

Roman Empire Finance Basics

Finance · Practice Test · 8 Questions

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