

CUSTOMS QUESTIONS	A	B	C	D
Natural phenomena such as lightning and eclipses were interpreted by	equites	augures	gladiatores	censores
During the monarchy, which ORDO was established originally as cavalry support for the legions, but later evolved into the commercial and financial class?	senatores	equites	plebs	liberti
It was the duty of the _____ to warn people to stand aside and give way to the consul.	lictors	vigiles	aediles	praetores
The power of veto over almost all resolutions and actions of magistrates belonged to the:	censors	consuls	patricians	tribunes
In order to discern the will of the gods, a Roman priest might	play dice games	observe the livers of animals	search for golden apples	look into a cup of wine
What extraordinary magistrate was authorized by the senate to command in times of military and domestic crises?	consul	tribune	dictator	praetor
Which Pontifex Maximus was responsible for a badly needed revision of the calendar in 46 B.C.?	Julius Caesar	Nero	Tiberius	Caligula
Consider the meanings of these four nouns. Which means something you might wear?	bracchium	calceus	prandium	vestibulum
The Roman soothsayers whose prophecies were based on their examination of the entrails of animals were:	Tonsores	Haruspices	Vestales	Iudices
The DENARIUS used during the Roman Republic was	an article of clothing	a style of architecture	a religious ritual	a silver coin
The purple-bordered garment worn by both young boys and official magistrates was called the toga _____.	candida	pulla	praetexta	virilis
One would most likely see METAE, OVA, SPINA, and DELPHINI at the:	Thermae	Colosseum	Curia	Circus Maximus
Roman law courts usually met in a:	basilica	curia	templum	atrium
Which of these would a Roman eat?	panis	pons	scelus	pilum
CAESAR, SCIPIO, and CICERO are all:	praenomina	cognomina	agnomina	nomina
The AES, DENARIUS, and SESTERTIUS were all examples of Roman	ships	coins	military formations	footwear
In Roman times, it was the ___ who traditionally made an early morning call at his patron's house.	aedile	client	augur	senator
The group of people most involved in business in ancient Rome were the?	augures	pontifices	paedagogi	equites
Which of these words is NOT applicable to Roman religion?	cliens	haruspex	pontifex	flamen
The act of freeing a slave was called:	manumission	recession	capitulation	deification
The Roman official who supervised public games, streets, and buildings was the:	quaestor	aedile	praetor	ensor
The salutation "Si vales benest. Ego valeo," often abbreviated S.V.B.E.V. was used by a Roman:	at a funeral site	to end a speech	at the beginning of a letter	in prayer
The pontifex maximus was in charge of	the census	religion	fire protection	public games
In Roman society, the Lares and Penates would be found	inside the baths	on a student's desk	in a Roman household	at a gladiatorial game

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SACERDOTES, AUGURES, and PONTIFICES were titles associated with Roman _____ institutions.	judicial	military	political	religious
A typical Roman citizen often visited the THERMAE.	baths	markets	taverns	lawcourts
Where would one usually encounter a MAGISTER BIBENDI in Roman society?	on a military campaign	at a banquet	in the arena	at a school
The FASCES, symbols of Roman power, were carried by	generals	priests	lictors	soldiers
FLAMINES, SALII, and the PONTIFEX MAXIMUS were different types of Roman	gladiators	engineers	priests	soldiers
The augurs in Rome were known for their ability to	command the army	drive chariots	collect money	interpret omens
In the Roman army, the official in charge of a soldier's pay was the	consul	praetor	aedile	quaestor
The SALUTATIO of a patron by his clients took place at the second hour, which was	in the morning	at noon	in the late afternoon	at night
The AUGUR, HARUSPEX, and PONTIFEX were primarily associated with Roman	warfare	art	education	religion