

# Roman Empire Finance Basics

Finance · Answer Key · 8 Questions

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**1. What was the name of the most common Roman coin, often made of silver, used for everyday transactions?**

- A) Aureus
- B) Denarius**
- C) Sestertius
- D) As

**2. The Romans collected taxes to fund their army, public works, and government. What was a primary method of tax collection?**

- A) Voluntary donations
- B) Bartering goods
- C) Tax farming by private collectors**
- D) Tithe system

**3. Besides taxes, how did the Roman state often generate revenue from its vast territories?**

- A) Selling citizenship
- B) Confiscating property from enemies**
- C) Charging for public education
- D) Issuing personal loans

**4. What was the primary metal used for the high-value Roman gold coin, the Aureus?**

- A) Silver
- B) Bronze
- C) Iron
- D) Gold**

**5. The Roman Empire's economy relied heavily on trade. What did they commonly trade for, besides grain?**

- A) Cotton
- B) Spices and silk**
- C) Paper
- D) Rubber

**6. What was the role of the 'aerarium' in the Roman Republic and early Empire?**

- A) A private bank for wealthy citizens
- B) The public treasury of Rome**
- C) A military payroll office
- D) A marketplace for exotic goods

**7. What significant financial reform did Emperor Diocletian attempt in the early 4th century CE to combat inflation?**

- A) Introducing a new paper currency
- B) Abolishing all taxes

**C) Issuing the Edict on Maximum Prices**

- D) Decreeing free trade

**8. The construction of impressive public works like aqueducts and roads in Roman cities was often funded by:**

- A) Private charitable foundations
- B) Borrowing from foreign powers

**C) The imperial treasury and taxes**

- D) Citizen subscriptions