

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the major scholarly approaches and questions of the discipline of Classics and to provide a broad perspective on the discipline as a whole, through the examination of selected texts and objects drawn from material culture. Students will be exposed to the theoretical framework for each subject, while engaging in a close scrutiny of selected examples (texts and artifacts).

Greek and Latin Literature: Brown

Greek and Roman Archaeology: Greene

This course looks at urban life in the city of Rome, exploring questions of urban identity, the uses of social space, and the construction of social rituals. We will cover such topics such as the conceptualization of urban space; streets and patterns of urban movement; suburbs, hills and neighborhoods; Rome as a museum; smellscapes and soundscapes; baths, spectacles, and triumphs; the retail economy; dying, burial, and cremation; and religious life in the ancient city. We will look at the benefits to city life, such as gardens and other public spaces, as well as malfunctions of the city: diseases, pollution, crowding, and crime.

In this course we will read substantial portions of (Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, the Sicilian Expedition (Book 6 and 7). Our goal is two-fold, to gain familiarity with the characteristics of the genre of Greek historiography and to learn to appreciate the



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Greek and Roman Archaeology: Greene

Greek and Roman History: Steinbock

This course is a topic-based approach to the Bronze Age Aegean world. Each week will address a particular topic (Palace, House, Sanctuary/religion, Language, Trade/economy, Intercultural connections, Collapse, and Reception) using complementary archaeological theory, anthropological comparisons, and contemporary case studies. Specifically, most weeks will focus on juxtaposing Minoan and Mycenaean-era case studies to interpret similarities and differences through informed theoretical and anthropological models. By taking a topic-based approach, students will have the opportunity to focus on a particular theme that fits well with their own research specialties and preferences. Grading will be based on participation (20%), two presentations/discussion leadership (30%), an annotated bibliography (20%), and a research paper (30%).

A close reading of the two main surviving poems ascribed to Hesiod, the Theogony and the Works and Days, central texts, replete with important versions of crucial myths and other passages that shed much valuable light on the world-view of the early Greeks.

The Neronian period in Rome began with great optimism and saw a remarkable flowering of literary production (including Seneca, Lucan, Petronius, and Persius) as well as impressive military success. The young emperor inspired hope that the principate could be a beneficial form of government. However, the emperor's mother, Agrippina the Younger, was murdered by her son; Seneca, Lucan, and Petronius have all died by suicide in the wake of a failed assassination attempt on the emperor. This course examines the history and literature of the Neronian period, with a particular focus on Lucan and Seneca.