

2001 NJCL Roman Life and Customs Test

1. Where were the puticuli located?
A) Esquiline Hill
B) east of the Campus Martius
C) between Aventine and Palatine Hill
D) right outside the pomerium
2. What group was entrusted with overseeing the building of a columbarium?
A) sortes viriles
B) aediculae
C) curatores
D) libitinarii
3. What was a child's funeral called that was simple and quiet?
A) funus plebeium
B) funus acerbum
C) puber funebris
D) pura funebris
4. What was the ceremonial bone called that was kept from a cremation?
A) os resectum
B) os silicernium
C) os funebris
D) rogos
5. Which of these festivals was not in honor of dead relatives?
A) Parentalia
B) Violaria
C) Rosaria
D) Liberalia
6. What was the person called that interpreted the will of the gods through auspices?
A) haruspex
B) augur
C) pontifex maximus
D) Augustales
7. Where was the religion of the Magna Mater brought from?
A) Cumae
B) Alexandria
C) Phrygia
D) the east
8. Who were the freedmen committed to the worship of the emperor?
A) Augustales
B) servi imperator
C) haruspex
D) augur
9. What was the first high level aqueduct in Rome?
A) Anio Vetus
B) Aqua Marcia
C) Aqua Tepula
D) Aqua Julia
10. How much money, in sesterces, did a nobleman have to possess to become a knight?
A) money was not a factor
B) 200,000
C) 400,000
D) 2,000,000
11. Who were the bankers of Rome?
A) argentarii
B) libitinarii
C) magister sesterces
D) laqueatores
12. What were the guilds called that trades were organized in?
A) bisellia
B) collegia
C) causia
D) cunei
13. Which of these writers did not write on agriculture?
A) Cato the Elder
B) Varro
C) Vergil
D) Cato the Younger
14. What size farm did Cato recommend?
A) 340 iugera
B) 200 iugera
C) 600 iugera
D) 240 iugera
15. In a villa, what were the slave's quarters?
A) servi cubiculum
B) ergastulum
C) cellae familiae
D) servi cellae

16. What did Cato say was the most important crop of the farm?
A) olive grove B) grain field C) vegetable garden D) vineyard
17. What was the flowerbed cut in geometrical designs edged with a clipped box of rosemary?
A) xystus B) hippodromus C) pergula D) gestatio
18. How much, in sesterces, was a magistrate paid yearly?
A) no salary B) 20,000 C) 30,000 D) 20,500
19. What was an empty tomb erected in honor of a lost body?
A) ceptaphium B) cenotaphium C) sepulcrum D) horreum
20. What was the power the husband had over the wife called?
A) patria potestas B) uxoria C) manus D) dominica potestas
21. Who was the guardian that took care of the unmarried daughter and underage sons?
A) paedagogus B) nurus C) secundus mater D) tutor
22. What was the closest tie of relationship known to the Romans?
A) agnatio B) cognatio C) adrogatio D) adfinitas
23. What festival on the 22nd of February was set aside to commemorate blood kinship?
A) Lupercalia B) Cognatio Liber C) Cara Cognatio D) Feralia
24. What is the Latin word for daughter-in-law?
A) nurus B) matertera C) noverca D) amita
25. What part of a Roman's name indicated the gens of the person?
A) praenomen B) nomen C) cognomen D) agnomen
26. In official documents and in state records, what was usually put between a man's nomen and cognomen to better identify him?
A) the agnomen of his father B) the praenomen of his father
C) the name of his wife D) the cognomen of his grandfather
27. What praenomen was abbreviated "D"?
A) Decius B) Decimus C) Decus D) Deburus
28. What was the ending on the nomen that indicated a patrician family?
A) -eius B) -acus C) -eus D) -ius
29. Name the guardian spirit believed to come into the world with a female child at birth.
A) Juno B) Manes C) Genius D) Bulla
30. Who was the first person to require birth registration?
A) Augustus B) Julius Caesar C) Marcus Aurelius D) Servius Tullius

31. Which of these was not a name for the day a child was named?
 A) dies nomen B) dies lustricus C) dies nominum D) nomenalia
32. The amulet contained in the bulla was to protect against a casting of the evil eye, which was known as _____.
 A) praecinatio B) fascinatio C) prolusio D) repotia
33. Where did the bulla originally come from?
 A) Etruria B) Greece C) Mytilene D) Britain
34. What was a gallery attached to a public building or open room often used as a school called?
 A) schola B) litterarum C) pergula D) atrium schola
35. What was the name given by Horace to his teacher, Orbilius, because of the severity of his discipline?
 A) pedisequi B) plagosus C) custos D) rector
36. Which of these words does not mean “pig”?
 A) porcus B) aper C) perres D) verres
37. Which of these animals was not included in the religious ceremony called suovetaurilia?
 A) pig B) bull C) sheep D) goat
38. What was the upper stone of a mill commonly called?
 A) catillus B) meta C) lapis pistor D) mola
39. What were the huge vat-like jars that were used to store wine called?
 A) pocula B) dolia C) amphorae D) crateres
40. During which holiday could everyone gamble openly?
 A) Saturnalia B) Parentalia C) Rosaria D) Cara Cognatio
41. Which of these was not a use for tali?
 A) playthings for children B) as money C) in games D) gambling
42. What did a play called fabulae palliatae consist of?
 A) Greek life depicted in Roman costume B) Roman life depicted in Roman costume
 C) Roman life depicted Greek costume D) Greek life depicted in Greek costume
43. Who was responsible for the construction of the first permanent theater in Rome ?
 A) Pompeius Magnus B) Asinius Pollio C) Balbus D) Statilius Taurus
44. What was the cloth called that was dropped to signal the start of a race?
 A) linea alba B) mappa C) pompae D) pura linea

45. What were the garlands called that were used to ward off drunkenness?
 A) coronae bibendi B) coronae vinae C) coronae convivales D) coronae comissatio
46. What primitive form of a seat typically had four perpendicular legs and no back?
 A) sella B) sedile C) subsellium D) solium
47. What was a table with three legs called?
 A) triclinia B) monopodium C) trimensa D) mensa delphica
48. Which of these garments is indutus?
 A) tunica B) palla C) toga D) abolla
49. Which type of tunica had sleeves that reached to the wrists?
 A) tunica manicata B) tunica talaris C) tunica lati clavi D) focalia
50. What type of clothing were bracae?
 A) coverings for the throat B) undergarments C) trousers D) raincoat
51. Which emperor was the first Roman to wear a full beard and make it popular?
 A) Nero B) Hadrian C) Antoninus Pius D) Augustus
52. What was usually the only article of jewelry worn by a Roman citizen?
 A) bracelet B) necklace C) an earring D) ring
53. Which of these was not a material commonly used to make togas?
 A) wool B) polyester C) linen D) silk
54. What was the slave's property called?
 A) pecunia B) servi dominica C) peculium D) domino servus
55. What was the punishment for an attempt on the life of the master?
 A) buried alive B) crucifixion C) flogged to death D) burned at stake
56. What was the early morning ceremony consisting of clients in formal dress greeting the patron?
 A) hospitium B) salutatio C) sportula D) hospites
57. What appears to be the second room added to the house after the atrium?
 A) peristylum B) culina C) tablinum D) cubiculum
58. What was the entry-way to the house called?
 A) ostium B) fores C) ianua D) posticum
59. What type of atrium had a roof that sloped toward the outer walls with which water was carried off by gutters on the outside?
 A) Corinthianum B) displuviatum C) testudinatum D) tetrastylon

60. What was lime and volcanic ashes used with stone to build concrete walls called?
A) caementicum B) quadratum C) lateres crudi D) lapis Puteolanus
61. Who was the Roman who introduced the idea of leap year by adding a day between February 23 and 24 every three years?
A) Julius Caesar B) Augustus C) Livius Andronicus D) Cato the Elder
62. Night was divided into hours. Which hour did midnight fall on?
A) fifth B) twelfth C) sixth D) first
63. Which emperor enacted the law that allowed women married by confarreatio that had three children to be legally independent?
A) Marcus Aurelius B) Augustus C) Claudius D) Trajan
64. What is the term used for the adoption of a pater familias into the family of another pater familias?
A) pater adoptio B) lustratio C) sui iuris D) adrogatio
65. At the end of mourning, a feast was held. What is this feast commonly referred to as?
A) funeraticia B) laudatio funebris C) funera novendialis D) cena novendialis
66. Which of these was not a type of gladiator?
A) venatione B) murmillo C) retarius D) bestiarius
67. What was the term for the head of the household?
A) domino familias B) pater familias C) familias ius D) pater subjecti
68. The head of the household typically had complete power, but some rulers put limitations on this power. The most famous limitation was the law that ordained that all sons and first-born daughters had to be reared. Who was the ruler that enacted this law?
A) Augustus B) Romulus C) Julius Caesar D) Numa Pompilius
69. Under the Republic where did most slaves come from?
A) Sicily B) captives from war C) Egypt D) farms losing money
70. What were wholesale slave dealers called?
A) leones B) pater servi C) mangones D) vernae
71. At a slave sale, if a slave had on a pilleus, what did it signify?
A) no warranty B) from East C) had tried to run away D) had a special skill
72. What was the slave called who accompanied the master and reminded him of the names of the people he met?
A) anteambulones B) servi nomen C) nomenclator D) pedisequi

Answer Key -- 2001 NJCL Roman Life and Customs Test

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|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1) A H. Johnston 378 | 45) C J 235 | 89) D J 109 |
| 2) C J 386 | 46) B J 166 | 90) B J 332 |
| 3) B J 388 | 47) D J 169 | 91) A J 284 |
| 4) A J 393 | 48) A J 176 | 92) D J 49 |
| 5) D J 394 | 49) A J 177 | 93) B J 205 |
| 6) B J 397 | 50) C J 179 | 94) C J 204-205 |
| 7) C J 401-2 | 51) B J 191 | 95) A J 246 |
| 8) A J 403 | 52) D J 191 | 96) C J 308 |
| 9) B J 405 | 53) B J 199 | 97) A J 298 |
| 10) C J 329 | 54) C J 118 | 98) B J 66 |
| 11) A J 336 | 55) B J 123 | 99) C J 259 |
| 12) B J 345 | 56) B J 128 | 100) A J 264 |
| 13) D J 353 | 57) C J 134 | |
| 14) D J 354 | 58) A J 138 | |
| 15) C J 361 | 59) B J 140 | |
| 16) D J 359 | 60) D J 155 | |
| 17) A J 364 | 61) A A 337 | A= Adkins & Adkins |
| 18) A J 368 | 62) C A 338 | J = Harold Johnston |
| 19) B J 375 | 63) B A 339 | |
| 20) C J 32 | 64) D A 341 | |
| 21) D J 35 | 65) D A 356 | |
| 22) A J 36 | 66) A A 348 | |
| 23) C J 38 | 67) B J 27 | |
| 24) A J 40 | 68) B J 30 | |
| 25) B J 44 | 69) B J 101 | |
| 26) B J 45 | 70) C J 101 | |
| 27) B J 46 | 71) A J 104 | |
| 28) D J 48 | 72) C J 113 | |
| 29) A J 77 | 73) D J 54 | |
| 30) C J 78 | 74) A J 57 | |
| 31) A J 78 | 75) C J 59 | |
| 32) B J 79 | 76) B J 61 | |
| 33) A J 79 | 77) D J 62 | |
| 34) C J 92 | 78) A J 65 | |
| 35) B J 95 | 79) B J 69 | |
| 36) C J 207 | 80) C J 291 | |
| 37) D J 207 | 81) B J 285 | |
| 38) A J 210 | 82) D J 308 | |
| 39) B J 219 | 83) A J 309 | |
| 40) A J 241 | 84) A J 311 | |
| 41) B J 242 | 85) B J 312 | |
| 42) D J 245 | 86) A J 317 | |
| 43) A J 249 | 87) D J 328 | |
| 44) B J 259 | 88) C J 407 | |