

**Part I (40 points): ID's.** For **ten** of the following twelve terms: 1) state whether the term pertains to **Greece or Rome**; and 2) briefly explain **who or what it is**; for periods, state the years each period spanned, and name the most significant developments of this period.

1. Amphidromia

Greece

Ritual 5 days after baby born → father runs around hearth while holding baby - introduced into household & placed under protection of household gods & consecrated to goddess of hearth

2. *basanos*

Greece

torture of slaves to <sup>offer up a</sup> produce testimony during interrogation (slaves only capable of telling the truth if tortured)

3. *garum*

Rome

fermented fish sauce - common condiment placed on top of food

4. *gêroboskia*

Greece

sacred duty to take care of ones parents - punished if dont

5. *kalends*

Rome

first day of the month in Roman calendar (Fasti)

6. *klepsydra*

Greece

water clock used for timing speeches

## 7. Mycenaean period

Greece

1600-1100 BCE

bronze age

greek language - linear B script

8. *oikos*

Greece

family or household (everyone living under same roof)

9. *pater familias*

Rome

father / head of household - had complete control over everyone in house / family (life &amp; death)

10. *peculium*

Rome

allowance of money slave allowed to accumulate - usually urban slaves

11. *tablinum*

Rome

room where *pater familias* received guests of lower status such as clients12. *toga candida*

Rome

extra bright white toga worn by men running for political offices - easier to see while canvassing

**Part II (60 points): Mini-essays.** For **five** out of the following six prompts: Answer, **as specifically as possible**, in about 4-6 sentences.

1. Briefly describe the **Greek** wedding ceremony.

The greek wedding ceremony was held at the brides fathers house. Days before <sup>the</sup> bride would dedicate childhood toys to household gods and a lock of hair to goddess artemis and she would bathe in holy water as well. At <sup>the</sup> ceremony the bride would sit apart from the men until carted off to the grooms house during a procession where epithalamia song. At the house the bride and groom showered in katachysmata and consecrated marriage in bedroom while more hymns sung outside. In sparta, it was more of a ritual abduction where bride <sup>his</sup> carried off by force, her hair cut, and groom met her in bed.

2. Briefly describe three ways in which slaves could be freed in **Greece**.

In greece, manumission was the freeing of slaves. One mode of manumission was verbal declaration where master says to slave "I set you free". (no witnesses necessary). Another way was manumission by will, where upon the masters death he wrote in his will that the slave should be freed. A third way was by <sup>with saved earnings</sup> purchase of freedom. A slave could buy his own freedom or a third party, usually one who fell in love with the slave, could buy the slaves freedom from the master.

3. Briefly describe the **Greek** symposium.

The greek symposium was a fun and sexual event where men would drink together. It was held in the andron where many guests could be held although women were not allowed. Heitara provided men company and <sup>homocercic relationships took place</sup> games such as kottabos were played. The symposiarch would enforce etiquette while men sang, had a purification rite, and drank. It was an event to honor the gods and pass on elite culture from one generation to the next.

(100) = 4.0 excellent!

4. How did the **Romans** treat their slaves? Be specific.

In Rome, masters could treat their slaves however they wanted. They could whip, beat, chain, sexually abuse or treat their slaves well. When one slave killed his master, Peditius Secundus, the whole house of 399 slaves were condemned to death. Since slaves were beat in battle they were seen as naturally inferior, slaves were usually chained at the feet and locked up at night. However, some, were given a peculium to save, as well as could have their own families. Romans however mostly thought of slaves as property and instrumentum vocale.

5. Briefly describe two buildings or monuments in the **Roman Forum** and their functions.

One building was the temple of Vesta, this temple was in the southeast corner of the forum and housed the public ~~vesta~~<sup>hearth</sup>, the sacred flame of the city. Vestal virgins worked here to ensure the flame never went out. Another building in the forum was the curia in the northern corner. This was the senate house and a common meeting venue for senators. It was a large room with high ceilings and bronze doors.

6. Briefly describe the educational system in **Rome**.

In Rome both girls and boys were educated. Children first went on to learn from paedagogus who disciplined, taught, and took children to school. Then, they could go on to a litterator who taught reading and writing. From 9 to 14 boys could move to post elementary and learn to read and understand greek and latin literature from a grammaticus. Afterwards they could continue their education and learn public speaking from rhetors.