

Roman Gods Word Definitions

Write a definition in Column B for the word or phrase in Column A

Column A

Column B

1. ANGERONA

1. _____

2. ATTIS

2. _____

3. BELLONA

3. _____

4. FAUNA

4. _____

5. FAUNUS

5. _____

6. FEBRUUS

6. _____

7. FIDES

7. _____

8. CYBELE

8. _____

9. FLORA

9. _____

10. FORTUNA

10. _____

11. GENIUS

11. _____

12. JANUS

12. _____

13. LAR

13. _____

14. MARS

14. _____

15. OPS

15. _____

16. MITHRAS

16. _____

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Write a definition in Column B for the word or phrase in Column A (Page 2)

Column A

17. QUIRINIAS

18. VESTA

Column B

17. _____

18. _____

Roman Gods Word Definitions

Puzzle Solution

Column A

Column B

1. ANGERONA Goddess of secrecy. Portrayed with her mouth bound and sealed.
2. ATTIS a god of vegetation, similar to tammuz and adonis. Imported together with his mother cybele from persia. Driven mad by the deranged love of his mother, castrated himself under a pine tree.
3. BELLONA War goddess. Her priests were recruited from the gladiators, and emissaries were received at her temple.
4. FAUNA Goddess of fertility. Her festival, which seems to have been quite an orgy, was open only to women, being strictly forbidden to men.
5. FAUNUS God of crops and herds. An oracle. His temple, the lupercal, was supposed to have been the site where the she-wolf suckled romulus and remus. Goats and dogs were sacrificed at his festival, the lupercalia, and priests dressed in newly skinned goat hides whipped women who wished to become pregnant with whips made of goatskin.
6. FEBRUUS The etruscan god of the underworld, later associated with dis pater, the latin equivalent of hades. The month of the dead is named after him.
7. FIDES God of faithfulness.
8. CYBELE An asian goddess adopted by the greeks and romans. A healer, mistress of fertility and untamed nature, a protector in war. Is always accompanied by two lions. Her priests danced wildly and mutilated themselves. Her festivals, held at the beginning of spring, were occasions for wild orgies.
9. FLORA Goddess of flowers and blooming plants. Usually shown with a wreath of flowers in her hair. A favorite deity of courtesans, her festivals were held in april and may.
10. FORTUNA Goddess of fate and chance. Her statue was kept veiled, because she was ashamed of the capriciousness of her favors. She is represented by the sphere, the ship's rudder, the cornucopia, and the wheel. To this day, her wheels can be found in casinos, and the wheel on the tenth card of the major arcana is hers.
11. GENIUS A guardian who protects both individuals and homes.
12. JANUS Guardian of entrances and exits, the opener of all things who looks inward as well as outward, custodian of the universe. His two-faced image was usually displayed over doorways and gates. He signifies both past and future wisdom and is the god of beginnings, so the first month of each year, the first day of each month, and the first hour of each day are dedicated to him. He was the first god to be mentioned in prayers, even before jupiter.
13. LAR God of the house, a cheerful and beautiful youth.
14. MARS God of farming, war and springtime. Like the typical roman citizen, he was first a farmer and then a soldier. The wolf, the oak and the woodpecker are sacred to him. Often identified with the greek god ares, but the differences are more important than the similarities.

Roman Gods Word Definitions

Write a definition in Column B for the word or phrase in Column A (Page 2)

15. OPS Goddess of the harvest. Identified with the greek goddess rhea.
16. MITHRAS The god who dies and rises again, god of vegetation, the sun god, the savior who who redeems mankind from evil. A roman version of a persian god. Especially popular among soldiers, he was widely worshipped throughout the roman empire and gave christianity a run for its money. His cult served a number of purposes and its organization was highly complex. A temple of his served as a social club, a place of worship, a dramatic society, a magical society, an officers' club, and much more.
17. QUIRINIAS A mystery. Originally a war god of the sabines, later a state god o the romans. One of the highest gods of ancient rome, every bit as important as mars or jupiter, yet almost nothing is known today of him or his worship.
18. VESTA The shining one. Goddess of domestic life and the hearth. Worshipped privately in the home and publicly in her temple. In the home, she lived near the hearth and was offered food and drink at every meal. Virgins served her, and (apart from mothers who were allowed to bring offerings during festivals) were the only ones allowed to enter her temple. The virgins, chosen only from the nobility, tended a sacred fire which was the symbol of the hearth of the nation.