

# CLASSICAL STUDIES

## Overview and Contact Information

Classical studies comprises the language, literature, history, culture, and society of the Greeks and Romans and of the ancient Mediterranean world from about the eighth century BCE to the fifth century CE. Literary genres (such as epic poetry, drama, rhetoric, and historiography), political institutions and ideals (such as democracy and free speech), as well as principles of philosophy and science are all part of the rich legacy of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Many of their ideas and institutions were consciously revived in the Renaissance and Enlightenment and remain with us today. Latin, moreover, is alive and well in the many English words that have Latinate roots and as the matriarch of the modern Romance Languages, so, too, ancient Greek in modern biomedical terminology. More important, these ancient languages live on in the famous authors and works still read today: Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Greek tragedy and philosophy; the histories of Herodotus and Thucydides; as well as Vergil, Livy, Horace, Ovid, and Tacitus. Important, too, is the influence these works have had on later writers and thinkers in ways that today's students still find relevant.

Classical studies therefore approaches Greek and Roman civilizations from an interdisciplinary perspective, including the study of ancient Greek and/or Latin language and literature, along with courses in ancient history, art, archaeology, philosophy, politics, and religion. The department offers courses in the ancient languages at all levels as well as a wide array of courses, whose material is entirely in English, examining the culture and history of Greek and Roman antiquity from a variety of perspectives. Finally, classical studies complements well the study of philosophy, religion, art history, English, and history; in some cases, ancient Greek and Latin is necessary for advanced study in these areas. Classical studies is, moreover, solid preparation for professional schools (law and medicine), library science and museum studies. It remains an unwavering foundation in the liberal arts and challenges students to think deeply about abiding questions relating to the human condition.

## Study Abroad

The department encourages study abroad. In recent years a number of students in the department have spent part of their junior year at the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies (ICCS) in Rome. Some have pursued their studies at Oxford, Saint Andrews, and other institutions in the United Kingdom. College Year in Athens also offers one-semester programs in Greece. Students who anticipate taking an advanced degree in archaeology, ancient art history, ancient history, or classics can apply to summer sessions of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

## See Also

- Ancient Studies (<http://catalog.mtholyoke.edu/areas-study/ancient-studies/>)
- Classics (<http://catalog.mtholyoke.edu/areas-study/classics/>)
- Greek (<http://catalog.mtholyoke.edu/areas-study/greek/>)
- Latin (<http://catalog.mtholyoke.edu/areas-study/latin/>)

## Contact Information

Ombretta Frau, Chair

Geoffrey Sumi, Professor of Classics

Denise Falk, Academic Department Coordinator

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<https://www.mtholyoke.edu/academics/find-your-program/classical-studies/>

## Learning Goals

- To analyze critically ancient Greek and Roman texts, in their original languages and in translation, within their literary, philosophical, and historical contexts.
- To understand major monuments and artifacts within their historical and cultural settings; to develop a visual literacy of ancient art and sharpen the ability to see and express what one sees.
- To imagine fully and creatively ancient cultural communities when relying on limited written and material remains.
- To deepen the understanding of current problems by studying the responses of ancient Greeks and Romans to questions about the human condition, including, how to live well and how to govern.
- To write and speak more confidently and effectively, and to develop well-reasoned arguments using primary evidence and/or secondary material, including print and digital resources.
- To expand intellectual breadth through studying the ancient Greek and Roman worlds through different disciplines and modes of inquiry.

## This Program is administered by the Department of Classics and Italian. Classical Studies faculty include:

Geoffrey Sumi, Professor of Classics

Bruce Arnold, Associate Professor of Classics, Teaching Fall Only

Catherine Baker, Visiting Assistant Professor of Classics

## Requirements for the Major

A minimum of 36 credits:

Code	Title	Credits
Two courses at the 300-level in Classical Studies <sup>1</sup>		8
Six additional courses at the 200-level or above in Classical Studies <sup>1</sup>		24
All majors must take at least one approved course in two of the following three subject areas: <sup>2</sup>		
Literary/mythological		
Art historical/archeological		
Historical		
One additional language course in Latin (CLAS-102 or above) or Greek (CLAS-112 or above)		4
<b>Total Credits</b>		<b>36</b>

<sup>1</sup> Classical Studies or courses approved by the department in a related discipline such as art history, history, religion, or philosophy. At least five courses (20 credits) must be in the Classical Studies subject. See Courses section (p. 2) for approved courses for the major.

<sup>2</sup> See Courses section (p. 2) for lists of approved courses in these specific areas.

## Additional Specifications

- Students may count up to 8 credits of independent study (295 or 395) toward the major requirements in total, but no more than 4 credits of 395. Exceptions may be made by the chair in the case of intermediate and advanced language tutorials.

## Requirements for the Minor

A minimum of 16 credits:

Code	Title	Credits
	One course at the 300 level in Classical Studies <sup>1</sup>	4
	Three additional courses at the 200 level or above in Classical Studies <sup>1</sup>	12
<b>Total Credits</b>		<b>16</b>

<sup>1</sup> Classical Studies or courses approved by the department in a related discipline such as art history, history, religion, or philosophy. See Courses section (p. 2) for lists of approved courses for the minor.

## Course Offerings

### CLAS-101 Elementary Latin I

Fall. Credits: 4

Offers study and practice in the grammar and syntax of classical Latin.

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

B. Arnold, C. Baker

Restrictions: This course is limited to first-years, sophomores, and juniors

Notes: Taught in Latin.

### CLAS-102 Elementary Latin II

Spring. Credits: 4

Offers study and practice in the grammar and syntax of classical Latin.

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

C. Baker

Prereq: LATIN-101 or CLAS-101.

Notes: Taught in Latin.

### CLAS-111 Elementary Greek: Homer's *Iliad*

Spring. Credits: 4

This course introduces the ancient Greek language and epic meter through the study of the *Iliad*. The grammar of the *Iliad*, originally an oral poem, is relatively uncomplicated, so that by the middle of the first semester students will begin to read the poem in Greek. By the end of the year they will have read a portion of *Iliad*, Book I.

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

H. Hansen

Notes: Taught in Greek.

### CLAS-112 Elementary Greek: Homer's *Iliad*

Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4

An continuation of Classical Studies 111, introducing the ancient Greek language and epic meter through the study of the *Iliad*. By the end of the year students will have read a portion of *Iliad*, Book I.

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

G. Sumi

Prereq: GREEK-101 or CLAS-111.

Notes: Taught in Greek.

### CLAS-201 Intermediate Latin I

Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4

Combines a thorough review of Latin grammar and syntax with an introduction to the life and literature of ancient Rome, based on the reading of selected passages of Roman prose and poetry.

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

B. Arnold

Prereq: LATIN-102 or CLAS-102.

Notes: Taught in Latin.

### CLAS-202 Intermediate Latin II

#### CLAS-202CE Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Cicero and the Enemies of the Roman Republic'

Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4

The career of the Roman orator and statesman Marcus Tullius Cicero spanned the last generation of the Roman Republic, a period of political instability and civil war. As the leading orator of his day, Cicero often used his rhetorical skills to thwart those who he believed were bent on the destruction of the Roman Republic. In this course, we will examine the role of public oratory in the political process in this period with a close reading of Cicero's speeches and letters concerning one of his political enemies (Catiline, Clodius, or Mark Antony).

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

G. Sumi

Prereq: LATIN-201 or CLAS-201.

Notes: Taught in Latin.

#### CLAS-202RC Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Roma Ludens: Comedy and Satire in Ancient Rome'

Spring. Credits: 4

Could Romans be funny? Perhaps surprisingly, in a culture where seriousness (*gravitas*) and sternness (*severitas*) were praiseworthy attributes, Romans enjoyed theatrical productions adapted from Greek comedies - from raucous and ribald farces to more subtle comedies of manners. They also believed that satire, poetry that poked fun at the vices and foibles of human nature, was a truly Roman genre. Moreover, both comic and satirical elements appear in a wide range of Roman literature. Authors may include Plautus, Terence, Horace, Ovid, Martial, Juvenal, and others.

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

G. Sumi

Prereq: LATIN-201.

Notes: Taught in Latin.

#### CLAS-202VA Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Vergil: *Aeneid*'

Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4

A study of the *Aeneid* with attention both to its presentation of the classic conflict between Greek and Roman value systems and to its controversial portrayal of empire in the Augustan age.

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

B. Arnold

Prereq: LATIN-201 or CLAS-201.

Notes: Taught in Latin.

#### CLAS-202WR Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Myth, Memory, and History: Writing the Past in the Roman Republic'

Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4

Livy and Sallust, the best known historians of the Roman Republic, viewed history writing as a moral enterprise, presenting events from the past as exemplary tales to inform and enlighten the lives of their readers. Their narratives thus are highly rhetorical, combining myth, memory, and history to reconstruct the past. Close reading of selections from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita* and/or Sallust's monographs—the *Bellum Catilinae* and *Bellum Jugurthinum*—will lead to discussions about how Romans viewed their past and how they wrote about it.

Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language

B. Arnold

Prereq: LATIN-201 or CLAS-201.

Notes: Taught in Latin.

**CLAS-216 Ancient Rome***Fall. Credits: 4*

Ancient Rome and its empire can be viewed both as a measure of human achievement and a cautionary tale of the corrupting effects of unbridled power. This course covers the history of Ancient Rome from its mythologized beginnings (753 BCE) to the rise and spread of Christianity under the Emperor Constantine (312 CE). Topics include the creation and development of Rome's republican form of government as well as its eventual transition to monarchy, the causes and consequences of the acquisition of empire, the role of the army in administering the provinces and defending the frontiers, the image of emperor, the economy, and religion.

*Crosslisted as: HIST-228**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**G. Sumi**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-218 Gods and Mortals: Classical Mythology***Spring. Credits: 4*

The wrath of Achilles. The travels of Odysseus. The blinding of Oedipus. The myths of Greece and Rome continue to exert a hold on our collective imagination. But for the ancient Greeks and Romans who produced these stories about gods and demigods, myth was more than a source of entertainment, it offered insight into matters of more pressing concern, from political strife, to mental health, to the nature of humankind and its place in the cosmos. In this course, we will come to understand the social significance of myth through a survey of some foundational works of classical literature, including Homeric epic, Hesiod, Greek tragedy, Plato and Vergil. In the process, we will learn about modern approaches to the interpretation of myth, and conversely, how the study of mythology has affected other disciplines, from psychoanalysis to anthropology. We will adopt a transcultural perspective, studying how and why the mythologies of Greece—already indebted to those of the Hittites and Mesopotamians—were reconfigured as they passed into Roman literature and ultimately into our own popular media.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Multicultural Perspectives**H. Hansen**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-219 Cleopatra: The Not Humble Woman***Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

In this course Cleopatra will be considered both as a political figure of importance in her own right and also as an enemy queen, representing a presumptuous challenge to the political hegemony and cultural values of the Romans. She may serve, therefore, as a lens through which one may view social and political tensions within Roman society over the nature of authority and empire. Readings include Vergil, Horace, Propertius, Lucan, Caesar, Sallust, Plutarch and the plays of Shakespeare and Shaw, where she is ambivalently portrayed as a woman who desires power or, contrariwise, as a romantic idealist who scorns temporal powers in fulfillment of private desires.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**B. Arnold**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-226 Bread and Circuses: The Politics of Public Entertainment in Ancient Rome***Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

Bread and circuses (*panem et circenses*) was a catchphrase in the Roman empire that described the political strategy of controlling an unruly populace through free bread and public entertainment. Against a backdrop of Roman social and political institutions, this course focuses on the imperial ideology, aristocratic ethos, and cultural practices that underpinned this catchphrase, as well as questions concerning the careers of entertainers—gladiators, charioteers, and actors—who were at once celebrities and social outcasts; the rules of spectatorship at the games; the use of these games as a form of social control; and the logistics of feeding the city population.

*Crosslisted as: HIST-226**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**G. Sumi**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-227 Ancient Greece***Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

This course will trace the emergence and expansion of Greek civilization in the Mediterranean between the Bronze Age and Alexander the Great. Among themes to be explored are political structures, trade, slavery, gender relations, and religion, as well as the contributions of ancient Greeks to literary genres (drama, rhetoric, historiography, philosophy) and to the visual arts. Throughout we will consider how the history of the ancient Greeks can speak to modern concerns. Sources will include works of ancient Greek literature and history (e.g., Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Aristophanes, Plutarch) as well as archaeological and epigraphic evidence.

*Crosslisted as: CLAS-227**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**G. Sumi**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-231 Greek Tragedy, American Drama, and Film***Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

The Greeks, beginning with Homer, saw the world from an essentially tragic perspective. The searing question of why human societies and the human psyche repeatedly break down in tragic ruin and loss, particularly in the conflicts of war and in the betrayal of personal bonds of love and friendship, fascinated them as it still does us. The most consistent themes that emerged from such examination are the tragedy of self-knowledge and illusion, the tragedy of desire, the tragedy of crime and guilt, and tragedy as a protest against social injustice. This course examines the critical influence of the three most important Athenian dramatists, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, on the works of Nobel winner Eugene O'Neill, Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller and important filmmakers, who have tried to recreate the powerful atmosphere and impact of the Greek tragic theater or reworked the tragic themes of classical myth for their own purposes in the modern age.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**Other Attribute(s): Writing-Intensive**B. Arnold**Notes: Taught in English.*

**CLAS-242 Kingdoms Human and Divine***Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

How political authority is wielded is a theme of some of the greatest works in the Greco-Roman philosophical tradition: Plato's *Republic*, Aristotle's *Politics*, and Augustine's *City of God*. Authority exercised well gives rise to good order and human flourishing, but abusive authority results in the opposite: injustice, conflict, and ultimately destructive violence. In this course we will compare how these philosophers addressed the problem of political authority in the human realm with the theme of the kingdom of God in the Bible, especially as found in *The Gospel of Matthew* and *The Book of Revelation*.

*Crosslisted as: RELIG-225KH**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**B. Arnold**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-247 Knowing God***Fall. Credits: 4*

This course examines the following key texts from the ancient world that treat significantly the problem of knowing God and the mystery enveloping such knowledge: Sophocles' *Oedipus the King*, Plato's *Phaedo*, Cicero's *Concerning the Nature of the Gods*, Job, Paul's *Epistle to the Romans*, and others. Attention is also given to the different ways of thinking about the divine and human natures in these works, which are broadly reflective of Graeco-Roman and Judaeo-Christian value systems.

*Crosslisted as: RELIG-225KG**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**B. Arnold**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-250 Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies****CLAS-250DM Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Dante's Inferno Between Myth and History'***Spring. Credits: 4*

Dante Alighieri's *Divine Comedy* is one of world literature's foundational works. In his 700-hundred years old masterpiece, Dante poses and confronts universal questions that are still at the core of our daily existence: God, love, ethics, gender relationships, politics, social harmony, literature, the afterlife, and the relations between human and nonhuman forms of life. In this course, we will read, analyze, discuss, and enjoy Dante's great poem by focusing on the first of its three parts, the *Inferno*. In particular, we will be covering Dante's take on mythology and history.

*Crosslisted as: ITAL-221DM, ENGL-214DM**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**M. Boccuti**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-250EC Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Ecology, Crisis, and Renewal in Ancient Near Eastern Mythology'***Fall. Credits: 4*

Environmental crises like global warming, deforestation, and pollution are pushing ecosystems to the brink of collapse and endangering populations around the globe. Our present, though challenging to an unprecedented degree, is not the first time humans have faced crises related to climate, depletion of natural resources, and mass migration. In this course, we'll delve into the culture and mythologies of ancient Mesopotamian, Egyptian, and Levantine societies to see how they understood their relationships with their indigenous ecosystems, how they interpreted natural disasters and anthropogenic environmental destruction, and how they imagined starting over again after the end of the world.

*Crosslisted as: JWST-225EC, RELIG-225EC**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Multicultural Perspectives**E. Branton**Notes: Taught in English.***CLAS-250PE Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Pompeii and the Archaeology of Daily Life in the Roman World'***Fall. Credits: 4*

In 79 CE, the volcanic eruption of Mount Vesuvius buried the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, preserving them for future rediscovery. This course examines the unparalleled evidence for Roman daily life that archaeologists have uncovered at these sites since the start of excavation in the 1700s -- including everything from public art and architecture to domestic spaces, farms, tombs, shops, graffiti, and even sewers. Through a thorough exploration of these sites, we will consider how individuals lived, worked, and died in the Roman world, and how the study of archaeology and the ancient world has evolved since the earliest excavations.

*Crosslisted as: ARTH-290PE**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**C. Baker***CLAS-250PV Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'The Prophetic Voice from the Bible to the Present'***Fall. Credits: 4*

Is speech primarily a vehicle for ideas or is it an action that shapes societies and catalyzes power relations? In this course, we'll examine kinds of speech that have always pushed the boundaries. Students explore depictions of prophets and prophetic speech in the Hebrew Bible and in early Jewish literature, and will analyze how this ancient mode of harnessing the power of words has been given new life in modern American society, from the Civil Rights movement to viral video content. In doing so, we'll explore different ways of thinking about speech, protest, and the power of words to change the world.

*Crosslisted as: JWST-225PV, RELIG-225PV**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Multicultural Perspectives**E. Branton**Notes: Taught in English.*

**CLAS-250RA Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Roman Art and Archaeology'**

*Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

This course provides an introduction to the art, architecture, and archaeology of the ancient Romans. At its height, the Roman Empire controlled much of the ancient Mediterranean. As Roman power spread, so too did Rome's art and architecture. This course examines the major developments in Roman archaeology from the foundation of Rome through the growing Republic of Pompey and Caesar, the Rome of the emperors, and the rise of Christianity. We will explore how material culture, from tombs and temples in Rome to the urban planning of provincial cities, can help us to better understand the connections between material culture and history, politics, religion, and daily life in the Roman world.

*Crosslisted as: ARTH-290RA*

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities*

*C. Baker*

*Notes: Taught in English.*

**CLAS-250VA Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Ancient Greek Vases and Vase Painting'**

*Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

Greek painted vases are some of the most recognizable artifacts from the ancient Mediterranean. In this course, we will situate Greek vases and the scenes painted on them within Greek culture and its artistic production. We explore these vases, produced from the Minoan period through the Hellenistic age, from a variety of perspectives. Themes will include the artisans and workshops who produced these vases, the consumers – from ancient buyers to modern museums – who purchased them, the traders who moved them, the variety of styles and scenes, from mythological to daily life scenes, which decorated them, and the approaches to these vessels employed by current and past scholars

*Crosslisted as: ARTH-290VA*

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities*

*C. Baker*

*Notes: Taught in English.*

**CLAS-295 Independent Study**

*Fall and Spring. Credits: 1 - 4*

*G. Sumi*

*Instructor permission required.*

**CLAS-302 Cicero and the Enemies of the Roman Republic**

*Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

The career of the Roman orator and statesman Marcus Tullius Cicero spanned the last generation of the Roman Republic, a period of political instability and civil war. As the leading orator of his day, Cicero often used his rhetorical skills to thwart those who he believed were bent on the destruction of the Roman Republic. In this course, we will examine the role of public oratory in the political process in this period with a close reading of Cicero's speeches and letters concerning one of his political enemies (Catiline, Clodius, or Mark Antony).

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language*

*G. Sumi*

*Prereq: Two courses in Latin at the 200-level or any 300-level Latin course.*

*Notes: Taught in Latin.*

**CLAS-307 The Slender Muse**

*Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

A study of the highly romantic poetry that launched a revolution in Latin literature, including such works as Catullus's *epyllion* on Peleus and Thetis and Vergil's *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, with attention to the new understanding of poetry shown in these poems and to their commentary on the social turmoil of the last phase of the Republic.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language*

*B. Arnold*

*Prereq: Any Latin course above LATIN-201/CLAS-201.*

*Notes: Taught in Latin.*

**CLAS-309 Vergil: Aeneid**

*Fall. Credits: 4*

A study of the Aeneid with attention both to its presentation of the classic conflict between Greek and Roman value systems and to its controversial portrayal of empire in the Augustan age.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language*

*Prereq: Two courses in Latin at the 200-level or any 300-level Latin course.*

*Notes: Taught in Latin.*

**CLAS-312 Roma Ludens: Comedy and Satire in Ancient Rome**

*Spring. Credits: 4*

Could Romans be funny? Perhaps surprisingly, in a culture where seriousness (*gravitas*) and sternness (*severitas*) were praiseworthy attributes, Romans enjoyed theatrical productions adapted from Greek comedies - from raucous and ribald farces to more subtle comedies of manners. They also believed that satire, poetry that poked fun at the vices and foibles of human nature, was a truly Roman genre. Moreover, both comic and satirical elements appear in a wide range of Roman literature. Authors may include Plautus, Terence, Horace, Ovid, Martial, Juvenal, and others.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language*

*G. Sumi*

*Prereq: Two courses in Latin at the 200-level or any 300-level Latin course.*

*Notes: Taught in Latin.*

**CLAS-313 Myth, Memory, and History: Writing the Past in the Roman Republic**

*Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

Livy and Sallust, the best known historians of the Roman Republic, viewed history writing as a moral enterprise, presenting events from the past as exemplary tales to inform and enlighten the lives of their readers. Their narratives thus are highly rhetorical, combining myth, memory, and history to reconstruct the past. Close reading of selections from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita* and/or Sallust's monographs--the *Bellum Catilinae* and *Bellum Jugurthinum*--will lead to discussions about how Romans viewed their past and how they wrote about it.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language*

*B. Arnold*

*Prereq: Two courses in Latin at the 200-level or any 300-level Latin course.*

*Notes: Taught in Latin.*

**CLAS-316 Ovid: Metamorphoses**

*Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 4*

A study of Ovid's ambitious epic celebrating change and transformative forces, with attention to the challenges it poses to traditional Roman values and to conventional Roman notions of the work appropriate to a poet. In particular, consideration will be given to the way Ovid's poem subversively responds to Vergil's work.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language*

*B. Arnold*

*Prereq: Two courses in Latin at the 200-level or any 300-level Latin course.*

*Notes: Taught in Latin.*

**CLAS-318 Petronius' Satyricon and the Roman Novel***Fall. Credits: 4*

Petronius' *Satyricon* is one of the few surviving novels from the ancient world. Formed from a pastiche of other literary genres, including epic, comedy, and satire, it is a vivid account of the adventures of three men as they travel throughout Italy. Though fiction, and only partially extant, its realistic portrayal of Roman life offers a glimpse into the social mores in the early empire. Petronius himself was a member of Nero's court and the *Satyricon* a product of Nero's promotion of the arts. By giving rise to the picaresque genre the *Satyricon's* influence continued to be felt far beyond its own day.

*Applies to requirement(s): Humanities; Language**G. Sumi**Prereq: 200-level Latin.**Notes: Taught in Latin.***CLAS-320 Bad Roman Emperors***Spring. Credits: 4*

Caligula was a god (or so he thought); Nero fiddled while Rome burned; Commodus dressed as a gladiator and fought man and beast in the arena. The historical tradition of Rome is replete with stories about eccentric and insane emperors whose scandalous reigns raise questions about the nature of the emperor's power and his role in administering the empire. A close study of Roman imperial biography and historiography—the source of so many of these stories of bad emperors—weighed against documentary evidence and material remains reveals the dynamic between the emperor, his court, and his subjects that was fundamental to the political culture of imperial Rome.

*Crosslisted as: HIST-320**Applies to requirement(s): Humanities**G. Sumi**Restrictions: This course is open to juniors and seniors; Course is limited to ANGST, CLAS, CLASS, GREEK LATIN maj and min only.**Take 8 credits in Classics, Latin, Greek, Classical Studies, or History.**Notes: This course will open to History majors and minors in the second week of preregistration.***CLAS-395 Independent Study***Fall and Spring. Credits: 1 - 8**The department**Instructor permission required.*

## Courses Approved to Count for the Classical Studies Major and Minor

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Art History</b>		
ARTH-290GR	Issues in Art History: 'Greek Art and Archaeology'	4
ARTH-290PE	Issues in Art History: 'Pompeii and the Archaeology of Daily Life in the Roman World'	4
ARTH-290RA	Issues in Art History: 'Roman Art and Archaeology'	4
ARTH-290VA	Issues in Art History: 'Ancient Greek Vases and Vase Painting'	4
<b>Classical Studies</b>		
CLAS-101	Elementary Latin I	4
CLAS-102	Elementary Latin II	4
CLAS-111	Elementary Greek: Homer's <i>Iliad</i>	4
CLAS-112	Elementary Greek: Homer's <i>Iliad</i>	4
CLAS-201	Intermediate Latin I	4
CLAS-202CE	Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Cicero and the Enemies of the Roman Republic'	4

CLAS-202RC	Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Roma Ludens: Comedy and Satire in Ancient Rome'	4
CLAS-202VA	Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Vergil: <i>Aeneid</i> '	4
CLAS-202WR	Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Myth, Memory, and History: Writing the Past in the Roman Republic'	4
CLAS-216	Ancient Rome	4
CLAS-218	Gods and Mortals: Classical Mythology	4
CLAS-219	Cleopatra: The Not Humble Woman	4
CLAS-226	Bread and Circuses: The Politics of Public Entertainment in Ancient Rome	4
CLAS-227	Ancient Greece	4
CLAS-231	Greek Tragedy, American Drama, and Film	4
CLAS-242	Kingdoms Human and Divine	4
CLAS-247	Knowing God	4
CLAS-250EC	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Ecology, Crisis, and Renewal in Ancient Near Eastern Mythology'	4
CLAS-250PE	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Pompeii and the Archaeology of Daily Life in the Roman World'	4
CLAS-250PV	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'The Prophetic Voice from the Bible to the Present'	4
CLAS-250RA	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Roman Art and Archaeology'	4
CLAS-250VA	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Ancient Greek Vases and Vase Painting'	4
CLAS-295	Independent Study	1-4
CLAS-302	Cicero and the Enemies of the Roman Republic	4
CLAS-307	The Slender Muse	4
CLAS-309	Vergil: <i>Aeneid</i>	4
CLAS-312	Roma Ludens: Comedy and Satire in Ancient Rome	4
CLAS-313	Myth, Memory, and History: Writing the Past in the Roman Republic	4
CLAS-316	Ovid: <i>Metamorphoses</i>	4
CLAS-318	Petronius' <i>Satyricon</i> and the Roman Novel	4
CLAS-320	Bad Roman Emperors	4
CLAS-395	Independent Study	1-8

**History**

HIST-226	Bread and Circuses: The Politics of Public Entertainment in Ancient Rome	4
HIST-227	Ancient Greece	4
HIST-228	Ancient Rome	4
HIST-320	Bad Roman Emperors	4

**Philosophy**

PHIL-201	Philosophical Foundations of Western Thought: The Greek Period	4
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**Politics**

POLIT-211	Classical Political Thought	4
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**Religion**

RELIG-225KG	Topics in Religion: 'Knowing God'	4
RELIG-225KH	Topics in Religion: 'Kingdoms Human and Divine'	4

## Courses Approved to Count for the Literary/Mythological Area of the Classical Studies Major

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Classical Studies</b>		
CLAS-202RC	Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Roma Ludens: Comedy and Satire in Ancient Rome'	4
CLAS-202VA	Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Vergil: <i>Aeneid</i> '	4
CLAS-202WR	Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Myth, Memory, and History: Writing the Past in the Roman Republic'	4
CLAS-231	Greek Tragedy, American Drama, and Film	4
CLAS-242	Kingdoms Human and Divine	4
CLAS-247	Knowing God	4
CLAS-250EC	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Ecology, Crisis, and Renewal in Ancient Near Eastern Mythology'	4
CLAS-250PV	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'The Prophetic Voice from the Bible to the Present'	4
CLAS-307	The Slender Muse	4
CLAS-309	Vergil: <i>Aeneid</i>	4
CLAS-312	Roma Ludens: Comedy and Satire in Ancient Rome	4
CLAS-313	Myth, Memory, and History: Writing the Past in the Roman Republic	4
CLAS-316	Ovid: <i>Metamorphoses</i>	4
CLAS-318	Petronius' <i>Satyricon</i> and the Roman Novel	4

## Courses Approved to Count for the Art Historical/Archaeological Area of the Classical Studies Major

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Art History</b>		
ARTH-290GR	Issues in Art History: 'Greek Art and Archaeology'	4
ARTH-290PE	Issues in Art History: 'Pompeii and the Archaeology of Daily Life in the Roman World'	4
<b>Classical Studies</b>		
CLAS-250PE	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Pompeii and the Archaeology of Daily Life in the Roman World'	4
CLAS-250RA	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Roman Art and Archaeology'	4
CLAS-250VA	Intermediate Topics in Classical Studies: 'Ancient Greek Vases and Vase Painting'	4

## Courses Approved to Count for the Historical Area of the Classical Studies Major

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Classical Studies</b>		
CLAS-202CE	Intermediate Latin II Topics: 'Cicero and the Enemies of the Roman Republic'	4
CLAS-216	Ancient Rome	4
CLAS-218	Gods and Mortals: Classical Mythology	4
CLAS-219	Cleopatra: The Not Humble Woman	4
CLAS-226	Bread and Circuses: The Politics of Public Entertainment in Ancient Rome	4
CLAS-227	Ancient Greece	4
CLAS-302	Cicero and the Enemies of the Roman Republic	4