

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

CUSTOMS

1. Roman banishment deprived a citizen of
 - a. earth and water. b. fire and water.
 - c. food and lodging. d. food and medicine.
2. Which of the following is NOT a blood relative?
 - a. privignus b. amita c. matertera d. consobrinus
3. The publication of books at Rome became a business in the time of
 - a. Cicero. b. Marcus Aurelius. c. Hadrian.
 - d. Gaius Gracchus.
4. Who was the first emperor to require birth registration?
 - a. Augustus b. Constantine c. Marcus Aurelius d. Trajan
5. When a woman married for the second time she chose
 - a. a holy day connected with Vesta. b. a day in May.
 - c. one of the great holidays. d. the Kalends, Nones, or Ides.
6. Roman nobles could engage in all of the following for profit EXCEPT
 - a. agriculture. b. quarrying. c. brickmaking. d. trade.
7. Which of the following does NOT belong to the group?
 - a. topiarius b. xystus c. cunei d. hortus
8. The school day began
 - a. before sunrise. b. at dawn. c. at the second hour.
 - d. at the third hour.
9. A roofed-over colonnade was called a
 - a. pilaster. b. pomerium. c. paenula. d. porticus.
10. A name that became synonymous with lavish feasts:
 - a. Sulla b. Sallust c. Trimalchio d. Lucullus
11. The name Cincinnatus means
 - a. curly. b. bearded. c. lame. d. serene.
12. Where would one wear the Knot of Hercules?
 - a. in the hair b. around the waist c. on the finger
 - d. around the wrist
13. Rome's oldest aristocratic families buried their dead
 - a. in the Forum. b. along the Appian Way.
 - c. on the banks of the Tiber. d. in the Campus Martius.

14. Marcus Brutus was making a killing by lending money in Cilicia at an interest rate of 48% when the usual rate was
a. 6%. b. 12%. c. 18%. d. 24%.
15. Falernian wine was produced in
a. Latium. b. Campania. c. Bruttium. d. Apulia.
16. Roman elementary and grammar schools were open to
a. nobles only. b. nobles and equestrians.
c. nobles, equestrians, and wealthy plebeians. d. everyone.
17. Which of the following was NOT used for wall decorations in Roman homes?
a. stucco b. marble c. bright paint d. wallpaper
18. The phrase "poscere soleas" meant to
a. prepare to leave. b. ask the price.
c. demand payment. d. request service.
19. Roman streets were closed to vehicles during the day EXCEPT for
a. baggage wagons. b. chariots used by magistrates.
c. carriages used by Vestals. d. two-wheeled carts.
20. A baby was called _____ until it was named.
a. infans b. pupus c. por d. stirps
21. Among the official colleges was a Commission of Fifteen which
a. preserved the rites sacred to Mars.
b. officiated at the worship of Quirinus.
c. was in charge of the Sibylline Books.
d. maintained and policed the standards for Vestal Virgins.
22. Which of the following does NOT belong to the group?
a. auctorati b. dimachaerius c. essedarius d. hoplomachi
23. After finishing his private business, the master of the house received his clients in the
a. tablinum. b. peristylum. c. vestibulum. d. atrium.
24. What was a contubernia?
a. a holiday b. a slave marriage c. a cloak d. a relative
25. The term proletarii refers to
a. officeholders without imperium. b. indentured servants.
c. the lowest class of Roman citizens. d. small bronze coins.
26. The Cloaca Maxima was said to have been built by
a. Numa Pompilius. b. Tarquinius Superbus.
c. Romulus. d. Servius Tullius.

27. The staple grain for food in classical times was usually
a. rye. b. wheat. c. barley. d. oats.
28. The Feralia was the final day of the
a. Violaria. b. Liberalia. c. Parentalia. d. Rosaria.
29. Under the form of marriage called usus, a wife could retain control of her property if
a. she stayed away from her husband for three successive nights in a year.
b. she dedicated a certain percentage of it to Juno.
c. she was related to her husband on her father's side.
d. she became the mother of three children.
30. Which prominent Roman made a fortune in the salvage business?
a. Caesar b. Sulla c. Crassus d. Pompey
31. In 393 B.C. allotments of public land were given to farmers which were _____ iugera in size.
a. 2 b. 7 c. 10 d. 16
32. To change a Roman hour of the day into our method of reckoning, it is necessary to add
a. 2. b. 4. c. 6. d. 8.
33. Military decorations originally awarded to cavalrymen but under Marius were awarded to infantrymen:
a. pectorales b. phalerae c. laudationes d. camilli
34. Which of the following is NOT a vehicle?
a. raeda b. petoritum c. sistrum d. pilentum
35. During the Republic most slaves sold in Rome were prisoners of war. These sales were conducted by a
a. centurion. b. aedile. c. tribunus militum. d. quaestor.
36. All of the following articles of furniture were unknown to the Romans EXCEPT
a. floor lamps. b. wall mirrors. c. chests of drawers.
d. desks.
37. If the sacred fire in the Temple of Vesta ever went out, it had to be rekindled
a. with steel. b. with flint. c. from Delphi.
d. by friction.
38. Which of the following does NOT belong to the group?
a. basterna b. endromis c. laena d. subligaculum
39. The cinctus Gabinus was a toga arrangement worn
a. at meetings of the Senate. b. at weddings.
c. at dinner parties. d. at certain sacrifices.

40. In most houses the bathroom was located next to the
 a. kitchen. b. master bedroom. c. dining room.
 d. master's study.
41. When a Roman died at home, it was the first duty of the oldest son to
 a. call him by name. b. perform a sacrifice to Dis.
 c. place coins over the eyes. d. inform the local magistrate.
42. The most popular material for clothing during the Republic was
 a. cotton. b. linen. c. wool. d. silk.
43. The Roman equivalent of mailmen:
 a. curatores b. topiarii c. tabellarii d. camilli
44. Which of the following did NOT have a theater in Rome named after him?
 a. Marcellus b. Balbus c. Claudius d. Pompey
45. The established number of laps in a race, usually seven, was called a
 a. calx. b. spatium. c. missus. d. curriculum.
46. Which of the following is NOT an acceptable abbreviation for the praenomen Sextus?
 a. SEX b. S c. SEXT d. ST
47. The authority of the patria potestas was absolute in theory but greatly modified in practice. For instance, married sons could not be sold into slavery by their fathers thanks to a decree of
 a. Romulus. b. Numa. c. Tarquinius Superbus.
 d. Servius Tullius.
48. Mature men were beardless from the time of Scipio Aemilianus, who was the first Roman to shave every day, until the Emperor _____ made full beards fashionable.
 a. Hadrian b. Marcus Aurelius c. Tiberius d. Vespasian
49. Which of the following is the highest throw in gambling with tali?
 a. 1 1 1 1 b. 1 2 3 4 c. 3 3 6 6 d. 1 3 4 6
50. Which of the following Roman dates is May 4 in our calendar?
 a. a.d. I Non. Mai. b. a.d. II Non. Mai.
 c. a.d. III Non. Mai. d. a.d. IV Non. Mai.