CLASSICS (CLSC)

CLSC 102. Introduction to Byzantine History, 500-1500. 3 Units.
Development of the Byzantine empire from the emperor Constantine’s conversion to Christianity and founding of the eastern capital at Constantinople to the fall of Constantinople to Turkish forces in 1453. Offered as CLSC 102 and HSTY 102. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 194. Catapults and Cavalry: Warfare in the Ancient Mediterranean. 3 Units.
This course examines the development of warfare in the ancient Mediterranean, including the debated origins of war in prehistory, the rise of the great armies of Assyria and Egypt, the heyday of hoplite infantry in Greece, Alexander the Great’s vast conquests, and the domination of the Mediterranean by the legions of the Roman Empire. Using written, visual, and archaeological evidence from the ancient Near East, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, we will focus on three main topics: 1) warfare and ancient Mediterranean geopolitics; 2) warfare and innovation, including developments in strategy, tactics, and technology; and 3) the perception and experience of ancient Mediterranean warfare, including social, literary, and artistic responses to violent, interstate conflict. Class sessions will consist primarily of lecture with regular discussion of assigned readings. For the final project, students may either write a traditional research paper or complete a creative project such as building a working scale model of a catapult, reconstructing a historic battle in a video game platform, or creating an educational website or short documentary. All readings are in English. Offered as ANEE 194, CLSC 194, and HSTY 194. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 199. Athens: In Search of Socrates. 3 Units.
Students selected for their strong background or interest in Greek Civilization spend Spring Break in Athens, Greece (thanks to a collaboration between CWRU’s Department of Classics and the Athens Centre). They follow an intensive seven-day itinerary of travel, visiting major monuments and museums including the Acropolis, Delphi, Epidaurus, and Aegina. Two class sessions of instruction in modern Greek help them to interact with people they meet; but the overwhelming emphasis lies on Classical Athens, the historical-cultural setting for the emergence of Western moral philosophy. The focus of this mini-course is on the figure of Socrates and the agenda of moral philosophy that the Athenian sage established. Readings from Plato, Aristophanes, and Aristotle. Via the Socratic method, students will also study Aristotle’s Ethics and test the applicability of that foundational text to their own lives. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 202. Classical Mythology. 3 Units.

CLSC 203. Gods and Heroes in Greek Literature. 3 Units.
This course examines major works of Greek literature and sets them in their historical and cultural context. Constant themes are war, wandering, tyranny, freedom, community, family, and the role of men and women within the household and the ancient city-state. Parallels with modern life and politics will be explored. Lectures and discussions. Offered as CLSC 203 and WLIT 203. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 204. Heroes and Hustlers in Roman Literature. 3 Units.
This course constitutes the second half of a sequence on Classical literature. Its main themes are heroism vs. self-promotion, love vs. lust, and the struggle between democracy and tyranny. These topics are traced in a variety of literary genres from the period of the Roman republic well into the empire. Parallels with modern life and politics will be drawn. Offered as CLSC 204 and WLIT 204. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 206. Ancient and Medieval Spain: Prehistory to 1492. 3 Units.
This course focuses on the history of the Iberian peninsula from before the Roman conquest from the Iberians, Greeks, and Carthaginian settlements, through Roman, Visigothic, and Muslim rule to the conquest of Ferdinand and Isabella of the last non-Christian territory on the peninsula in 1492. The issues of conquest, frontier, cultural diversity, and change, tolerance, and intolerance will be examined. Offered as CLSC 206 and HSTY 206. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 224. Sword and Sandal: The Classics in Film. 3 Units.
Gladiator. Alexander. The 300. Contemporary society’s continuing fascination with putting the ancient world on the big screen is undeniable, and yet the causes underlying this phenomenon are not quite so readily apparent. In this course we will watch and discuss a number of movies about the ancient world, running the gamut from Hollywood classics such as Ben-Hur and Spartacus to more recent treatments (the aforementioned 300 and Gladiator, for starters), and from the mainframe and conventional (Clash of the Titans, Disney’s Hercules) to the far-out and avant-garde (Fellini’s Satyricon, anyone?). As we do so we’ll learn quite a bit about the art and economics of film, on one hand, and the ancient world, on the other. And yet what we’ll keep coming back to are the big questions: what does our fascination with the ancient Mediterranean tell us about ourselves as a society? Why do such movies get made, and what kinds of agendas do they serve? To what extent can we recapture the past accurately? And if we can’t, are we doomed to just endlessly projecting our own concerns and desires onto a screen, and dressing them in togas? No knowledge of ancient languages is required for this course. Offered as CLSC 224 and WLIT 224.

CLSC 230. Art, Power, and Identity in Ancient Rome. 3 Units.
This course explores the history of ancient Roman art and architecture, with a particular emphasis on the Roman Empire. We will focus on situating objects and monument in the changing historical, cultural, political, and religious contexts of the Roman world. The course will introduce students to famous buildings such as the Colosseum and the Pantheon in Rome, but we will also look at lesser known but equally fascinating works that offer insight into the imaginations, aspirations, and identities of the Roman Empire’s diverse population. From statues and paintings to oil lamps with erotic scenes, drinking cups with images of famous athletes, and even travel souvenirs, Romans were surrounded by images and objects that allowed them to participate in but also shape and resist a broader imperial culture. Students will consider how art and architecture shaped the complex ways that people living in the Roman world related to the empire and to more regional and local cultural traditions from Egypt and North Africa, Northern Europe, and the Near East. Finally, we will also examine how the legacy of Roman art and architecture continues to fuel debates about power, politics, and representation in the United States, including controversies over Confederate monuments. The course will include frequent visits to the Cleveland Museum of Art and other area sites such as Lakeview Cemetery (where some Cleveland patrons commissioned exact replicas of Roman monuments). Offered as ARTH 230 and CLSC 230. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.
CLSC 231. Athens to Alexandria: The World of Ancient Greece. 3 Units.
This course constitutes the first half of a year-long sequence on classical civilization. It examines the enduring significance of the Greeks studied through their history, literature, art, and philosophy. Lectures and discussion. (For the second course in the sequence, see CLSC 232 and HSTY 232.) Offered as CLSC 231 and HSTY 231. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 232. Gods and Gladiators: The World of Ancient Rome. 3 Units.
The enduring significance of the Romans studied through their history, literature, art, and philosophy. Lectures and discussion. Offered as CLSC 232 and HSTY 232. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 295. Medical Terminology. 3 Units.
A self-paced, computer-assisted course on the classical foundations (etymology) of modern English as well as the basic principles on which roots, prefixes, and suffixes combine to give precise meanings to composite words, which is then applied toward learning medical, biomedical and scientific terminology.

CLSC 301. Ancient Philosophy. 3 Units.
Western philosophy from the early Greeks to the Skeptics. Emphasis on the pre-Socratics, Plato and Aristotle. Recommended preparation: PHIL 101 and consent of department. Offered as CLSC 301 and PHIL 301.

CLSC 302. Ancient Greece: Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic Periods. 3 Units.
The rise of Hellenic thought and institutions from the eighth to the third centuries B.C., the rise of the polis, the evolution of democracy at Athens, the crises of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars, fifth-century historiography, the growth of individualism, and the revival of monarchy in the Hellenistic period. Offered as CLSC 302 and HSTY 302. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 304. Ancient Rome: Republic and Empire. 3 Units.
Growth and development of the Roman state from the unification of Italy in the early third century B.C. to the establishment of the oriental despotism under Diocletian and Constantine. The growth of empire in the Punic Wars, the uncertain steps toward an eastern hegemony, the crisis in the Republic from the Gracchi to Caesar, the new regime of Augustus, the transformation of the leadership class in the early Empire, and the increasing dominance of the military over the civil structure. Offered as CLSC 304 and HSTY 304. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 318. Archaeological & Epigraphical Field School. 3 Units.
This interdisciplinary course takes place in situ in the Mediterranean and will be attached to an active archaeological project. Students will learn the methodological principles of archaeological and epigraphical fieldwork by participating in activities such as surveying, excavation, museum work, geophysical survey, artifact analysis, and other scientific techniques. In addition to work in the field and museum, students will receive an introduction to the history Greco-Roman culture through visits to major archaeological sites in the region. Examples of active archaeological projects may vary, depending on the year. Offered as CLSC 318 and CLSC 418.

CLSC 319. Greek Tragedy: Plays and Performance in Ancient Athens. 3 Units.
This course provides students the opportunity to read a significant number of ancient Greek tragedies in modern English translations. We read, study, and discuss selected works by Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, as well as selected criticism, ancient and modern, of these plays. All semester we read the plays as literature composed for performance. We study literary elements within the plays and theatrical possibilities inherent in the texts. As we read the plays, we pay close attention to the historical context and look for what each play can tell us about myth, religion, ethics, and society in ancient Athens. Finally, we give attention to the way these tragic dramas and the theater in which they were performed have continued to inspire literature and theater for thousands of years. Lectures provide historical background on the playwrights, the plays, the mythic and historical background, and possible interpretation of the texts as literature and as performance pieces. Students discuss the plays that they read in class. The course has three examinations and a final project that includes writing an essay and staging a monologue or scene from one of the tragedies. Offered as CLSC 319, CLSC 419, THTR 319, THTR 419, WLIT 319, and WLIT 419. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 320. Alexander the Great: Materials and Methods. 3 Units.
This course is the Classics Departmental Seminar in the SAGES sequence (normally taken in the Spring semester of a major's Junior year), though it can also be taken for regular credit in Classics or History by both undergraduate and graduate students. The seminar offers students a firm grounding in the disciplines of Classics and Ancient Near East and Egyptian Studies with an emphasis on the diverse materials (particularly primary source material), methods and approaches that can be brought to bear on the study of Ancient Near Eastern, Egyptian, and Greco-Roman antiquity. Students will read and discuss the ancient sources and contemporary scholarship on the enigmatic Alexander the Great drawn from various fields of Classics, the Ancient Near East and Egypt, including history, archaeology, art history, philosophy, gender studies, epigraphy, numismatics, and the reception of Alexander. Based upon this, they will then write a research paper that employs conventions found in the field of Classics and Ancient Near East and Egyptian Studies. Much of this training, however, will also be transferable to other fields and periods. Because the scope of the seminar moves (along with Alexander himself) beyond Europe and examines the historical foundations of the antagonism between East and West, this course qualifies as a Global and Cultural Diversity course. Offered as ANEE 316, CLSC 320, CLSC 420, HSTY 320 and HSTY 420. Counts as SAGES Departmental Seminar. Counts for SAGES Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.
CLSC 322. Theater in Ancient Rome. 3 Units.
This course is designed as a continuation of and companion to CLSC/ THTR/WLIT 319/419 Greek Tragedy: Plays and Performance in Ancient Athens, although it may be taken without having taken, or before having taken, that course. Students in Theater in Ancient Rome will read a significant number of ancient Roman plays in modern English translation and study non-literary theatrical entertainments of the Roman Republic and Empire, that may include mime and pantomime, gladiatorial shows, political speeches, courtroom drama, and various other spectacles. The dramatic texts that we shall study include the fragments of early Latin drama, selected comedies by Plautus and Terence, and the tragedies of Seneca. We shall also consider Greek and Roman literature that comments on Roman theatrical practices. These works will be read for their literary merits and theatrical possibilities, while at the same time examining them for what they can tell us about Roman civilization. Similarly, when studying the non-literary theatrical works we shall examine historical and theatrical context including archaeological evidence from theaters and amphitheaters and material remains (masks, depictions of actors and gladiators on vases, terra cotta lamps, mosaics, etc.). Finally, while the majority of the course focuses on drama originally written in Latin and theatrical entertainments performed in ancient Rome, the course may include a brief survey of selected post-classical works indebted to the tradition of Roman drama and theater. Authors that may be studied include Hrotsvitha, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Racine, Molière, and the legacy of Roman drama and theater in contemporary stage and cinema such as Sondheim's A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum. Thus a secondary concern will be to consider how and in what ways the legacy of Roman drama and theater has continued to shape the dramatic arts since antiquity. Offered as CLSC 322, CLSC 422, THTR 322, THTR 422, WLIT 322, and WLIT 422. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 325. Art at the Crossroads of Religion: Polytheistic, Christian, and Islamic Art in Antiquity. 3 Units.
People often single out the reign of Constantine (A.D. 306-337) as the point in history when Rome transformed from a polytheistic empire to a Christian empire. This course questions the strict divide between the categories of "pagan" and "Christian" in Rome in the imperial period and beyond. Through a close examination of the artistic and architectural record, students will come to understand that this dichotomy is a modern invention; for people living in the Roman Empire, religious identities were extraordinarily fluid. Indeed, traditional polytheistic religion and Christianity remained closely intertwined for centuries after Constantine "Christianized" the Empire. Moreover, religious pluralism had been a fundamental part of Roman culture since the founding of ancient Rome. We will survey a range of material culture, including public statuary, sarcophagi, silver hordes, and temples and churches. We will also examine sites such as the border city of Dura-Europos in Syria to explore how religious identities in the Roman Empire (including Judaism, early Christianity, and so-called mystery cults) intertwined even when Rome was still supposedly a "pagan" Empire. The course pays particular attention to the art and architecture produced under Constantine, whom people today often remember as Rome's first Christian emperor but who represents, in fact, a complex amalgam of polytheistic and monotheistic practices and identities. We will also explore how Christian art slowly but ultimately became the predominant visual culture in the Roman Empire. Finally, we will examine how Early Islamic art and architecture exploited the Greco-Roman visual tradition to the ends of this new religion. Offered as ARTH 325, ARTH 425 and CLSC 325. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 326. Rome on Site: The Archaeology of the Eternal City. 3 Units.
This course offers the opportunity to examine firsthand Roman remains spanning 500 years of the city's history. For three weeks we will explore all sections of Rome and discover how different spheres of Roman life, such as religion, politics, leisure, and death, combined to shape one of the most renowned cityscapes of the ancient Mediterranean world. The course constitutes a mix of museum and site visits to expose us to the artifacts that help us interpret the Roman world, including art and other types of material culture, and the monumental architecture dominating much of Rome to this day. We will also explore important sites outside of the city, including Rome's remarkably well-preserved port at Ostia, the Emperor Hadrian's magnificent villa at Tivoli, and an optional visit to Pompeii and Herculaneum during an extended weekend. Some of the questions we will be asking when visiting the sites include: How did the expansion of the Roman Empire influence the stylistic repertoires of the capital's artists and architects? How did the changing political environment shape the topography of the city from Republic to Empire? How can we read political messages and propaganda in the ancient structures? How did (and does) Rome live among, use, and reuse ancient remains? Students will be expected to be active participants in the daily tours. All students will be presenting on various structures as we come to them (topics to be assigned in advance of the trip). Graduate students are responsible for leading a day tour (with my assistance) - to create the itinerary and develop the thematic framework. Grades will be based on participation on site, presentations, and a paper. Offered as CLSC 326 and CLSC 426. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 329. Marvels of Rome: Monuments and Their Decoration in the Roman Empire. 3 Units.
This course examines some of the most famous monuments of the Roman Empire, including Nero's Golden House, the Colosseum, the Pantheon, Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, and the lavish villa of Piazza Armerina in Sicily. We will study each monument in depth, delving into the architecture, paintings, sculptures, mosaics, and social functions of each monument. Students will learn how to analyze artistic and archaeological evidence, ancient textual evidence (poems, prose, and inscriptions), and secondary scholarship to reconstruct the visual appearances and historical and cultural contexts of the monuments in questions. Throughout the course, students will gain a new appreciation and deeper understanding of some of the most iconic buildings of the classical tradition. Offered as ARTH 329, ARTH 429, and CLSC 329. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 333. Greek and Roman Painting. 3 Units.
Greek vase painting, Etruscan tomb painting and Roman wall painting. The development of monumental painting in antiquity. Offered as ARTH 333, CLSC 333, and ARTH 433.
CLSC 336. Representations of War in Ancient Rome. 3 Units.
Few societies in history have been as militaristic as ancient Rome—
or as proud of their warrior culture. This course examines the many
ways that Romans constructed and contested their conceptions of war
from the founding of the Roman Republic in 509 B.C.E. to the reign
of Constantine (306-337 C.E.). Why did Romans choose to represent war in
certain ways, and how did these artistic representations shape Romans’
military values? What can the visual record tell us about how different
groups (soldiers, women, slaves) experienced war in the Roman world?
We will explore major public monuments in the city of Rome (including
triumphal arches and the Colosseum) and private objects (such as
silver drinking vessels) to observe how Roman militarism pervaded
different walks of life. We will also examine monuments on the edges
of Rome’s empire, such as the towering trophies in modern France
and Romania, to explore how works of art and architecture mediated
the relationship between Romans and the peoples they conquered.
Students will be encouraged to think about how art and architecture
contributed to the construction of militarism as a chief Roman value,
but also about how visual representations provided an important means
to debate the value of Rome’s military efforts, to subvert Rome’s rigidly
hierarchical social order, and to grapple with what it meant to "be Roman"
as wars transformed Rome from a small city in Italy to a massive, pan-
Mediterranean empire. After exploring Romans’ conceptions of war
and victory, students also may ask whether the common comparison
between the Roman Empire and modern America is appropriate. Offered
as ARTH 336, ARTH 436, CLSC 336 and CLSC 436. Counts for CAS Global &
Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 337. Ancient Medicine. 3 Units.
This course offers a general survey of the history of medicine from
its origins in pre-historical times to Galen (2nd c. CE) with a view to
gaining a better understanding of the path that eventually lead to modern
medical practice. The various medical systems considered, including
the ancient Babylonian, Egyptian, Jewish, Chinese, Ayurvedic, Greek and
Roman traditions, will be examined through the study of primary and
secondary sources, while key conceptual developments and practices
are identified within their cultural and social context. Special issues, such as
epidemics, women’s medicine, and surgery, are also explored and
discussed. Offered as ANEE 337, CLSC 337, CLSC 437, HSTY 337, and

CLSC 344. Archaeology of the Ancient World. 3 Units.
This course examines the great civilizations of the ancient world,
particularly those of the Ancient Near East, Egypt, Greece and Rome,
through the archaeological record. Each of these geographic areas and
their respective cultures will be individually explored, but also examined
within a broader historical context. Particular focus will be placed on
the social, political, religious, and economic ideas that were exchanged
across Mesopotamia, Anatolia, the Levant and the Mediterranean and the
influence this interconnectedness had on these ancient societies. Offered
as ANEE 344, ANEE 444, ANTH 344, ANTH 444, ARTH 344, ARTH 444,
CLSC 344 and CLSC 444. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity
Requirement.

CLSC 381. Classics Senior Capstone. 3 Units.
The capstone is the final requirement of the SAGES program and
is normally taken in the fall semester of senior year. It involves an
independent study paper resulting from exploration of a topic chosen
in consultation with the student’s capstone advisor, who will regularly
review progress on the project. In the capstone students employ,
integrate, and demonstrate analytical, rhetorical, and practical skills
developed and honed through the SAGES curriculum as well as their
major or minor studies. The Capstone Project has both a written
and an oral component: oral presentation and argumentation will be
stressed. The product of the capstone may take different forms: there
will always be a written component, but other forms of expression are
also encouraged, such as a webpage or poster for a poster session. As
for the kind of project that might be done: students interested in literature
might work on an annotated translation of a classical text; archaeology
students might produce a virtual exhibit centered on a specific site or
problem. Counts as SAGES Senior Capstone. Prereq: CLSC 231 and
CLSC 232, plus courses prescribed for each track of the major.

CLSC 382. Senior Honors Thesis. 3 Units.
A course of independent study and research culminating in the
preparation of a thesis on a topic approved by the supervising faculty
member. Enrollment in this course must be approved by the Chair of the
Department. Prereq: CLSC 381.

CLSC 395. Directed Readings. 1 - 3 Units.
Readings in English on a topic of interest to the student and acceptable
to the instructor. Designed and completed under the supervision of
the instructor with whom the student wishes to work.

CLSC 418. Archaeological & Epigraphical Field School. 3 Units.
This interdisciplinary course takes place in situ in the Mediterranean
and will be attached to an active archaeological project. Students will
learn the methodological principles of archaeological and epigraphical
fieldwork by participating in activities such as surveying, excavation,
museum work, geophysical survey, artifact analysis, and other scientific
techniques. In addition to work in the field and museum, students will
receive an introduction to the history Greco-Roman culture through
visits to major archaeological sites in the region. Examples of active
archaeological projects may vary, depending on the year. Offered
as CLSC 318 and CLSC 418.

CLSC 419. Greek Tragedy: Plays and Performance in Ancient Athens. 3
Units.
This course provides students the opportunity to read a significant
number of ancient Greek tragedies in modern English translations.
We read, study, and discuss selected works by Aeschylus, Sophocles,
and Euripides, as well as selected criticism, ancient and modern, of
these plays. All semester we read the plays as literature composed for
the kind of project that might be done: students interested in literature
might produce a virtual exhibit centered on a specific site or
problem. Counts as SAGES Senior Capstone. Prereq: CLSC 231 and
CLSC 232, plus courses prescribed for each track of the major.

CLSC 336. Representations of War in Ancient Rome. 3 Units.
Few societies in history have been as militaristic as ancient Rome--
or as proud of their warrior culture. This course examines the many
ways that Romans constructed and contested their conceptions of war
from the founding of the Roman Republic in 509 B.C.E. to the reign
of Constantine (306-337 C.E.). Why did Romans choose to represent war in
certain ways, and how did these artistic representations shape Romans’
military values? What can the visual record tell us about how different
groups (soldiers, women, slaves) experienced war in the Roman world?
We will explore major public monuments in the city of Rome (including
triumphal arches and the Colosseum) and private objects (such as
silver drinking vessels) to observe how Roman militarism pervaded
different walks of life. We will also examine monuments on the edges
of Rome’s empire, such as the towering trophies in modern France
and Romania, to explore how works of art and architecture mediated
the relationship between Romans and the peoples they conquered.
Students will be encouraged to think about how art and architecture
contributed to the construction of militarism as a chief Roman value,
but also about how visual representations provided an important means
to debate the value of Rome’s military efforts, to subvert Rome’s rigidly
hierarchical social order, and to grapple with what it meant to "be Roman"
as wars transformed Rome from a small city in Italy to a massive, pan-
Mediterranean empire. After exploring Romans’ conceptions of war
and victory, students also may ask whether the common comparison
between the Roman Empire and modern America is appropriate. Offered
as ARTH 336, ARTH 436, CLSC 336 and CLSC 436. Counts for CAS Global &
Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 337. Ancient Medicine. 3 Units.
This course offers a general survey of the history of medicine from
its origins in pre-historical times to Galen (2nd c. CE) with a view to
gaining a better understanding of the path that eventually lead to modern
medical practice. The various medical systems considered, including
the ancient Babylonian, Egyptian, Jewish, Chinese, Ayurvedic, Greek and
Roman traditions, will be examined through the study of primary and
secondary sources, while key conceptual developments and practices
are identified within their cultural and social context. Special issues, such as
epidemics, women’s medicine, and surgery, are also explored and
discussed. Offered as ANEE 337, CLSC 337, CLSC 437, HSTY 337, and

CLSC 344. Archaeology of the Ancient World. 3 Units.
This course examines the great civilizations of the ancient world,
particularly those of the Ancient Near East, Egypt, Greece and Rome,
through the archaeological record. Each of these geographic areas and
their respective cultures will be individually explored, but also examined
within a broader historical context. Particular focus will be placed on
the social, political, religious, and economic ideas that were exchanged
across Mesopotamia, Anatolia, the Levant and the Mediterranean and the
influence this interconnectedness had on these ancient societies. Offered
as ANEE 344, ANEE 444, ANTH 344, ANTH 444, ARTH 344, ARTH 444,
CLSC 344 and CLSC 444. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity
Requirement.
CLSC 420. Alexander the Great: Materials and Methods. 3 Units.
This course is designed as a continuation of and companion to CLSC/THTR/WLIT 319/419 Greek Tragedy: Plays and Performance in Ancient Athens, although it may be taken without having taken, or before having taken, that course. Students in Theater in Ancient Rome will read a significant number of ancient Roman plays in modern English translation and study non-literary theatrical entertainment of the Roman Republic and Empire, that may include mime and pantomime, gladiatorial shows, political speeches, courtroom drama, and various other spectacles. The dramatic texts that we shall study include the fragments of early Latin drama, selected comedies by Plautus and Terence, and the tragedies of Seneca. We shall also consider Greek and Roman literature that comments on Roman theatrical practices. These works will be read for their literary merits and theatrical possibilities, while at the same time examining them for what they can tell us about Roman civilization. Similarly, when studying the non-literary theatrical works we shall examine historical and theatrical context including archaeological evidence from theaters and amphitheaters and material remains (masks, depictions of actors and gladiators on vases, terra cotta lamps, mosaics, etc.). Finally, while the majority of the course focuses on drama originally written in Latin and theatrical entertainments performed in ancient Rome, the course may include a brief survey of selected post-classical works indebted to the tradition of Roman drama and theater. Authors that may be studied include Hrotsvitha, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Racine, Molière, and the legacy of Roman drama and theater in contemporary stage and cinema such as Sondheim’s A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum. Thus a secondary concern will be to consider how and in what ways the legacy of Roman drama and theater has continued to shape the dramatic arts since antiquity. Offered as CLSC 322, CLSC 422, THTR 322, THTR 422, WLIT 322, and WLIT 422. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 422. Theater in Ancient Rome. 3 Units.
This course is designed as a continuation of and companion to CLSC/THTR/WLIT 319/419 Greek Tragedy: Plays and Performance in Ancient Athens, although it may be taken without having taken, or before having taken, that course. Students in Theater in Ancient Rome will read a significant number of ancient Roman plays in modern English translation and study non-literary theatrical entertainment of the Roman Republic and Empire, that may include mime and pantomime, gladiatorial shows, political speeches, courtroom drama, and various other spectacles. The dramatic texts that we shall study include the fragments of early Latin drama, selected comedies by Plautus and Terence, and the tragedies of Seneca. We shall also consider Greek and Roman literature that comments on Roman theatrical practices. These works will be read for their literary merits and theatrical possibilities, while at the same time examining them for what they can tell us about Roman civilization. Similarly, when studying the non-literary theatrical works we shall examine historical and theatrical context including archaeological evidence from theaters and amphitheaters and material remains (masks, depictions of actors and gladiators on vases, terra cotta lamps, mosaics, etc.). Finally, while the majority of the course focuses on drama originally written in Latin and theatrical entertainments performed in ancient Rome, the course may include a brief survey of selected post-classical works indebted to the tradition of Roman drama and theater. Authors that may be studied include Hrotsvitha, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Racine, Molière, and the legacy of Roman drama and theater in contemporary stage and cinema such as Sondheim’s A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum. Thus a secondary concern will be to consider how and in what ways the legacy of Roman drama and theater has continued to shape the dramatic arts since antiquity. Offered as CLSC 322, CLSC 422, THTR 322, THTR 422, WLIT 322, and WLIT 422. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 426. Rome on Site: The Archaeology of the Eternal City. 3 Units.
This course offers the opportunity to examine firsthand Roman remains spanning 500 years of the city’s history. For three weeks we will explore all sections of Rome and discover how different spheres of Roman life, such as religion, politics, leisure, and death, combined to shape one of the most renowned cityscapes of the ancient Mediterranean world. The course constitutes a mix of museum and site visits to expose us to the artifacts that help us interpret the Roman world, including art and other types of material culture, and the monumental architecture dominating much of Rome to this day. We will also explore important sites outside of the city, including Rome’s remarkably well-preserved port at Ostia, the Emperor Hadrian’s magnificent villa at Tivoli, and an optional visit to Pompeii and Herculaneum during an extended weekend. Some of the questions we will be asking when visiting the sites include: How did the expansion of the Roman Empire influence the stylistic repertoires of the capital’s artists and architects? How did the changing political environment shape the topography of the city from Republic to Empire? How can we read political messages and propaganda in the ancient structures? How did (and does) Rome live among, use, and re-use ancient remains? Students will be expected to be active participants in the daily tours. All students will be presenting on various structures as we come to them (topics to be assigned in advance of the trip). Graduate students are responsible for leading a day tour (with my assistance) - to create the itinerary and develop the thematic framework. Grades will be based on participation on site, presentations, and a paper. Offered as CLSC 326 and CLSC 426. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

CLSC 436. Representations of War in Ancient Rome. 3 Units.
Few societies in history have been as militaristic as ancient Rome— or as proud of their warrior culture. This course examines the many ways that Romans constructed and contested their conceptions of war from the founding of the Roman Republic in 509 B.C.E. to the reign of Constantine (306-337 C.E.). Why did Romans choose to represent war in certain ways, and how did these artistic representations shape Romans’ military values? What can the visual record tell us about how different groups (soldiers, women, slaves) experienced war in the Roman world? We will explore major public monuments in the city of Rome (including triumphal arches and the Colosseum) and private objects (such as silver drinking vessels) to observe how Roman militarism pervaded different walks of life. We will also examine monuments on the edges of Rome’s empire, such as the towering trophies in modern France and Romania, to explore how works of art and architecture mediated the relationship between Romans and the peoples they conquered. Students will be encouraged to think about how art and architecture contributed to the construction of militarism as a chief Roman value, but also about how visual representations provided an important means to debate the value of Rome’s military efforts, to subvert Rome’s rigidly hierarchical social order, and to grapple with what it meant to “be Roman” as wars transformed Rome from a small city in Italy to a massive, pan-Mediterranean empire. After exploring Romans’ conceptions of war and victory, students also may ask whether the common comparison between the Roman Empire and modern America is appropriate. Offered as ARTH 336, ARTH 436, CLSC 336 and CLSC 436. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.
**CLSC 437. Ancient Medicine. 3 Units.**
This course offers a general survey of the history of medicine from its origins in pre-historical times to Galen (2nd c. CE) with a view to gaining a better understanding of the path that eventually lead to modern medical practice. The various medical systems considered, including the ancient Babylonian, Egyptian, Jewish, Chinese, Ayurvedic, Greek and Roman traditions, will be examined through the study of primary and secondary sources, while key conceptual developments and practices are identified within their cultural and social context. Special issues, such as epidemics, women's medicine, and surgery, are also explored and discussed. Offered as ANEE 337, CLSC 337, CLSC 437, HSTY 337, and HSTY 437. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

**CLSC 444. Archaeology of the Ancient World. 3 Units.**
This course examines the great civilizations of the ancient world, particularly those of the Ancient Near East, Egypt, Greece and Rome, through the archaeological record. Each of these geographic areas and their respective cultures will be individually explored, but also examined within a broader historical context. Particular focus will be placed on the social, political, religious, and economic ideas that were exchanged across Mesopotamia, Anatolia, the Levant and the Mediterranean and the influence this interconnectivity had on these ancient societies. Offered as ANEE 344, ANEE 444, ANTH 344, ANTH 444, ARTH 344, ARTH 444, CLSC 344 and CLSC 444. Counts for CAS Global & Cultural Diversity Requirement.

**CLSC 481. Special Studies. 1 - 6 Units.**
Subject matter varies according to need.

**CLSC 492. Graduate Certificate Thesis. 3 Units.**
This course will be focused on the independent writing of a substantial term paper under the supervision of an advisor. It is required for the completion of the Graduate Certificate.

**CLSC 493. Graduate Certificate Presentation. 1 Unit.**
This course will involve the presentation of the term paper completed and refined during CLSC 492. Prereq: CLSC 492.

**CLSC 651. Thesis M.A.. 1 - 6 Units.**
Limited to M.A. candidates actively engaged in the research and writing of their theses. Credit as arranged.