

Roman Daily Life Exam

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM: 1004. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. Augustus established the *vigiles* for what purpose?
a. body guard b. fight fires c. guard the *pomerium* d. to protect the temples
2. Who was at highest point of the social scale?
a. Equestrians b. Plebians c. The Senatorial Order d. Freedmen
3. What part of a temple protected people from the sun or rain?
a. podium b. altar c. colonnade d. cella
4. In addition to being midwives and nurses, what other occupation did women also have very often?
a. bankers b. jewelers c. doctors d. owners of chemist shops
5. For whom was Matronalia Festival in celebration?
a. mothers b. fathers c. patrons d. priests
6. What consisted of shops built together near the *forum*?
a. portico b. pomerium c. basilica d. macella
7. What was the primary industry for the Romans?
a. ship building b. farming c. quarries d. metal production
8. The *familiae* was a special school to train whom?
a. senators b. philosophers c. servants d. gladiators
9. Where would you find a *caldarium*?
a. temple b. curia c. forum d. bath-house
10. In addition to their arms and armor, Roman soldiers also carried all **except** what?
a. amphorae b. rations c. cooking pot d. bronze mess tins
11. Whose job was it to provide mourners, musicians and dancers for a wealthy funeral?
a. a funeral club b. the lares c. an undertaker d. priest of Pluto
12. Who guarded treasures in Vesta's temples?
a. Pontifex b. Vestal Virgins c. priest of Vesta d. all of the above
13. What provided light in a Roman house?
a. triclinium b. atrium c. portico d. peristyle garden
14. In addition to Saturnalia, slaves often got a day off during the Festival to whom?
a. Apollo b. Minerva c. Pluto d. Diana
15. What piece of clothing was worn for only part of the day?
a. *amictus* b. *indumenta* c. *toral* d. *soleae*
16. Who was in charge of a Roman woman's hair?
a. *ornatrix* b. *nutrix* c. *tonsor* d. herself
17. Which Roman meal was often the heaviest of the day?
a. *jentaculum* b. *prandium* c. *cena* d. *vesperna*
18. What was the role of a *paedagogus*?
a. scribe b. instruct young children c. military trainer d. instructor of philosophy
19. In the 2nd C. BCE, schools were encouraged to model their instruction off of whom?
a. Egyptians b. Greeks c. Persians d. Carthaginians
20. In the 2nd C. CE, cults became more popular and affluent in Rome from what region?
a. Northern b. Southern c. Eastern d. Western
21. Which was **not** a division of the months on the Julian Calendar?
a. Soles b. Calends c. Nones d. Ides
22. What were the 7 days of the weeks based on?
a. Hills of Rome b. Zodiac c. The Planets d. Kings of Rome
23. As a client, what was the highest order of social status and importance to the *patron*?
a. equestrians b. freedman c. tribune d. praetor
24. What was the use/purpose of the *horrea* and *tabernae*?
a. small ports b. small shops c. farming d. warehouses
25. Before the introduction of the sun-dial, into how many parts was the Roman day divided?
a. two b. three c. four d. six

26. What was used for mock-naval battles?
a. *vomitioria* b. *naumachia* c. *cavea* d. *tesserae*
27. What group of gladiators carried the net and trident?
a. *murmillones* b. *retiarii* c. Thracians d. Samnites
28. What attraction of the *munera* or gladiatorial games recalled the labors of Hercules?
a. *venationes* b. *hoplomachia* c. *ludus magnus* d. *ludus gladiatorius*
29. In the Urbs of Rome, what are the *insulae*?
a. markets b. open fields c. apartments d. private homes
30. What was the major piece of furniture in the Roman house?
a. bed b. table c. stove d. armchair
31. To where did the sewers, *cloacae*, of Rome lead?
a. Tiber b. Rhine c. aqueducts d. fields
32. Which of the following types of streets was **not** part of the development of the Roman road?
a. *itinera* b. *actus* c. *aequae* d. *viae*
33. What did Julius Caesar forbid to be on the roads of the city of Rome from sunrise to dusk due to crowding?
a. animals b. slaves c. merchants d. wagons
34. After the death of Nero, what was the prime background for becoming emperor?
a. senator b. consul c. tribune d. military commander
35. When the *ius gentium* became closer to the *ius civile*, who acquired citizenship more often?
a. slaves b. women c. foreigners d. all of the above
36. To where did the *Lex Petronia* forbid a master to send his slave without a trial?
a. quarries b. amphitheater c. army d. prison
37. Under whose reign did women have a claim to inheritance provided they had enough children?
a. Augustus b. Claudius c. Hadrian d. Severus
38. Of what were illegitimate children and female babies often victims?
a. slavery b. exposure c. farm-life d. military service
39. What was most commonly sacrificed during a wedding ceremony?
a. ewe b. ox c. cow d. pig
40. What was the primary language used to teach grammar and rhetoric, especially in early Rome?
a. Latin b. Greek c. Oscan d. Punic
41. What were pocket-dials that served as small clocks?
a. *solaria* b. *Horologium* c. water clock d. obelisk
42. Whose tunic was generally the shortest?
a. soldier b. citizen c. senator d. woman
43. Where did a male Roman receive his main care of the morning?
a. bath b. gymnasium c. barber d. curia
44. What import did Rome get from Egypt and Africa?
a. ivory b. timber c. corn d. silk
45. Under what imperial family did feminism in Rome greatly increase?
a. Severians b. Antonines c. Flavians d. Julio-Claudians
46. Contrary to their name, of how many men did the centumviri in a Roman court consist?
a. 80 b. 100 c. 180 d. 200
47. How many stalls were there in the Circus, which paralleled the Zodiac?
a. 6 b. 8 c. 10 d. 12
48. What part of the Circus arena had statues of the gods/goddesses looking down in favor on the contestants?
a. *meta* b. *carceres* c. *cavea* d. *spina*
49. What did the brown or white color of an actor's mask determine?
a. age b. sex c. nationality d. social status
50. Where did Romans exercise and wrestle?
a. *palaestra* b. *curia* c. *thermae* d. *forum*

Daily Life 2015 Answer Key

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. A
17. C
18. B
19. B
20. C
21. A
22. C
23. D
24. D
25. A
26. B
27. B
28. A
29. C
30. A
31. A
32. D
33. D
34. D
35. C
36. B
37. C
38. B
39. D
40. B
41. A
42. A
43. C
44. C
45. B
46. C
47. D
48. D
49. B
50. A

