

ROMAN CUSTOMS
FJCL State Forum 2022

1. In a funeral procession, the _____ came last.
a. body of the deceased c. professional mourners
b. relatives of the deceased d. slaves freed in the deceased's will
2. A woman had to stay away from her husband's house for _____ nights each year to prevent him from having "manus" over her.
a. 3 b. 7 c. 5 d. 4
3. Hair worn divided into six braids was a style common to Vesta Virgins and
a. empresses b. prostitutes. c. brides. d. widows.
4. The flowers planted around tombs for use in religious festivals for the dead were
a. roses and lilies. c. poppies and lilies.
b. poppies and violets. d. roses and violets.
5. Vestal Virgins studied for _____ years before they began their duties.
a. 2 b. 5 c. 8 d. 10
6. The characteristic dress of a/an _____ included a white conical hat called the apex.
a. Pontifex maximus b. flamen c. frater arvalis d. augur
7. The salii were priests who danced with shields in honor of the god _____.
a. Jupiter b. Apollo c. Mars d. Faunus
8. In a Roman house, the posticum was the _____.
a. back door. c. shrine to the household gods.
b. compost heap. d. the cistern below the impluvium.
9. Today some houses have home theaters or "media rooms." The Roman equivalent to that would have been the _____.
a. Solarium b. exedra c. Peristylum d. bibliotheca
10. The style of atrium which did not have a compluvium or impluvium was the atrium _____.
a. displuviatum b. Corinthium c. tetrastylon d. testudinatum
11. The oldest class of gladiators was the
a. Retiarii. b. Murmillones. c. Samnites. d. Hoplomachi.
12. The expensive and rare mock naval battles were the _____.
a. naumachiae b. venationes c. prolusiones d. quinquertium

13. What was the largest number of "factiones" in a chariot race?
a. 2 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6
14. A boy put on his toga virilis most often on the festival of _____.
a. Violaria b. Liberalia c. Lupercalia d. Agonalia
15. Children were accompanied to school by a slave called a/an
a. tonsor b. secutor c. rhetor d. paedagogus
16. The Lustratio normally took place on the _____ day after birth for a boy.
a. 3rd b. 9th c. 12th d. 14th
17. A man leaving for a journey would be likely to wear a _____.
a. petasus b. synthesis c. endormis d. braca
18. The long-sleeved tunic which was adopted as ecclesiastical dress in the later Roman empire was the _____.
a. cucullus b. dalmatica c. lacerna d. caracallus
19. The brilliant white toga which was worn by politicians when campaigning for office was the toga _____.
a. pulla b. sordida c. candida d. praetexta
20. The garment worn on the feet:
a. soleae b. lacerna c. braca d. palla
21. According to Cato the Elder, the most important part of a farm was the _____.
a. orchard b. olive grove c. vineyard d. grain fields
22. Pliny the Elder advocated training grape vines on _____.
a. walls b. trees c. stakes d. rocks
23. Which of the following was NOT a required part of the Cursus Honorum?
a. quaestor b. consul c. praetor d. aedile
24. A censor held office for _____.
a. 1 year b. 5 years c. 6 months d. 18 months
25. The Roman officials whose edicts are an important source of Roman law are the _____.
a. Tribunes b. praetors c. consuls d. censors
26. The game trigon was played with
a. Dice b. knuckle bones c. balls d. Sticks

27. In a Roman bath, the unctorium was the _____.
a. changing room b. massage room c. steam room d. warm room
28. In a Roman bath, you left your toga in the _____.
a. tepidarium b. frigidarium c. palaestra d. apodyterium
29. During the Republic, the number of turmae in the Roman cavalry was _____.
a. 10 b. 5 c. 7 d. 16
30. The number of cohorts in the imperial Praetorian Guard under Augustus was _____.
a. 16 b. 9 c. 12 d. 20
31. Roman had a permanent unit of fire-fighters from the time of Augustus. The other city to have "vigiles" of this sort under Augustus was _____.
a. Alexandria b. Ravenna c. Ostia d. Athens
32. Money which a slave was allowed to earn to purchase his freedom was called _____.
a. peculium b. vicarius c. pecus d. tributum
33. When a slave was given a pilleus, it meant
a. The slave was imported and would be taxed.
b. The slave was a run-away.
c. The slave was given his freedom.
d. The slave could speak Latin or Greek.
34. A slave who had been born in his master's house was called a/an _____.
a. verna b. vicarius c. nutrix d. furcifer
35. Which of the following was NOT a kind of Roman theatrical production?
a. Satyr plays b. comedy c. tragedy d. mime
36. In a triptych, the pages which had no writing were pages
a. 1 and 2 b. 1 and 6 c. 5 and 6 d. 2 and 3
37. The luxurious traveling coach which contained a bed was the _____.
a. cisium b. pertorium c. raeda d. carruca
38. A litter which used two mules in place of 6 – 8 litter-bearers was the _____.
a. Pilentum b. basterna c. pertorium d. carruca
39. The sella curulis was normally made out of _____.
a. ivory b. oak c. pine d. Metal

40. With Rome's original 10 month calendar, the month _____ was added every other year.
a. Mercedonius b. Maius c. Quinctilis d. Augustus
41. The number of hours in a Roman day (both day and night together) was
a. 12 b. 20 c. 16 d. 24
42. In a man's name, a lower case "f" would mean _____.
a. The younger b. son of c. the elder d. grandson of
43. The only praenomen abbreviated with an apostrophe is _____.
a. Mamercus b. Gnaeus c. Manius d. Aulus
44. What gens dropped the use of the praenomen Marcus after Augustus became emperor?
a. gens Antonia b. gens Claudia c. gens Pompeia d. gens Iulia
45. In the Roman military, what was a scorpio?
a. siege engine b. shield c. traveling cloak d. dagger
46. The large, French horn-shaped trumpet used to give military commands was the
a. syrinx b. cornu c. tuba d. lituus
47. The seating section in a Roman theater was called the/a
a. scaena b. velarium c. cavea d. podium
48. The legionary standards were kept in the _____.
a. valedutinarium b. quaesitorium c. praetorium d. sacellum
49. The free-standing tower used for frontier defense from the 2nd century onwards was the _____.
a. principia b. castrum c. burgus d. limes
50. The kind of marriage which was a fictitious sale of the bride to the groom was _____.
a. coemptio b. confarreatio c. usus d. usucapio