

## FJCL State Latin Forum 2004

## Customs

1. Which is not a nomen?  
a. Iulius      b. Tullius      c. Titus      d. Cornelius
2. Where did a Roman girl obtain her education?  
a. Rome      b. Rhodes      c. ludus      d. home
3. What was the garment worn by campaigning politicians?  
a. toga praetexta      b. toga virilis      c. stola      d. toga candida
4. What was the open courtyard of a Roman home called?  
a. triclinium      b. peristylum      c. atrium      d. compluvium
5. Which would be the meal eaten at about noon?  
a. prandium      b. ientaculum      c. secunda mensa      d. cena
6. The highest class of Roman society was called:  
a. Equites      b. Plebs      c. Patricians      d. Proletariat
7. The letter / inserted into a name in a legal document, as in "Marcus Livius Augustae / Ismarus," meant that the person was:  
a. adopted      b. naturalized foreigner      c. the family heir  
d. a freed slave
8. What was the marriage form that was a fictitious sale of the bride to her husband?  
a. coemptio      b. confarreatio      c. usus      d. farreus panis
9. *Conclamatio* was a ceremony in which the oldest son of a dead man:  
a. led the family members through the house calling for his dead father  
b. proclaimed his father's death from the rostra  
c. called out his father's name in an attempt to recall him to life  
d. placed a coin on his father's lips for his passage across the Styx
10. What was the traditional color of the bridal veil?  
a. white      b. pink      c. yellow      d. orange
11. Prior to interment, the dead person lay in state in the:  
a. peristylum      b. tablinum      c. atrium      d. sepulchrum
12. An important public official was carried from his house to his tomb with a stop at:  
a. the rostra      b. the Curia      c. Thermae      d. Temple of Jupiter
13. Fescennine, or obscene jokes were shouted at the bride and groom during the wedding procession for the purpose of:  
a. entertaining the guests      b. appealing to the gods of fertility  
c. turning away evil spirits      d. embarrassing the couple
14. A bride's tunica was secured at the waist with a band of wool tied in a special knot named for:  
a. Juno      b. Venus      c. Apollo      d. Hercules
15. The bride was led in the wedding procession by:  
a. young boys      b. young girls      c. her parents      d. Vestal Virgins

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16. Instead of throwing a bride's bouquet, as is our custom, after reaching their home the couple threw:
    - a. coins
    - b. the marriage torch
    - c. the bride's bulla
    - d. a sheep's head
  17. Mithraism, the soldiers religion, originated in:
    - a. Persia
    - b. Greece
    - c. Egypt
    - d. Hispania
  18. Livy relates the story of the exact day, April 4, 204 B.C.E.(sometimes 205) when Roman matrons met a ship at Ostia bearing the symbol of a deity who was being welcomed into Rome. The deity was:
    - a. Serapis
    - b. Cybele
    - c. Isis
    - d. Ishtar
  19. Which was the chief priest of the Romans?
    - a. Flamen Dialis
    - b. Lar
    - c. Pontifex Maximus
    - d. Di Penates
  20. Which priestly title literally meant "gut gazer?"
    - a. censor
    - b. haruspex
    - c. augur
    - d. flamen
  21. The festival of horse racing, celebrated on Feb. 27 in honor of Mars , was the:
    - a. Liberalia
    - b. Parilia
    - c. Equirria
    - d. Lupercalia
  22. Which priestly college was in charge of organizing feasts and public banquets?
    - a. Arval priests
    - b. Luperci
    - c. Salii
    - d. Epulones
  23. The Christian festival of Christmas falls on the date of the pagan festival, "the birthday " of a god. Who was that god?
    - a. Orpheus
    - b. the Eleusinian mysteries
    - c. Sol Invictus
    - d. Saturn
  24. During the Empire , the largest percentage of the population of Rome lived in:
    - a. villae urbanae
    - b. villae rusticae
    - c. casae
    - d. insulae
  25. Lawyers were forbidden by law from accepting:
    - a. presents
    - b. fees
    - c. housing
    - d. legacies
  26. The finish line for a chariot race was called the:
    - a. spina
    - b. calx
    - c. Euripus
    - d. carceres
  27. The number of laps in a chariot race was:
    - a. 3
    - b. 7
    - c. 9
    - d. 11
  28. Lap markers for chariot races were marble:
    - a. horses
    - b. Roman numerals
    - c. feathers
    - d. eggs & dolphins
  29. The seats in the amphitheater for the emperor, his family, and various dignitaries were on a platform called the:
    - a. scaena
    - b. podium
    - c. rostra
    - d. mensa
  30. Originally the main source of supply for gladiators was:
    - a. criminals
    - b. religious dissidents
    - c. the homeless
    - d. prisoners of war
  31. In the famous amphitheatre at Pompeii, the last section of seats included 18 rows and was called the:
    - a. infima
    - b. media cavea
    - c. summa cavea
    - d. bisellia

32. Gladiators who offered a novel twist to their contest by fighting blindfolded were called:  
 a. andabatae b. laqueatores c. dimachaeri d. hoplomachi
33. A cloak reaching to the knees and used especially for protection against the cold and wet weather was called:  
 a. paenula b. lacerna c. trabea d. sagum
34. The farm manager and his wife were the:  
 a. saltator/saltatrix b. magister/magistrac. vilicus/vilica  
 d. avus/avia
35. If you gave a dinner party for friends and one of them showed up with his cousin whom you did not invite, the gate crasher was a(n):  
 a. umbra b. parasitus c. homo stultus d. vir urbanus
36. A magnificent banquet in the late Republic might begin with such delicacies as *ostrea*, or:  
 a. jellyfish b. goat loin c. oysters d. small birds
37. The general term for public servants such as scribes and lictors was;  
 a. legati b. apparitores c. comitati d. correctores
38. A senatorial career included a post as *legatus legionis*, or \_\_\_\_\_ of a legion.  
 a. commander b. administrative aid c. supply officer  
 d. top ranking centurion
39. The speculatores job was to:  
 a. collect taxes b. oversee public works c. manage elections  
 d. spy & report
40. *Trigon* was a game involving three people and:  
 a. a die (tessera) b. knucklebones (tali) c. a discus  
 d. a ball (globus)
41. A man's entry fee to the baths was a \_\_\_\_\_. (He furnished his own supplies)  
 a. quadrans b. as c. sestertius d. denarius
42. A slave who escorted one and carried things was called:  
 a. ostiarius b. nomenclator c. oratrix d. pedisequus
43. A bookseller was known as;  
 a. vir bibulous b. bibliopola c. bibliotheca d. literatus
44. The generic term for any kind of cart used to transport produce, merchandise or armor was:  
 a. curus b. essedum c. lectica d. plaustrum
45. An ordinary stool or bench to sit on was:  
 a. subsellium b. pulvinus c. torus d. monopodia
46. Waterclocks were called:  
 a. horologia b. solaria c. clepsydrae d. gnomon
47. What were Rome's earliest written laws?  
 a. Hammurabi's Code b. Leges Iuliae c. Edict of Milan  
 d. Twelve Tables
48. What was a bundle of rods enclosing an ax, carried by lictors, called?  
 a. lictae b. vade mecum c. speculae d. fasces

49. That day was March 28th.

- a. ante diem V Kalendas Apriles
- b. ante diem IV Kalendas Apriles
- c. ante diem VI Kalendas Apriles
- d. ante diem III Kalendas Apriles

50. Who were the bankers of Rome?

- a. argentarii
- b. libitinarii
- c. magistri sesterces
- d. laqueatores