

By H.L. Hoeh.

C. White

CLASSICAL AUTHORS

GREEK AND LATIN

In Four Parts

The classification "primary" and "secondary" must be understood as our own, not the commonly accepted rating. "Primary" means they are of greater historical value to us; "secondary" means they are of greater literary value in the judgment of the world's scholars.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE

PRIMARY GREEK AUTHORS

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p><u>HERODOTUS</u> BC 400's</p>	<p>Halicarnassus (Asia Minor seaport)</p>	<p>Of noble family; called "Father of History." Acquainted with the whole of the Greek poetical literature and prose. Quotes or shows familiarity with Hesiod, Olen, Musaeus, Bacis, Lysistratus, Archilochus of Paros, Alcaeus, Sappho, Solon, Aesop, Aristaeas of Proconnesus, Simonides of Ceos, Phrynichus, Aeschylus and Pindar, etc. Unlikely Thucydides heard Herod. read his history; but Herod. possibly influenced him. Traveled great distances, gained much info. first hand. Often spending much time in places he wrote about. He learned in Egypt from Sesostris.</p>	<p>History of the great Persian Wars of invasion, the early (& valuable) material being an introduction to the rise and development of the powers involved. Gives partial fulfillment and background of bear and three ribs of Dan, 7:5 EVALUATION: Merit as a historian some-times <u>questioned</u> but material generally well received; writing ability is most conspicuous. SD admits that recent findings confirm him more and more.</p>
<p><u>PLATO</u> BC 300's</p>	<p>Athens</p>	<p>Athenian philosopher. Taught in "grove" Academy, founding first-philosophical school. Catholics later adopt much teaching from him says EB. He exports "immortal soul from Egypt."</p>	<p><u>Phaedo</u>; immortality and pre-existence of the soul. <u>Cratylus</u>, views on origin of language. <u>Parmenides</u>, education, logic, theology. <u>Timaeus</u>; <u>Critias</u>, creation & Atlantis; Lost Ten Tribes. <u>Republic</u>, Fascist politics. EVALUATION:</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>ARISTOTLE BC 300's</p>	<p>Stagira (Strymonic Gulf)</p>	<p>A Greek philosopher. Spent 20 years with Plato. Taught from 50th year to death (12 years). Reared in court of Macedon king, father being a court physician from whom he learned physical science, learned court procedure; to this he added the metaphysics and morals of Plato. Traveled after Plato's death; returned to court of Hermias. Later taught Alexander the Great -- then only 13. Believed in spontaneous generation; that God controlled but not created all. "Christianity" adopts much from him later thru Thomas Aquinas.</p>	<p>Works on <u>Metaphysics</u>; on Ethics, Science, Logic.</p>
<p>MANETHO BC 200's</p>	<p>Egyption Delta</p>	<p>Egyption priest and annalist. Wrote Egyption history and religion in Greek from native records. Writings lost except for portions quoted by Josephus, Julius Africanus, Eusebius, etc. Chief text preserved in <u>Chronographia</u> of Georgius Syncellus. Although his king lists give a confused and faulty picture of Egyption history and dynasties, says EB, they are the basis of presently accepted scheme of Egyptian dynasties. Difficult to judge original from present corrupt copies.</p>	<p>The fragments of narrative give a confused idea of Egyption history and are crowded with errors of detail in the names, order and length of reign of the kings. Probably bases on native lists like that of the Turin Papyrus.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>BYZANTIUM OF HALICARNASSUS BC 80-1</p>	<p>Hallicarnassus</p>	<p>Greek historian and rhetoric teacher. Spent 22 years in Rome after the civil wars preparing material for his history, studying Latin, and teaching. To him, history is philosophy teaching by examples. He wrote several books on rhetoric, oratory; critic of classical Greek writers.</p>	<p>Roman Antiquities; history of Rome from mythical period to beginning of first Punic War, B.C. 264 (where Polybius begins). The 11 extant books bring Rome from earliest period to 441 B.C. Once contained 20 books. EVALUATION: Trying to reconcile Greeks to rule of Rome by praising its good qualities, EB. Mistakes in <u>form</u> of early government; much of value, only source of some points; storehouse of ancient tradition and mythology, SD. Greater critic than historian.</p>
<p>BYZANTIUM SICILUS BC 70-1</p>	<p>Agyrium, Sicily</p>	<p>Greek historian. Spent several years in Rome, traveled in Europe, Asia, Egypt. Claims he undertook many dangerous journeys for his historical research. His sources are generally thought to be Castor, Ephorus, Apollodorus, Agatharchides and Artemidorus.</p>	<p>Historical Library; forty books, 15 extant plus fragments. Mythic histories of Egypt, Assyria, Ethiopia, Greece, (also materials on Syria, Media, Carthage). Also the second Persian War and the history of successors of Alexander previous to partition of empire. EVALUATION: None of the critical facilities of the historian, unconnected details, errors of chronology, EB. Colorless correct writing, too credulous, but gives helpful <u>time order</u> of events, LCD.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>Strabo BC 60-AD 20</p>	<p>Amasia in Pontus</p>	<p>Greek geographer and historian. Studied Aristotle. Traveled much but did not visit all the places of which he wrote. Spent much time in Alexandria, probably amassing materials, studying astronomy and math. Greek authorities chief source, little use of Roman sources. Loved lore and legend. Thought Homer to be source of all wisdom and knowledge. EVALUATION: Clear direct style. Based on Eratosthenes (fragments only). Geography far in advance of all prior ones though some directions for rivers and mountains seen faulty.</p>	<p>Historical Memoirs, from end of Polybius to Battle of Actium, lost. Geography, 17 vol. extant (only epitome of 7th); first try to collect knowledge then available. A historical geography intended for the educated. He altered previous writers not always for the better. First to devise divisions of 1) mathematical, 2) physical, 3) political, 4) historical geography. Geographical writings were a sequel to his historical writings. Designed for statesmen rather than students so gives sketch of character, physical peculiarities, natural productions of each country so gives much valuable information concerning ethnology, trade, customs, metallurgy.</p>
<p>APPRIAN AD 80-170</p>	<p>Alexandria</p>	<p>Filled chief offices in native land and then went to Rome where also in government. Later imperial procurator -- it is supposed of Egypt.</p>	<p>History of Rome, in 24 volumes (11 extant, see SD). Ethnographically not chronologically arranged. EVALUATION: Unattractive style but very valuable, especially for period of the civil wars. Few merits as historian, frequent blunders, SD.</p>
<p>ARRIEN (Flavius Arrianus) AD 90-170</p>	<p>Nicomedia in Bithynia</p>	<p>Greek historian and philosopher. Very able, citizen of both Athens and Rome, governor of Cappadocia. Distinguished military leader. Only time before 3rd century such a top military command was given to a Greek. Pupil of Epictetus from whom he took verbatim notes which he published. Later years a priest of Demeter (Ceres) and Persephone.</p>	<p>The Dissertations, (chief authority for stoic ethics.) The Encheiridion of Epictetus; a handbook of moral philosophy adopted by pagans and "Christians" alike, SD, EE. Anabasis of Alexander, his history from accession to death (his most important work). The most complete and trustworthy account extant, EB, SD. Indica, description of India and its dialect.</p>

	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
ARRIAN (cont'd)		Called "Xenophon the younger" for his imitation of that writer; even called himself Xenophon.	Acies Contra Alanos, important for knowledge of Roman military affairs.
DION-CASSIUS AD 150-230	Nicaea in Bithynia	Roman historian, son of senator, senate member, held many high administrative offices. A strong imperialist, anti-republican. He displays a superstitious regard for miracles and prophecies.	History of Rome contained 80 books (the landing of Aeneas in Italy to the reign of Alexander Severus (AD 222-235)). Much lost but books 36-54 complete, other fragments, give vital data concerning last years of the republic and the early empire. EVALUATION: Great judgment and discrimination in use of material; more correct than Dionysius of Halicarnassus, SD.
PAUSANIAS c. AD 170	Lydia	Greek traveler and geographer. His style and content are highly indebted to Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon. The accuracy of his descriptions is proved by remains which he describes. Without his descriptions, the ruins of Greece would be a labyrinth without a clue.	Description of Greece takes a tour in the Peloponnesus and part of N. Greece. Takes in geography, local topography, glimpses into daily life, rites, customs, history, legend and folk-lore. EVALUATION: Digresses often, no preface nor conclusion. Proved accurate but poor style and organization, EB.

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>EUSEBIUS (of Caesarea) AD 260-340</p>	<p>Palestine</p>	<p>Early acquainted with Pamphilus, presbyter at Caesarea. Was in Egypt during Diocletian persecution. Bishop of Caesarea from 313 till death. The most learned man of his age, high favor with Constantine. Prominent part in Council of Nicaea in 325. In the Council, the lesser of two evils forced him to vote for a creed which completely repudiated his former position. This was the formation of the Nicene Creed. One of most voluminous writers of antiquity (theol.) but without brilliancy, originality, creative genius. Greatness rests on vast erudition and sound judgment. His exegesis superior to contemporaries; style is involved, obscure, often rambling and incoherent. His wide learning was his master rather than his slave, EB.</p> <p>EVALUATION: He quotes many important fragments that have been lost, giving us the only record of them. He is thought careless and inaccurate in chronology and fails to look below the surface to see the real meaning of events and often draws the wrong conclusion from the material he quotes.</p>	<p>History of the Christian Church earned him title "Father of Church History." Published in 10 books in 325. He believed he was living at beginning of new age so wanted to record history of the passing one. Chronicle; c. 303, epitome of universal history and chron. tables of parallel columns giving royal succession of various nations and notes marking dates of historical events. Life of Constantine, a panegyric rather than sober history but contains valuable information, EB. Account of Council of Nicaea. Martyrs of Palestine, martyrs between 303 and 310, most witnessed by author. Contra Hieroclem, reply to lost work against Christians by Hierocles, a contemporary Roman governor. Praeparatio Evangelica; justifies accepting Hebrew writings and rejecting Greek philosophy. Demonstratio Evangelica proves from Hebrew Scriptures it is right to go beyond practices of Jews; 20 books, last 10 lost. Theophania, the divine authority and influence of Christianity. Prophetical Extracts, prophetic passages from O.T. relating to Christ, accompanied by explanatory notes. Onomasticon, only extant work on the names of places mentioned in the O.T. and its topography.</p>
<p>EUSEBIUS TYRANNIUS AD 340-410</p>	<p>Concordia, Italy</p>	<p>Spent 6 years in Egypt among the hermits where he gained a love for Origen. Settled in Palestinian monastery. Rich man, friend of Jerome. Wrote two books on Church history from the time of Eusebius down to his own time.</p>	<p>Wrote commentaries and paraphrases (especially on church "fathers"); defended Origen against Jerome.</p> <p>EVALUATION:</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p><u>SOCRATES</u> AD 380-450</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Background obscure. Probably lawyer. Lived mostly in Constantinople. "Good Catholic" layman, defender of Catholicism. Traveled. Used pagan and Christian sources. Admirer of Eusebius and Origen. Used Rufinus at first but came to mistrust him.</p>	<p><u>Church History</u>, Purpose: continue Eusebius. Begins 306, ends 439. Mostly affairs of church, some politics and military. <u>EVALUATION</u>: CE--Simple, direct style, Great labor and skill in gathering and handling sources, many primary. Admits defects of chronology, gaps of coverage outside eastern area, little too credulous. EB much more critical; questionable data, "second-rate."</p>
<p><u>SOZOMEN</u> AD 380-450</p>	<p>Bethelia, Gaza</p>	<p>Trained in "Christian" household; educated by monks; grounded in Greek studies. Settled in Constantinople. Career as lawyer. Wrote after Socrates making use of his works; not indiscriminate borrower nor plagiarist. Thoroughly in accord with Catholic party and felt great "purpose of Christianity." Began writing in 443.</p>	<p>History of church from the Ascension to 323 has been lost. Purpose: continue history of Eusebius; period of 323 to 439 (actually ends 425). Tells of Catholic missionary activity and rise and spread of monasticism. <u>EVALUATION</u>: Style better than Socrates but construction inferior and grasp of significance of facts less sure.</p>
<p><u>PROCOPIUS</u> AD 490-560</p>	<p>Caesarea in Palestine</p>	<p>Byzantine historian; secretary, legal adviser to leaders; lawyer. Possibly prefect of Constantinople in 562. No S.D.A. could read his writings and still believe E. G. White (H.L.H.)</p>	<p><u>Histories</u> (Books about the Wars), a. late Persian wars down to 550; b. conquests of Vandals in Africa to 546; c. Gothic War against Ostrogoths in Sicily 536-552. <u>De aedificis</u>, an account of Justinian's public works. <u>Anecdota</u> (Secret History), furious invectives against Justinian and Theodora, their character, personal conduct and government, plus many others in government. <u>EVALUATION</u>: Rich in geographical and ethnological data. Almost as much geographer as historian. Imitates Thucydides (maxims) and Herodotus (credulity)</p>
<p><u>KEY</u>: This is a study paper to be used as a guide. It is subject to correction and revision. The evaluation given is that of the critics and is not necessarily that of the college or professor. All dates ending in zero are in round figures. <u>SOURCES</u>: EB = <u>Encyclopaedia Britannica</u> (eleventh edition); LCD = <u>Lempriere's Classical Dictionary</u>; SD = <u>Smith's Greek and Roman Classical Dictionary</u>; CE = <u>Catholic Encyclopedia</u>.</p>			

CLASSICAL LITERATURE

SECONDARY GREEK AUTHORS

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>HESIOD (Hesiodus) c. BC 900</p>	<p>Ascara (Boeotia)</p>	<p>While tending flocks (David ?) he "received" commission from Muses to be their poet. Murdered by his host in the sacred enclosure of Nemean Zeus at Oeneon (Locris, Bay of Corinth). "A stay-at-home farmer of the lower class, an old-fashioned bachelor (with prejudice against matrimony" EB.</p>	<p>1. <u>Works and Days</u>: astrology, husbandry, personal, religious calendar of months (lucky and unlucky days). First poem on agriculture. Homely style -- little poetic ornamentation, SD. 2. <u>The Theogony</u>; History of the gods. Organizes legends & genealogies of Greek mythology. Authorship questioned but EB says there is no doubt though presently has additions, interpolations, etc. 3. (Describes) <u>Shield of Heracles</u>; concerning his expedition and shield (considered spurious). EVALUATION: Greeks so partial to his poetry and moral instructions that children had to learn all by heart, SD. Father of Greek didactic poetry.</p>
<p>HOMER (Homerus.) BC 700-600</p>	<p>Chios ?</p>	<p>Scanty information, competing claims, confusion. EB admits no positive proofs for commonly accepted dates, and if a date can be established at all it must be by internal evidence. KEY to proper date IS HERODOTUS and LYDIAN KING'S, see Compendium pp. 382-86. Earliest mention of Homer found in Xenophanes (philosopher of 6th century BC) who complains of "false notions implanted by Homer's teaching.</p>	<p>1. Epics -- <u>Iliad</u> and <u>Odyssey</u> (see EB 11th edition, "Homer" for full discussion of outline and plots). These two are most famous. 2. <u>Hymns</u>; 3. <u>Epiigrams</u>; 4. Many lost works. EVALUATION: "A great epic poet." Most of story depicts very early age of Greece. "Law" is foreign to Homer. "There is no morality." Language forms too great for any spoken dialect. All this shows Homer scrambled several ages and events together, HLM.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>AESCHYLUS BC 520 - ?</p>	<p>Eleusis</p>	<p>Greek poet, founder of Greek drama. Soldier in great struggle of Greece against Persia, present at battles of Marathon, Artemisium, Salamis. Charged with revealing mysteries of Demeter (acquitted). Wrote under influence of wine. Latter part of life obscure.</p>	<p>Wrote 90 plays of which seven remain. 1. <u>Suppliants</u>; fills in blank space in development of Attic drama. 2. <u>Lersae</u>; historical drama (only one extant in Greek). 3. <u>Seven Against Thebes</u>. 4. <u>Prometheus</u>; (trilogy of three plays). 5. <u>Oresteia</u>; last and greatest work. EVALUATION:</p>
<p>PINDAR (Pindarus) BC 520-440</p>	<p>Thebes or Cynoscephalae</p>	<p>Of noble family skilled in music. Studied poetry in Athens. Composed choral songs for special occasions for many Greek states and princes. Greatly honored and almost worshiped after his death -- received share of offering to Apollo. Memory respected so much that Alexander the Great spared the house where he had lived when he destroyed all the rest of Thebes and sold all but Pindar's descendants into slavery.</p>	<p>Only his <u>Epinicia</u> (commemorative of some victory in the public games) or triumphal odes have come down to us. These are but a small part of his works. He wrote hymns for the gods, paeans, dithyrambs, odes for processions, songs of maidens, mimic dancing songs, drinking songs, dirges. Numerous fragments remain. EVALUATION: Greatest lyric poet of Greece. He excelled equally in all the types of poetry he wrote.</p>
<p>THUCYDIDES BC 470-390</p>	<p>Athens</p>	<p>One of few who recovered from great plague of Athens. Military experience in navy. Died violently after being in exile for 20 years.</p>	<p><u>History of the Peloponnesian War</u>; unfinished due to death. Covers 21 years of the war. Spared neither time nor money to get authentic information, SD. EVALUATION: Great historian. Unequaled description and conciseness. Extremely graphic. Scrupulous care in ascertaining facts. Vigorous, energetic, SD. Bare facts in fewest possible words. Ignores rules of grammar -- long involved sentences.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>SOCRATES BC 460-400</p>	<p>Athens</p>	<p>Most celebrated philosopher of all antiquity -- founder of philosophical inquiry. Studied under Archelaus and Anaxagoras. Fought boldly in field of battle. Fond of labour and stout in danger or hardships. Strong, robust. Ugly face -- flat nose, thick lips, prominent eyes, short, heavy neck. Spoke freely on every subject. Had many disciples whom he taught wherever they could gather together. "Irreproachable character." Aristophanes ridiculed his character; fickle and licentious populace soon payed no reverence to the man they once thought to be of a superior order. Tried for corrupting Athenian youth, ridiculing the many gods, making innovations in the religion of the Greeks. Condemned and upbraided his judges with the uncompromising integrity that was his. Condemned to die by hemlock. Believed in the divine origin of dreams and omens, publicly declared that from childhood he had been accompanied by a demon or familiar spirit (a divine voice) which guided him, supported the immortality of the soul. Could bear hardship, heat and cold to a degree that astounded his companions. Went without shoes and wore same light clothing summer and winter. The first to turn his thoughts distinctly to ethics. Regarded self as a "citizen of the world" -- not just Athens. Whole time spent in public -- in the city -- since "fields and trees could teach him nothing." Sense of humor. Believed in Supreme Being. Eccentricity as remarkable as appearance. Oracle pronounced him wisest of men. Told executioners the loss would be theirs, not his, since no one would be found to replace him. Lived in poverty. Had many enemies among those he rebuked and faced in argument. Thought poets had lied attributing vices to the gods. Wanted to educate people for their good and happiness.</p> <p>WORKS: Two of his pupils, Xenophon and Plato, faithfully recorded everything about him. He made a poetical version of Aesop's fables while in prison awaiting execution.</p>	

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>ARISTOPHANES BC 450-380</p>	<p>Athens</p>	<p>Celebrated comic poet... Comedies of historical interest, showing caricatures of leading men of the day and contemporary commentary on evils existing at Athens. Patriotic. Opposed new system of education introduced by Sophists. Saw evils but had no solution except to go backward to the ways of the former generation. For him, opinion was feeling -- not reason. A natural conservative.</p>	<p>Fifty-four plays in all -- 11 extant, divided by scholars into three periods. Works depict evils and evil men of that time. Knowledge of social structure, history and other tragic writers needed to understand his poems. EVALUATION: Had the richest development of almost all the qualities of a poet. Representative of the Old Comedy (strong political satire, and like Greek tragedy, "had its origin in festivals of Dionysus" EB.)</p>
<p>XENOPHON BC 430-350</p>	<p>Athens</p>	<p>Spent much of life as soldier fighting Artaxerxes II, fighting for Sparta, etc. Early came under influence of Socrates, but that was not active enough life for him. Followed Socrates in religious sentiments, immortality of soul, etc.</p>	<p>Anabasis, the expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes. Cyropaedia, life and actions of Cyrus the Great. Hellenica, a continuation of the History of Thucydides. EVALUATION: Simple and elegant style, LD.</p>
<p>DEMOSTHENES BC 380-320</p>	<p>Paeonia, Attica</p>	<p>Probably never received wealth left by father. Speech defect as boy. Developed voice by shouting over roar of waves with pebbles in mouth and orating while running up hill. Wanted Athens to use her power to rightly shape and influence development of Greece. Called for domestic reform but decay continued. Violently opposed rise of Macedonia. Involved in many conspiracies against Alexander. Suicide.</p>	<p>He is noted for his orations which he made during his great political career. 1. political (the 12 against Philip of Macedonia being the most important), 2. Judicial orations.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>PHILO BC 20 - AD 50</p>	<p>Alexandria</p>	<p>A Jew of priestly family. Said to have met Peter in Rome and been "converted" baptized, and later rejected this creed (probably legend). Headed Jewish delegation to Rome in 40 AD to fight a decree that Jews had to bow down to statue of emperor.</p>	<p>Most important works deal with books of Moses. Tried to reconcile Scriptures with Greek philosophy. Maintained that basic truths of Greek philosophy were derived from Mosaic revelation. His book <u>On the Sufferings of the Jews</u> in the <u>Reign of Caius</u> was received with great applause even in Roman senate. Works divided into three parts: 1. On the <u>Creation of the World</u>; 2. On <u>Sacred History</u>; 3. On the <u>Laws and Customs of the Jewish Nation</u>. <u>EVALUATION</u>: Best representative we have of Hellenistic Judaism -- those Jews outside of Palestine. His happy expression and elegant variety earned him the name of the Jewish Plato. A wierd allegorizer, CVD.</p>
<p>LUTARCH AD 40-130</p>	<p>Chaeronea in Boeotia</p>	<p>From respectable and learned family. Traveled to Rome and through Italy but did not learn Latin till late in life. Held a priesthood and various magisterial offices. Traveled widely in Egypt and Greece. Established a school in Rome. Greatly honored by all who knew him.</p>	<p><u>Parallel Lives</u>; comparison of 46 Greeks and Romans. No other book of antiquity read so much in modern times. Not important nor trifling nor dull. Good sense, writes with fidelity, impartiality. Does not misrepresent virtues nor hide foibles of his heroes. Diction neither pure nor elegant. Neglect of chronological order. Ignorance of Latin caused this error in matters of Roman history. <u>Moralia</u> or ethical works (60 in number). Misguided philosophy and erroneous doctrines render some of these inferior compositions puerile and disgusting, LD.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>EPICETUS AD 60-130</p>	<p>Hierapolis, Phrygia</p>	<p>Greek stoic philosopher. Name means "acquired" -- his real name not known. Born a slave. Obtained freedom. Attended lectures of the Stoic Musonius Rufus.</p>	<p>Wrote nothing, but taught by close personal contact. His faithful student Flavius Arrianus was the historian of Alexander the Great. He (the student) wrote: <u>Discourses of Epictetus</u> and <u>Encheiridion</u>, a handbook of the doctrines of the previous book.</p>

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CLASSICAL LITERATURE

PRIMARY LATIN AUTHORS

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>VARRO, M. Terentius</p> <p>BC 100-1</p>	<p>Reate (Near Rome)</p>	<p>First systematic student and teacher of Latin philology and literature; later at Athens under Antiochus of Ascalon, a Stoicizing Platonist. Finally arrived politically. Followed Pompey in politics and war.</p>	<p>He has some 620 writings, all lost except <u>Latin Language</u> and one other unimportant work. Now lost: <u>Roman History</u> (much used by Pliny, Plutarch and others. If found could <u>change</u> Roman history greatly.)</p>
<p>VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, Marcus</p> <p>BC 19-AD 31</p>	<p>prob. Campania (near Naples)</p>	<p>Served much in military, traveled extensively.</p>	<p>Fragments remain of Roman history from the Greek despersion after seige of Troy to 29 A.D. EVALUATION: The EB says, "vain shallow courtier lacking historical insight, errors." But admits <u>facts</u> generally reliable. LCD: Praises the work as a whole.</p>
<p>PLINY (the elder)</p> <p>AD 20-80</p>	<p>Comun, Italy</p>	<p>Of high birth. Studied at Rome. Many works lost. Much influenced by Stoicism, unhealthy influence of Seneca. Does not suppress facts unfavorable to Rome. Perished at Pompey in Vesuvius eruption.</p>	<p><u>Natural History</u>: now in 37 vols. His principal authority is Varro.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>QUINTIUS CURTIUS, (Rufus) AD 50-100</p>	<p>unknown</p>	<p>A rhetorician, famous for biography of Alexander the Great.</p>	<p>De Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni; errors of geography, chronology and military. EVALUATION: Historically, "far below mediocrity." Compiles without judgment but descriptive, interesting writer. LCD</p>
<p>PLINY (the younger) AD 60-110</p>	<p>Novum Comum (mod. Como)</p>	<p>Probable education in Rome along with uncle, Pliny Elder, who adopted him as son. Friend of Tacitus, Suetonius, some Stoics and others</p>	<p>Correspondence with Trajan: while governor of Bithynia. describes Christians.</p>
<p>TACITUS, Cornelius AD 50-120</p>	<p>unknown</p>	<p>Lived through from Nero to Trajan. Friend of the younger Pliny. Eyewitness of the "reign of terror" during last three years of Domitian. Member of the old priestly colleges. EVALUATION: Ranks in the highest place among men of letters of all ages; geography considered weak point.</p>	<p>Dialogue on Orators; Germany, the fierce and independent spirit, its threat to the empire; Histories, history of the empire from Galba in 69 to the close of Domitian's reign in 97. Also a prejudiced view of Jews; Annals, history of the Julian line from Tiberius to Nero -- A.D. 14-68, mentions Christ.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>SUETONIUS Tranquillus, Gaius AD 80-130</p>	<p>Rome?</p>	<p>Roman historian, contemporary of Tacitus and the younger Pliny. His literary work was done chiefly between A.D. 98-138. Biographer of the twelve Caesars (including Julius) down to Domitian. Friend of younger Pliny. Hadrian's private secretary so had access to important documents.</p>	<p><u>Lives of the Caesars</u>, deals only with the man himself, gossip and scandal. No picture of society or culture of time. Christ. Many lost works. EVALUATION: Style not outstanding but has manners, characters and incidents which nowhere else occur. Some of his facts have been doubted. LCD</p>
<p>JEROME AD 300</p>	<p>Strido, N.E. Italy border</p>	<p>Studied Philos, Baptized 360 A.D. Had dream from Christ to study Scriptures, not paganism. Daringly original in scholarly criticism, ruthless partisan in all else. Pope Damasus commissioned him in 382 to revise the "Old Latin" Bible.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Latin translation became Vulgate with later revisions. 2. Commentaries on Scriptures and letters. 3. Distinction between Scriptures and Apocrypha. 4. Pioneer in Pathology and Bible Archaeology.

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SOURCES: Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Encyclopaedia Britannica (eleventh edition), Introductions in Loeb's Classical Library Series, Smith's Classical Dictionary (outstanding).

CLASSICAL LITERATURE

SECONDARY LATIN AUTHORS

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>CICERO, Marcus Tullius BC 110-40</p>	<p>Arpinum</p>	<p>Assinated near Sea of Caleta, having lived much of life at Rome.</p>	<p>Famous for: a. Rhetorical works ... de Oratore, Brutus, etc.; b. Oratory ... (most famous wit of time); c. Philosophy, political ... de Republica, de Legibus; d. Epistolary ... ad Familiares.</p>
<p>LUCRETIUS, Titus L. Carus BC 100-50</p>		<p>Little known of his life. Great didactic poet, died by suicide.</p>	<p>De Rerum Natura is unique in literature -- a reasoned philosophy in verse. Written to free the people from fear of the gods. Cicero may have revised his works.</p>
<p>CAESAR Gaius Julius BC 100-40</p>		<p>Traced parentage from Iulus, founder of Alba Longa, son of Aeneas, grandson of Venus & Anchises. Was a priest of Jupiter at age 16. Later high priest.</p>	<p>Famous for: a. <u>Commentarii de bello Gallico</u> (51 B.C.) of period 52-51 B.C. (eighth book by <u>Kirtius</u> covers 51-50); b. <u>De bello civili</u> (date? covers 49-48 B.C., struggle with Pompey; c. his generalship political brilliance, debauchery.</p>

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<p>CORNELIUS NEPOS BC 100-20</p>	<p>Verona</p>	<p>Friend of Cicero and Atticus.</p>	<p>a. <u>Chronica</u> (lost); b. <u>Vitae excellentium imperatorum</u> (section preserved from larger <u>De viris illustribus</u> (of illustrious men). Has chronological error.</p>
<p><u>VIRGIL</u>, Publius Maro BC 70-20</p>	<p>Mantua, in Cisalpine Gaul</p>	<p>Brought up between civil wars and felt the sense of an Italian nationality. Father spared no pains to give him best education. Studied philosophy in Rome under Siron the Epicurean. Well acquainted with Pollio, Maecenas, Varius, Horace. Lived an exceptionally pure life in an age of license. Keeping aloof from the trivial daily life of his contemporaries, he was moved more profoundly than any of them by deeper currents of emotion in sphere of government, religion, morals and feelings which were then changing the world. Greek poetry influenced him more than anyone else at any period of Roman literature. For first half of life prepared himself to be the poet of his time and country with a high ambition and unrelenting industry. Passion for perfection of workmanship.</p>	<p>a. <u>Eclagues</u>, pastoral poems, <u>imitative</u> (Greek & Sicilian), noted for outstanding diction, rhythm and harmony of sound. The fourth of these poems (expressing desire for peace): "Phraseology of the poem led to a belief in the early Christian church that Virgil had been an unconscious instrument of inspired prophecy." (EB) b. <u>Georgics</u>, new type of didactic (not philosophical) praising role of farm in Roman glory. c. <u>Aeneid</u>, new type epic (for Rome) on Greek model. He wanted it destroyed when he died because not yet completed to his satisfaction. Saved by decree of Augustus. Became great-epic like Homer's in Greek literature. A religious and national epic showing special revelations, omens, prophecies, etc. Great part played by Rome in world history and idea of a universal empire are dominant. Deals with adventures of Aeneas after fall of Troy and second founding of Italy.</p>

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<p>VIRGIL (cont'd)</p>			<p>It is the national epic of the Roman people. Object is to set forth glories of Rome, foster patriotic feeling and a religious sentiment for the gods and heroes of their ancestors (SD). EVALUATION: Highly praised, very artistic, inferior to Iliad & Odyssey. He was the central figure of his age in expressing the national mind.</p>
<p>HORACE, Quintus Flaccus BC 70-10</p>	<p>Venusia</p>	<p>Greatest Italian poet after death of Virgil. Welcomed reign of Augustus as inauguration of great new era and gave triumphant prophesies of world conquest</p>	<p>Hoped for fame by being first to adept certain metres to Latin, but fame comes as being first to talk about himself -- not egotistical but personal relationship with reader. Eminently philosophical, reflective poet. <u>Odes</u>, <u>Satires</u>, <u>Epistles</u>.</p>
<p>TRIVY Titus Lavius BC 60-AD 20</p>	<p>Patavium</p>	<p>Easy independent life at Rome, aristocratic.</p>	<p>Worked most of life on <u>Ab urbe condita libri</u> (begun c. 27-20 BC) History of Rome from beginning to death of Drusus in Germany. 142 books, only 35 extant, but most full epitomies. Not for history students, but to keep a Great Rome alive in minds of Romans. Describes Augustus era as declining age, saw danger. Roman historians from Fabius Pictor to Tacitus cared for none of these things.</p>

Name	Birth Place	Life and Background	Works
<p>SENECA (the elder) BC 60-AD 40</p>	<p>Cordova, Spain</p>	<p>Well-to-do equestrian family. His ideal orator was Cicero although he never heard him speak. Maintained Cicero's style. Father of famous Seneca.</p>	<p><u>Controversiae</u>: Written at advanced age from memory, a collection of various school themes and their treatment by Greek and Roman orators. <u>Suasoriae</u>: exercises in hortatory or deliberative oratory. (<u>Principle</u> authority on Roman speech-making. <u>History of Rome</u> -- lost.</p>
<p>OVID, Publius O. Naso BC 40-AD 20</p>	<p>Sulmona</p>	<p>Born last year of Cicero, equestrian family. Vitality by heredity (? EB), loved soft life (lazy temperament, SD). Educated in Rome. His gift poetical, not oratorical. Traveled and studied throughout the Mediterranean and Asia Minor. No desire for high public office though offered to him. Successfully fulfilled minor offices (judge). Looked on pleasure and poetry as the occupations of his life. Married three times; had mistress Corinna. Personally he had social honor, kindly sincerity, zest for life.</p>	<p><u>Ars Amatoria</u> (Art of Love), "perhaps the most immoral work ever written by a man of genius," though not the most demoralizing. Augustus issued edict against book and author ten years later. His later work, <u>Fasti</u> imparts poetical life and interest to ceremonial observances of Roman religion -- technically inaccurate (SD). <u>Metamorphoses</u>, narrative poem of legends (miracles consisting of changes of shape). He had great influence on men such as Marlowe, Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden (during which time Ovid's writings were read more than any other ancient author), Addison and Pope. <u>EVALUATION</u>: Gives valuable identification of pagan gods. Added few great thoughts to intellectual heritage of world, EB. Most gifted representative of his age, but does not rise above it, EB.</p>

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<p>SENECA (the younger) AD 1-70</p>	<p>Cordova, Spain</p>	<p>Statesman -- philosopher. Studied under Attalus, a Stoic. Vegetarian and water-drinker in youth. Banished to Corsica 41 AD. EDUCATOR OF NERO. Had temporary humane influence over Nero but lost favor; forced to commit suicide. Some "Fathers," in admiration of his ethics, reckoned him among the Christians, which assumption lead to the forgery of a correspondence between St. Paul and Seneca. Appears Christian (in some beliefs) only due to gentler form of Stoicism he practiced.</p>	<p>Orations, probably speeches by Nero; also a biography of his father and earlier scientific works are lost. a. <u>Physical Investigations</u> treat in a popular manner with meteorology and astronomy -- little scientific merit. b. <u>Satire on the Death of Claudius</u> rather poorly shows his spite against the dead emperor. c. <u>Moral Essays</u> -- practical situations discussed in familiar conversation with a single reader. This was a welcome innovation catching the public fancy, as compared to the usual imaginary themes of the time. "They were, in fact, Stoic sermons." EB. d. His tragedies are probably unequalled as specimens of pompous rant, though his prose style defects are exaggerated. EVALUATION: The most eminent among Latin writers of the Silver Age -- affected, sentimental manner of first century. Style laboured but forceful. Considered of genius rank literarily.</p>

EXPLANATION: This is a study paper to be used as a guide. It is subject to correction and revision. Our evaluations and quotes are from the critics, not the viewpoint of the professor or college. All dates are in round figures.

SOURCES: EB means Encyclopaedia Britannica (eleventh edition); SD means Smith's Classical Dictionary