

History

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- Founding of Rome- April 21, 753 B.C.
- The Sabines- Tribe whose daughters & wives Romulus' men kidnapped.
- Beginning of the Roman Republic-509 B.C. when Brutus helped evict Tarquinius Superbus
- Horatius Cocles- One-eyed; single -handedly defended the Sublician Bridge.
- Mucius Scaevola- Lefty. Chosen by lot to be the 1st of 300 to attempt to assassinate the Etruscan King Porsenna, he willingly burned off his right hand when captured and brought about peace.
- Cloelia- Given as a hostage to Porsenna after Scaevola's peace, she led the female hostages in their escape across~the Tiber. The Romans sent them back to keep the terms of the peace, but Porsenna set them free again for their bravery.
- Cincinnatus-458 B.C. He served as Rome's only legal dictator for 14 days. He defeated the Aequi & Volsci and returned to his farm.
- Titus Manlius Torquatus- Famous for his twisted rope necklace which he took from a Gaul he killed. He executed his own son in 340 B.C. for engaging in individual combat with a Gaul against orders.
- 3 Punic Wars against Carthage-264-146 B.C.
- Regulus- Captured by Carthage and sent to Rome In 250 B.C. to negotiate peace in exchange for his life and the lives of his men. He convinced the senate to reject the terms of the peace and willingly returned to Carthage to be killed.
- Scipio Africanus- Defeated Hannibal at Zama near Carthage. 202 B.C.
- Comelia- Daughter of Scipio Africanus, mother of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. the Gracchi Brothers (her Jewels).
- Spartacus' slave revolt at Capua-73-71 B.C.
- The 1st Triumvirate-60 B.C. Caesar, Pompey. Crassus (not legal)
- Gaius Julius Caesar- July 12. 100-March 15, 44 B.C.
- The 2nd Triumvirate- 43 B.C.. Octavian, Lepidus, Antony (two legal 5 year terms)
- Golden Age of Latin Literature-1st Century B.C. and through the rule of Augustus In AD. 14
- End of the Roman Republic-27 B.C.
- 1st Emperor in Rome. Augustus- 27 B.C.-A.D. 14
- Julio-Claudian Emperors-
 1. Augustus- (Pax Romana)
 2. Tiberius-son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia. Sejanus was his 2nd in command; died on Capri
 3. Caligula -(2nd & last Julian emperor)
 4. Claudius (Handicapped, 2nd Claudian emperor)
 5. Nero-son of Agrippina, Claudius' niece whom he married.
- Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius- August 24, A.D. 79
- Constantinople-"New Rome" set up by Constantine on May 11. AD. 330.
- Last emperor in Rome, Romulus Augustulus- A.D. 476, dethroned by a Germanic king, Odoacer.
- Last Eastern Roman Emperor, Justinian- Last emperor whose native tongue was Latin. d. A.D. 565

Shirley Lowe, ECCE ROMANI

The Roman World: Historical Outline

Magistra Lowe
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Directions: This is a GUIDE as you take notes in the Cultural Background section of your notebook. The important things to note are why a person was famous, what happened in a certain time period, what did a person contribute to Roman history, etc.

753-510 B.C.-THE MONARCHY

Romulus and Remus
The Seven Kings
L. Junius Brutus
Horatius
Mucius Scaevola

510-31 B.C. - THE REPUBLIC SPQR

The Plebeian Struggle
Coriolanus
The Gauls Sack Rome
Marcus Manlius Capitolinus
Appius Claudius Caecus
The Punic Wars
Regulus
Hannibal
Scipio Africanus (the Elder)
Cato the Censor
Overseas Expansion and Trade
The Gracchi Brothers
The Civil Wars
Spartacus
Pompey
Julius Caesar
Cicero
Cleopatra
Mark Antony

31 B.C. - 476 A.D.-THE EMPIRE

The Battle of Actium and Augustus
The Pax Romana
Vergil
Martial
Boudicca
Tacitus
The Romanization of the Provinces
Caligula

Claudius
Nero
Trajan
Hadrian
Marcus Aurelius
Constantine
The Empire Splits
The Decline and Fall

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Geography

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- Adriatic- Sea east of Italy
- Aetna- Live volcano on the island of Sicily (Sicilia)
- Alps- Mountain range dividing France (Gallia-Transalpina) from Northern Italy (Gallia Cisalpina)
- Apennines- Mountain range forming the spine of the Italian peninsula (Italia)
- Athens- Cultural capital of ancient Greece (Graecia); location of the Acropolis & Athena's Parthenon
- Brundisium- Town which marked the southern end of the Appian Way on the heel of Italy
- Capua- Town south of Rome famous for its amphitheater and gladiator training school
- Corsica- Northern-most large island in the Tyrrhenian Sea west of Italy
- Crete- Island (Creta) located south of Greece; its capital, Knossos, was home to the Minotaur
- Delos- Aegean Island on which Apollo and Diana were born near Mt. Cynthus
- Delphi- sanctuary sacred to Apollo in northern Greece; home of the Delphic Oracle
- Herculaneum- Town located west of Mt. Vesuvius; buried by Mountain volcanic mud in A.D. 79
- Mare Nostrum- Roman name for the Mediterranean Sea
- Mycenae- Home town of Agamemnon in southern Greece (the Peloponnesus)
- Olympia- Sanctuary sacred to Zeus in southern Greece; site of the early Greek Olympic games
- Olympus- - Mountain in northern Greece (Graecia) said to be the home of the gods
- Ostia- Town which became the main port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber River
- Pompeii- Town located south of Mt. Vesuvius; buried by volcanic ash in AD. 79
- Pyrenees- Mountain range dividing France (Gallia Transalpina) from Spain (Hispania)
- Rubicon- Small stream which originally divided Gallia Cisalpina from Italy
- Sardinia- Southern-most large island in the Tyrrhenian Sea west of Italy
- Sicily- Island (Sicilia) off the toe of Italy; Rome's first province
- Sparta- Home town of Menelaus and his kidnapped wife Helen in southern Greece (Peloponnesus)
- Stabiae- Wealthy resort area on the southern shore of the Bay of Naples; destroyed in A.D. 79
- Tiber- River on which Rome is located on the west coast of Italy
- Troy- Ancient town located south-west of Istanbul in Turkey (Asia Minor)
- Tyrrhenian- Sea west of Italy
- Underworld- Ruled by Roman Pluto/Greek Hades: Tartarus = Hell; Elysian Fields = Heaven
- Vesuvius- Live volcano which buried Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae near the Bay of Naples
- Via Appia-"Queen of the Roman Roads" which led southeast from Rome to Capua and Brundisium

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Magistrates

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- **Magistratus** A Magistrate or holder of an important political office.
- **Magistratus Ordinarii**- Officials elected to the usual political offices.
- **Cursus Honorum**-A series of political offices which had to be held in sequence for one to become Consul. Usually open only to Patricians (wealthiest class of Roman citizens) since Plebeians (lowest class of Roman citizens) were generally excluded from the Cursus Honorum.

Magistratus Ordinarii

- **Term of Office**-The term of all elected Magistrates was one year.
- **Tribunes**-The Plebeians were represented by ten Tribunes whom they elected annually to protect their rights and interests.

Cursus Honorum

- **Quaestor**-The first office which had to be held in a political career. Each year 20 men were elected to serve as Quaestors, i.e. secretary/treasurers.
- **Aedile**-Each year four men were elected to serve as Aediles, i.e. managers of public buildings, services and entertainments. While this was not a required office in the Cursus Honorum, it was one which allowed a young politician to become popular with the people by spending his own money to make urban improvements.
- **Praetor**-The second office which had to be held in a political career. Each year eight men were elected to serve as Praetors, i.e. judges.
- **Consul**-The third and highest office of the Cursus Honorum. Each year two men were elected to serve as Consuls, i.e. Heads of State.
- **Censor** -Although the office of Censor was frequently a logical next step for a Magistrate who had served as Consul, it was not limited to Patricians who had completed the Cursus Honorum. Every five years two men were elected to serve as Censors, i.e. Census Takers and Guardians of the Public Mores (highly regarded virtues and personal codes of behavior). The term of office for a Censor was 18 months, and after 339 B.C. it was required by law that one of the Censors be elected from the ranks of the Plebeians.

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Classical Architecture and Decorative Motifs

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- Order- A style of classical architecture. (3 basic Greek Orders)
- Pediment- The triangular space formed at the ends of a building when a gable roof is used.
- Column- A vertical support usually consisting of three parts: a base, a shaft, and a capital.
- Engaged Column- While most columns are free standing, an engaged column is partially built into a wall.
- Pilaster- A flat engaged column, usually projecting 1/4th of its width from the wall
- Architrave- The lowest horizontal support that rests on the capitals.
- Frieze- The middle horizontal support that rests on the capitals.
- Cornice- The highest horizontal support which forms the bottom of the Pediment.

DORIC

The first and oldest Greek Order. The Doric Order usually has the following features:

- The capital resembles a square board resting on a tire.
- Fluted baseless columns on which the flutes come to a point.
- Entasis: a bulge built into the middle of the column to make it look straight from a distance.
- Metopes (square relief carvings) alternating with Triglyphs (three vertical lines) on the Frieze
- The shaft rests on the floor (Stylobate) which is approached by a two step stereobate

IONIC

The second Greek Order which usually has the following features:

- The capital resembles a scroll.
- The space between the scrolls is decorated with eggs and darts.
- The column has a base under its shaft which has flutes separated by flat surfaces called fillets.
- Its frieze has no triglyphs and metopes; sometimes decorated with a band of relief carvings.
- Dentils: small square projections decorating the top edge of the architrave. They look like the ends of small boards.

CORINTHIAN

The third and most elaborate Greek Order which usually has the following features:

- Bell-shaped capital decorated with three rows of acanthus leaves, with 8 leaves in each row.
- The column is usually the same as an Ionic column.
- The bottom of the cornice is often decorated with dentils.

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Calendar
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- The first Roman calendar, introduced by Romulus, was a lunar calendar.
- The first lunar calendar had only ten months: Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Iunius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, December.
- The 11th & 12th lunar cycles were unnamed until Numa Pompilius named them Ianuarius and Februarius ca. 750 B.C.
- In honor of Janus as god of beginnings and ends, Ianuarius and Februarius were moved to the beginning of the year by the Senate in 153 B.C.
- On Jan. 1, 45 B.C. Julius Caesar introduced the solar calendar which he had borrowed from Egypt.
- Quintilis was renamed Iulius in honor of J. Caesar who had been born on the 12th of that month, 100 B.C.
- Sextilis was renamed Augustus in honor of Octavianus Augustus who had died on its 19th day, A.D. 14.
- The Roman week (interval between market days) had nine days which were counted inclusively as follows:

(9-1)	Market day	Nundinae
(2)	Monday	Lunae dies
(3)	Tuesday	Martis dies
(4)	Wednesday	Mercuni dies
(5)	Thursday	Iovis dies
(6)	Friday	Veneris dies
(7)	Saturday	Saturni dies
(8)	Sunday	Solis dies
(9-1)	Market Day	Nundinae

- Rather than giving the date by counting which day it was from the beginning of the month, Romans gave the date in relation to three standard points of reference: The **Kalends** (1st day/new moon), the **Nones** (9 days before the Ides), the **Ides** (full moon).
- "In March, July, October and May, the Ides are on the 15th day." In all other months the Ides are on the 13th.
- When the 1st sundial was set up in Rome (263 B.C.), the term **hora** (hour) was given to 1/12th of daylight.
- Borrowing Babylonian hexagesimal time divisions, each hora was divided into 60 partes **minutae** primae. Likewise, each pars **minuta** prima (minute) was divided into
- 60 partes minutae **secundae** (seconds).
- The Romans divided night time into four watches (vigiliae).

- Caesar's solar year (365 days 6 hrs) was 11 mins, 14.5 secs. too long, so Pope Gregory XIII Introduced a new calendar in 1582.
- A Lunar calendar is still used In Jewish religious calculations.
- The dates of all moveable Christian feasts depend on Easter which is still calculated according to the lunar calendar.
- Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the 1st full moon on or after the Vernal Equinox (March 21).
- The uncorrected Julian Calendar is still used in Eastern Orthodox churches.

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Feriae Romanae I

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- January 1, Ianual - Janus is honored with a sacrifice of barley, incense and wine. In honor of Janus, friends exchange gifts and pass out sweets and **lanus bifrons** coins showing the Image of Janus with two foreheads (bifrons), i.e. faces, on one side and a ship on the other.
- February 15, Lupercalia- Several goats and a dog are sacrificed to **Faunus** (also known as **Lupercus**) near a cave sacred to Lupercus, the protector of flocks, at the foot of the Palatine. Young men, called **Luperci**, dress in goat-skin loin cloths and perform a fertility dash through the city striking the out-stretched hands of hopeful young women along the way. (In A.D. 494 it was changed into the Feast of Purification by Bishop Gelasius I.)
- March 17, Liberalia- Feast of the god of wine, **Bacchus** (also called **Liber**). This is the traditional date for young boys to assume the **toga virilis** (toga libera) after marching up the Capitoline Hill to have their names enrolled on the list of voting citizens. An offering of cakes is made to Liber.
- April 28-May 3, Floralia- In honor of the goddess of flowers, **Flora**, multi-colored clothing is worn by celebrants who enjoy public dances, free wine, games and earthy theatrical performances.
- September 5-9, Ludi Romani- Games which feature a **Homeric Chariot Race** in which the drivers (**aurigae**) leap from their chariots at the far end of the course and race on foot back to the starting line. The celebration includes a Young People's Horse Show (**Ludus Troiae**) and theatrical performances.
- October 15, October Equus- Features a two-horse chariot (**biga**) race in the **Campus Martius**. The off-horse of the winning team is sacrificed to **Vesta**. Its tail is cut off and taken to the **Regia** in the **Forum Romanum** and its blood is sprinkled on the hearth of Vesta. Its head is thrown to a crowd of people from both halves of the city who fight ferociously with each other to take it home as a prize.
- November 4-17, Ludi Plebii- Sponsored in honor of Jupiter by the **Plebeian Aediles** for fourteen days in the **Circus Flaminius**. The celebration includes dramatic performances and a special feast in honor of **Jupiter** on the **Ides** (which are sacred to the king of the gods) called the **Iovis Epulum**. The custom of this huge feast may have suggested our current custom of Thanksgiving Dinner in November.)
- December 17-19, Saturnalia- Legal and business holidays. Slaves wear Freedom Caps (**Pillei**) and are given the days off. Houses are decorated with evergreens and candles, and friends exchange gifts. Patrons take the occasion to present their clientes with new togas.

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Entertainment

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LUDI- Free entertainments sponsored by the state, public officials or wealthy families.

LUDI SCAENICI- Theatrical performances: Comedies, Tragedies, Farces and Pantomimes.

- **Dramatis Personae**- Theatrical masks used by actors to portray different characters. Roman citizens usually did not appear on stage. Actors were generally slaves, freedmen or immigrants.
- **Plautus & Terence**- Two most famous Roman playwrights.
- **Orchestra**- Circular performing area in front of the stage where the Greek Chorus performed. In Roman theaters the orchestra circle was cut in half by the scaena and Proscaenium.
- **Greek Chorus**- A choral group who commented on the action and interacted with the actors.

LUDI CIRCENSES- Chariot races usually held on an oblong race track called a circus.

- **Circus Maximus**- The largest race track in Rome in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine Hills
- **Spina**- A 1000-foot-long dividing wall that ran down the center of the circus.
- **Carceres**- Starting gates. (Literally, "prisons.")
- **Spatium/Curriculum**- One lap around the Spina.
- **Missus**- Term for a complete 7 lap race.
- **Eggs & Dolphins**- Markers that were used on opposite ends of the Spina to mark the laps.

MUNERA GLADIATORIA- Gladiatorial combats usually sponsored in an amphitheater. Borrowed from the Etruscans. The Romans sponsored gladiatorial combats only at funerals during the Republic. Only during the Empire were they sponsored as public entertainment.

- **Flavian Amphitheater**- The Colosseum In Rome. (Named from Nero's nearby colossal statue.)
- **Morituri te salutamus** - "We who are about to die salute you." Gladiatorial greeting to the sponsor
- **Myrmillo**- A gladiator who wore a fish design on his helmet and fought with a shield and sword
- **Retiarius**- The usual opponent of a Myrmillo. Was armed only with a net and a trident.
- **Pollice Verso**- The thumbs-down (or "turned" in some direction-the exact direction is unproven) signal to kill a defeated opponent. Lives were spared by waving a mappa.
- **Spartacus**- Famous gladiator from the school at Capua who led a slave revolt in 73 B.C.

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Ceremonies and Customs
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CHILDHOOD

- **Pupus/Pupa**- Name given to newborn children until their 9th day.
- **Dies Lustricus** - Ninth day after a pupa/-us was born when s/he was named.
- **Bulla**- A protective gold charm worn by young boys until they took the **Toga Virilis**
- **Toga Praetexta**- A purple bordered toga worn by wealthy young boys until manhood.
(Also worn by Senators.)
- **Toga Virilis / Toga Libera** - Toga of manhood assumed at the ages of 15, 16, or 17
(when his father judged him mature) a boy would be given this special white toga and be taken to be enrolled as a voting citizen.

DINING

- **Triclinium** - A dining room usually containing 3 dining couches (**lecti**).
- **Ientaculum** - Breakfast. consisting usually of hard bread or adipata (honey dipped baked dough similar to "elephant ears").
- **Prandium** -Lunch. usually a snack left over from the previous night.
- **Cena**- Dinner
- **Gustus**- Appetizers, consisting usually of vegetables and an egg dish.
- **Prima Mensa**- The main course (fish, pork, poultry. etc.)
- **Secunda Mensa**- Dessert (nuts, fruit - often apples)
- **Ab ovo usque ad mala**- From eggs to apples-Term for a complete Roman meal.

BATHING

- **Balneum**- A small bath house
- **Thermae**- A large bath house
- **TEPIDARIUM**- A warm waiting room in the bath
- **CALDARIUM**- A hot steam room (sauna).
- **FRIGIDARIUM**- A cold plunge-pool.
- **Strigiles**- A ring of body scrapers used to scrape off oil and sweat

MARRIAGE

- **Usus**- The simplest form, called Common Law marriage
- **Coemptio**- Imitates the purchase of the bride from the father.
- **Confarreatio**- The most elaborate form. Auspices were read by an Augur, and a Flamen presided.
- **Ubi tu Gaius, Ego Gaia**- Words of consent
- **Flammeum**- Flame-colored veil worn by the bride who also wore matching red slippers

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Mottoes and Quotations

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- Ad nauseam- To the point of disgust
- Annuit Coeptis - He has approved of what has been begun.
- Ars Gratia Artis- Art for the sake of art
- Cave canem- Beware the dog.
- Caveat Emptor- Let the buyer beware.
- Cogito ergo sum- I think. therefore I am. (Descartes)
- Corpus delicti- The body of the crime
- Dextro pede- Enter with your right foot first. (a good luck sign)
- E Pluribus Unum- One from many
- Habeas corpus (ad subiciendum)- You may allow the prisoner (to be handed over for pre-trial determination).
- In hoc signo vinces- In this sign you will conquer. (Constantine's cross)
- Nolo contendere- I don't want to contest the charges (and I accept the penalty without admitting guilt).
- Pax vobiscum /Pax tecum - Peace be with you.
- Pro bono- Something done out of good will with no charge
- Possunt quia posse videntur- They can because they think they can.
- Quasi modo geniti Infantes- Just like new born babes" (Opening words of the Introit (1 Pet. 2.2.) used on the first Sunday after Easter; This sunday was called "Quasi Modo" Sunday.)
- Rara avis- A rare bird
- Sempe fidelis- Always faithful (U.S. Marine Corps)
- Sic transit gloria mundi- Thus passes the glory of the world
- Tempus fugit- Time flies.
- Terra Firma- Solid ground
- Veni, vidi, vici- I came, I saw, I conquered. (Caesar vs King of Pontus)

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Abbreviations
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ABBR.	LATIN MEANING	ENGLISH MEANING
S.P.Q.R.	Senatus Populusque Romanus	The Senate and the Roman People
P.S.	Post Scriptum	Written Afterwards
sc./scii.	scilicet (scire licet)	actually
R.I.P.	Requiescat in Pace	May he/she rest in peace
M.A.	Magister Artium	Master of Arts
P.M.	Post Mortem	After Death
p.m.	post meridiem	afternoon
i.e.	id est	that is
A.D.	Anno Domini	In the year of the Lord
e.g.	exempli gratia	for example
B.I.D.	Bis in Die	Twice a Day
etc.	et cetera	and the rest
Q.E.D.	Quod Erat Demonstrandum	Which was to be demonstrated
N.B.	Nota Bene	Note Well
cf.	confer	compare
Ph.D.	Philosophiae Doctor	Doctor of Philosophy
a.m.	ante meridiem	before noon
id.	idem	the same
M	Mille	a thousand
C	Centium	a hundred

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Authors, Roman and Greek
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AUTHOR	NATIONALITY	GENRE/TITLE(S)
AESOP	Greek	Fables
ARISTOPHANES	Greek	Comedies: CLOUDS, WASPS, LYSISTRATA
ARISTOTLE	Greek	Philosophy: POETICS, ETHICS, POLITICS
Gaius JULIUS CAESAR	Roman	BELLA GALLICA
Gaius Valerius CATULLUS	Roman	Lyric poems to Lesbia
Marcus Tullius CICERO	Roman	Orator, Letter Writer, Philosopher
EURIPIDES	Greek	Tragedian: BACCHAE, TROJAN WOMEN
HERODOTUS	Greek	Historian of Greek/Persian Wars (Battle of Thermopylae)
HOMER	Greek	ILIAD, ODYSSEY
Quintus Horatius (HORACE) Flaccus	Roman	ODES, EPODES, SATIRES, EPISTLES
Titus LUCRETIUS Carus	Roman	DE RERUM NATURA (atomic theory)
Marcus Valerius Martialis (MARTIAL)	Roman	Epigrams
Publius Ovidius(OVID) Naso	Roman	METAMORPHOSES, ARS AMATORIA
Titus Macclus PLAUTUS	Roman	Comic Playwrite: MILES GLORIOSUS, MENAECHMI
PLINY THE ELDER	Roman	Naturalist
PLINY THE YOUNGER	Roman	Letter Writer (eruption of Vesuvius)

PLUTARCH	Greek	Biographer: PARALLEL LIVES (e.g. Theseus/Romulus)
SAINT JEROME	Roman	LATIN VULGATE BIBLE
SOPHOCLES	Greek	Tragedian: OEDIPUS REX, ANTIGONE
Publius Terentius (TERENCE) Afer	Roman	Comic Playwright: PHORMIO, ADELPHOI
Publius Vergilius(VERGIL) Maro	Roman	AENEID, GEORGICS. BUCOUCS/ECLOGUES

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