General Information	2020-2021
Academic subject	Latin Literature
Academic year	2020-2021
Degree course	History and Social Sciences (L-42)
ECTS credits	12
Compulsory attendance	Attendance requirement is regulated by the Course Academic Regulations at the following link:  https://www.uniba.it/corsi/storia-scienze-sociali/presentazione-del-corso/regolamento-del-corso
Language	Italian

Subject teacher	Name Surname	mail address	SSD
	ALESSANDRO	alessandro.lagioia@uniba.it	L-FIL-LET/04
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Class schedule	
Period	Second semester
Year	II
Type of class	Lecture- workshops

Time management	
Hours	300
In-class study hours	84
Out-of-class study hours	216

Academic calendar	
Class begins	February 22, 2021
Class ends	May 21, 2021

Syllabus	
Prerequisites/requirements	Adequate knowledge of the morphological and syntactic structures of the Italian language and the Basics of the Latin language (declensions, conjugations,fundamental syntactic structures). Those who have never had a training in Latin language can take advantage of the free e-learning Platform, available for the students' use, operated by the University before the official beginning of the course (https://elearning2.uniba.it/moodle/). Otherwise, students can follow during the second session the 3 ects Course of Latin for beginners (elementary level).
Expected learning outcomes (according to Dublin Descriptors)	Knowledge and understanding The Latin literature course aims to provide a solid preparation in the historical evolution of the main literary genres, as well as developing students' ability to translate from Latin. The module also includes discussion of literary and grammatical topics. At the end of the module students will be able to have acquired: - Ability to read and analyse the prescribed texts in Latin; - Ability to recognise and comment upon a number of different genres and stylistic registers in Roman texts.  Applying knowledge and understanding

By the end of the course students should expect to reach an adequate translation competence and therefore a mature ability to put the text in relation to its context. Moreover familiarity with the themes and techniques of Latin historical prose should be developed.

## Making informed judgements and choices

The discipline contributes towards expanding and enhancing the students' cultural profile thanks to a multidisciplinary approach. The teaching of language and literature aims at the acquisition of an autonomous method of investigation, not restricted only to the literary text.

## Communicating knowledge and understanding

Lectures, tutorials and language workshops are occasions of training during which students are encouraged to participate actively, in order to acquire and implement their communication skills, method and specific knowledge.

## Capacities to continue learning

At the end of the module students will be able to hace acquired:-Competent and independent interpretation of the texts in their literary and historical contexts; -Ability to tackle with the interpretations and theories of classical historiography; -Ability to articulate well-researched views both orally and in writing.

## Contents

The course focuses on historiography in ancient Romeand, in particular, on the <u>theme of Roman imperialism</u>. As a literary genre historiography enjoyed a special position in the tightly-structured world of ancient classical studies, and Latin authors (each in his own markedly personal way) worked within the tradition to create a narrative style that witnesses just as much to the authors' angle on events as to the events themselves.

The monographic courseaims to study, through historical and literary Latin texts, the characteristics and problems of Roman imperialism. An anthological choice of ancient sources (by Cicero, Caesar, Sallustius, Livius, Pliny the Younger, Tacitus Suetonius, up to the Christians) related to this topicwill be examined (with translation of the Latin text and comment), documenting the conquest and dominion of Rome in its various aspects.

The section of literary history includes study of the most representativeLatin authors\* and works, from the origins to the fall of the Roman empire, focused on the diachronic evolution of the literary genres.

\* The following authors must be studied in depth from the set handbook:

Archaic period: Livius Andronicus, Nevius, Ennius, Plautus, Cato the Elder, Terence;

- The Age of Caesar: Cicero, Caesar, Varro, Sallustius, Catullus, Lucretius;
- The Augustan Age: Propertius, Tibullus, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Ovid;
- The Julio-Claudian Age: Seneca the Younger, Persius, Lucan,

	Petronius; - The Flavian Age: Pliny the Elder, Quintilian, Martial; - The empire in the second century A.D.: Pliny the Younger, Tacitus, Juvenal, Apuleius.
Course program	
Bibliography	- For the monographic course: "Roman imperialism through the testimony of Pagan and Christian Latin authors". Text in pdf;
	- Manual of Latin literature: Eva Cantarella, Giulio Guidorizzi, "HUMANITAS Cultura e letteratura latina" Volume I Dalle origini all'Età di Cesare + Volume 2 Dall'Età di Augusto ai regni romano-barbarici, Einaudi Scuola, Milano 2018 (ISBN 978-88-286-2186-7);
	- Other material and critical contributions will be available (in pdf) on the teacher page of Microsoft platform or the University's link.
Notes	A good Latin grammar is necessary for beginners (to develop students' ability to translate from Latin): - Pierangelo Agazzi, Lucio Sisana, "@d litteram. Corso di
	lingua e cultura latina. Manuale", Zanichelli, Bologna 2013 (ISBN: 9788808401144) or any Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges;
	- M. Craveri, <i>Guida all'apprendimento del latino</i> , Il Girasole, 2008, 2 voll. (ISBN-10: 8885906680; 9788885906686).
Teaching methods	Lectures, exercises and workshops
Assessment methods	Oral
Evaluation criteria	The oral examination aims at verifying the linguistic competence through oral translation (texts of the program), the knowledge of the topics of the course and the historical development of Latin literature. By the end of this module students should expect to have acquired:  • an advanced and comprehensive knowledge of Latin grammar  • the ability to recognize and comment upon a number of different genres and stylistic registers in Roman texts  • the ability to translate the set texts and recognize the philological and interpretative implications of their translations.