ceremonies (c) the ceremony when giving the child its praenomen (d) the registration of the child's name on the list of citizens
18. All of the following were uses of the crepundia except (a) it served as a special offering made only to deceased children (b) playthings to amuse the child (c) protection against the evil eye (d) a means of identification (e) special protection against envy worn in triumphal processions by the victorious general
19. All of the following were common pets except (a) dogs (b) cats (c) birds (d) ducks (e) geese (f) monkeys (g) mice
20. Parents taught their children all of the following except (a) music and geometry (b) -girls- spinning and weaving (c) -boys- use of arms (d) -boys- wrestling and boxing (e) family history
21. A grammaticus was (a) a text in Latin grammar (b) the early school training similar to our elementary school (c) the early study of the Greek poets (d) the elementary school teacher
22. The first, and for many decades only, Latin literature studied in grammar schools was (a) Andronicus' translation of the Odyssey (b) Ennius' Annales (c) Hesiod's Romulus and Remus (d) a translation of Aesop's Fables
23. All of the following were true of the Roman grammar schools except (a) attendance was not compulsory (b) they were supported and supervised by the state (c) they were open to all classes of people (d) fees were little more than nominal
24. All of the following describe a typical school except (a) it was a shed with only a roof (b) normal activities of the town distracted the students (c) neighbors were disturbed by noisy punishments (d) pupils feared and respected their teacher (e) the teacher was usually a slave or a freedman
25. The paedagogus who attended a young boy was (a) a youth usually Greek who could be a companion as well as a slave (b) a physically strong, good athlete who could act as a body guard should the need arise (c) a well-educated man who acted as a tutor (d) an elderly man of good character who might keep the boy from physical or moral harm
26. All of the following were true of hospitium except (a) both parties were on equal footing (b) people in commerce were likely to establish hospitium (c) second generations did not benefit from the hospitium (d) a tessera was exchanged between them
27. The oldest style of Roman house contained (a) alae, atrium, tablinum (b) impluvium, compluvium, atrium (c) vestibulum, peristylum, atrium (d) impluvium, compluvium, tablinum
28. The upstairs of a Roman home was usually used for (a) keeping the area which was securely chained down (b) storage (c) bedrooms (d) servants quarters

- Opus caementicium was (a) a flooring made of stone and brick pounded smoothly (b) material which went into kiln-burned brick (c) rubble work made of volcanic ash, lime and water (d) material used in making tile roofs
30. All of the following were true concerning windows in the homes except (a) they were usually latticed or had shutters (b) they never opened on to the street (c) they were usually small (d) they never were made of glass (e) they were sometimes made of talc
31. All of the following were styles of chairs or seats except (a) clepsydra (b) solium (c) subsellium (d) sedile (e) cathedra
32. All of the following were true of Lucernae and faces except (a) lucernae are used outdoors, faces indoors (b) both furnish light (c) both could be found in the Roman home (d) the faces burned wood, the lucernae oil
33. Nationes bracatae were (a) the provinces (b) a derogatory term for Greek peoples (c) barbarians (d) nations who paid their taxes regularly (e) nations inclined to be rebellious toward the Romans
34. Foods unknown to the Romans were (a) beef, potatoes, tomatoes, and coffee (b) onions, potatoes, tea, beans (c) melons, sugar, oranges and pork (d) tea, sugar, potatoes, butter (e) coffee, sugar beans, beef
35. All of the following were meals except (a) prandium (b) meridiatic (c) ientaculum (d) vesperna (e) cena
36. All of the following were parts of a theater except (a) procaenium (b) scaena (c) cavea (d) factiones (e) cunei
37. All of the following were true of the ludi gladiatorii except (a) the entire business was disreputable (b) the gladiators lived in barracks similar to houses of detention (c) the training master was called the laqueator (d) gladiators trained with wooden swords called rudes
38. The Amphitheatrum Flavium was used for all the following except (a) naumachiae (b) essedarii (c) gladiatorial combat (d) tesserae (e) venationes
39. All of the following were parts of the baths except (a) balneaticum (b) palaestra (c) tepidarium (d) piscina (e) unctorium (f) apodyterium
40. All of the following were used for travel except (a) horseback riding (b) sailing vessels (c) redae (d) covered style wagons (e) plaustra
41. The following formula - statumen, rudus, nucaus, dorsum, agger - describes (a) a citadel (b) a rampart (c) a sailing vessel (d) a road (e) tabernae
42. The spoils of war included all the following except (a) revenue farming (b) plunder from the towns (c) ransom from those the general spared (d) sale of slaves
43. All of the following happened at the death of a high class person except (a) the conclamatio was given (b) a wax impression was made of the face (c) the body was placed in the atrium (d) pine or cypress branches were placed at the door (e) the body was embalmed (f) a procession was organized

Part II Matching

- (a) adrogatio (b) agnati (c) anteambulones (d) atriensis (e) arca
 (f) auctorati (g) aurigae (h) cena liberi (i) cena novendialis
 (j) columbaria (k) comissatio (l) conferreatio (m) cubicula diurna
 (n) desultores (o) dominica potestas (p) exedrae (q) flabellum
 (r) foculi (s) hasta (t) imagines (u) insulae (v) iusta facere
 (w) laudatio (x) librarii (y) ludi (z) manus (aa) mulsum (bb) munera
 (cc) ollae (dd) paenula (ee) peculia (ff) pondera (gg) pula (hh) retiarum
 (ii) sine missione (jj) sponsalia (kk) sportulae (ll) sui iuris
 (mm) tabellarii (nn) tali (oo) titulus (pp) toga candida (qq) toga praetexta
 (rr) toga pulla (ss) trigon (tt) tutor (uu) ustrinae (vv) vernae
 (ww) vilicus (xx) volumen

1. _____ independent, one's own master
2. Z _____ authority of the pater familias over his wife
3. _____ authority of the pater familias over his chattels
4. II _____ guardian for an unmarried daughter or a son under age
5. _____ persons who could trace their descent through males to a common ancestor
6. _____ the adoption of a pater familias
7. _____ property assigned to children by the pater familias
8. L _____ religious marriage ceremony
9. II _____ engagement period
10. _____ that which marked the place for a public sale of slaves
11. _____ slaves born into a familia
12. _____ a scroll hung around a slave's neck which served as a warranty for the purchaser
13. _____ steward in charge of a familia rustica
14. _____ butler or major domo
15. _____ slaves who cleared the way for the master
16. _____ dole given to the clients by the rich patron
17. _____ apartment houses
18. _____ "siesta" bedrooms
19. _____ rooms supplied with permanent seats
20. _____ brazier for heating in the house
21. _____ money chest
22. _____ wax death masks of ancestors
23. _____ steppingstones crossing the street at frequent intervals
24. _____ toga worn by dictators
25. _____ toga worn by people in mourning or threatened

- _____ toga worn by those running for office
27. _____ a heavy wrap similar to a poncho
28. _____ ladies' fan usually a bird's wing
29. _____ national dish, porridge
30. _____ four parts wine, one part honey
31. _____ a drinking bout, wine supper
32. _____ a popular game played with two balls and three players
33. _____ sheep knuckle bones used for gambling
34. _____ charioteers
35. _____ men who jumped from one horse to a second while the horses ran at top speed
36. _____ private games (general word)
37. _____ public games
38. _____ men so dissipated as to volunteer as gladiators
39. _____ gladiators who used a net
40. _____ contests which had to continue until one was dead
41. _____ "post men" slaves
42. _____ letter-writer slaves
43. _____ a Roman book, actually a roll
44. _____ solemn religious duty of performing funeral rites
45. _____ places for burning bodies
46. _____ immense family tombs containing many urns and sarcophagi
47. _____ urns for remains
48. _____ funeral oration
49. _____ meal eaten nine days after the passing of a loved one
50. _____ banquet given gladiators the day before the exhibition

Part III True or False

1. _____ The authority of the pater familias over his wife, descendants and children was called patria potestas.
2. _____ Membership in the gens was proved by possession of the nomen.
3. _____ A curse was believed to rest upon the childless man.
4. _____ Only a citizen could possess patria potestas.
5. _____ Polygamy was never practiced at Rome.
6. _____ Souls hovered around the place of burial requiring for their peace and happiness offerings of food and drink.
7. _____ In general it might be said that parents placed more emphasis on the child's intellectual development than his moral development.
8. _____ Whereas today rice is thrown at weddings, the Roman groom threw nuts.
9. _____ With her marriage the Roman woman reached a position unattained by the women of any other nation in the ancient world.
10. _____ In well-to-do families a Greek slave became the child's nurse to afford him the chance to learn Greek.

1. _____ Apprenticeship might be the best way to translate tirocinium.
12. _____ Boys gave up the toga praetexta for the toga virilis sometime between the ages of 14 and 17.
13. _____ That some men owned several thousand slaves may be true since slaves were commonly divided into decuriae or groups of ten.
14. _____ The Romans well understood that crimes are not lessened by increasing the suffering of the criminal.
15. _____ "F" was branded on the forehead of a slave who had tried to escape.
16. _____ Fugitive slaves had their legs shackled and wore an iron collar.
17. A _____ Any attempt that a slave made on his master's life was punished by crucifixion which included his wife and children if the slave had any.
18. _____ A slave might purchase his freedom by his own savings or be freed for faithful service.
19. _____ A freed slave considered his former dominus to be his patronus.
20. _____ "Old" clients during the time of the kings were actually slaves and worked hard to gain their freedom.
21. _____ The main job of the "new" clients at the time of Cicero was to perform the salutatio.
22. _____ Inside doors in the Roman home were usually vela.
23. _____ Roman furniture sacrificed lovely artistic form for comfort.
24. _____ Roman ladies probably tended to be vain judging from the popularity of mirrors in the home.
25. _____ The most popular style of lectus had very low legs.
26. _____ A poor quality beer made from several types of grain was a popular drink with the plebs.
27. _____ The knight's tunic was the tunica lati clavi, the senator's : the tunica angusti clavi.
28. _____ Romans felt that the wearing of shoes or sandals interferred with proper digestion so slaves always removed their foorgear.
29. _____ The only jewelry usually worn by men was the ring which was worn on the joint of his finger.
30. _____ The stola often had aninstita at the bottom.
31. _____ The quality of a banquet was measured by how much one could consume.
32. _____ The place of honor at a banquet was the first position on the lectus sumarus.
33. _____ The locus consularis was the third position on the lectus medius.
34. _____ Wealthy hosts usually displayed a linen embroidered table cloth on the mensa.
35. _____ The hour of the cona was never before the ninth hour or after the tenth.
36. _____ The heads of the guests at a banquet were anointed with perfume and crowned with flowers because they felt that the scent retardedintoxication.
37. _____ There was no national game for Roman youth.
38. _____ The first permanent theater was erected in Rome at the end of the period of kings.
39. _____ The most popular chariot was the quadrigae, a seven horse chariot.

40. _____ A chariot race consisted of ten laps around the spina.
41. _____ Marble ova were taken down to show how many laps the chariot had made.
42. _____ The most lucrative profession was law.
43. _____ Freeborn citizens below nobles and knights might be divided into two classes - soldiers and proletariat.
44. _____ The main source of income for the proletariat forced into the city was the sale of their votes.
45. _____ The day was divided into 12 horae.
46. _____ Burial and cremation were both common.
47. _____ The very rich made their burial site as conspicuous as their names.
48. _____ Most tombs are found within the city walls in a special area.
49. _____ The east side of the Esquiline Hill was the area designated for all refuse - poor "graves" included.
50. _____ A tomb was ordinarily a room called the sepulcrum.
51. _____ Most of the tomb was below ground.