

Certamen
Beginners
Packet

Certamen Laundry List

I. Certamen is a game. It is not a test of knowledge. Very good Latin students will make very elementary mistakes under the pressure of time and circumstance. Your first job as a coach is to help students realize that it is a game. Encourage them to take chances. The best certamen players are those who can put mistakes behind them.

II. Certamen is a game that will help your students become better Latin scholars. Certamen should never become more important than the goal it serves. As any game, however, while it is being played, requires a consistency of concentration.

III. If you teach many levels, give a disproportionate amount of your coaching time to your youngest players. Once they are well trained, only short periods of practice will be needed. If you are just starting out, you may want to work exclusively with your Level I students.

IV. I believe in short and intense practices, never more than 30 minutes and often as short as 10 minutes. I do not want my students to learn primarily through certamen; I want them to study in preparation and use the practices as a means of enhancing their skills. Short periods of intense practice are best. I practice with my Level I students during lunch for 10-15 minutes four out of five days a week. On the other hand, I rarely play certamen in class. During a certamen practice, I write down what students miss and make up practice sheets from their mistakes. Also I will make assignments for further study (e.g. the Oedipus story).

V. I believe it is best that each student pick a specialty: mythology, history, culture, grammar. Students take pride in their expertise and in certamen play become extremely fast on questions in their subject areas. I conduct tryouts for top mythologist, historian, etc. The best teams, however, are those in which all four players know the basic grammar well. I also encourage students to broaden their areas of knowledge. Advanced students end up knowing everything. To encourage all-around knowledge I sometimes substitute an all-around position for the culture spot. In actual play, I tell the players that only the expert in an area should hyperbuzz (*i.e.* buzz before the full question is read), but once the complete question is read any player may try for it. You cannot, however, script good certamen play. Great players must simply be allowed to play at will.

VI. Speed comes from knowledge and the belief that you will be able to answer any question. On Level I, the certainty that you will be able to answer all questions is absolutely possible. It is helpful, however, to know through experience what the question-boundaries are as the certamen year advances.

VII. Learn along with your students. It is not necessary for you as coach to know more than your students. You should challenge your experts to know more than you in all areas except for grammar. You yourself should be the best example of a student.

VIII. Get a buzzer system and leave it out all the time. Have your older or more expert players ask questions. Leave out questions for them to practice with. If you have to, buy the machine yourself. It is worth the cost.

IX. The Amsco Workbook for the First Year provides all necessary culture and history information for the first certamina of the year. Amsco Workbooks for Level II, III & IV are also very useful. Other Basic Readings; Livy's Book I for the early history of Rome (Hazel and Grant's dictionary of mythology gives good short account for each of the 7 kings); Edith Hamilton's *Mythology* provides all the information that is needed for Level I and II; Mary Johnston's *Roman Life* has an excellent glossary; for grammar use NLE syllabus for guidelines plus the 'Grammar' page in this packet.

X. The contents of this packet include:

- I. 50 beginning questions in each subject area
- II. Outlines for additional study in each subject area
- III. Certamen Study Sheets I-IX
- IV. Beginning and Intermediate certamen questions.
- V. Sample Tryout Questions
- VI. A few practice Level I certamen

XI. Write to Mr. Himwich if you would like additional certamina, tryouts, and practice material. I charge only for postage and mailing. Please send requests in \$10 increments .

Certamen Study Sheet I Quiz

I. List the seven Roman numerals and their values:

II. Write the Latin words for 1-10:

III. Give the Roman name, function and symbol:

Artemis

Aphrodite

Hermes

Hades

Ares

Hephaestus

Poseidon

Demeter

Hestia

Hera

IV. Give the meaning: columba, bubo, supercilium

V. What was the function of the pontifex maximus?

VI. Who was the first Christian emperor?

VII. Give the Latin and the English for: e.g. and SPQR

VIII. Give the exact date for the founding of Rome:

IX. What is the study of word origins?

X. Ask in Latin "how are you doing?"

Bonus

1. Give the Latin for: please, I'm sorry, I don't know, I love you

2. Translate the following:

I am bad

we are good

you are happy

you are foolish

he is angry

they are very good

3. Instead of using separate pronouns as subjects for verbs. Latin can use verb endings in place of subject pronouns. Say in Latin:

I love

he loves

we love

they love

4. What am I commanding you to do?

Da mihi pecuniam

Sta in capite

Canta "Est Rotundus Mundus"

Specta ludos!

Demonstra mihi nasum!

I ad fenestram

5. What is defenestration?

Mythology Questions

1. What were the food and drink of the gods? Ambrosia and nectar
2. Whose face is said to have launched a thousand ships? Helen's
3. Who stole fire from heaven to give to mankind? Prometheus
4. What is the Roman name for Athena? Minerva
5. What goddess is symbolized by the cornucopia? Ceres/Demeter
6. What king turned everything he touched to gold? Midas
7. Who slew the Minotaur? Theseus
8. What hero went in quest of the golden fleece? Jason
9. What Greek minstrel went to the Underworld to win back his wife Eurydice? Orpheus
10. What Titan holds the world on his shoulders? Atlas
11. Who was the Roman god of wine? Bacchus
12. Who was the commander-in-chief of Greek forces at Troy? Agamemnon
13. What Trojan prince abducted Helen? Paris
14. Who slew Medusa? Perseus
15. Name the three fates: Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos
16. Allecto, Megaera and Tisiphone make up what group? Furies
17. What Greek hero killed Hector? Achilles
18. Who was the muse of epic poetry? Calliope
19. What hero rode Pegasus to killed the Chimera? Bellerophon
20. Who was the Roman goddess of the hearth? Vesta
21. What daughter of Ceres did Pluto abduct for his wife? Proserpina
22. What were the shades in the underworld called? Manes
23. By what river did the gods swear? Styx
24. Who were the Atreidae? Agamemnon and Menelaus
25. What great hero was the son of Laertes and Anticlea? Odysseus
26. What mythological figure solved the riddle of the sphinx? Oedipus
27. Whose prophecies were never believed? Cassandra
28. Who were king and queen of Troy? Priam and Hecuba
29. What daughter of Minos helped Theseus kill the Minotaur? Ariadne
30. What daughter of Cassiopeia did Perseus marry? Andromeda
31. Who became a laurel tree to escape the embraces of Apollo? Daphne
32. Who were the original six Olympians? Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hestia, Demeter, Hera (Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, Juno)
33. What deity was born from Zeus' head? Athena
34. To what deity was the Parthenon dedicated? Athena
35. Who was Odysseus' loyal wife? Penelope
36. Who was the goddess of the rainbow? Iris
37. Who was the goddess of victory? Nike

38. Who was the ferryman of the Stryx? Charon
39. What centaur was a tutor to heroes? Chiron
40. After whose father was the Aegean Sea named? Theseus'
41. What god carried the caduceus? Hermes/Mercury
42. Who opened Pandora's box? Pandora
43. Whose entrapment did Odysseus avoid when he put wax in the ears of his men? Sirens
44. What creature was half goat and half man? Satyr
45. What creature was half horse and half man? Centaur
46. What was Hercules' first labor? Nemean lion
47. What was Hercules' last labor? Bringing up Cerberus from the Underworld
48. Where in the Underworld were heroes punished? Tartarus
49. What Trojan prince escaped the ashes of Troy and founded Roman Civilization? Aeneas
50. What deity was the father of Romulus? Mars

Grammar

1. How is the conjugation of a verb determined? From the 2nd p.p. or infinitive
2. Say in Latin 'Time flies': tempus fugit
3. Give the Latin and the English for the abbreviation e.g.: *exempli gratia*, for the sake of an example
4. How is the declension of a noun determined? From its genitive singular
5. What is the technical term for -que and -ne? Enclitics
6. In the sentence, "Come here, Marcus!", translate Marcus? Marce
7. What is the case of direct address? Vocative
8. Distinguish between *in silva* and *in silvam*: in the forest and into the forest
9. What gender are most nouns of the 1st declension? Feminine
10. What is the long mark over a vowel called? Macron
11. What is the technical term for two vowels sounded as one? Diphthong
12. Give the Latin and the English for the abbreviation N.B.: *Nota bene*, note well
13. What Latin phrase indicates a trade or exchange? *Quid pro quo*
14. Name five nouns of the 1st declension that are masculine: poeta, pirata, agricola, auriga, incola, nauta,
15. Which case expresses the indirect object? Dative
16. Using an enclitic, say in Latin 'son and daughter': *filius filiaque*
17. What is the Roman numeral for 40? XL
18. What is the Roman numeral for 500? D
19. What is the Roman numeral for 1666? MDCLXVI
20. What is the Roman numeral for 1998? MCMXCVIII
21. How many declensions are there? Five
22. *Primus*: *unus*:: *duo*: _____: *secundus*
23. *Pugno*: *pugnare*:: *sum*: _____: *esse*
24. Say in Latin 'with great praise': *magna cum laude*
25. What English word means etymologically 'almost an island'? Peninsula
26. How many conjugations of verbs are there? Four (or five, if *3io* is counted separately)
27. Say in Latin 'Beware of the dog'? *Cave canem*
29. Give the Latin noun and its English meaning from which 'voyage' derives? *Via*: road
30. From what Latin verb does 'applaud' derive? *Laudo*, praise
31. What tense is indicated by -ba? Imperfect
32. What is the motto of the United States Marine Corps? *Semper Fidelis*
33. Say in Latin, "Hello, everyone": *Salvete, omnes*

34. Give the Latin and the English for the abbreviation P.M.: post meridiem, after noon
35. What ablative construction is found in *Puella cum pueris ambulat.*? Abl. of accompaniment
36. Change all the forms of the following sentence to the plural: *Poeta agricolam laudat. Poetae agricolas laudant.*
37. What English verb meaning to wipe out derives from the Latin ordinal number for 10th? Decimate
38. Give the Latin and the English for the abbreviation i.e.? id est, that is
39. Change 'bonus' to an adverb? Bene
40. Give the Latin number missing in this sequence: unus, tres, septem, novem: quinque
41. Give the imperative plural of the verb do, dare: date
42. Change 'equus' to the plural: equi
43. Change 'medium' to the plural: media
44. Give an English noun that comes unchanged into English: area, honor, medium, superior, duo, plus, minus, millenium, data, arena, circus
45. Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation etc.: et cetera, and the rest
46. In what three ways must an adjective agree with the noun it modifies? In case, number and gender
47. Identify the use of the ablative case in this sentence: *In silva habitamus.*
Ablative of place where
48. What answer does the following question expect 'Num ambulas?' no
49. Translate the phrase 'to walk': ambulare
50. What is the study of word origins? Etymology

Culture

1. What garment was the symbol of citizenship in ancient Rome? Toga
2. What toga was worn by boys? Toga praetexta
3. What road ran from Rome to Brundisium? Via Appia
4. What was the port city of ancient Rome? Ostia
5. What was the main street of the Forum Romanum? Via Sacra
6. By what device did the Romans bring water into the city? Aqueducts
7. What mountains cap Italy? Alps
8. What official was the chief magistrate of the Roman Republic? Consul
9. Give the Latin for breakfast, lunch and dinner? Ientaculum, prandium, et cena
10. What was the function of a praetor? Judge
11. From what port would one leave to sail to Greece? Brundisium
12. Upon entering manhood what toga did a young put on? Toga virilis
13. Give the Latin and the English for the abbreviation SPQR: Senatus Populusque Romanus
14. What were the bundle of rods wrapped around an ax called? Fasces
15. What were the ludi circenses? Chariot races
16. What good luck charm was worn to ward off the evil eye? Bulla
17. What was a woman's dress called? Stola
18. Where would one go to see gladiatorial combats? Coliseum
19. What did the Romans call the Mediterranean Sea? Mare Nostrum
20. By what river was Rome founded? Tiber
21. What temple in ancient Rome was dedicated to all gods? Pantheon
22. What was the field of Mars on which the army trained and assembled? Campus Martius
23. Name two of the seven hills of Rome: Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Caelian, Quirinal, Esquiline, Viminal
24. What sea was to the east of Greece? Aegean
25. Name two cities buried by Mt. Vesuvius? Pompeii, Herculaneum
26. What was Gaius Iulius Caesar's praenomen? Gaius
27. How is Gaius abbreviated in Latin? C.
28. What praenomen is abbreviated Ti.? Tiberius
29. What December festival provided a model for Christmas? Saturnalia
30. What is another name for the Coliseum? Flavian Amphitheatre
31. What Roman official built roads, assessed taxes and enforced morality? Censors
32. What did the Romans call dessert? Secunda mensa
33. What part of the Roman meal was called the antecena? Appetizer
34. What part of the Roman house was the triclinium? Dining room

35. What toga did a candidate for office wear? Toga candida
36. Out of what material was a toga made? Wool (lana)
37. Distinguish between mulsa and mulsum: honeyed water and honeyed wine
38. What was the master's study called? Tablinum
39. What were the baths called? Thermae
40. In the thermae, what did one do in the apodyterium? Change clothes
41. What slave accompanied a boy to school? Paedagogus
42. What was the patrician form of marriage called? Confarreatio
43. What was the morning call hour when the client met with his patron? Salutatio
44. What was the first day of every month? Kalends
45. What was the curia? The senate house
46. From what civilization to the north of Rome, did the Romans borrow the toga, the arch, and gladiatorial games? Etruscans
47. What was the reception room of a Roman house called? Atrium
48. What was the courtyard called? Peristylum
49. What modern country did the Romans call Hispania? Spain
50. What were pictures made from tiny pieces of glass called? Frescoes

History

1. On what hill did Romulus found Rome? Palatine
2. Give the exact date for the founding of Rome: April 21, 753 BC
3. Give the exact date for the assassination of Caesar: March 15, 44 BC
4. Give the exact date for the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius: Aug. 24, 79 AD
5. Who were the first two emperors of Rome? Augustus, Tiberius]
6. In what year did the western Roman Empire fall? 476 AD
7. What king established religious customs? Numa Pompilius
8. Who was the last king of Rome? Tarquinius Superbus
9. Who was the last emperor of the western empire? Romulus Augustulus
10. In what year did the Roman republic begin? 509 BC
11. Who was the first consul of ancient Rome? Brutus
12. What noble woman was raped by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus?
Lucretia
13. Who were the members of the 1st triumvirate? Caesar, Crassus and
Pompey
14. Name in order the three kinds of government the Romans had in their
history: monarchy, republic, empire
15. Who led a slave revolt in 73 BC? Spartacus
16. In 458 BC, what Roman left his plow to become dictator? Cincinnatus
17. What city did Ascanius found? Alba Longa
18. Against whom did the Romans fight the Punic Wars? Carthage
19. With what tribe did the early Romans join? Sabines
20. Where in 216 BC did Hannibal defeat the Romans? Cannae
21. Where in 202 BC did the Romans defeat Hannibal? Zama
22. What Roman general defeated Hannibal? Scipio Africanus
23. From what rock in ancient Rome were traitors thrown? Tarpeian Rock
24. What Roman defended the Pons Sublicius against Etruscans who were
trying to put Tarquinius Superbus back on the throne? Horatius
25. What Roman displayed his courage to the Etruscan king Lars Porsenna
by burning his right hand? Scaevola
26. When was the legendary fall of Troy? 1184 BC
27. When was the first recorded Olympic Games? 776 BC
28. In what year was the Colosseum completed? 80 AD
29. What king drained the forum and built the Circus Maximus?
Tarquinius Priscus
30. What laws written in 451-450 BC were the foundation of law for Rome?
The Laws of the 12 Tables
31. Who was Rome's greatest orator? Cicero
32. What Greek historian was known as the father of history? Herodotus
33. What Roman historian recorded the stories of virtue and vice that were

- learned by Roman school children? Livy
34. As the result of the Second Punic War, what island became Rome's first province? Sicily
 35. What king established social class based upon wealth? Servius Tullius
 36. Who was the first French national hero, defeated by Caesar at Alesia in 52 BC? Vercingetorix
 37. Who sacked Carthage in the Third Punic War? Scipio Africanus
 38. Name in order the Julio-Claudian dynasty? Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero
 39. What Julio-Claudian emperor's name means 'little boot'? Caligula
 40. By whom was the Via Appia built in 312 BC? Appius Claudius Caecus
 41. Who was famous for repeatedly declaring "Carthago delenda est"? Cato the Elder
 42. What did Caesar say when crossing the Rubicon? Alea Iacta Est
 43. Name any one of the civil wars in the 1st century BC? Marius vs. Sulla, Caesar vs. Pompey, Octavian & Antony vs. Cassius & Brutus, Octavian vs. Antony
 44. In what year was the first triumvirate formed? 60 BC
 45. What final words did Shakespeare give Caesar? Et tu, Brute
 46. Who was aroused by geese to find the Gauls climbing the Capitoline? Marcus Manlius
 47. In what year did the eastern Roman Empire fall? 1453 AD
 48. What Carthaginian prisoner ensured his own death when he advised his fellow Romans not to accept peace terms from the Carthaginians? Regulus
 49. Against whom, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, did the Horatii fight? Curiatii
 50. What was Augustus called before he was called Augustus? Octavian (after adoption) or Octavius (at birth)

Grammar

Useful Texts:

1. Amsco Workbook (especially for slogans, mottoes, and abbreviations)
2. Any first year textbook
3. Allen and Greenough, New Latin Grammar

Step I: Latin phrases

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. tempus fugit | 6. quid pro quo | 11. ad infinitum |
| 2. cave canem | 7. carpe diem | 12. ex libris |
| 3. ad nauseam | 8. sine qua non | 13. festina lente |
| 4. pax vobiscum | 9. semper fidelis | 14. semper paratus |
| 5. persona non grata | 10. in memoriam | 15. non sequitur |

Step II: Corpus Humanum

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. caput | 6. oculus | 11. auris | 16. nasus |
| 2. coma | 7. mentum | 12. manus | 17. cor |
| 3. pes | 8. digitus | 13. supercilium | 18. cubitum |
| 4. crus | 9. brachium | 14. dentes | 19. collum |
| 5. genu | 10. calx | 15. pollex | 20. os |

Step III: Numbers

1. Roman Numerals: I, V, X, L, C, D, M and how they are used
2. Cardinal numbers 1-20, 100, 1000
3. Ordinal numbers: 1st-12th
4. Count by tens to 100

Step IV: Abbreviations

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. e.g. (exempli gratia) | 6. i.e. (id est) | 11. vs (versus) |
| 2. N.B. (nota bene) | 7. A.D. (Anno Domini) | 12. etc. (et cetera) |
| 3. A.M. (Ante Meridiem) | 8. P.S. (Post Scriptum) | 13. cf. (confer) |
| 4. Rx (Recipe) | 9. P.M. (Post Meridiem) | 14. ad lib (ad libitum) |
| 5. et al (et alii, et alia) | 10. pro tem (pro tempore) | 15. ibid (ibidem) |

Step V: Terms

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. macron | 6. infinitive | 11. ultima | 16. penult |
| 2. imperative | 7. person | 12. number | 17. tense |
| 3. antecedent | 8. apposition | 13. assimilation | 18. vocative |
| 4. enclitic | 9. mood | 14. voice | 19. inflection |
| 5. Romance | 10. Indo-European | 15. etymology | 20. derivative |

Step VI: Conversational Latin

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Salve, vale | 6. Quid agis? bene, pessime | 11. Gratias tibi ago? |
| 2. Quot annos habes? | 7. Quota hora est? | 12. Quenam tempestas est? |
| 3. num. nonne. -ne | 8. absum, adsum | 13. Sol lucet, ningit, pluit |
| 4. Natalem Diem Feliciem | 9. Bonam Fortunam | 14. Quis, Quid, Cur, Ubi |
| 5. ita, certe/minime | 10. me paenitet, ignosce mihi | 15. quaeso: si tibi placet |

Step VII: Cases and their uses

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|--|--|
| 1. nominative: subject, predicate nominative | 5. ablative: prepositions, means, manner |
| 2. genitive: possession | 6. vocative: direct address |
| 3. dative: indirect object | 7. locative: at Rome, Romae |
| 4. accusative: direct object, prepositions | |

Mythology

Useful Texts:

1. Edith Hamilton's *Mythology*
2. Zimmerman's *Dictionary of Classical Mythology*
3. Grant and Hazel's *Who's Who in Classical Mythology*
4. Ovid's *Metamorphosis*
5. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*
6. Vergil's *Aeneid*

Step I: Learn the Olympian gods and goddesses: their Roman and Greek names, their roles, and symbols

Trace Olympians from Chaos

Step II: Know the following stories

1. Jason and the Golden Fleece
2. Theseus and the Minotaur
3. Perseus and Medusa
4. Hercules' 12 Labors
5. Atalanta and Hippomenes
6. Apollo and Daphne
7. Pyramis and Thisbe
8. Midas and the Golden Touch
9. Perseus and Andromeda
10. Orpheus and Eurydice

Step III: Know the following stories:

1. Pygmalion and Galatea
2. Baucis and Philemon
3. Pandora's Box
4. Zeus and Europa
5. Zeus and Io
6. Deucalion and Pyrrha
7. Leda and the Swan
8. Oedipus and the Sphinx
9. Bellerophon and the Chimera
10. Prometheus and Fire
11. Apollo and Phaeton
12. Arachne and Athena

Step IV: Know the members of these groups: the muses (the nine, their functions, their parents); the fates (Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos), the furies (Allecto, Megaera, Tisiphone)

Know the Underworld

1. the five rivers; Charon, Elysian Fields, Tartarus; Cerberus
2. the bandits punished in Tartarus: Sisyphus, Ixion, Tantalus, Danaids

Step V: Know the details of the Trojan War (*Iliad*)

Step VI: Know the details of the *Odyssey*

Step V Know the details of Aeneas' founding of Rome (*Aeneid*)

Step VIII: Learn the Theban Cycle

1. The founding of Thebes
2. marriage of Cadmus and Harmonia
3. Semele and Dionysus
4. Oedipus
5. the Spartoi
6. Actaeon and Artemis
7. the 7 against Thebes
8. the Epigoni

Step IX: Learn the House of Atreus: the Atridae, Clytemnestra, Aegisthus, Orestes

Step X: Miscellaneous: Endymion, Pan and Syrinx, Hero and Leander, the Hecatoncheiries, Eris, Eros, Iris, Cupid and Psyche, the bandits defeated by Theseus (Periphetes, Sinis, Procrustes, Cercyon, Phaea), Chiron, harpies, ambrosia and nectar, ichor, Aesculapius, Narcissus and Echo, Athena vs. Poseidon for Athens, the offspring of Echidna, Janus

History

Useful Texts:

1. Amsco Workbook
2. Cary and Scullard, *History of Rome*
3. Livy, *Early History of Rome*, Book I
4. Grant and Hazel, *Who's Who in Classical Mythology* (for information on kings)

Step I: Simple Chronology

BC 1184 Fall of Troy	27 Empire begins, Augustus 1st Emperor
814 Founding of Carthage	AD Aug. 24, 79 Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
776 First Recorded Olympics	80 Dedication of Colosseum
April 21 753 Founding of Rome	312 Battle of the Mulvian Bridge
509 Republic begins, Brutus 1st Consul	476 Fall of Western Empire
264-146 Punic Wars	last Emperor Romulus Augustulus
March 15, 44 BC Death of Caesar	1453 Fall of Eastern Empire

Step II: Learn the 7 kings

Romulus (& Titus Tatius): story of Tarpeia, Rape of the Sabine Women, competition with Remus
Numa Pompilius: establishes religious customs
Tullus Hostilius: destroys Alba Longa, story of Horatii vs. Curiatii, Mettius Fufetius
Ancus Marcius: builder -- Ostia, Mamertine
Tarquinius Priscus (& wife Tanaquil): 1st Etruscan king, builds Circus Maximus, story of Eagle
Servius Tullius: establisheds propertied classes, story of his death
Tarquinius Superbus: Story of Brutus, story of Lucretia

Step III: Famous stories, characters and sayings

Aeneas and the founding of the Roman Race: Ascanius, Lavinia, Alba Longa, Turnus
the founding of Rome: Romulus, Remus, Rhea Silvia, Mars, Mars, Numitor
Horatius at the Bridge: Lars Porsenna
Stories of Scaevola and Cloelia
the sack of Rome by the Gauls: Vae Victis
the Pyrrhic Victory
Carthago delenda est: Cato the Elder
Sayings of Caesar: Et tu Brute; Veni Vidi, Vici, Alea iacta est
In signo vinces (Constantine)
Story of Regulus and Story of Cincinnatus

Step III: Chronology II

BC 451-450 Laws of the 12 Tables	60 1st Triumvirate (Caesar, Pompey, Crassus)
390 Sack of Rome by the Gauls	49 Crossing the Rubicon
264-241 First Punic War	43 Battle of Pharsalus (Caesar's defeat of Pompey)
2128-201 Second Punic War (Hannibal)	42 Battle of Philippi: (Octavian & Antony defeat Brutus and Cassius)
149-146 Third Punic War	31 Battle of Actium (Octavian def. Cleopatra & Antony)
73 Rebellion of Spartacus	

Step IV: Learn the Julian Claudian Dynasty, the Flavians, and the Five Good Emperors

Step V: Learn about the Roman Disasters: Caudine Forks, Trebia River, Trasimene, Cannae

Culture

Useful Texts:

1. Amsco Workbook
2. Mary Johnston's *Roman Life*
3. Harold Johnston's *Private Life of the Romans*
4. Jenny's Appendix
5. *Victims of Vesuvius*

Step I: Roman names and their abbreviations: praenomen, nomen, cognomen, agnomen: how girls are named; C., Cn., T., Ti., M., M', L., P., S., D., A., K., dies lustricus
the thermae (the baths): caldarium, apodyterium, hypocaustum, frigidarium, palaestra, strigil, quadrans, balneae, destrictarium, sudarium, Baths of Caracalla

Step II: Clothing, men's, women's and children's: toga, tunica, toga praetexta, toga virilis, toga candida, toga pulla, stola, palla, bulla, soleae, caligae, calcei, bracciae, fibula
Food: perna, puls, lac, mel, panis, malum, ovum, mustum, uvae, vinum, garum, cena, ientaculum, prandium, secunda mensa, antecena, mulsa, mulsum, fabae, caseus, frumentum

Step III: the Roman house: atrium, compluvium, impluvium, triclinium, tablinum, cubiculum, hortus, peristylum, lectus, alae, posticum, arca, potestas dominica, ianua, fenestra, culina
Roman religion: pontifex maximus, flamen dialis, Vestal Virgins, Pantheon, Aedes Vestae, Lupercalia, Saturnalia, genius and Juno, Liberalia, penates, lares, manes

Step IV: Circus Maximus and Chariot Races: quadriga, spina, ludi circenses, metae, mappa, auriga, carceres, Flavian Amphitheatre, factiones, naumachia, vomitaria, velarium
Roman education: paedagogus, litterator, grammaticus, rhetor, tabellae, stilus

Step V: Colosseum and Gladiatorial Combats: munera gladiatoria, Ave Caesar nos morituri te salutamus, myrmillo, andabata, naumachia, retiarius, ludi gladiatorii, lanista
Slaves: i ad crucem, vernae, vilicus, nomenclator, pilleus, contubernium, peculium

Step VI: Roman government and classes: aedile, quaestor, praetor, consul, censor, tribune, plebs, equites, patricii, liberti, cursus honorum, fasces, lictors, SPQR, Curia, suffragium

Step VII: Classical Geography: Rome, Apennines, the Adriatic, the Aegean, Sicily, Pompeii, Corsica, Sardinia, Carthage, Pillars of Hercules, the 7 Hills of Rome (Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Esquiline, Caelian, Viminal, Quirinal), Ostia, Brundisium, Athens, Sparta, Troy, Pontus Euxinus, Alexandria, Nile, Hispania, Gallia, Helvetia, Hibernia, Caledonia, the Tiber, Tiber Island, Crete, Olympus, Mare Nostrum, Alexandria, Po, Alps, Pyrennees.

Step VIII: Classical Geography: basilica, Pantheon, Parthenon, rostra, Campus Martius, pomerium, mundus, Aedes Vestae, Via Appia, Via Sacra, Mamertine, Tullianum, Latium, Campania, Herculaneum, Stabiae, Mt. Vesuvius, Mt. Aetna, Ithaca, Rhine, the Rhone, Lacus Lemanus, Peloponnesus, Cyprus, Cisalpine Gaul, Etruria, Janiculum, Acropolis, Syracuse, Constantinople, Cyclades, Tyrrhenian Sea, Bosphorus, Lusitania, Magna Graecia

Step IX: Roman weddings and marriages: confarreatio, coemptio, usus, tunica recta, lectus genialis, flammeum, sex crines, hasta caelabaris, manus, dos, Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia

Step X: Miscellaneous: ludi scaenici, horologium, trigon, flabellum, publicani, insulae, tonsor, thermopolium, agora, mensa, sella, bibliotheca, susceptio, conclamatio, Kalendae, Nonae, Ides, auc, hospitium, sportula, salutatio, columbarium, navis longa, denarii, petasus, scutum, lorica, caligae, cloaca, Cloaca Maxima, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, papyrus, codex, volumen, paterfamilias

Beginners' Certamen

1. With one word, say in Latin "I am here": adsum
Bonus: With one word, say "I was absent"
2. Danae: Perseus: _____; Hercules Alcmena
Bonus: In what form did Zeus come to Alcmena? Amphitryon
3. Where would we find the following: delphini. ova. metae. spina. Circus Maximus
Bonus: What were the metae? Turning posts
4. Sum: ero:: amo: _____ amabo
Bonus: amo: amare: sum: _____ esse
5. In 60 BC what powerful political alliance was formed? 1st triumvirate
Bonus: The 1st triumvirate was renewed in Luca in what year? 56 BC
6. Who am I? I gave my name to the sea in which I died believing my son to have been killed by the minotaur. Aegeus (not Aegean)
Bonus: Who was the mother of the minotaur? Pasiphae
7. Translate the following sentence: Tomorrow I will see the girls. Cras puellas videbo
Bonus: Translate: Yesterday I saw the boys. Heri pueros videbam
8. Which king of Rome established many religious customs? Numa Pompilius
Bonus: Which king created classes according to wealth? Servius Tullius
9. Give the Roman numeral for 1996. MCMXCVI
Bonus: What is the value of MDCLXVI. 1996
10. What part of speech are quod, aut, sed, et? Conjunctions
Bonus: Give the meaning of each of quod and aut? Because, or
11. Did Perseus go south, east, west or north to find the Hyperboreans? North
Bonus: Who told him where to find them? The Gray Women (Graiae)
12. In what year did Caesar cross the Rubicon? 49 BC
Bonus: Where is the Rubicon? Northern Italy
13. Using an enclitic say in Latin "men and women": viri feminaeque
Bonus: with an enclitic say in Latin "you and I": tu egoque
14. Who am I? My brother was Apsyrtus whom I murdered and butchered to slow my father's pursuit of Jason. Medea
Bonus: Where was Colchis, Medea's homeland? East end of the Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea)
15. Name a preposition that can take an object in both the ablative and the accusative? In
Bonus: Say in Latin "in Rome"? Romae
16. After his ascension to Olympus, what daughter of Hera did Hercules marry? Hebe
Bonus: To whom did Hercules give his bow and arrows? Philoctetes

17. Give the genitive singular of "good poet"? *Poetae boni*
Bonus: Change *poetae boni* to the plural genitive: *poetarum bonorum*
18. What gender is expressed in the phrase *Mare Nostrum*? Neuter
Bonus: Give the accusative singular of *Mare Nostrum*: *Mare Nostrum*
19. Who am I? I made the Athenians pay when my son Androgeos died while a guest among them? Minos
Bonus: Which daughter of Minos did Theseus marry? Phaedra
20. What year is this? Octavius is born, Mithradates dies, Cicero defeats Catiline, and Caesar becomes Pontifex Maximus. 63 BC
Bonus: Who defeated Mithradates in 63 BC? Pompey

Beginners' Certamen

1. What part of a crane's body is in the word pedigree? foot
2. What part of the human body is in the word prestidigitation? fingers
3. Say in Latin 'one finger': unus digitus
4. Say in Latin '5 fingers': quinque digiti
5. Command someone to remember: Memento
6. What is the Roman market place called? forum
7. Distinguish between cor and corona: heart and crown
8. Fill in the blank: An amateur is literally someone who _____ what he is doing. (loves)
9. What is a post mortem examination? autopsy
10. Say in Latin "I forbid: veto
11. Distinguish in meaning patrician and plebeian: noble and common people
12. What am I asking for if I say: Da mihi mustum! Give me juice
13. dog: canine as cat is to _____. feline
14. Where were Chariot races held? Circus Maximus
15. What kind of events went on in the Colosseum? gladiatorial combats
16. Fill in the blank: Like Cincinnati Rome is said to be a city of _____ hills. 7
17. What two things am I telling you not to do, if I tell you not to prevaricate or procrastinate: not to lie or put off till tomorrow what you should do today
18. If you repeat something verbatim, what do you do? you repeat it word for word
19. Count in Latin from one to five: unus, duo, tres, quattuor, quinque
20. What number is missing from this sequence? unus, tres, quinque, novem (septem)
21. Responde Latine: Quid agis? bene
22. Say in Latin: Thank you. Gratias tibi ago.
23. If fenestra means window, what does the English word defenestrate mean? to throw out the window
24. What Latin word is in the phrase: Mr. Himwich: magister
25. Beware the Ides of March came about as the result of whose assassination on March 15 or what are called the Ides of March? Caesar

Beginners' Certamen

1. What was the Roman marketplace called? Forum
2. Where were chariot races held? Circus Maximus
3. Where were gladiatorial combats held? Colosseum
4. What does it mean to be a patrician? A noble or aristocrat
5. Give the plural of the Latin word 'forum': fora
6. What is the study of word origins called? Etymology
7. What is the meaning of Roma spelled backward? Love
8. How do you say 'I forbid' in Latin? Veto
9. What part of your body is in the word 'labial'? Lips (labrum = lip)
10. How did the Vatican get its name? From one of the hills near Rome
11. Rome is said to be the City of Seven Hills. Name one. Palatine
12. Cardinal is to ordinal as novem is to _____. Nonus
13. What number is missing from this sequence? Unus, tres, quinque, _____, novem Septem
14. What official in ancient Rome regulated public morality? Censor
15. The toga, the arch, and gladiatorial games were all borrowed from what civilization to the north of Rome? Etruscans
16. What would a Roman use a Rostra for? Public speaking
17. What am I saying, if I call you a plebeian? You are a member of the common folk
18. How old is a nonagenarian? 90 years old
19. What Latin word is the opposite of maximum? minimum
20. Which one of the following 6 words does not come from Latin: suicide, republic, creed, phobia, palatial, decimate
21. What is the definition of a republic? A government in which the supreme power rests in those who vote
22. Whose the legendary founder of ancient Rome? Romulus
23. What is a quid pro quo? An exchange, a trade (what for what)
24. Give the Latin for Seize the Day: Carpe Diem
25. Why did Caesar never visit the Colosseum? It wasn't built yet (Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC, the Colosseum was completed in AD 80)
26. What Latin phrase is on every coin? E pluribus unum
27. Differentiate between an atheist and an agnostic? An atheist does not believe in God/an agnostic is in genuine doubt about the existence of God
28. The basilica in ancient Rome was used for what purpose? law courts
29. Translate the following Latin phrase: Libera nos a malo (Deliver us from evil)
30. A newspaper like the Chicago Tribune suggests by its title that it is the what of the people? The representative or voice of the people/common man
31. What is romantic about a Romance language? They come from the Roman language
32. Rome was built along what river? Tiber
33. Is Rome in northern, southern or central Italy? central
34. Senate derives from the Latin word senatus and is related to the word senile. If you know what senile means, then you know that the senate is etymologically a council of what sort of people? elders
35. Name 2 coins whose names are derived from Latin: dime, quarter

Beginners' Certamen

1. What is a Romance language? From Latin
2. Name 3 Romance languages? Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese
3. Say Caesar as a Roman would?
4. What Latin word is the basis for our abbreviation Mr.? Magister
5. Say hello to the teacher? Salve
6. What does *omnes* mean? Everyone
7. Say in Latin 'Hello, everyone'? Salvere, omnes
8. Say good-bye to the teacher? Vale, magister
9. Say in Latin "Good-bye, everyone"? Valere, omnes
10. What is the Latin for 'I came, I saw, I conquered'? Veni, vidi, vici
11. What famous Roman said this? Caesar
12. What Latin phrase means 'one out of many'? E pluribus unum
13. Give me a Latin word that has come into English unchanged in its spelling? Area, honor, circus
14. How would a Roman say 'circus'?
15. What part of your body is in the word capital? Head
16. What part of your body is in the word pedestrian? Foot
17. What part of your body is in the word 'binoculars'? Eye
18. What is prestidigitation? Magic
19. What part of your body is in the word 'manuscript'? Hand
20. Although English borrows over half of its words from Latin, it is not a Romance language. From what language family does it come? German
21. What is a *discipulus*? A male student
22. What is a female student? Discipula
23. What does *Carpe diem* mean? Seize the day
24. What does the abbreviation etc. Mean? And the rest (et cetera)
25. What part of your body is in the word genuflect? Knee

BEGINNER'S CERTAMEN I

1. You know that *cave canem* means, but do you know what *Cave magistrum* means?
Beware of the teacher
2. Name the three islands that are to the south and west of Italy: Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia
3. Distinguish between romantic language and a romance language: language of love and a language derived from Latin
4. What Latin ordinal number is in the word prince? *primus*
5. Say in Latin "you and I": *tu et ego*
6. What does *minore cum laude* mean? With smaller praise
7. What current movie would be called *Totum imperium*? Absolute power
8. What body part is in the word bilingual? tongue
9. Give the Roman numeral for 1776: MDCCLVIIII
10. According to its etymology, members of a sorority are like what? sisters
11. Say Hello to every one? *Salvete, omnes*
12. Name two cities destroyed by Mr. Vesuvius. Pompeii and Herculaneum
13. If I in a Roman bar and I hold up my fingers like this, (V) how many drinks am I ordering? 5
14. What Latin phrase means "from the library of"? *Ex libris*
15. Say in Latin The Lion is sitting under the tree. *Leo sub arbore sedet.*
16. Say in Latin Ecce the best teacher. *Ecce optimus magister*
17. *Primus: unus:: quattuor: _____ quartus*
18. What is the meaning of the Latin root present in all of the following:
factory, efficient, fortify, effect (do, make)
19. Say in Latin: "I am a bad boy": *Sum puer malus.*
20. What is the meaning of the Latin root present in all of the following:
trivia, obvious, voyage, viaduct (via: road)
21. What is the meaning of the Latin root present in all of the following:
reject, interject, subject, eject (iacio: throw)
22. What Latin phrase means literally a person who is one of a kind? *Sui generis*
23. You know what a magnanimous person is, now tell me what a malanimous person is.
A person with a wicked soul
24. In Latin what was the prow of a ship called? *rostrum/rostra*
25. Spell colosseum
26. In what direction around the course did the chariots race? counterclockwise
27. *Lucius Caelum ambulator* is the Latin name for what character in Star Wars?
Luke Skywalker
28. Give the Latin word for the common people. *Plebs*
29. The *circus maximus* means a very large circle, what Latin phrase would mean a very small circle *Circus Minimus*
30. What Latin word means a souvenir in English but in Latin is the command to remember?
Memento
31. Give the meaning of Harvard's one word motto *Veritas*? Truth
32. What term describes a victory won at too great a cost? Pyrrhic Victory
33. What is another way in Latin to write the preposition *ex*? *E*
34. What one syllable term of respectful address derives from the Latin word *senior*? *sir*
35. What was the original name of Constantinople? *Byzantium*
36. What is agoraphobia? Fear of public places
37. The name Christ is sometimes abbreviated by what one Greek letter? *Chi*

38. What word uses the Latin word for man as a root:
homonym, homogenize, homosexual, homicide
39. Translate the phrase: Santificetur nomen tuum: Hallowed be thy name
40. What comic strip character would be called Flavia in Latin? Blondie
41. Say in Latin "The girl lives in Spain." Puella in Hispania habitat.
42. What children's story would be called in Latin: Tres Parvi Porci
43. What Roman official served as the voice of the common people? Tribune
44. In what century BC was Caesar murdered? First
45. What critter is in the Latin word cancer? Crab
46. Distinguish between sinistra manus and dextra manus: left hand and right hand
47. What is the English abbreviation for Philosophiae Doctor? Ph.D.
48. 'In the middle of the land' is the literal meaning of what body of water? Mediterranean
49. E pluribus unum is found on all American coins, what abbreviation was found on all Roman coins? SPQR
50. Give the meaning of both Latin words in the English word: quidnunc - Quid: what and nunc: now
51. What common garment did both men and women wear? Tunic
52. Which of the following does not have the same root as the rest:
valley, valedictorian, invalid, valid
53. Give me an example of taxonomical identification? Homo sapiens
54. A companion is literally someone with whom you share what? Bread
55. If I am paid per diem, how often am I paid? daily

All Around Tryout 7/31/97 Ohio Team

1. Who defeated whom at the Mulvian Bridge? Constantine defeat Maxentius
2. What daughter of Aeeres helped Jason get the Golden Fleece? Medea
3. In the thermae, what was the hypocaustum? The heating system
4. Give the 1st person singular, present active indicative of do ,dare: do
5. Give the 1st person singular, perfect active indicative of amo, amare: amavi
6. At the Circus Maximus, what were the delphini et ova? Lap markers (dlophins and eggs)
7. What is the literal meaning of Caligula? Little boots
8. What god is known as the cloud-gatherer? Jupiter/Zeus
9. In what significant, political aspect was the 2nd triumvirae differentiate from the 1st? The first was a political alliance, the second was sanctioned by law
10. What Latin word means a political alliance or friendship? Amicitia
11. What case does the preposition inter govern? Accusative
12. Give the Latin and its meaning from which we derive the word puerile? Puer: boy
13. Give the Latin phrase which identifies something as essential: sine qua non
14. Genius: puer:: _____: puella (juno)
15. What was the last of Hercules' labors? The fetching of Cerberus
16. In what part of Rome is the Pantheon? Campus Martius
17. What code of laws of written in 451-450 BC? Laws of the 12 tables
18. What king of Rome established five economic classes? Servius Tullius
19. What was the original terminus of the Via Appia? Capua
20. From Rome what direction is Troy? East
21. What was the relationship between the patron and client called? Hospitium
22. What was the power of the master over his household? Dominica potestas
23. In what year did the Gauls sack Rome? 390 BC
24. What Latin word in English means "by way of" or "by means of"? Via
25. What couple reseeded the earth by throwing stones behind their backs? Deucalion and Pyrrha
26. Name a hill in Rome that was west of the Tiber River? Janiculum, Vatican
27. What would have been the name of Publius Cornelius Scipio's daughter? Cornelia
28. Which of the following is an ordinal number: unus, tres, nonus, viginti
29. From what Latin noun do we derive the abbreviation Mr.: Magister
30. What Trojan prince escaped the fall of Troy and sailed to Italy to establish a new civilization? Aeneas
31. What Latin phrase refers to an illogical consequence? Non sequitur
32. What conjugation of Latin verbs has a subclass of -io verbs? 3Rd
33. What declension of nouns has a subclass of I nouns? 3rd
34. Change mare nostrum to the accusative? Mare nostrum
35. What general was responsible for putting down the uprising of Spartacus? Crassus
36. Which member of the 1st triumvirate had the nickname dives meaning rich? Crassus
37. What sister of Zeus was the mother of Hephaestus? Hera
38. Name the original six Olympians? Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hestia, Demeter, Hestia
39. What arch was near the Colosseum? Arch of Constantine
40. What arch commemorated the sack of Jerusalem? Arch of Titus
41. What Latin term means a period of a 1000 years? Millenium
42. What was the Mamertine in ancient Rome? Prison
43. Answer the following questions: Nonne ambulat? Ita
44. Who were the Attridae? Agamemnon & Menelaus
45. Differentiate between an avus and an avis? Grandfather and a bird

46. Differentiate between the penates and the lares? Cupboard gods and spirits of departed ancestors
47. What orphans did Faustulus and Acca Laurentia adopt? Romulus and Remus
48. Responde Latine: Quis est matris frater? Avunculus
49. Piraeus: Athens:: _____: Rome (Ostia)
50. Which two of the following were not among the assassins of Caesar: Antony, Cassius, Casca, Cicero, and Brutus (Antony and Cicero)

Intermediate

1. In the sentence: she did it herself. Translate 'herself': ipsa
2. Say in Latin 'Trust me': crede mihi (mi)
3. Give the principal parts and meaning of the deponent verb proficiscor:
proficisci, profectus: set out
4. What is a semi-deponent verb? all active meanings with active forms in the first three tenses and passive forms in the last three tenses
audeo, audere, ausus sum: dare
gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum: rejoice
soleo, solere, solitus sum: be accustomed
fideo, fidere, fisis sum: trust
5. Give the deponent verb and its meaning from which we derive 'passion': patior: suffer, permit
6. Change mitto to the subjunctive: mittam
7. Change fieri to the active: facere
8. Say in Latin 'in a short time': brevi tempore
9. Say in Latin with two words: we like the same things: amamus eadem
10. Say in Latin 'he hurt himself': nocet sibi (noceo takes dative)
11. In what form did Zeus appear to Danae? Amphitryon
12. The Romans threw nuts at weddings instead of flowers. What is the Latin for nuts? nuces
13. What emperor followed Marcus Aurelius? Commodus
14. What daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia did Perseus rescue? Andromeda
15. What Argonauts drove away the harpies? Zetes and Calais
16. Who was Odysseus faithful swineherd? Eumaeus
17. For whom did Alcestis die? Admetus
18. Whom did Phaedra falsely accuse of adultery? Hippolytus
19. Theseus is to Helen as Pirithoos is to _____ Persephone
20. What armor bearer of Hercules was abducted by a nymph on the voyage of the Argo? Hylas
21. What mythological person's name means 'swollen-foot'? Oedipus
22. Who were the parents of Oedipus? Jocasta and Laius
23. Distinguish Laius and Laertes? (Laertes was father of Odysseus)
24. What double relationship did Antigone have to Oedipus? sister, daughter
25. What prophet reveal to Odipus his identify? Tieresias
26. How many laps were run in the ludi circenses? 7
27. What were the ludi scaenici? drama
28. What was garum? fish sauce
29. What was a clepsydra? Water clock
30. What was the dungeon of the Mamertine called?
31. Using rogo, rogare, say in Latin: Ask the teacher for money. Roga magistrum pecuniam.
(rogo and doceo take a double accusative)
32. Change poteram to the subjunctive? posse
33. Give the vocative of Caesar's full name: Gai Iuli Caesar
34. Say Latin: for many days multos dies
35. Quot annos habes?
36. How do you say:
Excuse me: Ignosce mihi
no: minime
I am sorry: Me paenitet
yes: certe, ita

Intermediate

1. **Salvete, omnes!** What is the case of *omnes*? Vocative
Bonus: What conjugation verb is *salvete*? 2nd
2. Who am I? I was left on the island of Naxos after helping Theseus overcome the minotaur. I am a daughter of Minos. Ariadne
Bonus: What other daughter of Minos did Theseus marry? Phraedra
3. What body part is etymologically hidden in 'inoculate'? Eye
Bonus: What body part is hidden in the word 'biceps'? Head
4. Who were the first and last of the Julio-Claudian emperors? Augustus and Nero
Bonus: Who were the other three? Give answer in chronological order:
Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius
5. Of the vowels 'a, e, i, o, u', which ones can be prepositions? A, e
Bonus: Which ones can be accusative singular? A, u
6. Distinguish between the plebeians and the patricians? Common people and aristocrats
Bonus: What was the wealthy, merchant class called? Equites/equestrians
7. Laudo is to laudavi as do is to _____. Dedi
Bonus: What is the 3rd principal part of sto, stare? Steti
8. Put the following four events in chronological order: Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, assassination of Caesar, the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, the defeat of Hannibal -- Expulsion of T. Superbus, defeat of Hannibal at Zama, assassination of Caesar, eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
Bonus: Identify the years in which 3 of the 4 events happened?
510 BC - T. Superbus; 202 BC Defeat of Hannibal; 44 BC assassination of Caesar; 79 AD Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
9. Translate the sentence: They are coming, aren't they? Nonne veniunt.
Bonus: Translate: They won't come, will they? Num venient.
10. Poseidon is to the trident as Hermes is to the _____. Caduceus
Bonus: What deity's staff was the thyrsus? Bacchus/Dionysus
11. What part of speech are all of the following: aut, nec, quod, sed, et -- conjunction
Bonus: Give the meaning of *aut* and *nec*: or, nor/and not
12. When Appius Claudius built the Via Appia, what government position did he hold?
Censor
Bonus: What Roman official usually staged games for the public? aedile
13. Ordinal is to cardinal as novem is to _____. nonus
Bonus: unus is to duo as semel is to _____. bis
14. Give the Latin phrase which means 'Peace be with you'? Pax vobiscum
Bonus: Change that phrase to the singular: pax tecum
15. Who am I/ I am the winged offspring of Poseidon and the one mortal gorgon from whose blood I was born. Pegasus
Bonus: I am the one-eyed offspring of Poseidon? Polyphemus (cyclops is not sufficient)

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Bonus: Which one can be an accusative plural ending? a
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Bonus: unus is to duo as semel is to _____. bis
14. Give the Latin phrase which means 'Peace be with you'? Pax vobiscum
Bonus: Change that phrase to the singular: pax tecum
15. Who am I/ I am the winged offspring of Poseidon and the one mortal gorgon from whose blood I was born. Pegasus
Bonus: I am the one-eyed offspring of Poseidon? Polyphemus (cyclops is not sufficient)

Intermediate

1. **Salvete, omnes!** What is the case of *omnes*? Vocative
Bonus: What conjugation verb is *salvete*? 2nd
2. Who am I? I was left on the island of Naxos after helping Theseus overcome the minotaur. I am a daughter of Minos. Ariadne
Bonus: What other daughter of Minos did Theseus marry? Phraedra
3. What body part is etymologically hidden in 'inoculate'? Eye
Bonus: What body part is hidden in the word 'biceps'? Head
4. Who were the first and last of the Julio-Claudian emperors? Augustus and Nero
Bonus: Who were the other three? Give answer in chronological order:
Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius
5. Of the vowels 'a, e, i, o, u', which ones can be prepositions? A, e
Bonus: Which ones can be accusative singular? A, u
6. Distinguish between the plebeians and the patricians? Common people and aristocrats
Bonus: What was the wealthy, merchant class called? Equites/equestrians
7. Laudo is to laudavi as do is to _____. Dedi
Bonus: What is the 3rd principal part of sto. stare? Steti
8. Put the following four events in chronological order: Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, assassination of Caesar, the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, the defeat of Hannibal -- Expulsion of T. Superbus, defeat of Hannibal at Zama, assassination of Caesar, eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
Bonus: Identify the years in which 3 of the 4 events happened?
510 BC - T. Superbus; 202 BC Defeat of Hannibal; 44 BC assassination of Caesar; 79 AD Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
9. Translate the sentence: They are coming, aren't they? Nonne veniunt.
Bonus: Translate: They won't come, will they? Num venient.
10. Poseidon is to the trident as Hermes is to the _____. Caduceus
Bonus: What deity's staff was the thyrsus? Bacchus/Dionysus
11. What part of speech are all of the following: aut, nec, quod, sed, et -- conjunction
Bonus: Give the meaning of *aut* and *nec*: or, nor/and not
12. When Appius Claudius built the Via Appia, what government position did he hold?
Censor
Bonus: What Roman official usually staged games for the public? aedile
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Intermediate

1. Salvete, omnes. Translate into Latin: I am ready. Sum paratus.
Bonus: Translate into English: Hodie parati non sumus, sed cras parati erimus.
We are not ready today, but we will be ready tomorrow.
2. If you were going to Troy from Rome, would you go south, east, north or west?
Bonus: If you were going to Helvetia, would you go south, east, north or south?
3. Do as you are commanded: Demonstra mihi genua tua! Student should point to his knee or knees.
Bonus: Demonstra mihi aures tuas? Captain should point to his ear or ears.
4. What Greek goddess, whose mother Zeus had swallowed, sprang from the head of Zeus?
Athena
Bonus: With whom did Athena vie for the patronage of Athens? Poseidon
5. In what century BC was Rome founded? 8th
Bonus: In what century BC did Hannibal die? 2nd
6. Give a Latin example of a diphthong? Ae, oe, ui, eu, ei, a
Bonus: Spell diphthong
7. From what civilization that flowered to the north of Rome, did the Romans borrow the toga, the gladiatorial games, and a great knowledge of engineering? The Etruscans
Bonus: What was the original function of gladiatorial games? Funeral
8. Identify the Latin adverb and its meaning from which 'procrastinate' derives. Cras: tomorrow
Bonus: What is the Latin for yesterday and today? Heri, hodie
9. What daughter of Aeetes helped Jason through her witchcraft obtain the Golden Fleece? Medea
Bonus: What other witch turned Odysseus' men to pigs? Circe
10. What would be the name of the daughter of Marcus Tullius Cicero? Tullia
Bonus: Which part of the name Marcus Tullius Cicero names his *gens* or clan?
Tullius or the nomen
11. Say in Latin: They used to live in Rome. Romae habitabant.
Bonus: What case is Romae? Locative
12. What Roman goddess was the mother-in-law of Pluto? Ceres
Bonus: What word, associated with Ceres, means "a horn of plenty". Cornucopia
13. What would you be eating, if you were served panis et vinum. Bread and wine
Bonus: If you were served perna et lac? Ham and milk
14. Keeping the person and number the same, change 'afui' to the present tense: absum
Bonus: Distinguish in meaning between absum and adsum: I am absent/I am present
15. Among these four, who died first? Caesar, Pompey, Cicero, Antony
Bonus: Who died last? Antony

Intermediate

1. *Salvete, Omnes.* Now is the time to play your best. Say in Latin *Seize the day. Carpe diem.*
Bonus: Give the Latin phrase which refers to something as being essential. *Sine qua non*
2. Who am I? I am the Roman god of horses and earthquakes. You can easily identify me when you see my trident. Neptune
Bonus: What Roman god was pictured as having two faces? Janus
3. In ancient Rome what recent movie would have been called *potens Venus*? Mighty Aphrodite
Bonus: What John Steinbeck book would have been called *Uvae Irae*? Grapes of Wrath
4. When recognized, perform the following command: *Pulsa mensam manu!* Hit the table/desk with your hand
Bonus: *Cantate anglice, omnes: Mica, Mica, Parva Stella* Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star
5. Which one of the following is not future tense? *Ero, regam, videbo, laudabam*
Bonus: Which one of the following is not perfect tense: *vidit, cepit, dormit, dedit*
6. Identify the following mythological group: Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos. The Fates
Bonus: Identify this group: Clio, Thalia, Calliope, Melpomene: the muses
7. Who am I? I defended a bridge over the Tiber to delay the Etruscans who were advancing on Rome. Horatius
Bonus: Who displayed great courage by thrusting his right hand into a fire, thus proving his fearlessness to an enemy of Rome? Scaevola/Mucius
8. Engraved on bronze tables and displayed in the Forum, what laws were the foundation of Roman law? The Laws of the 12 Tables
Bonus: What emperor codified the great mass of laws? Justinian
9. What was the title of the chief priest of Rome? Pontifex maximus
Bonus: What is the literal meaning of that title? Greatest bridge-builder
10. What part of a Roman meal was the *secunda mensa*? The dessert
Bonus: Give the Latin for breakfast, lunch and dinner: *ientaculum, prandium, cena*
11. Give the person, number, and tense of the verb *dicent*? 3rd. pl., future
Bonus: Change *dicent* to the present, 3rd person plural present tense form: *dicunt*
12. Give the Latin and the English for the abbreviation SPQR. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*
The Senate and the Roman People
Bonus: What is the term for a suffix like *-que*? Enclitic
13. What Roman numeral would have the value of 509? DIX
Bonus: Give the year 1776 in Roman numerals: MDCCLXXVI
14. Which of the following prepositions does not take its object in the ablative: *de, cum, sine, per, ex*
Bonus: What two prepositions may take objects in both the ablative and the accusative?
Sub and in
15. What mythological character was held spellbound by his own reflection? Narcissus
Bonus: What nymph loved Narcissus in vain? Echo

Intermediate Certamen

1. Name three rivers in Italy? Po, Tiber, Rubicon
2. What mountains cap Italy? Alps
3. What mountains run down the spine of Italy? Apennines
4. What sea is to the west of Rome? Tyrrhenian Sea
5. What officials were representatives of the people? Tribune
6. By what year did Rome control all of Italy? 275 BC
7. What Greek general helped the Greek colonies in southern Italy try to fend off the Romans? Pyrrhus
8. What is a Pyrrhic Victory? A victory where the losses are too great
9. What were the wars with Carthage called? Punic
10. Rome gained what province after the 1st Punic War? Sicily
11. Where did the Romans defeat Hannibal in the 2nd Punic War? Zama
12. Where was Carthage? in northern Africa
13. Give the exact date for the assassination of Caesar? March 15, 44 BC
14. Who defeated whom at the battle of Actium? Octavian def. Antony and Cleopatra
15. What does Augustus mean? majestic "worthy of honor"
16. In what year did August die? 14 AD
17. Give the Latin for the Roman Peace: Pax Romana
18. Where did Constantine build a new Capitol? Byzantium
19. What was Byzantium's new name? Constantinople
20. What structure did the Romans build to keep northern tribes out of Britain? Hadrian's Wall
21. In what region of Italy is Rome? Latium
22. What volcano is on Sicily? Mt. Etna
23. Is Pompeii north, south, east or west of Rome? south
24. Of what three animals was chimera made of? goat, lion, and serpent
25. From what civilization did the early kings of Rome come? Etruscans
26. For how long did consuls serve? one year
27. From when to when did the Punic Wars take place? 264 BC-146 BC
28. When was the golden age of Rome? during Augustus' reign
29. Name three Great Roman writers: Vergil, Horace, Livy, Ovid
30. Who split Rome into eastern and western empires? Diocletian
31. Of what nationality were the barbarians who brought down the empire? Germanic
32. Who was the last emperor of the west? Romulus Augustulus
33. When did the Western Empire end? 476 AD
34. Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of exit: eo: go
35. What is a loquacious child? talkative
36. The arch, the toga and gladiatorial combats were borrowed from whom? Etruscans
37. In what year did the Roman Republic begin? 509 BC
38. What was the curia? senate house
39. Agora is to Athens as _____ is to Rome. Forum
40. What part of Italy was known as Magna Graeca? The southern coastal areas

Intermediate Certamen

1. Say in Latin "Love conquers all" Amor omnia vincit
2. Say in Latin "Work conquers all" Labor omnia vincit motto of Oklahoma
3. Distinguish between venit and venit: with long -e is perfect. Short -e is present
4. Who was Numitor's bad brother? Amulius
5. Distinguish between clothing that is amictus and indutus: amictus: wrap around
indutus: put on
6. Give the genitive singular of Iupiter: Iovis
7. Of whom was the flamen dialis the priest? Jupiter
8. What were the wax busts of ancestors called? Imagines
9. Give the English and Latin for QED: Quod Erat Demonstrandum: that which was to be demonstrated
10. What does feliciter mean? Good luck
11. What is the host-client relationship called? Hospitium
12. Who were the parents of Orpheus? Apollo and Calliope
13. What was a warship? Navis longa
14. What was a navis oneraria? Cargo ship
15. What was the colorful party outfit called? Synthesis
16. What was the bride's tunic called? Tunica recta
17. Who were the parents of Medusa? Phorcys and Ceto
18. Into what was Adonis turned into? Anemome
19. What is the Latin for the burden of proof? Onus probandi
20. What is the Latin and English for the abbreviation cf.? Confer, compare
- *21. What is the Latin and English for the abbreviation sc.: Scilicet: it is to be understood
22. What was the sacred boundary of a city called? Pomerium (post and murus)
23. What was the sacred center of the city called? Mundus
24. What does the phrase annuit coeptis mean: He has favored our undertakings
25. What does the phrase novus ordo seclorum: a new order of ages
26. What do the following pharmaceutical abbreviations mean:
p.o. Per os = orally Rx = recipe: take as directed
b.i.d. Bis in die twice in a day
27. Say in Latin: on top of the mountain - in summo monte
in the middle of the forest - in media silva
all of the soldiers: omnes milites
the rest of the soldiers: reliqui milites
28. What do the following idioms mean:
impetum facere: to make an attack
poenam dare: to pay the penalty
- *29. What does the phrase de gustibus non est disputandum mean? Concerning taste there ought to be no argument
30. What is a sui generis? A unique person
- *31. Give the genitive of one man: unius viri
32. What phrase means 'marvelous to say': Mirabile dictu
33. What is the Latin for a slip of the tongue? Lapsus linguae
34. Distinguish in meaning between iaceo and iacio: iaceo = lie; iacio: throw
- *35. Translate the pronoun: Iulius did the work himself.

Mythology Questions:

1. In what form did Zeus appear to Danae? As a golden shower
2. In what form did Zeus appear to Alcmena? As her husband Amphitryon
3. What amour-bearer of Hercules was captured by a nymph during the voyage of the Argo? Hylas
4. What hero was also called Alcides? Hercules
5. Who was Hercules' brother? Iphicles
6. Who was the musician tutor who was killed by Hercules? Linus
7. The skin of what lion did Hercules wear? Thespian
8. Who was Hercules' first wife? Megara
9. Who was Hercules' taskmaster? Eurystheus
10. Why was Hera mad at Hercules? Because he was Zeus' son
11. Name the 12 Labors as presented in Hamilton's Mythology:
 1. Nemean Lion
 2. Lernean Hydra
 3. Cerynithian stag
 4. Erymanthian boar
 5. Augean stables
 6. Stymphalian birds
 7. Cretan bull
 8. Mares of Diomedes
 9. Girdle of Hyppolyta
 10. Cattle of Geryon
 11. Golden Apples of the Hesperides
 12. Cerberus
12. How did Hercules defeat Antaeus? By preventing him from touching the earth
13. With whom did Hercules fight for the hand of Deianeira? Achelous
14. Hercules rescued Hermione, a Trojan princess and daughter of whom? Laomedon
15. Who freed Prometheus from Mt. Caucasus? Hercules
16. To what Lydian queen was Hercules a slave? Omphale
17. Who died in place of Admetus? Alcestis
18. The blood of what centaur was the cause of the Hercules' death? Nessus
19. Of whom was Deianeira jealous? Iole (King Eurystus' daughter)
20. To whom did Hercules give his bow and arrows? Philoctetes
21. What daughter of Hera did Hercules marry? Hebe
22. What fisherman rescued Perseus? Dictys
23. Who was the brother of Dictys who fell in love with Danae? Polydectes
24. To whom were the oak trees of Dodona sacred? Zeus
25. Who shared but one eye? Gray Women, Graiae
26. What did the Graiae tell Perseus? How to find the nymphs of the North
27. What gift did Hermes give Perseus? A sword
28. What gift did Athena give Perseus? A shield
29. The Graiae had what shape? Swans
30. Who lived at the back of the North Wind? Hyperboreans
31. What did the Hyper boreans give Perseus? Winged sandals, a magic walled, and a cap of invisibility
32. Who did Perseus save from a sea monster? Andromeda
33. Who were Andromeda's parents? Cassiopeia and Cepheus
34. How did Acrisius die? From a discus thrown by Theseus at games held by King of Larissa
35. What son of Andromeda and Hercules was the grandfather of Hercules? Electryon
36. To did Perseus give the Medusa's head? Athena
37. To what did Athena attach the head? To her shield, called the Aegis
38. What bandit was called the Pine-Bender? Sinis
39. What witch almost poisoned Theseus? Medea
40. The death of what son of Minos Androgeos
41. Who was the mother of the Minotaur? Pasiphae
42. Name two outcasts that Theseus befriended? Oedipus and Hercules
43. Who was Theseus' son? Hyppolytus

Mythology Tryouts

1. What daughter of Aeetes helped Jason obtain the Golden Fleece? Medea
2. Quis erat deus belli? Mars/Ares
3. Bubo: Minerva:: columba: Venus
4. Who was the muse of epic poetry? Calliope
5. Who was the commander in chief of the Greeks at Troy? Agamemnon
6. Whom did Perseus rescue from a sea monster? Andromeda
7. Name the three fates: Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos
8. Who plunged to his death when he disregarded his father's advice not to fly too close to the sun?
Icarus
9. Who was the Greek god of earthquakes and horses? Poseidon
10. Who Hercules' taskmaster? Eurystheus
11. Differentiate between Chiron and Charon
12. From whom did Perseus learn the whereabouts of the Gorgons? Graiae
13. Before Theseus defeated him, how did Procrustes torture his guests? By stretching them or cutting them down to size to fit his bed
14. What aged couple gave hospitality to a disguised Jupiter and Mercury? Baucis & Philemon
15. Who killed Achilles? Paris
16. Whose abduction provides an explanation for the change of seasons? Persephone/Proserpina
17. Name the three Gorgons? Stheno, Euryale, Medusa
18. What is the mythological equivalent of between a rock and a hard place? Scylla and Charybdis
19. What were the crazed female followers of Bacchus called? Maenads
20. Telemachus is to Odysseus as Ascanius is to Aeneas
21. Leto was the mother of what divine twins? Apollo and Artemis
22. What Trojan priest warned his countrymen to beware of Greeks bearing gifts? Laocoon
23. What were the Roman household gods called? Penates and Lares
24. What Trojan princess was cursed with the ability to correctly prophesy but never to be believed? Cassandra
25. What was the name of the cyclops that Odysseus defeated? Polyphemus
26. What heroine did Hippomenes defeat in a foot race? Atalanta
27. What couple repopulated mankind by throwing rocks behind their backs? Deucalion and Pyrrha
28. What was the name of the ship in which Jason sought the golden Fleece? Argo
29. Distinguish between Eros and Eris
30. Who was the goddess of rainbows and was Juno's messenger? Iris

Grammar Tryout:

1. Say in Latin: the good sailor: bonus nauta
2. Give the plural imperative form of specto, spectare: spectate
3. Differential between in cubiculum and in cubiculo: into my bedroom/in my bedroom
4. How is the declension of a noun determined? Genitive singular ending
5. Give the Latin and English for the pharmaceutical abbreviation Rx: recipe: take (as directed)
6. What is the Latin for the number that is two less than twenty? Duodeviginti
7. What does a macron do? Lengthens the sound of a vowel
8. Give the Latin phrase which means 'a healthy mind in a healthy body': mens sana in corpore sano
9. Say in Latin: we are standing in the atrium: stamus in atrio
10. Do as you are directed: Sta in sella et clama anglice "sum malum malum"
11. What Latin phrase identifies the college from which one has graduated? Alma mater
12. Translate: Nonne pugnas?
13. Do: dare:: esse : sum
14. Say in Latin: I live in Rome. Habito Romae.
15. Command Marcus to give you money: Marce, da mihi pecuniam
16. Change "erant" to the future: erunt
17. What Latin phrase means 'in place of the parent': in loco parentis
18. Distinguish in meaning between specto and video: look at/see
19. From what Latin word do we derive the abbreviation Mr.? Magister
20. Of the vowels a, e, i, o, u which one can be a genitive singular ending? I
21. Translate 'boy' in the following sentence: We gave the boy the hat. Puero
23. Bonus is to bene as magnus is to magnopere
24. What Latin phrase means "to err is human"? Errare humanum est
25. Say hello in two distinct ways: salve/ave
26. Say in Latin "we are hurrying slowly" festinamus lente
27. What animal is in the English word 'muscle'? Mouse
28. Say in Latin: We saw you on the street. Videbamus te in via
29. What sort of thing has a penult? A written word
30. Say in Latin: Are we happy now? Sumusne laetae iam.

History Questions:

1. In what year did Caesar first invade Britain? 55 BC (then again in 54)
2. What Law sanctioned the 2nd triumvirate? Lex Titia
3. Who were the members of the 2nd triumvirate? Lepidus, Octavian and Antony
4. In what year was the Lex Titia passed? 43 BC
5. In what year and where was the first triumvirate renewed? 56 BC at Luca
6. Where and when did Crassus die? At Carrhae in 53 BC
7. Who was the first French national hero? Vercingetorix
8. Where and when did Caesar defeat Vercingetorix? Alesia, 53 BC
9. What eastern king did Pompey defeat in 63 BC? Mithradates
10. In what year was Caesar elected Pontifex Maximus? 63 BC
11. In 63 BC Cicero put down whose conspiracy? Catiline's
12. Where and when did Caesar defeat Pompey? Pharsalus, 48 BC
13. In what year did Caesar cross the Rubicon? 48 BC. Pharsalus
14. After what battle did Caesar say veni, vidi, vici? Zela
15. In what year was the 1st triumvirate formed? 60 BC
16. What did Caesar say when he crossed the Rubicon? Alea iacta est
17. Who was Caesar's wife at the time of his death? Calpurnia
18. Who died Dec. 6, 43 BC? Cicero
19. Who was the first Sabine king? Numa Pompilius
20. Who was the first Etruscan king? Tarquinius Priscus
21. During whose kingship did the battle between the Horatii vs. Curatii take place? Tullus Hostilius
22. What future king had flames burn harmlessly about his head? Servius Tullius
23. What wife of Tarquinius Priscus arranged for Servius Tullius to be king? Tanquil
24. During the reign of Romulus, what maiden betrayed her countrymen by letting the Sabines into the Citadel? Tarpeia (hence the Tarpeian Rock)
25. What son of Tarquinius Superbus raped Lucretia? Sextus
26. Whose wife was Lucretia? Collatinus
27. During the reign of Tullus Hostilius who was drawn and quartered for betrayal? Mettius Fufetius
28. What water nymph advised Numa? Egeria
29. Who co-ruled with Romulus? Titus Tatius
30. Who was Romulus' wife? Hersilia
31. Tullia drove her chariot over the dead body of her father. Who was her father? Servius Tullius
32. With whom had Tullia plotted? T. Superbus
33. What does superbus mean? Proud
34. Which king divided the population into property classes? Servius Tullius
35. Which king added the population of Alba Longa to Rome? Tullus Hostilius
36. Which future king had his cap removed and replaced by eagles? Tarquinius Priscus
37. What was Romulus' deified name? Quirinus
38. With what tribe did the Romans merge during the reign of Romulus? Sabine
39. Under what king was Ostia built? Ancus Marcius
40. Under what king was the Circus Maximus built? Tarquinius Priscus
41. What Etruscan king tried to help Tarquinius Superbus regain his throne? Lars Porsenna
42. Who defended the Pons Sublicius against Lars Porsenna? Horatius
43. Who demonstrated Roman courage to Lars Porsenna by burning his right hand? Scaevola
44. Who was the fifth king of Rome? T. Priscus
45. What was the divine ancile? Shield that dropped from the sky, believed to signify that Rome could not be defeated as long as it possessed it
46. Who was the first consul of Rome? Lucius Junius Brutus
47. What town did Sextus betray to the Romans? Gabii
48. Who was the maternal grandfather of Romulus? Numitor

History Tryouts:

1. What laws form the foundation of all Roman law? The laws of the 12 Tables
2. What battle occurred on Sept. 2, 31 BC? Actium
3. Put these three into Chronological order: Cannae, Zama, Caudine Forks
Caudine Forks, Cannae, Zama
4. Who defeated whom in 49 BC at the battle of Pharsalis? Caesar defeated Pompey
5. What king of Rome organized the Rape of the Sabine women? Romulus
6. Caesar: Alea iacta est as Constantine: in hoc signo vinces
7. Who was emperor at the crucifixion of Christ? Tiberius
8. What king of Rome built the Circus Maximus? Tarquinius Superbus
9. What Greek writer is considered the father of history? Herodotus
10. Demosthenes: Greeks; Cicero: Romans
11. What Roman magistrate had the power to veto legislation? Tribune
12. What was the order of offices called? Cursus honorum
13. Under what emperor were the borders of the empire most greatly extended? Trajan
14. Who was emperor at the time of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius? Titus
15. Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian were all emperors in what year? 69 AD
16. Where, when and by whom was Hannibal finally defeated? 202 BC at Zama by Scipio
17. Who in 458 BC left his plow to assume the position of dictator? Cincinnatus
18. With whom did Caesar engage in a civil war? Pompey
19. In what year was Caesar born? 100/102 BC
20. The Pons Sublicius was defended by whom against the Etruscans? Horatius
21. Who demonstrated his courage to Lars Porsenna by burning off his right hand? Scaevola
22. Who was emperor from 37 AD to 41 AD? Caligula
23. Give the dates for the first Punic War? 264-241 BC
24. On what occasion did Caesar say Alea iacta est? Crossing the Rubicon
25. What office was created as a result of the secession of the plebs in 494 BC? Tribune
26. What woman's name became synonymous with treachery because she allowed the Sabines into the citadel? Tarpeia
27. Crassus put down the slave rebellion led by whom? Spartacus
28. In 255 BC what Roman admiral refused to urge the Romans to agree to peace terms with Carthage? Regulus
29. What edict by Constantine provided for religious toleration in 313 BC? The Edict of Milan
30. Who ended every speech with the phrase "Carthago delenda est"? Cato the Elder

History/Culture Tryout Level I 1996

1. Which Roman dictator was a member of the Corneli clan? Sulla
2. Cinna was the father of what wife of wife of Caesar? Cornelia
3. What emperor was the grandson of Mark Antony? Claudius
4. What were the rude verses sung at weddings? Fescinine
5. Say in Latin: ham and eggs: perna et ova
6. What deities added the Romans at the Battle of Lake Regillus? Castor & Pollux
7. What is the Latin phrase which identifies an emergency decree of the senate?
senatus consultum ultimum
8. Where and when was the so-called Pyrrhic Victory? 279. Ausculum
9. What city invited Pyrrhus to help them against the Romans? Tarentum
10. In what year did Lucius Aemilius Paullus defeat Perseus at Pydna? 168 BC
11. Mummius sack what city in 146 BC? Corinth
12. What recognition did Caesar receive at Mytilene? corona civica
13. Say in Latin: milk and honey: lac et mel
14. The funeral of Brutus Pera in 264 BC was the first occasion in Rome for what
even? Gladiatorial Games
15. In what year was Flaminius defeated at Lake Trasimene? 218 BC
16. Which king of Rome ordered Roman society in classes based on property?
Servius Tullius
17. What king of Clusium tried to help Tarquinius Superbus regain the throne in Rome?
Lars Porsenna
18. What were the bracciae worn by the Gauls? trousers
19. In what year did Caesar first cross the English Chanel? 55 BC
20. Who was Augustus' first choice to be his successor? Marcellus
21. The Res Gestae Augusti record what? the achievements of August
22. Who defeated Regulus in the First Punic War? Xanthippus
23. Who bought Rome at auction in 193 BC? Didius Julianus
24. Who was the victor at the Battle of Aegates Island in 241 BC? Lutatius Catulus
25. What was the axe in the fasces called? securis
26. Against whom was the first senatus consultum ultimum passed? Gaius Gracchus
27. Who was responsible for the death of Tiberius Gracchus? P. Scipio
28. What does the name Scipio mean? staff
29. Give the years of Marcus Aurelius' reign? 161 BC - 180 BC
30. What nemesis of Caesar committed suicide at Utica after the battle of Thapsus in 46
BC? Cato the Younger
31. Where are the Aegates Islands? off the west coast of Sicily
32. When and where was Rome's first great naval victory? 261 BC Mylae
33. What was a capsula used for? a bag for books, towels, etc.
34. Who held the position of Pontifex Maximus after Caesar? Lepidus
35. In what region of Italy was Cannae? Apulia
36. Who defeated whom at Phillipi? Octavian & Antony defeated Cassius and Brutus
37. Pompey broke through Caesar's seige in 49 BC at what location? Dyrrachium
38. In 67 BC Pompey received the Lex Gabinia to do what? to clear the sea of Pirates
39. What did the lex Hortensia of 287 BC provide for? that the resolutions of the plebeian
assembly be binding on the entire society
40. What were the resolutions of the plebeian assembly called? plebiscita
41. What did the Lex Canuleia provide for? intermarriage of patricians and plebs
42. What roman official could remove a man from the senate? censor
43. What assembly elected the minor officials? comitia tributa
44. Who in the 2nd Punic War were called the Sword and Shield of Rome? Marcellus
and Fabius
45. What emperor's name recognized his devotion to the Sun God? Elagabalus

46. Which emperor banned the Olympic Games? Theodosius
47. In addition to the Servian Wall, what later structure, named for an emperor, surrounded Rome? Aurelian
48. Name the three husbands of Julia, the daughter of Augustus? Marcellus, Tiberius, Agrippa
49. Before his emperorship, where did Tiberius retire from political life? Rhodes
50. Who was the first Roman to institute the practice of proscriptions? Sulla

Preliminaries

1. Where and when did Crassus die? Carrhae 53 BC
2. What law of 43 BC established the 2nd Triumvirate? Lex Titia
3. What battle is associated with the saying Veni, vidi, vici? Zela
4. What king of Rome move the population of Alba Longa to Rome? Tullus Hostilius
5. What did the patron give his client during the salutation? sportula
6. The Gauls defeated the Romans at what battle in 390 BC? Allia River
7. What were masks called that were worn in dramas? personae
8. What was the fish sauce that the Romans used on many foods? garum
9. What battle occurred on Sept. 2, 31 BC? Actium
10. Give the years of Claudius's reign? 41-54 AD
11. In what year did Cicero die? 43 BC
12. In what year was Augustus born? 63 BC
13. Who spoke the words Carthago delenda est? Cato the Elder
14. In what year was Marius' last consulship? 86 BC
15. Who was the mother of Nero? Agrippina the Younger
16. Who was emperor in the year the Colosseum was finished? Titus
17. In what year did Caesar become Pontifex Maximus? 63 BC
18. What is the Latin name for the temple of Vesta? Aedes Vestae
19. -anus as a suffix on a name indicates what? adoption
20. Who was defeated at the Battle of Mulvian Bridge? Maxentius
21. In what year did the battle of Munda take place? 45 BC
22. Who said I see many a Marius in Caesar? Sulla
23. What was the military road to Gaul called? Via Aurelia
24. What was the order of offices called? cursus honorum
25. In what year did the Eastern Roman empire fall? 1453 ad
26. What emperor wrote a code of laws? Justinian
27. Sejanus was what emperor's leader of the praetorian guard? Tiberius
28. In what year did the Catilinarian conspiracy occur? 63 BC
29. What Numidian chieftain aided Scipio Africanus? Masinissa
30. Who said that Rome was a city for sale? Jugurtha

Culture Questions

1. Distinguish: ludi scaenici: dramatic productions
ludi circenses: chariot races
ludi gladiatorii: gladiatorial schools
munera gladiatoria: gladiatorial games
2. What was the dividing wall? Spina
3. In what direction were the chariot races run? Counter-clockwise
4. What were the carceres? Starting gates
5. What was the three cornered game of catch called? Trigon
6. What were the naumachia? Mock naval battles
7. What kind of gladiator was the retiarius? Net and trident
8. What was the gladiator's greeting? Ave, Caesar, nos morituri te salutamus
9. What was the mappa? Handkerchief dropped to signal beginning of the games
10. What were used as lap markers? Dolphins and eggs (delphini et ova)
11. What were the turning posts called? Metae
12. What was the blindfolded gladiator called? Andabata
13. What was the gladiator who wore a fish crest on his helmet? Myrmillo
14. What public official usually put on the games? Aedile
15. What was a four-horse chariot called? Quadriga
16. What were aleae? Dice
17. What were tali? Knocklebones
18. What symbolized a gladiator's freedom? Rudis, a wooden sword
19. What did pollice verso refer to? Thumb's down
20. What was the name of a charioteer? Auriga, agitator
21. What was the original purpose of gladiatorial games? Funeral service
22. When were the first games held in Rome? 264 BC for Brutus Pera
23. What was the covering of the colosseum called? Velarium
24. How many entrances were there to the colosseum? 80
25. By whom was the colosseum begun? Vespasian in 72 AD (dedicated by Titus in 80 AD)
26. What were the masks worn by actors called? Personae
27. What phrases means the characters of the play? Personae dramatis
28. What modern country did the Romans call:

Hispania: Spain	Germania: Germany	Helvetia: Switzerland
Hibernia: Ireland	Gallia: France	Lusitania: Portugal
Caledonia: Scotland	Britannia: England	Graecia: Greece
29. Identify these bodies of water:

Mare nostrum: Mediterranean	Pontus Euxinus: Black Sea
Adriatic: east of Italia	Aegean Sea: east of Graecia
Tyrrhenian Sea: west of Italia	Lacus Lemannus: Lake Geneva
30. Identify these mountains:

Alps: north of Italia	Pyrennees: between Spain and France
Apeninines: down spine of Italia	
31. Identify these islands:

Sicilia: off toe of Italia	Crete: island of Minotaur
Cyprus: farthest east, Venus	Corsica and Sardinia
32. What were the Pillars of Hercules? Straits of Gibraltar
33. What was the southern part of Greece called? Peloponnesus
34. What was the southern part of Italia called? Magna Graecia
35. In what region of Italia was Rome located? Latium
36. What was the region to the north of Rome called? Etruria
37. What was the region to the south of Rome called? Campania
38. What was the port sea of Rome? Ostia
39. In what modern country would ancient Troy be located? Turkey

All Around Tryout II Nov. 96

1. In the *thermae* what was the *apodyterium*? Changing room
2. Say in Latin "in the *thermae*": in *thermis*
3. Distinguish between *mulsa* and *mulsum*: honeyed water and honeyed wine
4. What Latin phrase means the characters in the play: *personae dramatis*
5. Give the exact date for the founding of Rome: April 21, 753 bc
6. Name the members of the 1st triumvirate? Caesar, Crassus, Pompey
7. Who was the first Christian emperor? Constantine
8. What did the romans call their senate house? *Curia*
9. What did the Romans call chariot races? *Ludi Circenses*
10. Say in Latin: I am stupid. *Sum stultus*
11. Give the vocative of *Romulus*: *Romule*
12. What was the *Pons Sublicius*? Wooden bridge defended by *Horatius*
13. Who raped whom and brought down the house of *Tarquin*? *Sextus* raped *Lucretia*
14. What was chariot called that was drawn by four horses? *Quadriga*
15. Using an enclitic say in Latin sons and daughters: *filii filiaeque*
16. What were the so-called cupboard gods? *Penates*
17. From what latin word do we derive voyage? *Via*
18. Who fell In love with his own reflection? *Narcissus*
19. How many declensions of nouns are there? Five
20. What is the ordinal number for fourth? *Quartus*
21. From what cardinal number does onion derive? *Unus*
22. What amulet worn around the neck wards off the evil eye? *Bulla*
23. Translate "girls" in this sentence: The teacher of the girls is here. *Puellarum*
24. What Athenian built the labyrinth? *Daedalus*
25. Latin and Greek both come from what mother language? Indo-European
26. Who was the first husband of *Helen*? *Menalaus*
27. What did the Romans call Scotland? *Caledonia*
28. Categorize all the following with one Latin word: *columba, aquila, bubo, pavo*: *avis*
29. What did a *retiarius* fight with? Net and trident
30. What Latin phrase identifies something as essential: *sine qua non*

All Around Tryout

1. What month is named after the god of war? March
2. *Demonstra mihi caput!* Show me your head
3. Give the latin and the English for the abbreviation e.g.? *Exempli gratia* for the sake of an example
4. In a roman house what was the *peristylum*? Courtyard
5. What was the patrician form of marriage? *Confarreatio*
6. What did the romans call Switzerland? *Helvetia*
7. Who was the 2nd emperor of Rome? Tiberius
8. In what year was the fall of Troy? 1184 BC
9. Give me the Roman numerals for 1666: MDCLXVI
10. What was the bundle of rods wrapped around an axe called? *Fasces*
11. What is the Latin word for 'everyone': *omnes*
12. What English word means literally to kill every tenth person? *Decimate*
13. When a boy took off the *toga praetexta*, he put on what? *Toga virilis*
14. What festival in December preceded Xmas? *Saturnalia*
15. Where in the Underworld are the wicked punished? *Tartarus*
16. Differentiate between 'in viam' and in via: into/in
17. Who was known as the philosopher emperor? *Marcus Aurelius*
18. Who did Orpheus try to bring back from the underworld? *Eurydice*
19. Say in latin: I forbid = *veto*
20. Who supposedly fiddled while Rome burned? *Nero*
21. What magistrate put on the games? *Aedile*
22. What were the food and drink of the gods? *Ambrosia and nectar*
23. What was a *trireme*? Warship
24. What was an *arx*? Citadel
25. In a Roman house what was the *triclinium*? Dining room
26. Upon what hill did Romulus found Rome? *Palatine*
27. What was the dividing barrier in the *circus maximus* called? *Spina*
28. How many Punic Wars were there? 3
29. On what hill in Athens was the Parthenon built? *Acropolis*
30. Say in Latin "it is raining": *pluit*

Certamen Study Sheet I

- A. Learn the 7 Roman numerals: M (1000) = mille; D (500); C (100) = centum; L (50); X (10); V (5); I (1)
- B. Learn to count in Latin: unus, duo, tres, quattuor, quinque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem
- C. Know your Latin body parts: caput, coma, oculus, os, aurs, nasus, collum, brachium, manus, digitus, pollex, genu, pes, crus, tergum (back), supercilium (eyebrow), mentum (chin)
- D. Know the following terms: Romance language, etymology, derivative, neologism
- E. Know the following Latin phrases: salve, vale, Quid agis? (How are you doing?), bene (well), satis (ok, fine), non (not), optime (very well), gratis tibi ago (thank you)
- F. Know the following Latin phrases:
- | | |
|---|--|
| e pluribus unum: one out of many | e.g.: For the sake of an example: exempli gratia |
| mea culpa: my fault (tua culpa: your fault) | pax vobiscum: peace be with you |
| festina lente: hurry slowly | tempus fugit: time flies |
- G. Know the following gods and goddesses:
- | Roman | Greek | Function | Symbol |
|----------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Jupiter (Jove) | Zeus | rex (king) of gods | oak, eagle, lightning |
| Juno | Hera | regina (queen) | peacock, cuckoo |
| Neptune | Poseidon | sea | trident |
| Pluto | Hades | Underworld | bident, Cerberus |
| Ceres | Demeter | Agriculture | cornucopia |
| Minerva | Athena | wisdom | owl (bubo) |
| Vesta | Hestia | hearth | flame |
| Mercury | Hermes | messenger | caduceus |
| Vulcan | Hephaestus | craftsman | anvil |
| Venus | Aphrodite | love | dove (columba) |
- H. Know the following culture terms:
- paterfamilias: male head of household; materfamilias: female head
 praenomen, nomen, cognomen: first, middle, last name
 tentaculum, prandium, cena: breakfast, lunch, dinner
 toga: symbol of citizenship
 toga praetexta (bordered): worn by young boys, magistrates, priests
 pontifex maximus: chief priest
- I. Know the following dates:
- April 21, 753 BC: founding of Rome
 March 15, 44 BC: assassination of Julius Caesar
 August 24, 79 AD: eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and destruction of Pompeii
 476 AD: Fall of Rome
- J. Know the following people:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Romulus: founded Rome, first king | Augustus: first emperor |
| Cicero: Rome's greatest orator | Constantine: first Christian emperor |
- K. Miscellaneous: SPQR: Senatus Populusque Romanus (The Senate and the Roman People)
 the official identifying mark: found on all coins, public buildings, etc.

Certamen Study Sheet II

1. Parts of a Roman house:
 - atrium (reception hall)
 - impluvium (basin in the atrium)
 - tablinum (master's study)
 - peristylum (columned courtyard)
 - hortus (garden)
 - compluvium (hole in the roof of the atrium)
 - triclinium (dining room)
 - alae (small rooms off the atrium)
 - cubiculum (bedroom)
 - lectus: couch/bed
2. The following terms:
 - forum: marketplace
 - thermae: the public baths
 - curia: senate house
 - colosseum: gladiators
 - rostra: speaker's platform
 - via sacra: main road in the forum
 - basilica: law courts
 - Circus Maximus: chariot races
3. Geography:
 - Hispania: Spain
 - Tiber River
 - Mare Nostrum: Mediterranean
 - Helvetia: Switzerland
 - Gallia: France
 - Apennines (mountains forming spine of Italy)
 - Britannia: England
 - Magna Graeca: southern Italy (colonized by Greeks)
4. Know these phrases:
 - mens sana in corpore sano (a healthy mind in a healthy body)
 - ad infinitum: endlessly
 - ad nauseam: to the point of disgust
 - cave canem: beware of the dog
 - i.e. = id est (that is, used for explanations)
 - AD = anno Domini (in the year of our lord)
5. Know these food names:
 - panis: bread
 - lac: milk
 - mel: honey
 - uvae: grapes
 - pema: ham
 - vinum: wine
6. Know these dates and historical events:
 - 1184 BC: The Fall of Troy
 - 776 BC: First recorded Olympic Games
 - 509-27 BC: Republic
 - 814 BC: Founding of Carthage
 - 753-510 BC: Monarchy
 - 27 BC -476 AD: Empire
7. Know these mythological stories and groups
 - the fates: Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos
 - the muses: inspired the arts
 - the furies: punished the guilty
 - Orpheus and Eurydice
 - Pyramis and Thisbe (story behind Romeo and Juliet)
 - Theseus kills minotaur with help of Ariadne
 - Perseus kills Medusa
 - Pegasus springs from blood of Medusa
 - The Trojan War: Greeks (Achilles) vs. Trojans (Hector)
8. Grammar: know how to make these plurals:
 - us becomes -a: stimulus, stimuli; alumnus, alumni; fungus, fungi
 - um becomes -a: datum, data; medium, media; millennium, millennia
 - a becomes -ae: alumna, alumnae

Certamen Study Sheet III

1. Derivatives:
 - a. patricide, fratricide, matricide: killing of father, brother, mother
 - b. What month is named after the Roman god of War: Mars
after the queen of the gods: June
2. Conversation:
 - a. Quot: How many; b. Quis est . . . Who is? c. Quid est . . . What is?
3. Names: Praenomen, Nomen, Cognomen, agnomen (nickname)
How were girls named? The feminine form of their fathers nomen
4. Authors:

Vergil: the Aeneid Homer: Iliad, Odyssey
Herodotus: father of history Ovid: Metamorphosis
Marcus Aurelius: Meditations (he was known as the philosopher-emperor)
5. Famous historical characters:

Spartacus: led slave rebellion
1st Triumvirate: Caesar, Crassus, Pompey
Horatius: defended the bridge against the Etruscans
6. Miscellany:
 - a. From what advanced civilization to the north did Rome borrow the toga, the arch, and gladiatorial combats? Etruscans
 - b. In what territory was ancient Rome? Latium
 - c. What deity had two heads? Janus
 - d. What was the port city of Rome? Ostia
 - e. What road connected Rome with Brundisium? Via Appia
 - f. What was the bundle of rods wrapped around an axe called? Fasces
7. Famous Quotes of Caesar:

Veni, vidi, vici: I came, I saw, I conquered
Alea iacta est: the die is cast (
Et tu, Brute: last words (from Shakespeare)
8. Mythological monsters:

minotaur: head of bull, body of man	centaur: body of horse, torso and head of man
satyr: body of goat, head of man	harpy: head of women, body of vulture
gorgon: woman with head of snakes	chimera: lion, goat and serpent
Cerberus: 3 headed dog	Pegasus: winged horse, from Medusa's blood
9. Grammar: know these terms:

macron;	enclitic (-que, -ne):
Romance language;	Indo-European language
Imperative	inflection
infinitive	etymology
10. Know your ordinal numbers (first, second, etc.):

primus, secundus, tertius, quartus, quintus, sextus, septimus; octavus, nonus, decimus

Know the numbers: viginti: 20; centum: 100; mille: 1000

Certamen Study Sheet IV

I. Culture:

stola: woman's dress

strigil: body scraper

togae: praetexta (young boy's); virilis (a man's); candida (candidates); pulla (mourner's)

bullae: amulet worn around neck to ward off evil eye

stilus: instrument to write on **tabellae** (wax tablet)

II. History:

fascēs: bundles of sticks wrapped around an axe, carried by **lictors**, representing the power (**imperium**) of a magistrate

Roman magistrates: served generally for one year, at no pay: there was a customary order

aedile: in charge of public games and amusements **quaestor:** finances

praetor: judge

consul: chief executive

censor: public works (roads, aqueducts), public morality, elected every 5 years

tribune: representative of the people, had right to veto

cursus honorum: the order of offices: quaestor, praetor, consul

Caligula: name means little boots

Tiberius: emperor when Christ was crucified

Titus: emperor at eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and at dedication of Colosseum in 80 AD

Trajan: extends empire to its farthest extent

Marcus Aurelius: philosopher emperor, wrote stoic philosophy called *Meditations*

IV. Grammar:

1. There are five declensions of nouns
2. There four conjugations
3. Conjunctions: et (and), -que (and), sed (but), quod (because), aut (or)
4. In silva: in the forest; in silvam: into the forest
5. Latin words are not accented on the ultima (the last syllable)
6. Verb and noun endings are called inflections
7. Gender = masculine, feminine, neuter
8. Number = singular, plural
9. Mood = indicative, subjunctive, imperative (also infinitive)
10. Voice = active (subject does action), passive (subject is acted upon)
11. Vocative = case of direct address (Marcus, come here! Marce)
12. Diphthong = two vowels sounded as one = ae
13. Macron = long mark
14. Etymology = study of word origins
15. Imperative = command form

IV. Mythology:

Baucis and Philemon: aged couple who gave hospitality to disguised Jupiter and Mercury

Ceres and Proserpina: Proserpina was carried off by Hades; story provides origin of seasons

Phaethon: son of Apollo, drove his chariot; story provides origin of deserts

Daedalus: built labyrinth on Crete for Minos; Icarus was his son who flew too close to the sun

Hercules: performed 12 labors; 1st was Nemean lion, last was bringing Cerberus up from Hades

Elysian Fields: where the souls of the blessed resided; **Tartarus:** place of punishment (for you)

Orpheus and Eurydice: Orpheus tried to bring Eurydice back from the dead

Pyramis and Thisbe: parallels Romeo and Juliet

Lares and Penates: Roman household deities, (lares: ancestral spirits; penates: cupboard gods)

ambrosia and nectar: food and drink of the gods

Certamen Study Sheet V

I. Grammar:

Say in Latin yesterday, today and tomorrow: **heri, hodie, et cras**

Vocative: same as nominative except for -us nouns (Marcus = Marce) and -ius nouns (Tiberius becomes Tiberi); the plural vocative is always the same as the plural nominative

Using **-que**, say in Latin 'the boys and the girls': **pueri puellaeque**

II. Culture:

Know the 7 hills of Rome

1. Palatine (Romulus founded Rome on this hill: palace derives from this name because of the wealthy homes built there)
2. Capitoline (on whose top was the great temple to Jupiter and the arx = citadel)
3. Aventine (the Circus Maximus lies between the Aventine and the Palatine)
4. Quirinal; 5. Caelian; 6. Viminal; 7. Esquiline (mass graves)

Colosseum = Flavian Amphitheatre

insulae = island and apartment houses

ludi circenses = chariot races

munera gladiatoria = gladiatorial combats (originally funeral games, borrowed from Etruscans)

Campus Martius = area outside of Rome proper for military and athletic exercises

thermae = public baths

In the Circus Maximus, the spina was the dividing wall, the metae were the turning posts, eggs and dolphins were used as lap markers (7 laps); carceres (starting gates); mappa (handkerchief dropped to start race).

Quadriga = chariot drawn by four horses

trireme = warship with three banks of oars

III. History

1. Rome fought with whom in the Punic Wars? Carthage
2. How many Punic Wars were there? 3
3. In which Punic War did Hannibal fight? 2nd
4. Where and when and by whom was Hannibal defeated? Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202 BC

IV. Names of animals:

taurus: bull

avis: bird

bos: cow

bubo: owl

simia: monkey

aquila: eagle

canis: dog

pisces: fish

equus: horse

columba: dove

felis: cat

leo: lion

rana: frog

ursus: bear

mus: mouse

lupus: wolf

V. What was the Roman celebration at about the time of Christmas? **Saturnalia**

VI. Distinguish between the Pantheon (dedicated to all gods in Rome) and the **Parthenon** (dedicated to Athena in Athens)

Certamen Study Sheet VI

I. Mighty Miscellany

pluit: it is raining
garum: fish sauce
optimates: patricians

ningit: it is snowing
mulsa: honeyed water
equites: wealthy merchant

sol lucet: the sun is shining
mulsum: honeyed wine
plebs: common folk

Rx: recipe: take

b.i.d.: Bis in die: twice in a day p.o.: Per os : orally

Stheno, Euryale, Medusa

Leto/Latona: mother of Apollo and Artemis

confarreatio: patrician marriage
usus: common law marriage

coemptio: regular marriage, mock sale
contubernium: slave marriage

soleae: sandals

calceii: outdoor shoes

palla: shawl

thyrsus: pine cone tipped staff of Bacchus

maenads: crazed female followers of Bacchus

calidarium: warm bath
unctorium: changing room

frigidarium: cold bath
hypocaustum: heating system

apodyterium: changing room
palaestrum: exercise yard

cloaca: sewer

cloaca maxima: greatest sewer

Tarpeia: girl who betrayed who fellow Romans

Laocoon: Beward of Greeks bearing gifts

ludi scaenici: plays, dramas personae dramatis: characters in a play persona = mask

II. History:

1. In what year was Carthage founded? 814 bc
2. Who raped whom and brought an end to the monarchy? Sextus Tarquinius raped Lucretia
3. What magistrated had the right to veto laws? Tribune
4. What magistrate was responsible for building roads and collecting taxes? Censors
5. Vespasian, Titus, Domitian formed what dynasty? Flavian
6. Who were the four emperors of 69 AD? Otho, Galba, Vitellius, Vespasian
7. Who were the five good emperors? Nerva, Hadrian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius
8. Who defeated whom at the battle of Actium (Sept. 2, 31 BC)? Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra
9. Who were the parents of Romulus and Remus? Rhea Silvia and Mars
10. Who were the parents of Aeneas? Venus and Anchises
11. Where were the Romans defeated 321 bc? Caudine Forks
12. Where and when was Hannibal's greatest victory? Cannae, 216 BC
13. What does Superbus mean? Proud
14. Caesar engaged in a civil war with whom? Pompey
15. Where and when did Caesar defeat Pompey? Pharsalus 49 BC
16. Under which emperor did the Roman empire reach its greatest extent? Trajan
17. Constantine saw in a dream what phrase beneath a cross? In hoc signo vinces: in this sign you will conquer
18. Who codified all of Roman law? Justinian
19. What is the basis of all roman law? The laws of the 12 tables established in 451-450 BC

Certamen Study Sheet VII

braccae: trousers	tonsor: barber	caepae: onions
antecena: appetizer	secunda mensa: dessert	agora = forum
plumbum: lead	aurum: gold	argentum: silver
ignoscere mihi: Excuse me	tabernae: shops	raeda: carriage
ecce: behold	thermopolium: fast food place	popina: fast food place
aqua = aqueduct	Regina viarum = Via Appia	malum: apple
camera: room	horologium: clock	mensa: desk
sella: chair, stool	corona: wreath	bibliotheca: library

1. What would you do with a denarius or a sestertius? Spend it
2. What Roman historian Livy
3. Give the adverb of magnus? Magnopere
4. Quota horat est? (What time is it?)
5. Natalem diem fidelem! Happy Birthday
6. What kind of book did Apicius write? Cookbook
7. Quae tempestas est? (What is the weather?)
8. What are the three Latin sayings on the back of a one dollar bill?
 E pluribus unum; annuit coeptis (he has favored our undertakings);
 novus ordo seclorum (a new order of ages)
9. What was the guardian spirit of a boy? genius of a girl? juno
10. Under what volcano does Vulcan have his workshop? Mt. Aetna
11. Who are the Atridae? Menelaus and Agamemnon
12. Who defeated the Romans at Caudine Forks? Samnites
13. Who was the mother of the minotaur? Pasiphae
14. What was the deified name of Romulus? Quirinus
15. What daughter of Peneus . . . Daphne
16. What derivative from puer means childish? Puerile
17. What god bears the epithet phoebus (shining)? Apollo
18. What is the teacher asking when she says Quis abest? Who is absent?
19. Distinguish in meaning between ab and ad? From and to
20. Distinguish in meaning between habeo and habito: have and live/dwell
21. Say in Latin: We are walking in the forum. In foro ambulamus
22. What Latin word meaning a dunce. comes from the Latin verb meaning 'we do not know' ?
 ignoramus
23. Distinguish between libri and liberi? Books and children
24. What case takes the indirect object? Dative
25. What Latin phrase means secretly? Sub rosa
26. Command Marcus to watch the girls. Specta. Marce. puellas!
25. Change sunt to the future: erunt Change erunt to the singular: erit Change erit to the
 imperfect: erat Change erat to the 1st person singular: eram
26. Change dei to the plural: deorum change deorum to the accusative: deos Change deos
 to the singular: deum Change deum to the dative: deo
27. Cum, ab, de, in, ex all take their objects in what case? Ablative
28. Name five 1st declension Latin nouns that are masculine: poeta, pirata, agricola, incola, nauta
29. What is a retiarius? A gladiator who fights with net and trident
30. When and where was Hannibal's greatest victory? Cannae 216 BC
31. What does Omnes viae Romae ducunt mean? All roads lead to Rome
32. Say in Latin: we are angry. Sumus irati.
33. Give the principal parts of sto: sto, stare, steti, statum: stand
34. Give the principal parts of video: videre, vidi, visum: see
35. Give the principal parts of sum: sum, esse, fui, futurus
36. Say in Latin: the good farmer: bonus agricola

Certamen Study Sheet VIII

1. What is a two-handled jar called? Amphora
2. Who was attacked by his own dogs? Actaeon
3. To whom did Zeus appear in the form of a golden shower? Danae
4. Differentiate between maneo and moneo: stay/warn
5. Give the Vocative for Marcus Tullius Cicero: Marce Tulli Cicero
6. What is the Latin word for friendship? Amicitia
7. Who raped Lucretia? Sextus
8. Whose prophecies were never believed? Cassasandra
9. To whom did Zeus appear in the form of a bull? Europa
10. What is the Latin word for story? Fabula
11. Differentiate between adsum and absum: be present/ be absent
12. Nonne expects what answer? Yes
13. To whom did Zeus appear in the form of a swan? Leda
14. Give the principal parts of the verb to be: sum, esse, fui, futurus
15. What deity called the aegis? Athena
16. What Latin phrase means a clean slate? Tabula rasa
17. What English word literally means word for word? Verbatim
18. Give the principal parts of the verb to stand: sto, stare, steti, statum
19. Whose stables did Hercules clean? Augeas
20. Who were Allecto, Megaera, Tisiphone? Furies
21. What emperor wrote down a complete compendium of Roman Law: Justinian
22. What Latin phrase did Constantine see in a dream? In hoc signo vinces
23. From what Latin word do the following derive:
voyage - via vowel: voco/vox applause: laudo
24. Distinguish in meaning between habeo and habito: have/live
25. Who are the Atridae? Agamemnon and Menelaus
26. By what river do the gods swear? Lethe
27. Whom did the Argonauts save from the harpies? Phineas (Zetes and Calais drove them away)
28. Quis est deus nuntiorum? Hermes
29. Quis est dea amoris? Venus
30. What does panem and circenses mean? Bread and circuses
31. Who brought the alphabet to Greece? Cadmus
32. Say in Latin: I like bad sailors -- amo nautas malos
33. Say in Latin: The farmers are good. Agricolae sunt boni.
34. What are the singular and plural imperative forms of sum: es, este
35. 'Used to' is translated by what tense? Imperfect
36. What is an auriga? Charioteer
37. Name two prepositions that can take both the accusative and the ablative: sub, in
38. Say in Latin: Tarquinius rules in Rome: Tarquinius Romae regit
39. Give the vocative of Claudius: Claudi
40. Name the Flavian emperors: Vespasian, Titus, Domitian
41. Which Flavian emperor sacked Jerusalem in 70 AD? Titus
42. What leader of the Huns? Attila
43. What edict by Constantine . . . ? Edict of Milan in 313
44. Where and when did Constantine defeat Maxentius: Battle of the Mulvian Bridge 312 AD
45. Give the adverb of magnus: magnopere
46. Say in Latin: the men are angry: viri sunt irati
47. What is the Latin word for the singular pronoun you: tu
48. Give the principal parts for video: video, videre, vidi, visus:
49. Give the first principal parts for veni, vidi, vici: venio, video, vinco
50. Give the dative and ablative plural of both filia and dea: filiabus, deabus

Certamen Study Sheet 9

Mythologists: *The Iliad*, Troy, Tojans and the Trojan War

1. The first line of *The Iliad* announces the subject of the epic. What is it? The anger of Achilles (the first word of the epic is the Greek word for anger/wrath)
2. What started the feud between Agamemnon and Achilles? Achilles was forced to give Briseis back to Agamemnon
3. Who was the first Greek to die at Troy? Protesilaus
4. What Greek had the voice of 50 men? Stentor (hence the English word 'stentorian': he had a stentorian voice, a voice of 50 men; Stentor was the herald of the Greeks)
5. Who was Achilles great friend? Patroclus
6. What Trojan prince was abducted by the eagle of Zeus to serve as the Olympians cupbearer? Ganymede (Hebe, Hera's daughter, was the previous cupbearer)
7. With what event does the Iliad end? The funeral of Hector
8. What Trojan, who counseled returning Helen to the Greeks, was allowed by the gods to found a city in Italy before Aeneas? Antenor (he founded Patavium, today known as Padua, the birthplace of Livy)
9. Who was king of Troy before Priam? Laomedon, he was one of the great liars in mythology: he promised to pay Apollo and Poseidon for building the walls of Troy, when he refused to pay, the gods required him to sacrifice his daughter Hesione to a sea monster. Hercules rescued Hesione.
10. Who was the builder of the Trojan Horse? Epeus

Historians: learn about Coriolanus, Camillus, the Wars with Pyrrhus, Regulus, Marius vs. Sulla, Agrippa

1. What is a Pyrrhic Victory? One where victory is won at too great a cost
2. Who is considered the 2nd founder of Rome? Camillus
3. Who is considered the 3rd founder of Rome? Marius
4. Who was Augustus' right hand military man? Agrippa
5. Name four civil wars in the first century bc: Marius vs. Sulla, Caesar vs. Pompey, Octavian and Antony vs. Brutus and Cassius, Octavian vs. Antony
6. Which of the battles with Pyrrhus was the so-called Pyrrhic Victory: 278 at Asculum
Previously: Pyrrhus had won at Heraclea in 280; he was defeated by Curius Dentatus at Beneventum 275 BC. Pyrrhus was a Greek king from Epirus, whom the city of Tarentum (in Magna Graecia) had called upon to rid them of the rule of the Romans. It is said that Romans faced elephants in war for the first time against Pyrrhus.
7. What faction did Marius represent? The so-called populares, these were nobles who championed the cause of equites and plebeians; the other faction was patrician, the Optimates, which was represented by Sulla.
8. Who built the Pantheon? Agrippa (Haridan put on the dome)
9. What Roman, a captive of the Carthaginians the first Punic War, advised his fellow citizens not to negotiate for peace? Regulus
10. What Roman, who had been defeated at the polls, led an enemy army against Rome? Coriolanus, who was ultimately persuaded by his mother and wife (Veturia and Volumnia) to lay down arms. His original name was Gnaeus Marcius but was given the name Coriolanus after he defeated the Corioli. He was later to led these very people against his own country.

Beginners

1. In Latin, tell the teacher good-bye: **vale, magister**
2. What is a phobia? **fear**
3. What is the Latin for the male head of the household? **paterfamilias**
4. What is the Latin word for the pronoun I? **ego**
5. What body part is in our word pedal? **foot**
6. What is autumnal arboreal splendor? **the beauty of the leaves in the fall**
7. Say in Latin 'one out of many': **e pluribus unum**
8. What is the study of word origins? **etymology**
9. How many players are there in an octet? **8**
10. Give the Roman numeral for 500? **D**
11. Who was the messenger of the gods? **Hermes**
12. Who was killed on the Ides of March 44 BC? **Caesar**
13. Say in Latin 'I came, I saw, I conquered': **veni, vidi, vici**
14. Who is the goddess of love? **Venus/Aphrodite**
15. Distinguish in meaning quis and quid: **who and what**
16. Say in Latin "Thank you": **gratias tibi ago**
17. Name four Romance languages: **French, Spanish, Italian, Portugese, Romanian**
18. What do you do when you brachiate? **swing through the trees with your arms/hands**
19. How often is a centennial? **every 100 years**
20. What is the quiddity of a thing? **essence**
21. What are salutations? **greetings**
22. Give the Roman numeral for 39? **XXXIX**
23. Who is the god of the sun, music and prophecy? **Apollo**
24. What was the marketplace called? **forum**
25. What was the 1st month in the old Roman calendar? **March**
26. Say in Latin Time Flies: **Tempus fugit**
27. What part of your body is your crus? **leg**
28. Who was the king of the underworld? **Hades/Pluto**
29. What garment was the symbol of citizenship? **toga**
30. What city was buried by Mt. Vesuvius' eruption? **Pompeii/Herculaneum**
31. What was a rostra used for in ancient Rome? **public speaking**
32. What modern country did the Romans call Hispania? **Spain**
33. What mythological expression identifies one's single weakness? **Achilles Heel**
34. How did the Romans bring water into the city? **aqueducts**
35. What does Carpe diem mean? **Seize the day**
36. What Latin word means horn of plenty? **cornucopia**
37. Where would you most likely find the phrase ex libris? **in a book**
38. Say in Latin with great praise? **magna cum laude**
39. How long is a sesquipedalian word? **18 inches**
40. What is an author's magnum opus? **masterpiece**
41. What deities inspire the arts? **muses**
42. What do you do when you the pros and cons? **give both sides of an issue**
43. What mythological king had the golden touch? **Midas**
44. What is a hapax legomenon? **a long used word**
45. If he did it by fiat, how did he do it? **by command**
46. What is quotidian exercise? **daily**
47. What food is in the word companion? **bread**
48. What part of speech is sed? **conjunction/but**
49. What is a nostrum? **a home or quack remedy**
50. What mythological creature was half-man and half-horse? **centuar**
51. What is the value of the Roman numeral MIX? **1009**
52. What is your sign if you are a pisces? **fish**

48. Change veni, vidi, vici to the present tense: venio, video, vinco
49. What Latin phrase means 'a blank tablet'? tabula rasa
50. What Latin phrase means unexplored territory? terra incognita
51. What is the mythological way of saying between a rock and a hard place?
Scylla and Charybdis
52. What mythological creature is half-goat and half-man? satyr

