

Course Descriptions

Two or three of the following courses are offered each term:

16:190:503. INTRODUCTION TO GRADUATE LITERARY STUDY: LATIN (3)

Close readings and basic critical techniques of interpreting Latin literature.

16:190:504. INTRODUCTION TO GRADUATE LITERARY STUDY: GREEK (3)

Close readings and basic critical techniques of interpreting Greek literature.

16:190:505. STUDIES IN CLASSICS (3)

Topics in the field of classics selected for special study.

16:190:507,508. READINGS IN CLASSICS (3,3)

Readings in areas of special interest in Latin and/or Greek authors.

16:190:509. PROSEMINAR: MATERIALS AND METHODS (3)

Prerequisite: Reading knowledge of Latin and Greek.

Introduction to the discipline of classical philology. Topics covered include bibliography, lexicography, linguistics, textual history and criticism, geography, paleography, papyrology, epigraphy, and literary theory.

16:190:510. HELLENISTIC LITERATURE (3)

Extensive readings in the major authors of the Hellenistic Age (350–30 B.C.), especially those who influenced Roman literature and thought.

16:190:511. GREEK LITERATURE OF THE ROMAN PERIOD (3)

Greek authors of the Roman period (30 B.C.–A.D. 500) selected with a view to their influence on the literature and thought of the Roman Empire.

16:190:519,520,521,522. LATIN LITERATURE SEMINAR (3,3,3,3)

Work of a different Latin author (for example, Catullus, Propertius/Tibullus, Virgil, Ovid/Petronius). Offered during Summer Session.

16:190:523. SEMINAR ON ROME AND POMPEII (3)

Research and instruction at Rutgers and in Italy on Rome and Pompeii. Includes oral presentations and a paper.

16:190:525. HISTORIANS OF REPUBLICAN ROME (3)

Critical reading of selected fragments from Roman annalistic writers, and an intensive study of the historical writings of Caesar and Sallust.

16:190:526. HISTORIANS OF IMPERIAL ROME (3)

Selected major Greek and Latin texts for the history of the Roman Empire. The periods covered by Tacitus to Ammianus Marcellinus.

16:190:530. ARISTOTLE: CONSTITUTION OF THE ATHENIANS (3)

Analysis of Aristotle's *Athenaion Politeia* and other documents pertaining to the development of Greek political institutions.

16:190:557. HOMER (3)

The *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in their historical, literary, and cultural backgrounds.

16:190:559,560. PLATO (3,3)

Several major dialogues of Plato studied with special emphasis on the philosophical problems they raise.

16:190:562. ATTIC HISTORIOGRAPHY (3)

Greek history of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. in the Greek historiographic tradition. Emphasis on detailed study of the texts, especially Thucydides.

16:190:563,564. GREEK DRAMA (3,3)

Tragedians: Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; the comedies of Aristophanes.

16:190:565. HERODOTUS (3)

Study of the beginnings of the Greek historiographic tradition in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., with primary emphasis on Herodotus.

16:190:566,567. ANCIENT NOVELS (3,3)

Greek and Roman prose fiction of the postclassical period in its literary and sociohistorical contexts.

16:190:569. ADVANCEDGREEK PROSE COMPOSITION (3)

Study of the styles of Attic prose of the fifth and fourth centuries and composition in the manner of select authors of classical Attic Greek.

16:190:570. ADVANCED LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION (3)

Study of the stylistic development of Latin prose and composition in the manner of select classical authors.

16:190:571. ROMAN DRAMA (3)

Selected works from the dramatic literature of Rome.

16:190:573. ANCIENT COMEDY (3)

Study of the conventions of Greek and Roman comedy.

16:190:575. VERGIL (3)

The *Eclogues*, *Georgics*, or *Aeneid* of Vergil, with attention to literary predecessors, cultural context, influence, and ancient and modern criticism.

16:190:579. PROBLEMS IN AUGUSTAN LITERATURE (3)

Individual topics for research and criticism involving relationships among the elegiac poets,

Horace, and Vergil.

16:190:612. GREEK AND ROMAN BIOGRAPHY (3)

Study of the development of classical biography through selected works from major authors in Greek and Latin, including Xenophon, Plutarch, Nepos, and Suetonius.

16:190:614. CLASSICAL EPIC (3)

Comparative study of Homer, Apollonius, Vergil, and Lucan as epic poets.

16:190:620,621. TOPICS IN GREEK AND ROMAN
ARCHAEOLOGY (3,3)

Intensive study of special Greek and Roman archaeological monuments and their significance for the literature, religion, and history of the classical civilizations.

16:190:622. LATIN EPIGRAPHY (3)

Practical introduction to the study of Latin inscriptions, with emphasis on the reading, interpretation, and editing of texts on stone.

16:190:623. LATIN PALEOGRAPHY (3)

Practical introduction to the study of Latin manuscripts from the Middle Ages and Renaissance, with emphasis on the reading, interpretation, editing, and transmission of Latin texts.

16:190:624. THE BOOK (3)

Study of the relationship between the media of publication and conventions of reading in antiquity and the literary forms of classical Greek and Latin literature.

16:190:625. ROME IN THE AGE OF AUGUSTUS (3)

Archaeological survey of urban planning; architectural and artistic achievements in Rome and the provinces seen in the broader perspective of Augustus's political and cultural program.

16:190:630. CLASSICAL GREEK SCULPTURE (3)

Stylistic and thematic discussion of the works of individual sculptors and of major monuments, such as temple pediments and friezes from 480 B.C. to the end of the fourth century.

16:190:631. ROMAN SCULPTURE (3)

The major stylistic periods of Roman sculpture in historical reliefs, sarcophagi, and portraiture from the late Republic to the age of Constantine the Great.

16:190:652. NEW COMEDY AND CHARACTER STUDY (3)

Theophrastus's *Characters* and at least two plays of Menander, with emphasis on the various kinds of characters recognized in Greek literature and their relationship to plot and dramatic action.

16:190:654. GREEK ORATORY (3)

Selected Greek public orations with emphasis on their significance in political history and their place in the development of Greek rhetoric.

16:190:655,656. ARISTOTLE (3,3)

Special philosophical problems studied in reference to Aristotle's work; emphasis on the variety of Aristotle's interests and the significance of his conceptual language.

16:190:671. LATIN SATIRE (3)

The continuity and development of satire in Greek and Latin literature. Major emphasis on the Roman satirists.

16:190:674. HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN PHILOSOPHY (3)

Major developments in ancient philosophy after Aristotle. Selected problems of philosophical significance in Stoic and Epicurean writings, with special reference to Lucretius, Cicero, and Seneca.

16:190:675. CICERO'S WORKS (3)

Selected orations, treatises, or letters of Cicero against the background of his private and public life, his sources in Greek and Roman thought, and his influence on later Western tradition.

16:190:677,678. HISTORY OF LATIN LITERATURE I:
THE REPUBLIC (3,3)

The origin and development of Latin literature from its birth in the third century B.C. to the end of the Republic.

16:190:679,680. HISTORY OF LATIN LITERATURE II:

This is a graduate level course in Latin that is suitable for graduate students seeking an overview of literature in Latin and improvement in the fluency of their reading. This seminar will survey Latin Prose Literature, from the Republic through the second century AD. Class sessions will comprise translation and discussion of a range of authors including Cato, Caesar, Cicero, Sallust, Livy and Tacitus. In-class discussion will focus on cultural and political milieus, the influences of Greek predecessors, the development of genres, and the variety of Latin prose styles.

16:190:681,682. HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE I: ARCHAIC
AND CLASSICAL (3,3)

Extensive reading in the major authors of the Archaic period; Pindar; beginnings of tragedy and comedy.

16:190:683,684. HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE II: CLASSICAL
(CONTINUED) AND HELLENISTIC (3,3)

Extensive reading in the major authors of the classical period not covered in 16:190:681,682 and in Hellenistic literature.

16:190:701,702. RESEARCH IN CLASSICS (BA,BA)