

Topical Study 2021 – Daily Life

1. A retiarius participated in what kind of competition?
a. gladiatorial games b. chariot races c. foot races d. funeral games
2. What is the name given to a common law marriage?
a. ius conubii b. coemptio c. usus d. foedus
3. Which of the following refers to a fish sauce used as a condiment?
a. hummus b. merum c. garum d. mulsum
4. The Ides landed on what day of the month?
a. the second b. mid-month c. last d. fifth and seventh
5. In the name Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, Africanus is known the
a. cognomen b. agnomen c. praenomen d. nomen
6. A taberna functioned as a:
a. shop b. hotel c. restaurant d. any of the above
7. Fire fighters were known by what name?
a. salii b. naumachiae c. fautores d. vigiles
8. In which of the following did Romans not live?
a. villa b. aula c. macellum d. insula
9. Which of these foods was not common in Rome?
a. dormice b. rice c. chickpeas d. lentils
10. Which animal was often sacrificed at the Eleusinian mysteries?
a. bull b. sheep c. pig d. human
11. A Mithraeum was a religious structure:
a. on a hill b. by the sea c. in the sun d. in the ground
12. A child's education outside the home often began at the age of:
a. 5 b. 14 c. 15 d. 7
13. Who was responsible for guiding souls to the Underworld?
a. Hermes Psychopompus b. Zeus Chthonius c. Hekate d. Hades
14. Red, white, blue, and green were common colors associated with which sport?
a. gladiatorial games b. chariot racing c. foot racing d. funeral games
15. A quadrigae is a chariot led by how many horses?

a. 2 b. 14 c. 1 d. 4

16. The *cardo maximus* in a Roman town runs:

a. south b. northeast-southwest c. north-south d. west-east

17. During which month did the *Ludi Romani* take place?

a. August b. September c. October d. November

18. What property was nearly always outside the walls of a Roman town?

a. cemetery b. theater c. temple d. market

19. Which of the following is not a hill of Rome?

a. Quirinal b. Capitoline c. Romuline d. Aventine

20. The Flavian Amphitheater is known today more commonly as:

a. Domus Aurea b. Colosseum c. Campo de Fiori d. Circus Maximus

21. What garment did a priest typically wear for Roman cult sacrifices?

a. toga libera b. toga praetexta c. toga candida d. toga contabulata

22. The eruption of Vesuvius covered multiple towns—the most famous is Pompeii. What is the second?

a. Portus b. Etna c. Palastrina d. Herculaneum

23. How many seats are in the Circus Maximus?

a. 25,000 b. 250,000 c. 255,000 d. 200,000

24. Which of these Roman coins has the least value during Augustan Rome?

a. as b. denarius c. aureus d. sestertius

25. Who usually met in the curia?

a. housewives b. priests c. the plebs d. the senate

26. What rite isn't performed once a funeral procession has reached the burial place?

a. earth cast over body b. participant purification c. site consecration d. body anointment

27. Which one rite is absolutely essential to a Roman burial?

a. earth cast over body b. participant purification c. site consecration d. body anointment

28. What was the name of the structure where the Lares were worshipped?

a. aedes b. ara c. lararium d. atrium

29. Which coastal town was the principal port of Rome during the Imperial Period?

a. Puteoli b. Ostia c. Cosa d. Syracuse

30. What sort of animal was sacrificed to Pluto?
a. black sheep b. white bull c. red boar d. brown dog
31. Which household god watched over the hearth?
a. Penates b. Hekate c. Ceres d. Hestia
32. Which emperor reestablished social order by creating classes based on property qualifications?
a. Tullus Hostilius b. Ancus Marcius c. Tarquinius Priscus d. Servius Tullus
33. Who reads the will of the gods by observing the entrails of sacrificial victims?
a. augur b. haruspex c. flamen d. pontifex
34. Who were private tax collectors for the Republic?
a. equites b. decemviri c. publicani d. tonsores
35. What clothing could only magistrates wear?
a. toga praetexta b. toga candida c. toga contabulata d. toga libera
36. Enslaved people worked in all of these fields EXCEPT
a. farming b. tax collection c. domestic duties d. secretarial duties
37. What boots did Roman soldiers wear?
a. soleae b. sandales c. calcei d. caligae
38. What did patrons and clients call their relationship?
a. foedus b. xenia c. fides d. clientela
39. What is a hortus?
a. temple b. storehouse c. garden d. harbor
40. The Cloaca Maxima was part of what type of civic structure?
a. bathing complex b. sewer c. aqueduct d. road
41. Using the name Gaius Scipio Aemilianus Caecus, identify the cognomen.
a. Gaius b. Scipio c. Aemilianus d. Caecus
42. What did Romans call their midday meal?
a. prandium b. cena c. jentaculum d. vesperna
43. The ancestral wax masks carried in funerals were known as:
a. fasces b. facies c. imagines d. vultus
44. The first permanent theater in Rome was built in what century?

a. first BCE b. first CE c. second BCE d. second CE

45. The triclinium is where Romans:

a. slept b. ate c. cooked d. read

46. Responsibility for maintenance of public buildings and regulation of public festivals was held by:

a. censor b. praetor c. aedile d. consul

47. The boundary of a city traditionally created by plowing around the city limits was known as the:

a. moenia b. muri c. pomerium d. palladium

48. Animal fights in the amphitheater were called:

a. spectaculum b. venationes c. proelia d. bella

49. The turning post in the circus was a:

a. currus b. stadia c. tabula d. metae

50. A strigilis could often be found in a:

a. temple b. bathhouse c. library d. granary

Answer Sheet:

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

- 47. C
- 48. B
- 49. D
- 50. B