1. Where was the eternal flame of Rome, said to be brought from Troy, located?
   a. Temple of Jupiter  b. the Curia  c. the Circus Maximus  d. Temple of Vesta
2. What were the Lares?
   a. Spirits of dead ancestors  b. A set of laws established in the Republic
   c. gods who inspired people in the arts  d. A race of people from Latium
3. Which is NOT a way the dead were celebrated and remembered?
   a. Feasting  b. worshipping Pluto  c. dancing  d. a procession
4. What color must sacrificial animals be for Jupiter and Juno?
   a. Black  b. brown  c. white  d. chestnut
5. Who was the god of wine?
6. When did the Romans celebrate Saturnalia?
   a. Summer  b. fall  c. spring  d. winter
7. With what weapons did a Retiarus fight in the Colosseum?
   a. Net and trident  b. small, round shield  c. sword and helmet with a visor  d. spear
8. What types of people did NOT fight in the Colosseum?
   a. Professional gladiators  b. prisoners of war  c. the Praetorian guard  d. criminals
9. What was underneath the arena of the Colosseum?
   a. Another arena  b. a maze of corridors with caged wild animals  c. hospitals  d. the training school
10. What was the tepidarium in the baths?
    a. The exercise room  b. cold plunge bath  c. the changing room  d. the warm room
11. For what purpose was the Circus Maximus used?
    a. Foot races  b. chariot races  c. gladiatorial games  d. military training
12. Which one is an expensive countryside pastime for all social classes that honored Diana?
    a. Fighting  b. hunting  c. racing  d. stargazing
13. Which location is Rome’s famous port city that attracted traders from all over the world?
14. Matronalia celebrated what goddess?
15. What three gods/goddesses were included as the Capitoline Triad?
16. What was the symbol of the Roman army that was carried with them by a standard-bearer?
    a. Lightning bolt  b. eagle  c. owl  d. wolf
17. The words Dis Manibus would be found where?
    a. On a dinner table  b. in a wedding ceremony  c. on a ship  d. on an urn or tomb
18. The Roman forum was used for what purpose?
    a. Training soldiers  b. burying the dead  c. selling and trading  d. horse racing
19. The Romans had a large system of aqueducts bringing what to the city?
    a. Water  b. electricity  c. trade  d. people
20. What is a strigil, used in the baths?
    a. A small statue of a god or goddess of the baths  b. a towel
    c. a curved, blunt knife  d. a container to hold oil for a massage
21. Where would wild animal hunts occur in Rome?
    a. The Colosseum  b. the Circus Maximus  c. the Campus Martius  d. the Pantheon
22. The Oracle at Delphi was associated with what goddess?
23. What was the main industry of the Roman Empire, overseen by Ceres?
    a. War  b. fishing  c. pottery-making  d. farming
24. What was a main crop for the Romans, associated with Bacchus?
   a. Corn  b. wheat/barley  c. olives  d. grapes/wine

25. Where would the Roman **atrium** be found?
   a. The Colosseum  b. a Roman house  c. a Roman ship  d. a Roman shop

26. The changing room of the baths was called the
   a. caldarium  b. hypocaust  c. harena  d. apodyterium

27. Where would you hear the phrase: “Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia”?  
   a. at a funeral  b. at a wedding  c. at a baptism  d. at a chariot race

28. Which of the following does not belong?
   a. aedile  b. quaestor  c. maniple  d. consul

29. To whom would a **clien** devote himself?
   a. magister  b. vates  c. patronus  d. lanista

30. The fifth or seventh day of the month was known as the
   a. nones  b. Quintus  c. kalends  d. ides

31. The jars used to transport wine and other goods were called
   a. caupones  b. amphorae  c. insulae  d. tonsores

32. The slave who served as a tutor and guardian to a child was called a
   a. patronus  b. drachma  c. caupo  d. paedagogus

33. Which of the following was **NOT** a Roman road?

34. Grain was stored in warehouses known as
   a. tabernae  b. villae  c. horrea  d. temple

35. The Roman senate usually met in the
   a. templum  b. comitium  c. curia  d. Campus Martius

36. Which of the following was **NOT** used to count when learning arithmetic?
   a. abacī  b. calculī  c. litterī  d. manūs

37. Who wore a **flammeum**?
   a. a gladiator  b. a bride  c. a priest  d. a consul

38. Of how many men did a maniple (a Roman military unit) consist?
   a. 100  b. 80  c. 140  d. 120

39. What was the Latin word for a sundial which was derived from the Greek word for “hour counter”?
   a. horologium  b. harena  c. rostra  d. pomerium

40. Which of the following was a port city of Rome?
   a. Capua  b. Pompeii  c. Ostia  d. Lanuvium

41. The legal owner of everyone and everything in the household was the
   a. pater familias  b. lar  c. nutrix  d. pontifex maximus

42. Which of the following is **NOT** a writing material used by the Romans?
   a. tabulae  b. stilus  c. papyrus  d. Aquila

43. What was the name of the bundle of rods carried as a symbol of power for a Roman magistrate?
   a. lictor  b. fasces  c. fossa  d. lar

44. A Roman would hire a tonsor to
   a. cut his hair  b. pull a tooth  c. deliver a letter  d. guard his money

45. What was the name of the main sewer of the city of Rome?

46. A ballista would be found in
   a. temple  b. law court  c. military camp  d. bathhouse

47. The first permanent theater in Rome was built by
   a. Julius Caesar  b. Nero  c. the Etruscans  d. Pompey

48. The Via Appia ran all the way from Rome to
   A. Brundisium  b. Pompeii  c. Ariminum  d. Ostia

49. The Twelve Tables decreed that bodies should be buried only
   a. in catacombs  b. outside the city  c. in tumuli  d. under cypress trees

50. A man was called a **novus homo** because he was
   a. born in a small town  b. younger than 30  c. equestrian  d. first in the family to hold office
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1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. D
18. C
19. A
20. C
21. A
22. C
23. D
24. D
25. B
26. D
27. B
28. C
29. C
30. A
31. B
32. D
33. A
34. C
35. C
36. C
37. B
38. D
39. A
40. C
41. A
42. D
43. B
44. A
45. C
46. C
47. D
48. A
49. B
50. D