

CUSTOMS

1. The rostra in the Roman Forum was originally decorated with, and took its name from,
 - a. helmets of conquered soldiers.
 - b. hands of enemy chieftains executed in Rome.
 - c. standards of conquered armies.
 - d. prows of conquered ships.
2. What was garum?
 - a. a comb made of ivory
 - b. a sail made from linen
 - c. a sauce made from fish
 - d. a cymbal made of bronze
3. In order to belong to the equestrian order a Roman had to possess
 - a. 400,000 sesterces.
 - b. 1,000,000 sesterces.
 - c. 400,000 denarii.
 - d. 1,000,000 denarii.
4. The seventh hour according to the Romans would equal the hour on our clock
 - a. from 10 to 11.
 - b. from 11 to 12.
 - c. from 12 to 1.
 - d. from 1 to 2.
5. Which of the following fruits was NOT known to the Romans until well into the Empire?
 - a. apples
 - b. quinces
 - c. lemons
 - d. cherries
6. School children went to school every day of the year except for certain holidays and the nundinae, a pause in their work every _____ days.
 - a. 4
 - b. 8
 - c. 15
 - d. 21
7. Augures and haruspices originated in the culture of the
 - a. Greeks.
 - b. Persians.
 - c. Egyptians.
 - d. Etruscans.
8. In the circus the mappa used to signal the start of a race was always
 - a. white.
 - b. red.
 - c. green.
 - d. gold.
9. The wax writing tablets were called tabellae cerae or
 - a. libitinarii.
 - b. maenianae.
 - c. pugillares.
 - d. trigae.
10. What was an auriga?
 - a. gold bracelet
 - b. key
 - c. chair
 - d. chariot driver
11. What was the only type of jewelry worn by Roman men?
 - a. brooches and necklaces
 - b. brooches
 - c. rings
 - d. rings and brooches
12. Which gladiator was fully armed but fought blind?
 - a. Laquearis
 - b. Andabata
 - c. Dimachaerus
 - d. Hoplomachus

13. In the theater the fourteen rows of seats directly behind the senators were reserved for
 - a. the Vestal Virgins. b. political candidates.
 - c. priests. d. equestrians.
14. Pompey, Balbus, and Augustus built the first three stone
 - a. aqueducts. b. theaters. c. circuses. d. libraries.
15. In the ludus litterarius the magister taught only
 - a. reading, writing, arithmetic.
 - b. reading, philosophy, rhetoric.
 - c. writing, declamation, arithmetic.
 - d. rhetoric, declamation, philosophy.
16. The dressing room in a Roman bath:
 - a. apodyterium b. laconicum c. destrictarium d. unctorium
17. The treasury of Rome, the aerarium, was kept in the
 - a. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. b. Curia Tabularium.
 - c. Temple of Saturn. d. Basilica Iulia.
18. Who were the highest ranking men in the civil service?
 - a. tabellarii b. scribae c. lictores d. decuriones
19. All of the following professionals were looked down on EXCEPT
 - a. architects. b. undertakers. c. teachers.
 - d. auctioneers.
20. Which of the following statements about manus and patria potestas is true?
 - a. Manus was a legal relationship whereas the patria potestas was a natural one.
 - b. Manus gave a husband the right to sell his wife; the patria potestas did not.
 - c. Manus and the patria potestas could not be held by the same person at the same time.
 - d. Manus and the patria potestas could only be terminated by death.
21. Children did all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. learn to speak Latin properly from their mothers.
 - b. keep dogs as pets.
 - c. sit at table with their elders.
 - d. attend nursery school accompanied by their slaves.
22. A busy city man who fled to the country for rest and relaxation enjoyed all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. freedom from overnight guests. b. an active social life.
 - c. hunting and fishing. d. exercise at the baths.

23. What were contubernia?
a. a type of furniture b. children's toys
c. slave marriages d. maternal relatives
24. Which of the following was NOT a recognized method of traveling?
a. by ship b. on horseback c. in litters d. by foot
25. Roman beds had "springs" made of
a. rope. b. leather. c. metal. d. wood.
26. What is the Roman calendar equivalent of June 6?
a. a.d. II Non. Iun. b. a.d. X Id. Iun.
c. a.d. I Non. Iun. d. a.d. VIII Id. Iun.
27. Which chariot racing company came to be supported by the emperor and the mob?
a. Red b. Blue c. White d. Green
28. A reticulum was used
a. to hold hair. b. by gladiators. c. to catch fish.
d. by hunters.
29. The corona graminea, which was used in translation by Colleen McCullough for the title of her second novel about Republican Rome, was
a. conferred for heroic action and voted on by the entire army.
b. worn by a general at his ovatio but not at his triumph.
c. given for rescuing a private citizen in battle.
d. earned by the one who first boarded an enemy ship.
30. In his pompa the triumphator traditionally wore the
a. sagum. b. toga praetexta. c. toga picta.
d. paludamentum.
31. Which of the following is NOT associated with a Roman bride?
a. aliptae b. nodus Hercules c. flammeum d. pronubae.
32. What was a patrueilis?
a. nephew b. greatgrandson c. first cousin d. niece
33. Which of the following statements about coemptio is NOT correct?
a. It was a fictitious sale.
b. It transferred manus to the husband.
c. It died out after 445 B.C.
d. It was considered socially better than usus.

34. What were auctorati?
a. rich citizens who endowed schools
b. volunteer gladiators
c. officials in charge of the postal service
d. gatekeepers at the baths
35. How was a freedman named?
a. He chose the name himself. b. It was picked by lot.
c. It was assigned by the courts. d. The master chose it.
36. Olives
a. required more care than the grapevine.
b. were brought to Italy from Greece.
c. were used for oil but never for food.
d. were not picked but allowed to fall to the ground.
37. According to Cato, the owner of a large estate did all of the following EXCEPT
a. make plans for the sale of produce.
b. check his accounts.
c. leave the routine chores in the hands of his manager.
d. salute his household gods upon his arrival.
38. The urns of the dead, housed in the columbarium, were called
a. parma. b. sagina. c. mola. d. olla.
39. Which of the following is NOT an "in-law"?
a. nurus b. socrus c. gener d. vitricus
40. The peristylum probably was adopted from the
a. Etruscans. b. Samnites. c. Greeks. d. Phoenicians.
41. Which of the following statements about a triclinium is true?
a. It was always close to the kitchen.
b. There might be different dining rooms for different seasons.
c. It was rarely in the peristylum.
d. The couches were always movable.
42. During the American colonial period it could take a month for a letter to go from the eastern to the southern states in winter, whereas in Roman times a letter could go from Rome to Athens in
a. 3 days. b. 15 days. c. 25 days. d. 30 days.
43. The letters F, C, and N
a. would be used on calendars.
b. were abbreviations for praenomina.
c. indicated the status of a slave.
d. can be found in the salutations of letters.

44. A novacula was used for
a. eating. b. shaving. c. drinking. d. exercising.
45. Which of the following wore an infula, a suffibulum, and a vitta?
a. sacrificial animals b. Vestal Virgins
c. suppliantes d. lictors
46. Which of the following did NOT normally hold wine?
a. laterna b. doli c. amphorae d. cadi
47. Dalmatica is a type of
a. hat. b. gladiator. c. military formation.
d. tunic.
48. Which type of atrium had no compluvium and may have had clerestory windows for lighting?
a. Tuscan b. tetrastylon c. testudinatum
d. displuviatum
49. Which of the following statements about the medical profession is NOT true?
a. There were women physicians.
b. The first foreign physician in Rome was Greek.
c. The most important medical school was located in Capua.
d. There were specialized doctors such as oculists and dentists.
50. A sarracum, a clabulare, and an arcera were types of
a. military protective gear. b. transportation.
c. household furniture. d. clothing.