LATN 3002 Age of Augustus

http://myweb.ecu.edu/stevensj/latn3002/2018syllabus.pdf

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Office: Ragsdale 133
Office Hours: TTh 3:30-4:30, Wed 12-3 and by appt.

Objectives. By the end of this course, you will be able to:

- read Livy's golden age histories, explain the grammar and syntax of a passage, answer questions about content, and translate it into cogent English.
- analyze the literary qualities of a passage of classical Latin, commenting on its vocabulary and mode of composition, and using: appropriate citation of the original literary source as evidence; a correct understanding of the passages cited; multiple modes of analysis (word choice, imagery, and where appropriate, intertextual references); and a persuasive interpretation
- locate, organize, and evaluate information to investigate complex, relevant topics and address significant questions through engagement with and effective use of credible sources
- evaluate the historiography of Livy in his accounts of foundation myth and Hannibal's invasion of Italy.

Titus Livius (59BC-17AD) is generally thought to be from Patavium (modern Padua). His comprehensive history, Ab urbe condita, covers the whole of Roman history from its foundation to the death of Drusus in 9BC. He wrote 142 books, of which 35 have survived intact; of all but two of the other books, summaries survive (Periochae, missing bks 136-137). They were published in phases beginning with the first five books (27-25 BC). Estimate:

- Books 1-5 (Foundation myth down to the sack of the Gauls in 390 BC) ~ 26 BC
- Books 6-10 (Conquest of Italy: Wars with Aequi, Volsci, Etruscans, Samnites, to 292 BC) ~ 24 BC
- Books 11-20 (lost; 292 to 218, including the First Punic War)
- Books 21-30 (Second Punic War Against Carthage, 218 to 202) ~ 19 BC
- Books 31-45 (Macedonian and other eastern wars, 201 to 167) ~ 14 BC
- Books 46-70 (Destruction of Greece and Carthage, Gracchi, Jugartha, Marius, 167-91) ~ 11 BC
- Books 71-90 (Marius, Cinna, and Sulla, 91-78) ~ 1BC
- Books 91-108 (Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar, 78-50) ~ 5AD
- Books 109-116 (Sole rule of Caesar, 49-44) ~ 8AD
- Books 117-133 (Wars of the triumvirs; fall of Marc Antony, 44-30) 10-14 AD
- Books 134-142 (Reign of Augustus to the death of Drusus in 9) ~ 17AD

Although Livy was not a member of one of the literary patronage circles headed by Maecenas and Messalla Corvinus, he seems to have enjoyed a relationship of trust with Augustus. He was able to treat the emperor's political opponents generously, as we learn from a description put into the mouth of a contemporary of Livy by Tacitus [Ann. 4.34]: "Titus Livius, pre-eminently famous for eloquence and truthfulness, extolled Pompey in such a panegyric that Augustus called him Pompeianus, and yet this was
no obstacle to their friendship. Scipio, Afranius, this very Cassius, this same Brutus, he nowhere describes as brigands and traitors, terms now applied to them, but repeatedly as illustrious men."

In Book 1, Livy says he consulted the following Roman historians on the era of kings: Gaius Licinius Macer (d. 66 BC), Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius, Valerius Antias, Gnaeus Gellius, Gaius Sempronius Tuditanus (consul 129 BC), Lucius Cassius Hemina, Lucius Calpurnius Piso Frugi (consul 133), Aulus Postumius Albinus (consul 151), Gaius Acilius Glabrio, Marcus Porcius Cato, Lucius Cincius Alimentus, Quintus Fabius Pictor (fought in the Gallic War, 225 BC).

For Book 21, in describing the war against Hannibal, he consults mainly Coelius Antipater and Polybius, but also Valerius Antias for descriptions of the events in the city.

Textbooks:

- Elementary Latin Dictionary by C.T. Lewis (OUP 1969) 9780199102051

Reference in Joyner Library:

- Oxford Classical Dictionary Ref DE 5 O9 1996
- The Cambridge Ancient History Ref D 57 C252 1982

Bibliography and Links:

Livius.org: http://www.livius.org/articles/person/livy/
Livy Wiki: http://wareh.wikia.com/wiki/Livy_bibliography
Another: https://pages.wustl.edu/tjmoore/bibliographies/livy
1911 Encyclopedia https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclopaedia_Britannica

Grading:

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**Syllabus:**

1/9-3/1
Livy, Book 1

Timeline:
- c. 1184: Fall of Troy; beginning of Aeneas' wanderings
- c. 1176: Aeneas founds Lavinium
- c. 1152: Aeneas' son Ascanius founds Alba Longa
- c. 1152-753: Period of kings at Alba Longa
- 753: Traditional date of founding of Rome by Romulus and Remus
- 753-509: Period of kings at Rome
- c. 753-715: Romulus
- c. 715-673: Numa Pompilius
- c. 673-642: Tullus Hostilius
- c. 642-617: Ancus Marcius
- c. 616-579: L. Tarquinius Priscus
- c. 578-535: Servius Tullius
- c. 534-510: L. Tarquinius Superbus

**Tues. 1/16**
Presentations on one of Livy’s models

**Thurs. 3/1**
4-page paper due on a close-reading of a passage of your choice from Bk. 1

**3/3-11**
Spring Break

**3/13-4/19**
Livy Book 21

**Tues. 4/3**
Presentation on an article from JSTOR vel sim. related to your paper topic

**Thurs. 5/3**
11-1:30 Papers due during the final exam period
Timeline: (http://www.reed.edu/humanities/110Tech/Livy.html#timeline)

Livy, Book 2
509  Foundation of the Republic (consuls replace king); first treaty with Carthage
506  Horatius Cocles at the Bridge
506  Mucius Scaevola and Cloelia perform acts of heroism
496  Romans defeat Latins at the Battle of Lake Regillus
494  Conflict of the Orders begins (struggle between the patricians and plebeians)

Livy, Book 3
450  Twelve Tables (Roman laws written down by committee of 10)

Livy, Book 5
450-396  Seige and capture of Veii, an Etruscan town and Rome’s chief rival
390  Gauls sack Rome
386  Camillus helps Romans defeat Gauls; called a second Romulus

Roman History after Livy, Book 5
340  Latin War; Latin League dissolved
327-304  Romans fight the Samnites of Central Italy
280-275  Romans defeat Pyrrhus, general helping Greek cities of Southern Italy
272  Tarentum (in Southern Italy) surrenders to Rome
264  First gladiatorial show at Rome; Roman army enters Sicily, fights Carthaginians.
264-241  First Punic War (War with Carthage)
227  Sicily and Sardinia are made the first Roman provinces
218-201  Second Punic War (Rome vs. Carthage); Hannibal invades Italy
202  Roman general Scipio defeats Hannibal at battle of Zama; Carthage dependent of Rome
202-191  Romans conquer Cisalpine Gaul (= Northern Italy)
197-133  Rome fights wars in Spain
133  Tiberius Gracchus is tribune at Rome; Rome gains province of Asia
121  Gallia Narbonensis (Southern France) becomes a Roman province
107-100  Gaius Marius consul 6 times, reforms the army
100  Julius Caesar born
91-88  Rome fights war with its Italian allies (the Social War)
88  Roman general Sulla marches on Rome
83-82  Sulla returns to Rome; civil war
73-71  Spartacus leads slave revolt in Italy
60  First Triumvirate (Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus form coalition to run government)

59  Livy born in Patavium (Padua) in Northern Italy
58-49  Caesar leads military campaigns in Gaul
49  Civil War between Caesar and Pompey (Caesar defeats Pompey in 48)
47-44  Dictatorship of Julius Caesar; Caesar murdered on the Ides of March, 44.
43  Second Triumvirate (Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus)
31  Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium

29  Livy begins to write his history at Rome
27  Octavian takes name of Augustus; "restores the republic"
19  Vergil dies, leaving Aeneid almost complete
19-AD14  Augustus first Roman emperor
9  Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace) dedicated at Rome

AD
2  Ovid begins the Metamorphoses
14  Augustus’ Res Gestae published after his death
14-37  Tiberius emperor
17  Livy dies in Patavium (Padua)