Overview and Contact Information
Latin is alive and well in the many English words that have Latin roots and as the matriarch of the modern Romance languages—Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian. More important, it lives on in the influence it exerted on countless later writers and thinkers and, of course, in Latin works that modern audiences continue to find relevant. Among the most familiar names in Latin literature are those from its apex in the first century BCE and first century CE. Authors such as Cicero, Caesar, Catullus, Vergil, Horace, Livy, Ovid, and Tacitus mastered the genres of epic, lyric, and elegiac poetry, satire, oratory, and historiography.

The department offers courses in Latin at all levels, with those at the intermediate and advanced levels focusing on many of the authors mentioned above. Students will also find a wide array of courses (in English) approaching the culture and history of Roman antiquity from a variety of perspectives.

While the study of Latin is a foundation stone of the discipline of classics, the Latin major or minor is also excellent preparation for advanced study in English, religion, philosophy, and history. There are also many opportunities for teaching Latin at the middle and high school levels (see below on Teaching Licensure).

In addition to Latin, the department offers majors in classics, Greek, and ancient studies. Classics combines the study of both ancient languages with courses in ancient history, art, philosophy, politics, or religion. Ancient studies approaches Greek and Roman civilizations from an interdisciplinary perspective with less emphasis on the ancient languages. There are also minors related to each of these majors.

Study Abroad
The department encourages study abroad. In recent years a number of students in the department have spent part of their junior years at the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies (ICCS) in Rome. Some have pursued their studies at Oxford, Saint Andrews, and other institutions in Great Britain. Students who anticipate taking an advanced degree pursued their studies at Oxford, Saint Andrews, and other institutions in Great Britain. Students who anticipate taking an advanced degree in classics can combine their course work in Latin and classics with a minor in education. In some instances course work in the major coincides

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/)

Requirements for the Major
A minimum of 32 credits:

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 12 credits at the 300 level in the language of concentration</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20 additional credits in approved courses at the 200 or 300 level.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>These may be courses in Latin or Greek and/or a variety of courses in art history, classics (in English), history, philosophy, politics or religion.</td>
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<td>Total Credits</td>
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Requirements for the Minor
A minimum of 16 credits:

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<td>12 credits above the 100 level in the Latin language</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>At least 4 credits in the Latin language at the 300 level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Credits</td>
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Teacher Licensure
Students interested in pursuing licensure in the fields of Latin and classics can combine their course work in Latin and classics with a minor in education. In some instances course work in the major coincides
with course work required for licensure; in other cases, it does not. For
specific course requirements for licensure within the majors of Latin
and classics, please consult your advisor or the chair of the classics
department. Further information about the minor in education (http://
catalog.mtholyoke.edu/areas-study/psychology-education/#minortext)
and the Teacher Licensure program (http://catalog.mtholyoke.edu/areas-
study/psychology-education/#teacherlicensuretext) is available in other
sections of the catalog, or consult Ms. Lawrence in the psychology and
education department.

Licensure also requires a formal application as well as passing scores
on the Massachusetts Test of Educator Licensure (MTEL) in both the
literacy component and the subject matter component. Copies of the test
objectives for the MTEL are available in the classics department and in
the Department of Psychology and Education.

Additional information about the Licensure Program, including
application materials, can be found on the Teacher Licensure Program
website (https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/teach/).

Course Offerings

LATIN-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, M. Landon
Restrictions: This course is limited to first-years, sophomores, and juniors

LATIN-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
G. Sumi
Advisory: Students who have not completed LATIN-101 should consult the department.

LATIN-201 Intermediate Latin I
Fall. 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.

LATIN-209 Vergil: Aeneid
Spring. 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.

LATIN-212 Roma Ludens: Comedy and Satire in Ancient Rome
Not Scheduled for This Year. 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.

LATIN-213 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
G. Sumi
Prereq: LATIN-201.

LATIN-250 Intermediate Latin Tutorial
Not Scheduled for This Year. Credits: 2 - 4
Studies in various Roman authors or genres.
Applies to requirement(s): Meets No Distribution Requirement
The department
Instructor permission required.
Notes: Repeatable for credit. Can meet the Humanities requirement, but only
if taken for 4 credits.

LATIN-295 Independent Study
Fall and Spring. Credits: 1 - 4
The department
Instructor permission required.

LATIN-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.

LATIN-309 Vergil: Aeneid
Spring. 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: Two courses in Latin at the 200-level or any 300-level Latin course.
LATIN-310 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  
P. Debnar  
Prereq: Two courses in Latin at the 200-level or any 300-level Latin course.  

LATIN-312 Roma Ludens: Comedy and Satire in Ancient Rome  
Not Scheduled for This Year. 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.  

LATIN-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 Conditae 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  
G. Sumi  
Prereq: Two courses in Latin at the 200-level or any 300-level Latin course.  

LATIN-323 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.  

LATIN-395 Independent Study  
Fall and Spring. Credits: 1 - 8  
The department  
Instructor permission required.