

Chapter 5 Reading Questions

1. What were the differences between Quintus and his farm and his father's farm life?

Quintus had slaves work for him on the farm, but Flaccus had to work the farm by himself.

2. What foods did Flaccus grow?

Flaccus grew olives, vines, grains, and vegetables on the farm.

3. What was olive oil used for in ancient Rome?

Olive oil was used for lighting lamps, and for cooking.

4. What were *nūndinae*? What happened on them?

Nundiane were "ninth-day affairs" celebrated when the Romans finished their work and go to the markets.

5. What were some of Rome's "large-scale" agricultural enterprises?

Cattle-ranching and the cultivation of vines and olives.

6. About how large was Horace's father's farm?

The farm was about two acres.

1. What were the differences between Quintus and his farm and his father's farm life?

Quintus had a very easy farm life and his father had a very difficult farm life.

2. What foods did Flaccus grow?

Olives, vines, grain and vegetables

3. What was olive oil used for in ancient Rome?

Fuel for lamps and soap

4. What were *nūndinae*? What happened on them?

Ninth day affairs, market days.

5. What were some of Rome's "large-scale" agricultural enterprises?

Cattle ranching and the cultivation of vines and olives.

6. About how large was Horace's father's farm?

A couple acres.

Chapter 5 Reading Questions

1. What were the differences between Quintus and his farm and his father's farm life?

Quintus had slaves and his father didn't.

2. What foods did Flaccus grow?

Olives, vines, grains, and vegetables.

3. What was olive oil used for in ancient Rome?

Fuel for lamps.

4. What were *nūndinae*? What happened on them?

They were ninth day affairs, or regular school holidays.

5. What were some of Rome's "large-scale" agricultural enterprises?

Cattle ranching and cultivation of vines and olives.

6. About how large was Horace's father's farm?

He had a small farm.

Chapter 5 Reading Questions

1. What were the differences between Quintus and his farm and his father's farm life?

Quintus had slaves, father grew only enough food for his family.

2. What foods did Flaccus grow?

Olives, vines, grains and vegetables

3. What was olive oil used for in ancient Rome?

Fuel for lamps, soap, and cooking

4. What were *nūndinae*? What happened on them?

Market days, farmers sold produce, people sold pots and pans

5. What were some of Rome's "large-scale" agricultural enterprises?

Cattle ranching, cultivation of vines and olives

6. About how large was Horace's father's farm?

A couple of acres

Chapter 5 Reading Questions

1. What were the differences between Quintus and his farm and his father's farm life?

Quintus' farm life was much easier than his father's.

2. What foods did Flaccus grow?

Flaccus grew olives, grain and vegetables.

3. What was olive oil used for in ancient Rome?

Olive oil was used for soap, cooking, and burning in lamps.

4. What were *nūndinae*? What happened on them?

Nūndinae were market days, on them, people took family trips to the market and do various business, children got the day off of school.

5. What were some of Rome's "large-scale" agricultural enterprises?

Some of Rome's large scale agricultural enterprises were cattle-ranching and growing vines and olives.

6. About how large was Horace's father's farm?

Horace's father worked on a small farm that was only a couple of acres.

Chapter 5 Reading Questions

1. What were the differences between Quintus and his farm and his father's farm life?

Quintus had slaves to do the work.

2. What foods did Flaccus grow?

Olives vine grapes veggies

3. What was olive oil used for in ancient Rome?

lamps

4. What were *nūndinae*? What happened on them?

School holidays basically weekends

5. What were some of Rome's "large-scale" agricultural enterprises?

Cattle ranching vines olives

6. About how large was Horace's father's farm?

Couple of acres

Chapter 4 Reading Questions

1. How did Romans build and keep their power?

They sent out roman citizens to other towns in italy to expand their empire.

2. As the population of Rome increased, what was one solution to overpopulation?

They sent out an overflow of roman citizens.

3. What were *colōniae*?

Newly captured towns.

4. What were the streets like in the country towns?

The streets were paved.

5. What were stepping stones in streets for?

To make sure pedestrians don't get into the filth.

6. Why did the people of Rome have *two* consuls (the main leaders of the government)?

So one could check the other's foolish or dangerous intentions.

7. What kind of jobs did people who lived in small Italian towns have?

Consuls, priests, bakers, wine merchants, and farmers.

Chapter 4 Reading Questions

1. How did Romans build and keep their power?

They sent citizens out to spread their beliefs and make new towns in Italy.

2. As the population of Rome increased, what was one solution to overpopulation?

They sent overpopulated citizens out to make new towns for them to live in as opposed to overpopulating Rome.

3. What were *colōniae*?

Towns that Roman soldiers had taken over or captured.

4. What were the streets like in the country towns?

The streets were paved, there were many fountains in the corners of streets. Also the streets were very lively.

5. What were stepping stones in streets for?

They were there so citizens didn't have to cross the streets because they were filthy.

6. Why did the people of Rome have *two* consuls (the main leaders of the government)?

With two leaders in charge, one could see if the other one was doing anything wrong or foolish.

7. What kind of jobs did people who lived in small Italian towns have?

There were many merchants like baker and there were also many farmers.

Latin 1
Chapter 4 Reading Questions

Name: Leo

1. How did Romans build and keep their power?

They sent out Roman citizens to settle or found small cities in various parts of Italy.

2. As the population of Rome increased, what was one solution to overpopulation?

They sent overflow citizens to those cities that were created.

3. What were *coloniae*?

Towns created by Romans.

4. What were the streets like in the country towns?

Paved.

5. What were stepping stones in streets for?

To keep pedestrians out of the roads.

6. Why did the people of Rome have *two* consuls (the main leaders of the government)?

One could check the other work for dangerous ideas or plans.

7. What kind of jobs did people who lived in small Italian towns have?

Priests, auctioneer's agent, bakers, farmers, and wine merchants.

1. How did Romans build and keep their power?

The Romans built and kept their power by sending Roman citizens to settle land.

2. As the population of Rome increased, what was one solution to overpopulation?

One Roman solution to overpopulation was to send citizens out to create more citizens.

3. What were *colōniae*?

Colōniae were new Roman towns (either settled or captured.)

4. What were the streets like in the country towns?

The streets in country towns were paved, ruts from wagon wheels are still visible today.

5. What were stepping stones in streets for?

Stepping stones in streets were used by pedestrians to cross without getting their shoes and feet dirty.

6. Why did the people of Rome have *two* consuls (the main leaders of the government)?

Rome had two consuls because it was believed that one could stop the other from making bad decisions.

7. What kind of jobs did people who lived in small Italian towns have?

The people in small Italian towns were mainly tradesmen and farmers.

Latin 1
Chapter 4 Reading Questions

Name: Sophia

1. How did Romans build and keep their power?

They founded/settled towns.

2. As the population of Rome increased, what was one solution to overpopulation?

Sending people to other towns

3. What were *colōniae*?

The towns roman people founded/settled

4. What were the streets like in the country towns?

paved

5. What were stepping stones in streets for?

Crosswalks so people didnt step in horse poop

6. Why did the people of Rome have *two* consuls (the main leaders of the government)?

One could keep the other in check.

7. What kind of jobs did people who lived in small Italian towns have?

Bakers wine merchants farmers