



CL/LN/LT 323 – LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
IES Abroad Rome

DESCRIPTION:

This course has the purpose to give students an intermediate preparation in Latin grammar and a more detailed knowledge about Latin literature. It will examine the several phases, genres and styles of Latin literature in chronological order and in a diachronic perspective, with constant reference to historical and political contexts. It will also present a selection of some of the most important Latin authors by introducing their main themes and key topics. Visits to archaeological sites in Rome will connect the authors' works to the context of their everyday life. The study of Latin literature will start with the most ancient author we know, Livius Andronicus (III century B.C.) and it will develop in chronological order, from the Republican to the middle Imperial period. The chronological limit of the course is the II century A.D.

CREDITS: 3 credits

CONTACT HOURS: 45 hours

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: English

INSTRUCTOR: Flaminia Beneventano

PREREQUISITES: Three college semesters of Latin grammar and language.

ADDITIONAL COST: None

METHOD OF PRESENTATION:

Field studies to archaeological sites, monuments and museums; lectures; comment, analysis and translation of Latin texts; Power Point presentations

REQUIRED WORK AND FORM OF ASSESSMENT:

- Class - 10%
- Research paper and presentation - 25%
- Written journal - 15%
- Midterm exam - 25%
- Final exam - 10%

Course Element

- Midterm exam: open end questions, true/false answers, translations
- Final exams: open end questions, true/false answers, multiple choice, matching words, short essays; translation and analysis of a Latin text examined in class Research paper and presentation: research paper of 10-12 pages on one of the authors analyzed in class. Part of the paper will be a translation. A good paper will include information on the author's historical and cultural context, on his literary production and on his influence on literature in general. Students will give a 10 minutes long presentation on the same topic of the paper. A good presentation includes all the topics analyzed in the paper in a clear and effective way. Papers and presentations due on Week 5.
- Written journal: 8 pages report on a topic chosen with the professor. Written journal is due on Week 10.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- recognize the development of different phases of Latin literature
- analyse the characteristics of the different styles and genres in Latin literature
- identify forms and typologies of literary works
- determine the historical, social and political significance of major authors
- trace the development of a poetic genre

- connect archaeological sites to literary works
- outline the relationship between central power and artistic production
- establish Roman history's key points and developments

ATTENDANCE POLICY:

Attendance is mandatory for all IES classes, including field studies. If a student misses more than two classes, 2 percentage points will be deducted from the final grade for every additional absence. Any exams, tests, presentations, or other work missed due to student absences can only be rescheduled in cases of documented medical emergencies or family emergencies.

CONTENT:

	Content	Assignments
Week 1	Historical Introduction How to approach the historical contexts of ancient Rome tracing its continuous development and defining some guidelines from the III century B.C. to the II century A.D. • Session 1: The Republican Rome (509 B.C. – 27 B.C.) • Session 2: The Early Imperial Rome (27 B.C. – 192 A.C.)	• material provided by professor: Ancient Rome's timelines (from 753 B.C. to the II century A.D.) • Harrison, <i>A companion to Latin literature</i>, pp. ix, x, xi; pp. 1-12 • Fagan, <i>The history of Ancient Rome</i>, pp. 30-116; pp. 162-174
Week 2	Livius Andronicus and Middle Republican authors Introduction to Latin literature from the first author we know, Livius Andronicus, the translator of the <i>Odyssey</i> in Latin; presentation of the epic poet and dramatist Naevius, of the dramatist and historic epic poet Ennius and of the historical writers in ancient Greek, Fabius Pictor and Cincius Alimentus. • Session 1: Livius Andronicus and the beginning of Latin literature • Session 2: Naevius, Ennius and the first annalistic historiography in Greek Course-Related Trip: Roman Forum and Palatine Hill: the heart of the Roman Republic and the theatre of the Republican authors' lives.	• Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 13-28, pp. 39-42, pp. 43-48, pp. 68-70, pp. 75- 84 • Harrison, <i>A companion to Latin literature</i>, pp. 15-30

	Content	Assignments
Week 3	Cato and the Mos Maiorum versus Lucilius and the beginning of Latin Satire Comparison between tradition and innovation in Latin literature: the rural world described by Cato and the elitist circle around Lucilius. • Session 1: Cato, the "homo novus" speaking about <i>Origines</i> and <i>De Agri Cultura</i> • Session 2: Lucilius, the inventor of Latin Satire	• Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 85-91, pp.112-117 • Cato, <i>De Agri Cultura</i>, V, 1-7 (translation, analysis and comment)
Week 4	The Early Theater between the III and the II century B.C. and the developments in Latin literature between the Era of the Gracchi and the Sullan Restoration. Introduction to Early Roman Theater (Comedy, Atellana Fabula, Mime) and to cultural and political changes between II and I century B.C. to understand the passage to the Late Republican Period. • Session 1: Plautus, Caecilius Statius, Terence, the role of theatre in Rome • Session 2: The passage between the II and the I century B.C. and the end of Republic Course-Related Trip: Aventine Hill, Circus Maximus and Tiber Island: the main theatres of the most significant political and social events of the late Roman Republic.	• Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 29-38, pp. 49-64, pp. 65-67, pp. 92-103, pp. 104-109, pp.118-130 • Harrison, <i>A companion to Latin literature</i> pp.130-147 • Plautus, <i>Amphitruo</i>, Prologue, 1-63 (translation, analysis and comment) • Terence, <i>Adelphoe</i>, Prologue, 1-77 (translation, analysis and comment)

	Content	Assignments
Week 5	Catullus and the Poetae Novi. The passage to the Late Republican period: description of main themes and features of Neotheric Poetry and translation, analysis, comment of some <i>Carmina</i> selected from Catullus' <i>Liber</i>. • Session 1: Subjectivism, Brevitas and Labor Limae; Catullus and his <i>Libellus</i>, selection of Odes • Session 2: Delivery of research paper (10-12 pages) with translation and 10 minutes-long presentation in class. Paper topic can refer to any subject analysed from week 1 to week 4 and needs to be chosen with the professor. Students who submit their paper after the due date will lose 3 percentage points from their final grades.	• Harrison, <i>A companion to Latin literature</i>, pp. 31-43 • Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 133-135, pp. 136-154 • Catullus, <i>Liber</i>, Carmina V, VII, VIII, LI, LXXXV (translation, analysis and comment)
Week 6	Lucretius and Epicureanism in <i>De Rerum Natura</i>. Exposition of the main features of Epicurean philosophy through the fascinating figure of Lucretius, by translating and analyzing the introduction of his masterpiece <i>De Rerum Natura</i>. • Session 1: Lucretius and his philosophy in hexameters; the introduction of <i>De Rerum Natura: The Hymn to Venus</i> • Session 2: Midterm exam	• Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp.155-174 • Lucretius, <i>De Rerum Natura, Hymn to Venus</i>, I, verses 1-100
Week 7	Cicero and the rhetoric style. Introduction to Roman Oratory through some selected Latin texts written by the most famous author of all time and comparison between his official style and his epistolary style.. • Session 1: Cicero as political man versus Cicero as private man • Session 2: Examples of <i>negotium style</i> and <i>otium style</i> and comparison	• Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 175- 208 • Cicero, "<i>Orationes in Catilinam</i>", I, 1-3 (translation, analysis and comment) • Cicero, "<i>Pro Caelio</i>", paragraphs 31-34 (translation, analysis and comment) • Cicero, "<i>Epistulae ad Atticum</i>", I, 18, 1-7 (translation, analysis and comment)

	Content	Assignments
Week 8	Caesar, Sallust, Cornelius Nepos: different examples of historiography (I century B.C.). Examples of three different ways of being a historiographer in ancient Rome at the end of Republic: Caesar's commentarii, Sallust's monography and Nepos' biography. • Session 1: Caesar and his political propaganda • Session 2: Sallust and Cornelius Nepos: two different perspectives Course-Related Trip: Caesar's Forum: the center of Caesar's political excursus and the symbol of his power.	• Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 209-224, pp. 225-233, pp. 234-245 • Caesar, <i>De Bello Gallico</i>, VI, 14 (translation, analysis and comment) • Caesar, <i>De Bello Civili</i>, III, 90-94 (translation, analysis and comment) • Sallust, <i>De coniuratione Catilinae</i>, V, 1-9 (translation, analysis and comment) • Sallust, <i>Bellum Iugurthinum</i>, 95-96 (translation, analysis and comment) • Cornelius Nepos, <i>De Viris Illustribus</i>, Hannibal, I (translation, analysis and comment)
Week 9	The Augustan Age: Virgil, Horace, Ovid. Description of the transition from the Republican Age to the Imperial Period; introduction of the three main authors of the Early Imperial period: Virgil's Epic Poem, Horace's Satire, Ovid's Love Elegy. • Session 1: <i>Aeneid</i> and the Golden Age • Session 2: Horace (Maecenas' Circle) and Ovid (Messalla's Circle) Course-Related Trip: Ara Pacis Augustae: the symbol of the Augustan Age and the emblem of the socio-cultural program of the first Imperial Period.	• Harrison, <i>A companion to Latin literature</i>, pp. 44-57 • Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 249-261, pp. 292-320, pp. 321-339, pp. 340-366 • Virgil, <i>Aeneid</i>, IV, 642-666 (translation, analysis and comment) • Horace, <i>Saturae</i>, I, 6 (translation, analysis and comment) • Ovid, <i>Metamorphosis</i>, I, 533-566 (translation, analysis and comment) • Ovid, <i>Heroides</i>, I, 1-50 (translation, analysis and comment) • Ovid, <i>Ars Amatoria</i>, III, 790-812 (translation, analysis and comment)

	Content	Assignments
Week 10	Seneca and Stoicism in Rome. Description of main features of Stoic philosophy to understand why it was so widespread in Ancient Rome by translating and analyzing some Seneca's works. • Session 1: Stoicism in Rome, success and diffusion • Session 2: Seneca, examples of Asian style from philosophical works and tragedies; delivery of written journal (8 pages): journal topic can refer to any subject analysed from week 5 to week 9 and needs to be chosen with the professor. Students who submit their journal after the due date will lose 3 percentage points from their final grades. Course-Related Trip: Ara Pacis Augustae: the symbol of the Augustan Age and the emblem of the socio-cultural program of the first Imperial Period.	• Harrison, <i>A companion to Latin literature</i>, pp. 58-68, pp. 116-129 • Gian Biagio Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 408-425 • Seneca, <i>Epistulae morales ad Lucilium</i>, 47, 1-10 (translation, analysis and comment) • Seneca, <i>De Brevitate Vitae</i>, 2, 1-3 (translation, analysis and comment)
Week 11	The development of Latin Elegy and Satire. Analysis of developments of two main Latin literary genres by comparison between different authors of the Republican and Early Imperial period to understand their continuity and their innovation. • Session 1: The beginnings of Latin Elegy and its development under Imperial power • Session 2: The beginnings of Latin Satire and its development under Imperial power Course-Related Trip: Trajan's Forum, as the main roman market in the Imperial Period and an important source of inspiration for many literary images and scenes.	• Harrison, <i>A companion to Latin literature</i>, pp. 159-173, pp. 174-188 • Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 467-480 • Martial, <i>Liber De Spectaculis</i>, I-VIII (translation, analysis and comment) • Juvenal, <i>Saturae</i>, IV, 1-44 (translation, analysis and comment)

	Content	Assignments
Week 12	The Latin Novel between I and II century A.C.:: Petronius and Apuleius. Examples of Latin Novel selected from the most popular scenes: <i>Trimalcione's Dinner</i> from Petronius' <i>Satyricon</i> and <i>The Golden Ass: The Transformations of Lucius</i> from Apuleius' <i>Metamorphosis</i>. Session 1: Petronius and the parody in the <i>Satyricon</i>; Apuleius and the allegory of <i>Metamorphosis</i> Session 2: Academic Daytrip to Hadrian's Villa (Tivoli), as the main example of Hadrian's love for art, philosophy and architecture to understand one of the most illuminate Emperors and the spirit of his reign (117-138 A.C). Course-Related Trip: Trajan's Forum, as the main roman market in the Imperial Period and an important source of inspiration for many literary images and scenes.	- Harrison, <i>A companion to Latin literature</i>, pp. 69-79, pp. 213-222 - Conte, <i>Latin literature: a history</i>, pp. 453-466, pp. 553-570 - Petronius, <i>Satyricon</i>, XXXIV, 1-10 (translation, analysis and comment) - Apuleius, <i>Metamorphosis</i>, V, 22 (translation, analysis and comment)
Week 13	Final exam	

COURSE-RELATED TRIPS:

- Roman Forum and Palatine Hill (week 2)
- Aventine Hill, Circus Maximus and Tiber Island (week 4)
- Caesar's Forum (week 8)
- Ara Pacis Augustae (week 9)
- Trajan's Forum (week 11)
- Academic Daytrip: Hadrian's Villa, Tivoli (week 12)

Preparation of Students Before a Course-Related Trip

Before each course-related field trip, students should examine:

- Historical context of the site
- Function and role of the monuments in the site
- Main structures in the buildings of the site
- Connection between the site and the literary works analyzed in class

REQUIRED READINGS:

- Gian Biagio Conte, *Latin literature: a history*, translated by Joseph B. Solodow, revised by Don Fowler & Glenn W. Most, published by Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999 (first published 1994), 827 pages
- Stephen Harrison, *A companion to Latin literature*, published by Wiley-Blackwell Companions to Ancient World, 2005, 472 pages
- Garrett G. Fagan, *The history of ancient Rome*, from the book series The Great Courses, edited by The Teaching Company, Pennsylvania State University, 1999, 216 pages

- Apuleius, *Metamorphosis*, V, 22
- Cato, *De Agri Cultura*, V, 1-7
- Catullus, *Liber*, Carmina V, VII, VIII, LI, LXXXV
- Caesar, *De Bello Civili*, III, 90-94
- Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, VI, 14
- Cicero, *Epistulae ad Atticum*, I, 18, 1-7
- Cicero, *Orationes in Catilinam*, I, 1-3
- Cicero, *Pro Caelio*, paragraphs 31-34
- Cornelius Nepos, *De Viris Illustribus*, Hannibal, I
- Horace, *Saturae*, I, 6
- Juvenal, *Saturae*, IV, 1-44
- Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura*, Hymn to Venus, I, 1-100
- Martial, *Liber De Spectaculis*, I-VIII
- Ovid, *Ars Amatoria*, III, 790-812
- Ovid, *Heroides*, I, 1-50
- Ovid, *Metamorphosis*, I, 533-566
- Petronius, *Satyricon*, XXXIV, 1-10
- Plautus, *Amphitruo*, Prologue, 1-63
- Sallust, *Bellum Iugurthinum*, 95-96
- Sallust, *De coniuratione Catilinae*, V, 1-9
- Seneca, *De Brevitate Vitae*, 2, 1-3
- Seneca, *Epistulae morales ad Lucilium*, 47, 1-10
- Terence, *Adelphoe*, Prologue, 1-77
- Virgil, *Aeneid*, IV, 642-666
- material provided in class, as notes, timelines, Latin texts with translation, analysis and comment suggested by professor during the course.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

- Latin Grammar's Course: William C. Collar and M. Grant Daniell, *The Beginner's Latin Book*, published by Ginn & Company, Boston and London, 1891, 293 pages
- Charled Witke, *Latin Satire: the structure of persuasion*, published by E.J. Brill, Leiden, Netherlands, 1970, 283 pages
- E. J. Kennedy and W. V. Clausen, *The Cambridge History of Classical Literature, II Latin Literature*, published by Cambridge University Press, 1982, 980 pages
- Genevieve Liveley and Patricia Salzman-Mitchell, *Latin Elegy and Narratology, Fragments of Story*, published by The Ohio State University Press, Columbus, 2008, 296 pages.