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 as 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?

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?
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:
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?
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?
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?

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?
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