## LT Modules – Honours (Semester 1)

### LT3017 – Latin for Honours Classics 1

**Compulsory Purchases**


### LT4213 – Roman Satire

**Compulsory Purchases**


**Suggested Preliminary Reading**

*Horace Satires* 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.9 and 1.10 in Latin, plus the rest of Bks I and all of Bk II in English
- **You are expected to purchase a copy of:** E. Gowers (ed.), *Horace Satires* Book 1, Cambridge Greek and Latin Classics (2012), ISBN 9780521458511
- Penguin Classics offer a good English translation by Niall Rudd (*Horace Satires* and *Epistles*; Persius *Satires*; 2005; ISBN 9780140455083)
- You could also consult the following commentaries (available via Online Reading Lists):

*Persius: Prologue and Satire 1* in Latin, plus the remaining *Satires* in English
- A PDF of the Latin text will be available for downloading from MMS (in advance of semester you can obtain it by emailing Alice König directly)
- Penguin Classics offer another good translation by Niall Rudd (*Horace Satires* and *Epistles*; Persius *Satires*; 2005; ISBN 9780140455083)
- You could also consult the following commentaries:
  - Lee, G., and Barr, W., *The Satires of Persius; the Latin text, with a verse translation by Guy Lee; introduction and commentary by William Barr* (Liverpool, 1987)

*Juvenal Satires* 1, 3 and 4 in Latin, plus the remaining *Satires* in English
- **You are expected to purchase a copy of:** S.M. Braund, *Juvenal Satires Bk I*, Cambridge Greek and Latin Classics, ISBN 0521356679
- Other commentaries are available in the University library

**General Reading**

- Braund, S. H., (ed.), *Satire and Society in Ancient Rome* (Exeter, 1989) – Ch 2 available via Online Reading
List
SL Braund, S. H., Roman Verse Satire (Greece and Rome Survey, Oxford, 1992) – Ch 6 available via Online Reading List
SL Coffey, M., Roman Satire (London, 1976)
E Freudenburg, K. (2001), Satires of Rome: threatening poses from Lucilius to Juvenal, Cambridge
SL Plaza, M. (2006), The function of humour in Roman verse satire: laughing and lying, Oxford
SL Relihan, J.C. (1993), Ancient Menippean Satire, Baltimore

LT4216 – The Art of Translation: Ovid in English

Some Preliminary Reading
- B. W. Boyd (ed.) The Brill Companion to Ovid, (Leiden 2002)

Prescription
- Amores 1: Am.1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.7, 1.15; Am.2.7, 2.8.
- No commentary is required for purchase: however you may wish to consult
- Metamorphoses 1: vv. 438-746 in Latin (Daphne; Io); Met.6.1-145; 6.438-674 (Arachne; Tereus); Met. 4.274-388 (Salmacis & Hermaphroditus); Met.10.1-85; 503-739 (Orpheus & Eurydice; Venus & Adonis) – the rest of the Metamorphoses in English.
No commentary is required for purchase: however you may wish to consult
--------------(1998) Ovid’s Metamorphoses Books 6-10 (Oklahoma Press)

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**LT4225 – Roman Literary Criticism**

**Some Preliminary Reading**


**Set Texts**

- Horace *Ars Poetica* (whole thing), w.1-3 (edition: Rudd’s 1989 commentary, Cambridge Green and Yellow)
- Ovid *Tristia* 2.207-470, w. 4-5 (edition: Ingleheart’s 2010 commentary, OUP)
- Tacitus *Dialogus* 1-13, w. 9-11 (edition: Winterbottom and Ogilvie’s Oxford Classical Text)

In our current economic climate, literature seems to us the opposite of useful, practical, or productive. It hasn’t always been this way. For the Romans, literature was a hugely important field of cultural activity: something that could give you pleasure, train you rigorously in the art of speaking well, give you models for ethical living to set the watch by. This module will study in depth how a series of Roman authors understood literature (especially poetry) and its place in society. Through close readings of some fundamental texts of Roman literary criticism – e.g. Horace’s *Ars Poetica*, Ovid’s *Tristia* book 2, Quintilian’s *Institutio Oratoria* 10, and Tacitus’ *Dialogus*, though these will vary from year to year – we will discuss such things as: how the Romans thought poetry should be written; the relationship between poetics and ethics; the origins of important concepts (still, for us) such as the literary persona, and the separation of life and art; the role of poetry in rhetorical education; and poetry as a vehicle for dissent.