

Customs
FJCL State Forum 2019

1. *Prima mensa* was a term referring to ____.
A. the first meal of the day B. the appetizer course in a dinner
C. the main course in a dinner D. the head table at a banquet
2. The term *frumentum* which we translate as “grain” refers to ____.
A. oats B. wheat C. barley D. corn
3. The primary offensive weapon of a gladiator called a *retiarius* was his ____.
A. lasso B. sword C. dagger D. trident
4. ____ is an example of a praenomen.
A. Cornelius B. Publius C. Iulius D. Marius
5. The name which indicated a man’s *gens* was the ____.
A. praenomen B. agnomen C. cognomen D. nomen
6. The power of a husband over his wife was called ____.
A. manus B. potestas C. ius D. imperium
7. In the baths, a *palaestra* was the ____.
A. undressing room B. cold plunge bath C. massage room D. exercise area
8. M’ was the abbreviation for the praenomen ____.
A. Marcus B. Manius C. Marcellus D. Manlius
9. The earliest room in the Roman house in which the family cooked, worked, and slept was the ____.
A. atrium B. culina C. tablinum D. cubiculum
10. The typical number of laps run in a chariot race was ____.
A. 3 B. 7 C. 5 D. 1
11. In ancient Rome, an *insularius* was a/an ____.
A. dockyard manager B. dockworker
C. innkeeper D. apartment house manager
12. *Vesperna* was usually eaten ____.
A. in the early evening B. mid-morning
C. in the early morning D. late at night
13. The name which a freedman took from his former master was his ____.
A. cognomen B. praenomen C. agnomen D. nomen
14. In Rome, a *pistor* was a ____.
A. shoemaker B. butcher C. fisherman D. baker

15. The “knot of Hercules” on the wedding gown could only be untied by ____.
 A. the groom B. the bride C. the bride’s father D. the bride’s mother
16. The primary duty of a client to his patron was ____.
 A. to follow him to war B. to attend the morning *salutatio*
 C. to attend his speeches D. to vote for him when he ran for office
17. The termination *-por* on a man’s name indicate the man was ____.
 A. Gallic B. a slave C. a freedman D. Thracian
18. The light, two-wheeled, uncovered vehicle drawn by two horses and used by a single person for a quick trip was the ____.
 A. raeda B. plaustrum C. cisium D. pertorium
19. If a father did not pick up a child who was laid at his feet ____.
 A. the child was exposed
 B. the child was killed
 C. the child was raised in the house as a slave
 D. the child was sent to the mother’s father
20. Cremations took place ____.
 A. in *ustrinae* on the tomb grounds B. on a *rogus* at a city gate
 C. on a *rogus* at the temple of Vesta D. in *ustrinae* on Tiber Island
21. The *confarreatio* ceremony took place in ____.
 A. the Temple of Vesta B. the Temple of Jupiter
 C. the home of the bride’s father D. the home of the groom’s father
22. In a permanent fortress, the central position was taken by the ____.
 A. valetudinarium B. horrea C. principia D. praetorium
23. The terms *testudinatum*, *displuviatum*, and *tetrastylon* all refer to kinds of *atria*. They differed from one another in ____.
 A. the size of the *impluvium* B. the type of the wall paintings
 C. the material of the walls' surfaces D. the style of the roof
24. *Subligaculum* was a kind of ____.
 A. underwear B. hat C. cloak D. tunic
25. The form of marriage which was the fictitious sale of the bride to the groom was ____.
 A. confarreatio B. usus C. coemptio D. mancipatio
26. The oldest variety of gladiator was the ____.
 A. Retiarius B. Thracian C. Hoplomachus D. Samnite
27. Augustus forbade soldiers in the army to marry. This ban continued until the reign of ____.
 A. Septimius Severus B. Constantine the Great
 C. Trajan D. Vespasian

28. The study of prose authors was begun ____.
- A. by the *magister litterarum* B. by the *rhetor*
 C. by mothers in the home D. by the *grammaticus*
29. A slave who wore a metal collar ____.
- A. worked in the mines B. had previously run away
 C. was a gladiator D. was owned by the government
30. The back door of a house was called a/an ____.
- A. ostium B. posticum C. fores D. ianua
31. The room in a Roman house with permanent seats for lectures or performances was called the ____.
- A. bibliotheca B. oecus C. solarium D. exedra
32. The garment worn by men after exercise was the ____.
- A. abolla B. synthesis C. paenula D. endormis
33. The popular drink of the poor made from watered-down, low-quality wine was ____.
- A. posca B. mustum C. puls D. mulsum
34. The *toga splendens* was another name for the *toga* ____.
- A. praetexta B. candida C. picta D. sordida
35. *Tunicae manicatae* ____
- A. were worn by prostitutes B. were floor-length
 C. were worn by actors D. had sleeves
36. In *confarreatio*, the *camillus* carried the ____.
- A. torch B. ring
 C. sacrificial implements D. spelt cake
37. The emperor who put an end to gladiatorial games in the West was ____.
- A. Honorius B. Constantius II C. Theodosius I D. Valentinian III
38. The *podium* was a safety feature of a Roman ____.
- A. bridge B. forum C. baths D. amphitheater
39. During the Republic, roads were generally named after ____.
- A. generals B. governors C. censors D. consuls
40. The ____ came first in the funeral procession.
- A. professional mourners B. deceased
 C. musicians D. archimimus
41. Figures shaped like half-moons could be found on ____.
- A. senators' shoes B. mile markers C. doors D. tombstones

