Purpose:
1. To acquire knowledge of Silver Latin Literature. In this course, we will read and study Latin literature from the period after the death of Augustus (14AD) to the death of Trajan (117AD) which shows the style of the early Roman empire.
2. Research methodology: to learn how to add to our body of knowledge about Latin Literature through the literary practices of close reading, identification and analysis of key passages, and an attitude of critical questioning about texts. Use of authoritative sources for accessing scholarly articles on classical topics.
3. Application of knowledge: to learn how Latin literature illuminates themes in the humanities with a broader application to living. In this course, we will focus on myth, history and the novel and explore their moral, psychological-philosophical-pathological aspect, and connections with politics and religion.

Background: The Silver Latin style is characterized by increased compression from the golden syntax (more frequent use of adjectives as noun-heads of ablatives, more cryptic uses of participles and ablative absolutes), a more rhetorical style (the practice of rhetoric in courts of law in the republic had been replaced by the fact that the emperor was now law; thus rhetoric became “an exercise” which aristocrats practiced like a game without the same consequence), and more dominated by personal themes without political reference (motivated by a desire not to threaten the emperor’s rule). Much of the literature is characterized by extremes of introspection, emotionalism or psychological interest, and overt theatricality. These descriptions are not entirely satisfactory and better understandings of the origin and purpose of these characteristics are the work for the next generation of scholars.

Publius Ovidius Naso (Ovid) lived from 43BC-17AD, roughly the period of Augustus’ reign. His poetry is technically “golden” Latin, but his style tends toward the late golden and shows the rise of certain characteristics of the silver style. He is author of a number of works of erotic poetry (Amores 20BC, published 19-8BC, Ars Amatoria 1BC, Remedia Amoris) which show a high degree of interest in blending elegaic and epic themes and even technical handbooks (Ars Amatoria, Medicamina faciei feminineae). He also had a serious interest in mythological / dramatic characters (Fasti, Metamorphoses 2-8AD, Heroides). He was banished for an unknown reason in 8 AD to the remote outpost of Tomis, modern Contantja on the Black sea coast of Romania, where we assume he wrote his despair poems that mention it (Tristia, Epistulae ex Ponto 9AD, Ibis 11AD). There were many reasons he might have been exiled: his satirical criticism of the Vergilian enterprise to glorify a new Augustan golden age in Ars Amatoria, the glorification of adultery in his erotic works (contrary to Augustus’ Lex Julia de adulteriis.
coercendis of 17BC and Lex Papia Poppaea of 9AD), and his possible knowledge of a plot against the emperor in 6-7 AD (on which see Norwood).

Marcus Annaeus Lucanus (39-65 AD), born in Corduba Spain, cousin of Seneca, reputedly author of 13 lost works, joined the conspiracy of Piso against Nero in 65 and was forced to commit suicide at 25. His Bellum Civile or Pharsalia concerns events of a century earlier, the battle for the Roman republic between Caesar and Pompey in 49-48BC. The style of his language is terse and difficult and his imagery is deeply affected by Stoicism's principle of sympatheia (that all things are interconnected by divine soul -- rocks, plants, the earth, our thoughts, the gods, and nature) so that thoughts and feelings may affect nature or history or politics.

Lucius Apuleius, (125-180 AD) from Roman N. Africa– Madaurus in Numidia (now M'Daourouch in Algeria). A famous orator and Platonist, he is author of an Apology, a Florida (excerpted highlights of rhetorical works), and works on Plato, including one on his daimon, De deo Socratis. His most famous work is the Metamorphosis or "Golden Ass," the centerpiece of which is a tale of the love of Cupid and Psyche (soul), an allegory on the role Plato assigned to eros in the soul's progress toward the divine. Metamorphosis also has some reference to Ovid's work. One of our tasks will be to identify what that connection might be. The Golden Ass is written in the form of a Greek novel or Milesian Tale, which has predecessors in Petronius' Satyricon and other travel literature. Like the "Road" movies of Hope and Crosby, this genre usually shows low characters motivated by low desires (hunger and lust) behaving badly and coming to no good, but turning out alright in the end. It has been the inspiration for any number of works, forming the background literary world of Augustine's Confessions, to some influence surely upon the Canterbury Tales, as well as being the allegorical model of Disney's Pinocchio. The centerpiece of Cupid and Psyche stands out, like a work of art within a work of art -- an ekphrasis with explanatory power for the entire work.

Texts:
- Ovid’s Metamorphoses. Selections. Handout
- A Lucan Reader, Selections from Civil War, ed. Susanna Braund ISBN 9780865166615

Websites of interest:
- https://sites.google.com/site/apuleiusandafrica/participants-and-abstracts

Grading:

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<tr>
<td>In class translation</td>
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<td>Midterm</td>
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<td>Presentation</td>
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<td>Research paper 7-10 pages in two stages</td>
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The midterm exam will be a passage from Ovid designed to measure your ability to translate at sight. To get ready for it, you should spend the fall attempting to master as much vocabulary as you can. No dictionary will be allowed on the test. The paper should be a close reading of passages from one of our authors (out of Ovid, Lucan and Apuleius) which employs at least two scholarly articles as sources. The point of the paper will be to measure whether you can maintain your own narrative voice while bringing in the perspective of two authoritative sources, clearly demarcating what are your ideas from what are the ideas of others. Web sources are not acceptable. You should be using JSTOR or L’Année Philologique to identify articles in classical journals on your topic:

East Carolina University seeks to comply fully with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Students requesting accommodations based on a disability must be registered with the Department for Disability Support Services located in Slay 138 ((252) 737-1016 (Voice/TTY). Academic integrity is expected of every East Carolina Student. **Cheating, plagiarism** *(claiming the work of another as your own, allowing another student to copy your work, or using information from the internet, books or articles without attribution)* will at a minimum result in a 0 for the assignment and can result in failing the course or additional sanctions under the ECU Honor Code.

The Presentation should be on one of the authors and texts we are NOT reading this semester. You should read the work in English, try a little of the Latin and bring us a sample to look at, and read about the author/work in one of the following authoritative sources:


Your presentation should last no more than 25 minutes and include a discussion of the importance of the work, its nature and genre, its relation to Roman culture of its period, and a chance to read some of the Latin text.

A fairly comprehensive list of authors can be found on the Wikipedia page:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver_Latin#Authors_of_the_Silver_Age

The main Latin authors and texts you might consider (many important works from this period are in Greek) include:

- Gaius Petronius Arbiter (27-66AD), Satyricon
- Lucius Annaeus Seneca (4-65AD). Tragedies, Letters, Dialogues
- Decimus Junius Juvenalis (1st-2ndAD). Satires
- Marcus Valerius Martialis (38-102AD). Epigrams
- Gaius Cornelius Tacitus (56-117AD). Histories, Annals, Germania, Agricola, Dialogus
- Titus Calpurnius Siculus (age of Nero), Eclogues
- Gaius Plinius Secundus (Pliny the Elder, 23-79AD), Natural History (Encyclopedia)
- Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Pliny the Younger, 61-112AD), Letters
- Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus (69-122AD), Lives of the Twelve Caesars
- Publius Papinius Statius (45-96AD), Silvae, Thebaid, Achilleid
- Aulus Gellius (125-after 180AD), Noctes Atticae
- Marcus Velleius Paterculus (19-31AD), Compendium of Roman History
- Gaius Valerius Flaccus (-90AD), Argonautica
- Tiberius Catius Silius Italicus (25-101 AD), Punica
- Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (35-100AD), Institutio Oratoria
- Persius (34-62AD), Satires
Schedule of Assignments:

Aug. 25 Intro. Sight read Ovid’s “Apollo and Daphne”
Aug. 27 Ovid’s “Apollo and Daphne”
Sept. 1 Ovid’s “Apollo and Daphne”
Sept. 3 Ovid’s “Phaethon’s Ride” start line 126
Sept. 8 Ovid’s “Phaethon’s Ride”
Sept. 10 Ovid’s “Phaethon's Ride”
Sept. 15 Ovid’s “Actaeon”
Sept. 17 Ovid’s “Actaeon”
Sept. 22 Ovid’s “Actaeon”
Sept. 24 Ovid’s “Echo and Narcissus”
Sept. 29 Ovid’s “Echo and Narcissus”
Oct. 1 Ovid’s “Echo and Narcissus”
Oct. 6 Ovid’s “Echo and Narcissus”
Oct. 8 Sight exam on Ovid.
Oct. 13 No class. Fall Break
Oct. 15 Lucan, Bellum Civile
Oct. 20 Lucan, Bellum Civile. Advising Week
Oct. 22 Lucan, Bellum Civile
Oct. 27 Lucan, Bellum Civile. Registration Week
Oct. 29 Lucan, Bellum Civile
Nov. 3 Lucan, Bellum Civile
Nov. 5 Lucan, Bellum Civile
Nov. 10 Apuleius, Cupid and Psyche
Nov. 12 Apuleius, Cupid and Psyche
Nov. 17 Apuleius, Cupid and Psyche
Nov. 19 Apuleius, Cupid and Psyche
Nov. 24 Apuleius, Cupid and Psyche
Nov. 26 No Class. Thanksgiving Break.
Dec. 1 Apuleius, Cupid and Psyche
Dec. 3 Apuleius, Cupid and Psyche
Dec. 9 Final Examination period 8-10:30. Papers due.