Government/social structure:
- **cursus honorum** – course of honors – steps you take to make it to the highest jobs (from bottom to top – quaestor, praetor, consul)
- **consul** – two men – executives – elected yearly
- **praetor** – judges (8 elected yearly)
- **quaestor** – treasurers (20 elected yearly)
- **aedile** – in charge of roads and public games (4 elected yearly)
- **censor** – 2 elected every five years for 18 months – in charge of taking the census and public morals
- **dictator** – had absolute power in times of emergency; normally ruled 6 months maximum
- **magister equitum** – master of the horse/cavalry – assistant to dictator
- **senator** – must be a praetor to enter – for life
- **tribune** – 10 elected yearly – only plebeians can run – can veto the senate
- **patricians/optima**tes = highest class
- **equites** = business class
- **plebians/populares** = lower class
- **patron** = patron
- **cliens** = client
- **salutatio** = visit of client to patron’s house
- **sportula** = cold food basket given to client when he is received by patron in his atrium
- **deductio** = patron leads clients to forum
- **paterfamilias** = head of family (family includes wife, children, slaves and property)
- **patria potestas** = power (of life and death in early times) of paterfamilias over family

Chariot Racing:
- **metae** – turning posts
- **spina** – backbone around which they raced
- **ova et delphines** – eggs and dolphins (wood or bronze) used as lap counters
- **number of laps** in a usual race – 7
- **250,000** could be held in the circus maximus
- **ludi circenses** – chariot races
- **factiones** – racing companies
- **colors of the factiones** – red (russata), white (albata), blue (veneta), green (prasina)
- **original factiones** = red, white
- **longest lasting factiones** = blue, green
- **circus maximus** is between the Palatine and Aventine hills.
- **white cloth** (**mappa**) dropped to start race
- **biga** – 2 horse chariot; **quadriga** = 4 horse chariot; **auriga** = charioteer
- **curriculum** = successfully completed lap
- **carceres** = starting gates

Gladiators:
- **Myrmillones** – fought with helmet, oblong shield, sword, **fish crest on helmet**. Usually fought the retiarius or Thracians.
- **Retiarii** – lightly clad, armed with a **net and trident**. Usually fought Myrmillones or Secutores.
- **Samnites** – oblong shield, **visored helmet**, sword.
- **Thracians** – small round shield, curved scimitar.
- **Bestiarii** – hunters – fought wild beasts.
Essedarii – rode chariots with 2 horses.
Andabatae – heavily armed, but can’t see out of visored helmet.
Laquearii – armed with lasso and a curved piece of wood.
Secutores – “pursuers” – like Samnite but without the neck protector.
Hoplomachi – full armed with a breast-plate and visored helmet.
rudis – wooden sword given to gladiators on their retirement.
lanista – gladiator trainer.
editor munerum – giver of games.
arena/harena – sand put down to absorb the blood from a gladiator match.
venationes – hunts where Bestiarii fought wild beasts.
premeere pollicem – to press the thumb against the forefinger – crowd wants to spare gladiators life.
vertere pollicem – turning the thumb upwards or towards the chest – to signify the death stroke.
gladiator fights were brought to Rome in 264 BC.
gladiator fights were originally only at funerals.
a lumachiae – mock naval battles – they flooded the arena.

BATHS (THERMAE/BALNEAE):
apodyterium – dressing room
hypocausta – furnace
caldarium – hot bath
frigidarium – cold bath
uctorium – scraping room/ massage
strigil – scraper
palaestra – exercise area

SCHOOL:
ludus – elementary school
litterator – elementary school teacher
paedagogus – slave who carries books to school
grammaticus – upper school teacher
rhetor – teacher of public speaking
stylus and tabula (tabella) – pen and notebook

ARMY: (in 1st century BC)
century = smallest unit of a legion
maniple = double a century (later dropped in favor of a cohort)
cohort = 6 times a century
 legion = basic fighting unit of the Roman army
contubernium = 6-8 men who share a tent (part of a century)
dux = general
imperator = victorious general
legatus = legionary commander
centurio = leader of a century
optio = 2nd in command to a centurio	
toga picta = worn by victorious generals
tesserae = passwords
signum = standard
- **signifer** = holder of standard (of a century or cohort)
- **aquila** = silver or bronze eagle-standard (of a legion)
- **aquilifer** = holder of the eagle
- **cornicen** = horn blower
- **vexillum** = flag
- **pedites** = infantry
- **equites** = cavalry
- **scorpio** = dart thrower (standing crossbow used by one man)
- **ballista** = dart or stone throwing siege engine, larger than a scorpio
- **onager** = siege engine (like a catapult), threw boulders; means “wild ass” for its kick
- **catapulta** = siege engine which hurled javelins
- **gladius** = sword
- **scutum** = shield
- **galea** = helmet (originally only made of leather)
- **cassius** = helmet (originally only made of metal)
- **pilum** = javelin
- **hasta** = spear (used by triarii and hastati)
- **lorica** = leather breastplate
- **cingulum** = military belt
- **caligae** = boots
- **sarcina** = soldier’s cloak/blanket
- **pugio** = dagger

**WEDDINGS:**

- **tunica recta** = white wedding dress
- **flammeum** = “saffron” colored veil
- **sponsalia** = engagement
- **dos** = dowry
- “ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia” = what bride says at ceremony – “where you are, my husband, I am”
- night before wedding, a girl would dedicate her bulla to the Lares
- **pronuba** = matron of honor
- **bad luck to marry on:** the kalends, nones, ides (and the day after each) of any month; all of May and half of June were all unlucky days; also unlucky, the days the lower world was supposed to open – August 24, October 5, November 8.
- **usus** = common law marriage
- **coemptio** = fictitious sale of the bride
- **confarreatio** = upper class marriage ceremony
- **deductio** = procession of wedding party to forum

**Religion:**

- **Pontifex Maximus** -- chief priest, elected for life
- **Vestal Virgins** – start at age 6 – (30 years) learn job for 10 years, work as Vestal for 10 years, teach for 10 years – keep flame of Vesta burning, keep documents, etc. safe; only man allowed in temple (which is round) is Pontifex Maximus
- **auspex** – priest who checks sky for omens (birds/lightning)
- **augur** – same as auspex
- **haruspex** – checks guts of animals for omens (2 hearts are bad…)
- **Salii** – priests of Mars
- **Lares** – household gods
Lararium – shrine for Lares
Penates – gods of cupboards

NAMES:
- praenomen – first name
- nomen – family name
- cognomen – name for branch of family
- agnomen – earned name

CLOTHING:
- subligaculum – underwear
- tunica – worn by all (like long t-shirt)
- toga praetexta – worn by boys under 16 and magistrates (with purple stripe)
- toga virilis – all white – worn by men over 16
- toga pura – same as toga virilis
- toga libera – same as toga virilis (boys gave up their toga praetexta on the Liberalia)
- toga candida – worn by men running for office; bright white (chalk)
- toga pulla – worn by men in mourning (called sordidati)
- stola – women’s dress
- palla – women’s shawl
- fibula – broach, pin
- bulla – child’s good luck charm
- calceus – shoe (for outdoors)
- solea – sandal for indoors
- petasus – broad-brimmed hat
- pileus – cap of freedom

PARTS OF A ROMAN HOUSE:
- atrium = entry hallway/large meeting room
- compluvium = hole in roof of atrium – allows water in
- impluvium = basin that catches water
- alae = wings off atrium
- imagines = bust of ancestors, housed in alae
- tablinum = master’s office
- triclinium = dining room
- culina = kitchen
- cubiculum = bedroom
- peristylium = outdoor garden with columns
- hortus = regular garden

MEALS:
- ientaculum – breakfast
- prandium – lunch
- thermopolium – place to buy hot, fast food
- cena – dinner
- garum, liquamen – fish sauce
- secunda mensa – dessert
gustatio, promulsis, antecena – appetizer
mulsum – wine mixed with honey
mulsa – fermented honey and water
mustum – grape juice
acetum – vinegar
comissatio – drinking party
rex bibendi – master of the drinking (he decides the games, etc.)
seating – Romans reclined on their left side; there were 3 couches, each seating 3 people.

Miscellaneous:

Via Appia – Appian Way – from Rome to Capua early on, then extended to Brundisium; known as the queen of the roads – “regina viarum” – built by Appius Claudius Caecus in 312 BC
Via Sacra – road which ran through the forum
Mare Nostum – “our sea” – Mediterranean
Patria potestas – power of father over familia
Pater familias – head of family
basilica – law court
curia – senate house
cloaca maxima – great sewer
insulae – apartment buildings
vigiles – firemen/police

Vehicula:

cisium – lightweight, 2 wheeled vehicle
raeda – 4 wheeled carriage, comfortable and large
lectica – litter (carried by 4 slaves)

Funerals:

praeficae – professional mourners
neniae – dirges
conclamatio – oldest son shakes father 3 times and calls his name
sarcophagus – stone coffin
columbarium – underground chamber for urns holding the ashes of a cremated person