

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1999

CUSTOMS

1. What Roman praenomen was abbreviated CN?
a. Gaius b. Gnaeus c. Quintus d. Manius
2. Which Roman praenomen was abbreviated in ancient times with a five-stroke letter M which is not used in modern English?
a. Marcus b. Manius c. Mamercus d. Mummius
3. If Gaius Iulius Caesar had been adopted by Marcus Tullius Cicero, what would his new name have been?
a. Gaius Iulius Caesar Tullianus
b. Tullianus Gaius Iulius Caesar
c. Marcus Tullius Cicero Iulianus
d. Iulianus Marcus Tullius Cicero
4. At the beginning of a confarreate wedding ceremony, who joined the hands of the bride and groom?
a. pronuba b. camillus c. augur d. haruspex
5. Of what material was a bride's wedding torch made?
a. oak b. cypress c. hawthorn d. yew
6. What was the term for a place used to burn bodies?
a. columbarium b. titulus c. olla d. ustrina
7. The conclamatio was performed by the _____.
a. oldest son b. nomenclator c. mother d. pater familias
8. The dancing priests who worshipped Mars were called _____.
a. Arvales b. Salii c. Flamines d. Luperci
9. The worship of which deity began after the pestilence of 293 B.C.?
A. Cybele b. Aesculapius c. Proserpina d. Bacchus
10. From the time of Augustus, each household in Italy had two lares -- one for the specific household grounds and one for _____.
a. Julius Caesar b. Rome c. Augustus Caesar d. Troy
11. Nihil intret mali: ostium :: "Ubi tu Gaius ego Gaia" : _____
a. confarreatio b. conclamatio c. sigma d. sestertius
12. Of the Roman's two favorite types of columns, which was a Roman invention?
a. Doric b. Ionic c. Composite d. Tuscan
13. Who would have used a forfex, novacula, and a calamistrum in his/her work?
a. ornitrix b. fur c. tonsor d. carnifex

14. Which profession would be considered respectable by the Romans?
a. undertaker b. auctioneer c. architect d. teacher
15. The Roman tax collectors were called _____.
a. publicani b. gentiles c. vicarii d. secutores
16. The men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while the horses were running at full speed were called
a. andabatae. b. centenarii.
c. agitatores. d. desultores.
17. What term was used for the "wedge" sections that were subdivisions of the horizontal sections between aisles of seats in a circus?
a. podium b. praecinctions c. cunei d. gradus
18. What type of gladiator carried a net in which he could capture his opponent before killing him with a dagger?
a. retiarius b. hoplomachi c. dimachaerus d. secutor
19. Where would the emperor sit at the Circus Maximus?
a. pulvinar b. cunei c. podium d. cathedra
20. Which king ordered that no child without severe deformities could be put to death before it was three years old?
a. Romulus b. Numa
c. Tullus Hostilius d. Ancus Marcius
21. What term describes a man's authority over his slaves?
a. patria potestas b. dominica potestas
c. ius conubii d. iudicium domesticum
22. Who would wear a the tunica lati clavi?
a. poor people b. knights c. senators d. freedmen
23. Which toga would be treated with chalk to create a brilliant sheen?
a. toga picta b. toga pulla c. toga candida d. toga pura
24. What would a newly-freed slave wear to indicate his change of status?
a. causia b. caligae c. mulleus d. pilleus
25. Which material was NOT used by the Romans?
a. silk b. rayon c. wool d. linen
26. Which historical event brought about a great decrease in the number of small farms?
a. Servile Wars b. Punic Wars
c. Civil Wars d. Macedonian Wars

27. What was the term for a slave who was the manager of other slaves on a farm?
a. mulio b. raedarius c. ostiarius d. vilicus
28. A meta would be used with a _____.
a. catillus b. camillus c. gustus d. graphium
29. At a Roman dinner party, who would normally be seated at the lowest couch?
a. an honored guest b. the host
c. an uninvited guest d. a servant
30. When would a comissatio have happened?
a. before dinner b. after dinner
c. before dawn d. after dawn
31. The Roman equivalent of food in a "doggie bag" would be _____.
a. xenia b. perna
c. nuces d. apophoreta
32. Who were the senators of smaller, chartered cities outside Rome?
a. lictores b. decuriones c. decemvirs d. centuriones
33. Select the list that correctly shows, in descending order, the relative amount that people paid to use the Roman baths.
a. women, children, men b. men, women, children
c. women, men, children d. men, children, women
34. Who built the first permanent theater in Rome?
a. Appius Claudius b. Julius Caesar
c. Pompey the Great d. Cornelius Sulla
35. What would be kept in a fritillus?
a. tali b. panis c. aurum d. fibulae
36. Where might Roman aleatores go for sponsiones?
a. asellae b. calculi c. popinae d. navia
37. What was the usual set of the stage in a Roman play?
a. inside a home b. on a street
c. in a bathhouse d. in the forum
38. What articles were supposed to ward off drunkenness?
a. garlands of flowers b. vials of perfume
c. goblets of pewter d. dishes of pork
39. Which member of the army usually carried the eagle standard of the legion?
a. aquilifer b. primipilus c. tesserarius d. signifer

40. Which law prohibited a master from selling his slaves to be matched against beasts in the amphitheater?
a. Lex Iulia b. Lex Titia c. Lex Cornelia d. Lex Petronia
41. Who would instruct students in reading, writing, and arithmetic?
a. paedagogus b. magister c. grammaticus d. rhetor
42. What was the term for slaves who delivered important letters for their masters?
a. amanuensis b. tabellarii c. librarii d. grammatici
43. Who opened the first public libraries in Rome?
a. Gellius b. Martial
c. Asinius Pollio d. Appius Claudius
44. Wealthy people maintained small houses called _____ so that they might stay in a safe place when they traveled.
a. mansiones b. caupones c. hospitia d. villae
45. Which device could be used to tell time at night?
a. obelisk b. solium c. lectus d. clepsydra
46. What would have held olive oil from the third pressing?
a. scrinia b. lucernae c. arcae d. abacus
47. The modern equivalent of the Roman fifth hour would be
a. 9 a.m. b. 6 p.m. c. 11 a.m. d. 1 p.m.
48. In which month would the Ides fall on the 15th day?
a. January b. March c. September d. December
49. What is the modern English equivalent of the Roman Lunae dies?
a. Sunday b. Monday c. Tuesday d. Wednesday
50. On a Roman calendar, what letter(s) would appear next to a day on which legal business was allowed to take place throughout the day?
a. F b. N c. NP d. FP