2008 GJCL Roman Daily Life and Customs 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. A Roman marriage involving the fictitious sale of the bride is called:
   a) usuus  b) jus comitii  c) coemptio  d) renuntiare

2. The authority of the pater familias over his descendants was called:
   a) dominica potestas  b) sui juris  c) patria potestas  d) manus

3. Carceres and spina were structures in a: a) theater  b) bath  c) circus  d) amphitheater

4. This Roman family built the Colosseum:
   a) the Julio-Claudians  b) the Severans  c) the Flavians  d) the Metelli

5. He built the first public library in Rome: a) Augustus  b) Asinius Pollio  c) Trajan  d) Pliny the Younger

6. The companies called factiones: a) collected taxes  b) provided personnel for chariot races  c) fought fires  d) changed money

7. Rome's first sewer was the: a) Clepsydra  b) Cloaca Maxima  c) Compluvium  d) Crepundia

8. A Roman dining room was called: a) culina  b) solarium  c) triclinium  d) ostium

9. In addition to wine diluted with water, the Romans liked to drink mulsum, which was: a) cider  b) mead  c) wine mixed with resin  d) wine mixed with honey

10. The chief meal of the Roman day was: a) cena  b) jentaculum  c) vespers  d) prandium

11. The turning posts on a race course were called: a) manes  b) manus  c) mensae  d) metae

12. A hypocaust was: a) a heating system  b) domestic indoor plumbing  c) a public restroom  d) a small bathtub

13. Fibulae were: a) rooms in a house  b) amulets worn by children  c) safety pins  d) public officials

14. A woman's shawl was called: a) paenagogus  b) palla  c) promne  d) pupus

15. The correct order of the official divisions of the month is: a) Nones, Ides, Kalends  b) Ides, Kalends, Nones  c) Kalends, Nones, Ides  d) Kalends, Ides, Nones

16. Vesta is the goddess of: a) love  b) spring  c) the hearth  d) evening

17. Roman apartment buildings were called: a) villae  b) domi  c) insulae  d) mensae

18. The cubiculum was a: a) bedroom  b) bathroom  c) kitchen  d) library

19. The words Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia were part of: a) weddings  b) funerals  c) manumissions  d) adoptions

20. Ludi circenses were public games featuring: a) plays  b) gladiators  c) chariot races  d) athletics

21. Apodyterium: a) part of a Roman's name  b) locker room in the baths  c) water channel  d) religious ceremony

22. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called: a) dator ludorum  b) praecinctiones  c) agitatores  d) desultores

23. The goddess Cybele was honored at the Ludi: a) Ceriales  b) Florales  c) Megalenses  d) Plebe
24. Jupiter shared his temple on the Capitoline with:
   a) Mars and Venus    b) Neptune and Pluto    c) Apollo and Diana    d) Juno and Minerva

25. Horrea were: a) clocks    b) heavy-armed gladiators    c) warehouses    d) gardens

26. A bet on a game or a sporting event: a) speps    b) spina    c) sponsio    d) sportula

27. This emperor’s ashes were deposited within the Forum which bore his name:
   a) Julius Caesar    b) Augustus    c) Nerva    d) Trajan

28. Vigiles: a) served Vesta    b) made cheese    c) whitened togas    d) fought fires

29. This emperor did NOT build *thermae* (public baths) in Rome:
   a) Augustus    b) Nero    c) Titus    d) Trajan

30. *Aurigae*:
   a) were jewelers    b) examined animal entrails    c) watched the flight of birds    d) drove chariots

31. *Venationes*:
   a) clothing    b) neighborhoods    c) bookrolls    d) animal hunts

32. Oversaw music, prophecy, medicine:
   a) Mercury    b) Neptune    c) Ceres    d) Apollo

33. This festival was in February:
   a) Saturnalia    b) Lupercalia    c) Parilia    d) Vinalia

34. Gladiators who carried a shield and sword:
   a) Samnites    b) Thracians    c) retiarii    d) *murmillo*es

35. The *laconicum* was a:
   a) sweat bath    b) library    c) couch    d) table

36. He built the Theater of Marcellus:
   a) Marcellus    b) Pompey    c) Augustus    d) Marcus Aurelius

37. *Liberti*:
   a) librarians    b) freed slaves    c) freeborn citizens    d) slaves

38. This building contained dolphins, eggs, and an obelisk:
   a) Colosseum    b) Curia    c) Circus Maximus    d) Saepta Iulia

39. Most chariot races featured:
   a) bigae    b) trigae    c) quadrigae    d) decemiges

40. *Tosores*:
   a) played the flute    b) made sausages    c) were barbers and hairdressers    d) trimmed bushes

41. *Manumission*:
   a) buying slaves    b) branding slaves    c) freeing slaves    d) marrying slaves

42. *Marcipor*:
   a) Marcus’ son    b) Marcus’ father    c) Marcus’ slave    d) Marcus’ freedman

43. Oversaw war and agriculture:
   a) Mars    b) Venus    c) Cybele    d) Janus

44. He built Rome’s first permanent amphitheater:
   a) Caesar    b) Agrippa    c) Statilius Taurus    d) Vespasian

45. Pompey built his Theater in:
   a) 63 BCE    b) 58 BCE    c) 55 BCE    d) 31 BCE

46. This building was built between the Palatine and the Aventine:
   a) Theater of Pompey    b) Circus Maximus    c) Colosseum    d) Theater of Marcellus

47. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were used to:
   a) heat baths    b) bake bread    c) build roads    d) tell time

48. The *toga* was usually made of:
   a) wool    b) linen    c) cotton    d) silk

49. Diana was the sister of:
   a) Minerva    b) Juno    c) Jupiter    d) Apollo

50. The *Flamen Dialis* was the priest of:
   a) Romulus    b) Mars    c) Diana    d) Jupiter