

CUSTOMS

1. A Roman was admitted to the Senate after he had served one year as  
a. aedile. b. quaestor. c. consul. d. praetor.
2. To what family, or branch of the gens, did Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Maior belong?  
a. Scipiones b. Cornелии c. Maiores d. Africani
3. During the last ten years of her service a Vestal Virgin would  
a. consult the Sibylline books in times of emergency.  
b. accompany magistrates to assembly meetings.  
c. train the young Vestals.  
d. interpret Vesta's prophecies.
4. The article of women's clothing which could be wrapped around the body much like the toga:  
a. palla b. stola c. zona d. paenula
5. A Roman spent part of the day with his tonsor who would  
a. serve his meals. b. drape his toga.  
c. shave his beard. d. groom his horse.
6. Wedding ceremonies were usually performed in  
a. the temple of Juno. b. the temple of Vesta.  
c. the home of the bride. d. the home of the groom.
7. Which career would NOT be acceptable for Roman nobles?  
a. politics b. military c. farming d. manufacturing
8. In classical times the main meal of the day was taken at the ninth hour which, according to our clock, was about  
a. 12 noon. b. 3 P.M. c. 5 P.M. d. 7 P.M.
9. The Salii, or dancing priests, worshipped  
a. Quirinus. b. Ceres. c. Terpsichore. d. Mars.
10. pater : filius :: patronus : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. hospes b. cliens c. familia d. cognati
11. The Amphitheatrum Flavianum had \_\_\_\_\_ entrances.  
a. 20 b. 40 c. 60 d. 80
12. The room located between the atrium and peristylum of a Roman domus:  
a. triclinium b. tablinum c. ostium d. culina
13. Which term was used for slave marriages?  
a. contubernia b. cognatio c. confarreatio d. conubii ius

14. Games using tali were popular among the Romans. From what material were these tali made?  
a. wood b. bone c. leather d. marble
15. The Nones would fall on the fifth day in all of the following months **EXCEPT**  
a. August. b. February. c. May. d. November.
16. Which of the following was never a part of Roman marriages?  
a. ring b. exchange of vows c. license d. dowry
17. The curriculum in an elementary school would **NOT** have included  
a. reading. b. writing. c. arithmetic. d. spelling.
18. The Romans preferred pork to beef for dinner. What meat was never eaten?  
a. turkey b. veal c. chicken d. duck
19. The terms amictus and indutus refer to  
a. dinner parties. b. funeral urns. c. clothing types.  
d. marriage ceremonies.
20. The abbreviation A stood for the praenomen  
a. Arrius. b. Appius. c. Asconius. d. Aulus.
21. Litters carried by mules were called  
a. abollae. b. basternae. c. carrucae. d. camilli.
22. Romans normally took a midday siesta called a  
a. meridiatio. b. nonanus. c. nothus. d. merenda.
23. The most common method of heating used in private Roman houses during severe winter weather in Italy:  
a. wood-burning fireplaces b. hypocausts  
c. solar panels d. charcoal stoves
24. Words starting with "x" are a rarity in Latin. What is a xystus?  
a. a priest of Ceres b. a writing implement  
c. a formal garden d. an armor bearer
25. The four-wheeled carriage used by Vestals and priests:  
a. raeda b. pilentum c. carruca d. carpentum
26. With what event would the words "Hominem te memento" be associated?  
a. funeral b. triumph c. wedding d. games
27. Appia, Vetus, Marcia, and Tepula were all  
a. baths. b. roads. c. aqueducts. d. racing companies.

28. Fabrics used for clothing included all of the following, but the most popular was  
a. linen. b. cotton. c. wool. d. silk.
29. Romans were forbidden to become priests of  
a. Asculapius. b. Ceres. c. Saturn. d. Cybele.
30. At the time of Augustus, a Roman would write a short note or letter on  
a. tabellae. b. membrana. c. papyrus. d. volumina.
31. The manager of a country estate was called a  
a. dominus rusticus. b. vilicus. c. titulus. d. vicarius.
32. A legion fighting under Caesar in Gaul consisted of \_\_\_\_\_ cohorts.  
a. 2 b. 3 c. 6 d. 10
33. Which of the following festivals for the dead occurred in March?  
a. Rosaria b. Parentalia c. Feralia d. Violaria
34. During the Republic gladiatorial combats were held at all the following locations **EXCEPT**  
a. graves. b. the Forum. c. the Circus. d. amphitheaters.
35. A Roman was called sordidatus if he wore a  
a. toga pulla. b. toga picta. c. toga candida.  
d. toga pura.
36. Instead of sending a message with it, a Roman would use a fax to  
a. prepare food. b. light a path. c. store clothing.  
d. build a wall.
37. Slaves who were born and remained in the same household were called  
a. vernae. b. nati. c. origines. d. servi a manu.
38. The most important element to the Romans in a chariot race:  
a. speed b. danger c. sharp turns d. number of laps
39. Which statement about funeral processions is **NOT** true?  
a. A wax imago was carried in place of the body.  
b. The procession was organized by a designator.  
c. Buffoons and jesters were included.  
d. Notice was given by a public crier.
40. Public libraries date from the time of  
a. Cicero. b. Augustus. c. Vespasian. d. Hadrian.

41. Tetrastylon, displuviatum, and testudinatum all refer to types of  
a. ballistae. b. columbaria. c. atria. d. togae.
42. Volunteer gladiators were called  
a. rhombi. b. plagosi. c. carnifices. d. auctorati.
43. A catillus was  
a. used in grinding grain.  
b. a type of wall construction.  
c. a boy attendant.  
d. worn by slaves about to be sold.
44. The high chair on which a patron sat in the atrium:  
a. solium b. cathedra c. scheda d. sella
45. All of the following were widely cultivated for seasonings by the Romans **EXCEPT**  
a. mustard. b. fennel. c. cumin. d. cayenne.
46. The usual time for a family's religious devotions:  
a. during ientaculum b. at sunset c. during cena  
d. at dawn
47. Persons related by descent from a common male ancestor through the male line were called  
a. agnati. b. adfines. c. cognati. d. gentiles.
48. What were nundinae?  
a. in-laws b. vineyards c. market days d. earrings
49. The magistrates of municipia were  
a. appointed by the Roman Senate.  
b. appointed by the town council.  
c. elected by popular vote.  
d. chosen by lot from landowners.
50. Who limited the patria potestas by decreeing that no child should be put to death until its third year unless it was seriously deformed?  
a. Romulus b. Numa c. Caesar d. Augustus