

Roman Gods Word Match

Find the word or phrase from Column B that best matches the word in Column A

Column A

1. ___ ANGERONA
2. ___ ATTIS
3. ___ BELLONA
4. ___ FAUNA
5. ___ FAUNUS
6. ___ FEBRUUS
7. ___ FIDES
8. ___ CYBELE
9. ___ FLORA
10. ___ FORTUNA
11. ___ GENIUS

Column B

1. God of the house, a cheerful and beautiful youth.
2. War goddess. Her priests were recruited from the gladiators, and emissaries were received at her temple.
3. 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.
4. A mystery. Originally a war god of the sabines, later a state god of 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.
5. The god who dies and rises again, god of vegetation, the sun god, the savior 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. A guardian who protects both individuals and homes.
9. Goddess of fertility. Her festival, which seems to have been quite an orgy, was open only to women, being strictly forbidden to men.
10. 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.
11. 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.

Roman Gods Word Match

Find the word or phrase from Column B that best matches the word in Column A (Page 2)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 12. ___ JANUS | 12. 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. |
| 13. ___ LAR | 13. God of faithfulness. |
| 14. ___ MARS | 14. Goddess of the harvest. Identified with the greek goddess rhea. |
| 15. ___ OPS | 15. 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. |
| 16. ___ MITHRAS | 16. Goddess of secrecy. Portrayed with her mouth bound and sealed. |
| 17. ___ QUIRINIAS | 17. 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. |
| 18. ___ VESTA | 18. 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. |

Roman Gods Word Match

Puzzle Solution

Column A

(16) - ANGERONA

(3) - ATTIS

(2) - BELLONA

(9) - FAUNA

(12) - FAUNUS

(10) - FEBRUUS

(13) - FIDES

(18) - CYBELE

(17) - FLORA

(7) - FORTUNA

(8) - GENIUS

(11) - JANUS

(1) - LAR

(15) - MARS

Column B

- Goddess of secrecy. Portrayed with her mouth bound and sealed.

- 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.

- War goddess. Her priests were recruited from the gladiators, and emissaries were received at her temple.

- Goddess of fertility. Her festival, which seems to have been quite an orgy, was open only to women, being strictly forbidden to men.

- 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.

- 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.

- God of faithfulness.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- A guardian who protects both individuals and homes.

- 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.

- God of the house, a cheerful and beautiful youth.

- 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 Match

Find the word or phrase from Column B that best matches the word in Column A (Page 2)

(14) - OPS

- Goddess of the harvest. Identified with the greek goddess rhea.

(5) - 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.

(4) - 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.

(6) - 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.