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FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2003  
CUSTOMS (Roman Life)

1. A cognomen was a distinguishing descriptive epithet, which makes one wonder how Marcus Tullius's branch of the family came to be called *Cicero*, meaning
  - a. one-eye
  - b. bubbling stream
  - c. little boot
  - d. chickpea
2. Upon manumission, a freed slave took the *praenomen* and *nomen* of his former master. These names then became the libertus's
  - a. praenomen and cognomen
  - b. nomen and cognomen
  - c. praenomen and nomen
  - d. only two names
3. Early ditch graves on the Esquiline Hill and in the area that later became the Roman Forum contained coffins made of
  - a. terra cotta
  - b. oak tree trunks
  - c. ceramic
  - d. bronze
4. Laws included in the Twelve Tables place what restriction on cremation pyres?
  - a. the display of wealth
  - b. the number of bodies per pyre
  - c. the type and amount of timber used
  - d. the fuel used for ignition
5. The broad arch of a tomb in which a body was laid was called an
  - a. arcus
  - b. arca
  - c. arcosolium
  - d. archimimus
6. Tombs arranged as a "city of the dead" are referred to as a(n)
  - a. metropolis
  - b. necropolis
  - c. oppidum mortis
  - d. urbs umbrarum
7. The tomb of Augustus is a
  - a. circular landscaped mound
  - b. miniature pyramid
  - c. rectangular temple
  - d. ship reminiscent of Actium
8. The usual animal sacrificed for a funeral meal was a(n)
  - a. lamb
  - b. pig
  - c. dog
  - d. ox
9. Offerings for the dead were set out at what festival?
  - a. Parentalia
  - b. Caristia
  - c. Matronalia
  - d. Saturnalia
10. As a guest at a Roman wedding, you would have arrived
  - a. before sunrise
  - b. at the 3<sup>rd</sup> hour
  - c. at the 6<sup>th</sup> hour
  - d. at the 9<sup>th</sup> hour
11. The marital sacrifice was a
  - a. sheep
  - b. dove
  - c. pig
  - d. bull )
12. The bride carried three coins which she distributed on her wedding day. Who did NOT receive a coin?
  - a. the gods of the crossroads
  - b. the gods of the groom's house
  - c. the groom
  - d. the boy who carried the offering basket
13. The earliest temples in Rome faced southward toward the
  - a. Appennines
  - b. Alban Hills
  - c. Mediterranean
  - d. cities of Etruria
14. The ritual in which an image of a god, such as Jupiter, was brought out of its temple and laid on a couch as though he were feasting was called
  - a. cena dei
  - b. convivum sanctum
  - c. cibus deorum
  - d. lectisternium

15. Early Christians in the Empire held their religious ceremonies in  
 a. temple basements      b. synagogues      c. private homes      d. public gardens
16. Cicero used the temple of Concordia as the  
 a. rallying place for his campaign as consul      c. site of thanksgiving his deliverance at Philippi  
 b. polling place during public debate      d. backdrop for his 4<sup>th</sup> Catilinarian
17. The temple of Apollo on the Palatine was a retreat for  
 a. poets      b. soldiers      c. architects      d. merchants
18. Oriental priests of Cybele whose remains have recently been found in Britain, were called  
 a. Salii      b. Galli      c. Luperci      d. Curiones
19. In January, people in local neighborhoods met for the Festival of Compitalia to honor the gods of their  
 a. bakeries      b. fountains      c. crossroads      d. gate in the city wall
20. The function of the atrium in upper class housing of the later Republic had become increasingly  
 a. ceremonial and social      b. business and financial  
 b. private and practical      d. relaxing and recreational
21. Which building material would render your dwelling most susceptible to fire?  
 a. opus quadratum      b. opus caementicium      c. opus craticium      d. opus sectile
22. Where did you most likely live if your living quarters consisted not of an atrium house but a unit in an apartment complex that included a long central room, two sitting rooms, several bedrooms, and a garden?  
 a. Ostia      b. Rome      c. Pompeii      d. Herculaneum
23. Among the jobs assigned responsible slaves was the washing a preparation of a corpse for burial. This slave was called a (n)  
 a. insularius      b. circitor      c. institutor      d. pollinator
24. The hard-working father of the poet Horace was a(n)  
 a. fullo (fuller)      b. centonarius (rag picker)      c. redemptor (contractor)      d. coactor (auctioneer)
25. A famous family of building contractors whose tomb features the sculpture of a crane was the  
 a. Haterii      b. Gracchi      c. Cornelii      d. Hortensii
26. Which was NOT a member of the staff of a modest upper class household?  
 a. ostiarius      b. ornatrix      c. atriensis      d. saccarius
27. Heading for the Circus Maximus? Expect to be jostled by as many as ?? fellow spectators!  
 a. 100,000      b. 150,000      c. 150,000      d. 250,000
28. Which colors were sported by chariot teams in the early Empire?  
 a. white, red, blue, gold      b. white, red, blue, green  
 c. purple, blue, red, green      d. red, blue, green, gold
29. Which was NOT a prize for a winning charioteer?  
 a. a victor's palm      b. a neck chain of gold      c. a horse      d. a crown

30. According to Vitruvius Livy, and Augustus, the earliest site of the gladiatorial contests was the  
a. Campus Martius    b. Forum Boarium    c. Capitoline Hill    d. Forum Romanum
31. The first recorded gladiatorial games in Rome were held by the sons of Marcus Irius Brutus Pera on the anniversary of their father's  
a. birth    b. wedding    c. death    d. military victory
32. The Colosseum's architecture was reminiscent of the of the Theater of Marcellus, named for Augustus's  
a. nephew    b. grandson    c. great-nephew    d. stepson
33. Which spectacle was NOT held during lunch break?  
a. mock battles    b. amateur tryouts    c. wild animal hunts    d. criminal executions
34. The most heavily armed of the gladiators were the  
a. hoplocachi    b. essedarii    c. retiarii    d. bestiarii
35. The *imagines maiorum* or family portraits looking down on the atrium in a typical home were made of  
a. terra cotta    b. wax    c. marble    d. bronze
36. The discus, nasus, and ansa were all part of the family  
a. lamp    b. cupboard    c. door    d. household shrine
37. The fold in the toga which in later times was large enough to hide items in was the  
a. cintus    b. fibula    c. cucullus    d. sinus
38. Lanea, lintea, holoserica, and subserica all refer to women's  
a. footwear    b. jewelry    c. dress material    d. hairstyles
39. Which was NOT a part of the plow?  
a. vomer    b. ligo    c. stiva    d. manícula
40. The first olive trees were cultivated in Italy during the  
a. monarchy    b. early Republic    c. late Republic    d. early Empire
41. Hares, a favorite delicacy, were kept in  
a. leporari    b. vivaria    c. aviaria    d. macella
42. You would have found ruta, lactuca, lepidum, malva, and lapathum in your  
a. main dish    b. wine goblet    c. salad    d. dessert
43. All male citizens were grouped into 153 military units called  
a. comitia curiata    b. comitia tributa    c. comitia centuriata    d. concilium plebis
44. An informal rally gathered to hear rival political opponents in debate was called a  
a. concilium sanctum    b. concilium pastorum    c. contio populi    d. contio funebris
45. Elections were held in the *Ovile*. It was so named because the people could be  
a. easily herded, like sheep    b. packed closely together, like small fish  
c. hurried through, like grain down a chute    d. arranged in straight lines, like pebbles
46. The first basilica was erected at public expense in 184.B.C. by  
a. M. Porcius Cato    b. Q. Latatius Catulus    c. Q. Fabius Maximus    d. M. Marcellus

