# Faculty Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>Field</th>
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<th>Ext.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>J. Matthew Harrington</td>
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# Course Listings Summer 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Session I</th>
<th>Session II</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin 181-A</td>
<td>Roman Authors &amp; the Classroom</td>
<td>Setnik</td>
<td>T/R 1:00-4:30</td>
<td>T/R 6:00-9:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History 53</td>
<td>Europe to the French Revolution</td>
<td>Proctor</td>
<td>T/R 6:00-9:30</td>
<td>T/R 9:00-12:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin 182-B</td>
<td>Latin Seminars: Ovid &amp; His Legacy</td>
<td>Mahoney</td>
<td>T/R 9:00-12:30</td>
<td>T/R 6:00-9:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classics 85-A</td>
<td>The Byzantines &amp; their World</td>
<td>Proctor</td>
<td>T/R 6:00-9:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin 191</td>
<td>The Stones of Latium</td>
<td>Berti, Harrington</td>
<td></td>
<td>May 25-July 1</td>
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## Latin 0181-A: Roman Authors & the Classroom

**Susan Setnik**  
**T/R 1:00-4:30**

This course has a double objective. First, reading and translating key authors in prose and poetry (Caesar, Cicero, Pliny, Ovid, et alii) and Latin passages selected for their appropriateness for a middle-school or secondary-school audience. The second objective is pedagogical. Expectations will include weekly journal entries: observations from classroom visits, analysis of texts and activities, critique of current methodologies and technologies for Classics, equity in the classroom, and instructional planning for a Latin teacher in the 21st century. Other topics may be based on individual needs. Assessment (grade) will be based on class participation, writing assignments, interactive on-line participation, and two exams. *Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement. Summer session I.*

## History 0053: Europe to the French Revolution

**David Proctor**  
**T/R 6:00-9:30**

Eastern and Western Europe from the decline of the Roman Empire in the West through the medieval era into early modern times, ending with a thorough examination of the background of the French Revolution and Napoleon. The religious, secular, economic, social, political, and diplomatic processes which have had a lasting impact on modern European institutions and developments.

In this course we will examine the events and ideas which helped shape Europe from the time of Constantine I the Great through Napoleon. Our focus will not be just on events in Western Europe, but will expand to encompass discussions of the Byzantine Empire, the roots and expansion of Islam, and the development of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. One of our goals in this course will be to see Europe in its entirety as we trace the religious, secular, economic, social, political, and diplomatic processes which have had a lasting impact on modern European institutions and developments. *Satisfies the Humanities or Social Sciences Distribution Requirement. Summer session I.*
Latin 0182-B: Latin Seminars: Ovid & His Legacy
Anne Mahoney
T/R 9:00-12:30

Ovid's love poems, his lyric letters, his versified manual of the Roman calendar, and especially his epic Metamorphoses have always been popular poems, imitated and re-worked by other poets. In this course we will survey Latin writers who embraced or rejected the influence of Ovid. We will consider not only classical and Silver Latin writers but medieval, Renaissance, and modern authors as well. We will explore the idea of reception as a way of reading not only the later poets but also Ovid himself. All readings will be in Latin, amounting to about 5,000 lines of verse. Students will write several short papers, mostly in English. The prerequisite is Latin 21 or 22, though if this is your first 100-level course you may find it a bit difficult. Knowledge of Ovid's work is useful, particularly Amores, Heroides, Metamorphoses, Fasti, and Tristia, though we will review the basics at the start of the course. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement. Prerequisite: Latin 21 or 22. Summer session II.

Classics 0085-A: The Byzantines & their World
David Proctor
T/R 6:00-9:30

“Of what is past, or passing, or to come.” This line from “Sailing to Byzantium” by W. B. Yeats enunciates the evolution of the Byzantine Empire and its civilization. Byzantium served as the heir to classical civilization, one of the most influential and powerful empires in the medieval world, and left a legacy which would help shape the development of peoples throughout Europe and Asia Minor. In this course we will examine the history of the Byzantine Empire with emphasis on Byzantine interaction with and influence on the civilizations of Western, Eastern and Southeastern Europe, Armenia and the Middle East. Special attention will be paid to the influence of religion, art and ideas of political authority in the development of Byzantine civilization and the continuation of the Empire’s legacy. No prior knowledge of Byzantine, European or Armenian civilization is expected. Satisfies the Social Sciences or Humanities Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area. Summer session II.

Latin 0191: the Stones of Latium
Monica Berti & J. Matthew Harrington
May 25-July 1

Spend your summer immersed in the rich heritage of Ancient Latium, the modern-day Lazio region of Italy. This six-week, multidisciplinary course offers student the chance to explore the fields of Epigraphy, Latin Linguistics, and Field Archaeology. The curriculum consists of a survey of geographical content, archaeological remains, and historical sources relevant to the evolution of this ancient region. The course will include extensive on-site study of epigraphical remains, hand-on experience, and on-site lectures and discussions. This mode of study will give students the unique opportunity to develop the foundations for research projects based on their experiences in Latium while also contributing data for publication in scholarly databases. Cross-listed as Archaeology 187A and Classics 187A. Satisfies the Arts or Humanities Distribution Requirement. Prerequisite: Archaeology/Classics 27.
## Course Listings for Fall 2011

### Archaeology:
- **ARCH 0030**  Prehistoric Archaeology  Sullivan  M+  M/W
- **ARCH 0167**  Tyrrhenian Art & Archaeology  Harrington  L+  T/R
- **ARCH 0187**  Greek & Phoenician Colonization  Harrington  K+  M/W
- **ARCH 0188**  Archaeology & History of Northern Africa  Hitchner  5 M (2-4:30)

### Classics:
- **CLS 0031**  Classics of Greece  Mahoney  H+  T/R
- **CLS 0032**  Classics of Rome  Merzlak  D+ T/R
- **CLS 0037**  History of Ancient Greece  Hirsch  F+ T/R
- **CLS 0065**  Journey of the Hero  Halpern  E+ M/W
- **CLS 0075**  Classical Mythology  Beaulieu  D+ T/R
- **CLS 0083**  Special Topics: Greek, Arabic, & Latin  Crane  H+ T/R
- **CLS 0086**  Special Topics: Town & Country in the Roman Provinces  Hitchner  6 T (2-4:30)
- **CLS 0146**  Ancient Greek/Roman Medicine  Phillips  E+ M/W
- **CLS 0167**  Tyrrhenian Art & Archaeology  Harrington  L+ T/R
- **CLS 0183**  Elementary Sanskrit I  Mahoney  E+ M/W
- **CLS 0185**  Archaeology & History of Northern Africa  Hitchner  5 M (2-4:30)
- **CLS 0187**  Greek & Phoenician Colonization  Harrington  K+ M/W

### Latin:
- **LAT 0001**  Elementary Latin I  Setnik  E  M/W/F
- **LAT 0003**  Intermediate Latin  Setnik  G+ M/W
- **LAT 0021/0191**  Cicero  Phillips  G+ M/W
- **LAT 0181**  Age of Augustus  Hirsch  J+ T/R

### Greek:
- **GRK 0001**  Elementary Ancient Greek I  Mahoney  D M/T/R
- **GRK 0007/0191**  Greek Classics  Beaulieu  H+ T/R
- **GRK 0181**  Gender Conflict in the Cosmos  Halpern  G+ M/W

### Related Fields:
- **HIST 0053**  Europe to the French Revolution  Proctor  M+ M/W
- **PHIL 0151**  Ancient Philosophy  Olfert  F T/R/F
Archaeology 0030: Prehistoric Archaeology

Lauren Sullivan
M+ M/W 6:00-7:15

Survey of human culture from the earliest Paleolithic hunters and gatherers to the formation of states and the beginning of recorded history. Course provides an introduction to archaeological methods, a worldwide overview of prehistoric life ways, and a more detailed analysis of cultural development in the New world. Cross-listed as Anthropology 50. Satisfies the Social Sciences Distribution Requirement and the World Civilization Requirement.

Archaeology 0167: Tyrrhenian Art & Archaeology: Life and Death among the Etruscans

J. Matthew Harrington
L+ T/R 4:30-5:45

First rulers, then rivals, and finally allies of Rome, for a millennium of constant exchange with the cultures of the Mediterranean world the Etruscans maintained their cultural distinctness as they cooperated and struggled with the Carthaginians and the Greeks of Southern Italy and Sicily. This course will begin from the distinct archaeological assemblage of the Iron Age Villanovan culture c. 900 BCE. With the acquisition of writing technology c. 700 BCE, the archaeological remains are able to be securely attributed to a single but complex culture. Although the cities of the Etruscan Confederation in time expanded their influence to the Po valley in the north and to Campania in the south, the great majority of archaeological remains are derived from their burial practices, rather than from monumental or domestic architecture. This course will set the discourses and motifs of Etruscan funerary art and practice in the context of the cities and topography of the Etruscan world, and we will attempt to recover the social structures and beliefs that underlie their unique vision of the afterlife. Cross-listed as Art History 105 and Classics 167. Satisfies the Arts Distribution Requirement and the Classical or Italian Culture Area. Prerequisite: Archaeology 27.
Archaeology 0187: Greek and Phoenician Colonization: Competition and Transformation in the Ancient Mediterranean and Beyond

J. Matthew Harrington
K+ M/W 4:30-5:45

The ancient sea was the primary conduit of wealth and a source of peril for all those near its edge. The ninth through sixth centuries BCE saw the colonization of the periphery of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and even the Atlantic coasts of Europe and Africa by colonists and traders flowing from the cities of the Greek Aegean and the Phoenician sea coast. These outposts of Greek and Phoenician culture prompted extensive cultural exchange between colonists and the existing inhabitants of each region, and this open trade in products and ideas induced social transformations in the colonized regions as well as in each metropolis (mother city). At sites like Pithecousai on the bay of Naples, for example, cultures mixed and Phoenician writing technology was transferred to the Greeks of Southern Italy, and from there to the Etruscans and in turn the Romans. We will examine the role of this cultural phenomenon in the art and archaeology of this period as it paralleled the development of the polis and set the stage for the conflicts of the 5th century and the cosmopolitanism of the Hellenistic age. *Cross-listed as Classics 0187. Satisfies the Arts Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area. Prerequisite: Archaeology 27.*

Archaeology 0188: Seminar in Ancient History: Archaeology & History of Northern Africa

R. Bruce Hitchner
5 M 2:00-4:30

This seminar will explore the history and archaeology of North Africa (the Maghreb) under the Roman Empire (2nd c. B.C. - 7th c. A.D.). The goal of the seminar will be to explore the political, cultural, material, social, and economic interaction between Rome and the indigenous peoples and cultures of North Africa. There will be extensive readings, and the seminar itself will be heavily dependent on discussion. Although it is not prerequisite, a reading knowledge of French is useful. *Cross-listed as Classics 185. Satisfies the Arts or Social Sciences Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area. Prerequisite: Classics 38.*
Classics 0031: Classics of Greece
Anne Mahoney
H+ T/R 1:30-2:45

Ancient Greece is often called a "song culture." Poetry plays a significant part in the lives of the heroes of the Trojan War, the farmers and soldiers of the Archaic period, and the citizens of city-states developing new forms of government in the Classical period. For the Greeks, poetry was primarily an oral form, even after writing was re-invented and literacy became widespread. And literature was primarily poetry, even after prose genres developed.

We will survey the literature of ancient Greece from the Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period, with particular emphasis on the functions of literature in society. Along the way we will observe the development of Western concepts of heroism, individualism, virtue, and law; the invention of the literary genres of epic, tragedy, comedy, history, and philosophy; and the evolution of theories of government, especially democracy. This is a big-picture survey course in which you will read a lot, to get an overview of classical Greek literature. You will write several short papers and take a final exam.

The readings are primary texts, in English translation. You may read any translation. Knowledge of Ancient Greek is neither required nor assumed, but students who have completed Greek 2 or equivalent are encouraged to read as much as possible in the original language. Students who have not yet taken Greek are encouraged to take Greek 1 this semester along with CLS 31: some readings will be common to the two courses. This is an introductory course and first-year students are welcome; any first-year student who wishes to enroll will be signed in even if the course is officially closed. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area.

Classics 0032: Classics of Rome
Regina Merzlak
D+ T/R 10:30-11:45

An introduction to Roman civilization and culture as seen through its literature (read in English translation). Particular attention will be paid to Rome of the Late Republic and the Age of the Emperor Augustus, in order to understand the profound political, intellectual and artistic developments of that era. Readings normally include some of Cicero's speeches and essays, Virgil's Aeneid, parts of Ovid's Metamorphoses and Art of Love, Catullus' poems, the Satires of Juvenal and other Latin authors. No previous knowledge of Classics is assumed. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement and the Classical or Italian Culture Area.
Classics 0037: History of Ancient Greece
Steven Hirsch
F+ T/R 12:00-1:15
An introductory survey of the historical development of Ancient Greece and the interaction of society, politics, and culture in the Greek world. We begin with the Mycenaean civilization commemorated by Homer and unearthed by archaeology, follow the evolution of distinctive institutions and values in the formative Archaic Period, observe the flourishing of Greek politics and culture in the Classical Period, culminating in the conquests of the Alexander the Great and the diffusion of the Greek way of life in the succeeding Hellenistic Age. Highlights include the city-state as the characteristic form of communal organization, the evolution of democracy, the creation of new forms of intellectual and artistic expression, and the relationship of the Greeks to other peoples of the Ancient Mediterranean and Near East. Examination of materials, both literary and documentary, which are the basis of our knowledge of Greek History. *Cross-listed as History 50. Satisfies the Humanities or Social Sciences Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area.*

Classics 0065: Journey of the Hero
Betsey Halpern
E+ M/W 10:30-11:45
Investigation of the motif of the journey of a hero, be it physical, psychological, or both, in the Western literary tradition, from its origins in the classical epics of Homer and Virgil, to its adaptation in medieval, and modern literature (Arthurian romance; Cormac MacCarthy’s The Road, for example), and film. No prerequisites. Midterm and final. Short written and/or oral assignments. *Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area.*

Classics 0075: Classical Mythology
Marie-Claire Beaulieu
D+ M/W 10:30-11:45
Exploration of the world of Greek and Roman myth, and of its living influence on our culture. The basic nature of myth, its essential human meaning, its manifestations in art and ritual. *Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area.*
Classics 0083: Special Topics in Classical Literature: From Greek to Arabic, Arabic to Latin, and Latin to the modern world: How scholars in the Middle East read Greek, developed new ideas in Arabic, got translated into Latin, and made the West the possible.

Gregory Crane
H+ T/R 1:30-2:45

This class will explore the circulation and evolution of ideas over more than two and a half millennia between the Middle East and Europe. From c. 800 to 1000 CE, more Greek science and philosophy was translated into Arabic than has been translated into all modern European languages since. This influx of medical, mathematical, astronomical, and philosophical ideas and knowledge helped to stimulate new ideas and original research in these and other subjects within the Arabic speaking world. Beginning c. 1200, a second grand translation movement, beginning thousands of miles away in Spain, produced Latin versions of Arabic sources, reintroducing to Western Europe long forgotten sources such as philosophical works of Aristotle the mathematics of Euclid, the medical writings of Galen – for some Greek scientific, mathematical and medical sources only the Arabic translation survives. Arabic scholarship preserved and contextualized these sources, making them intellectually accessible to the European thinker – when translations directly from the Greek were available, European thinkers found the editions derived from Arabic to be more highly developed and of greater use.

From about the middle of the eighth century to the end of the tenth, almost all non-literary and non-historical secular Greek books that were available throughout the Eastern Byzantine Empire and the Near East were translated into Arabic ... astrology and alchemy ... arithmetic, geometry, the theory of music ... metaphysics, ethics, physics, zoology, botany, and especially logic...all the health sciences: medicine, pharmacology, veterinary science
-- Dimitri Gutas, Greek Thought, Arabic Culture

“seeing the abundance of books in Arabic on every subject, and regretting the poverty of the Latins in these things, he learned the Arabic language, in order to translate. To the end of his life, he continued to transmit to the Latin world, as if to his own beloved heir, whatever books he thought finest, in many subjects, as accurately and as plainly as he could.”

-- Extract from the life of Gerard of Cremona (1114-1187)

This course will depend upon and contribute to a digital anthology of sources with rich linguistic annotations explaining each word in each source language and with links illustrating the connections between sources in different languages: students will be expected to work with at least one of the original source languages and will normally have to work with sources in at least one language with which they are not familiar. Each course will add to the initial anthology, providing opportunities for undergraduate contributions and a foundation for undergraduate theses across multiple departments.

Students will ideally have at least two years of study or equivalent in Classical Greek, Arabic, or Latin. Ambitious students with less training are encouraged to contact the instructor. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area.
Classics 0086: Special Topics in Ancient History: Town & Country in the Roman Provinces  
R. Bruce Hitchner  
6 T 2:00-4:30  
This course will explore the history and archaeology of the one Roman province in the south of France, that an ancient writer called "more Italy than province" because of its wealth and prosperity. Satisfies the Humanities or Social Sciences Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area.

Classics 0146: Ancient Greek & Roman Medicine  
J.H. Phillips  
E+ M/W 10:30-11:45  
The historical development of ancient Greek and Roman medicine with emphasis on methodology and sources, as well as the assessment of the influence of ancient medicine on the development of modern Western clinical medicine. Topics covered include ancient theory and practices with regard to anatomy, physiology, surgery, pharmacology, etiology of disease, and medical deontology. Cross-listed as History 150. Satisfies the Humanities or Social Sciences Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area. Prerequisite: Sophomore standing.

Classics 0167: Tyrrhenian Art & Archaeology: Life and Death among the Etruscans  
J. Matthew Harrington  
L+ T/R 4:30-5:45  
First rulers, then rivals, and finally allies of Rome, for a millennium of constant exchange with the cultures of the Mediterranean world the Etruscans maintained their cultural distinctness as they cooperated and struggled with the Carthaginians and the Greeks of Southern Italy and Sicily. This course will begin from the distinct archaeological assemblage of the Iron Age Villanovan culture c. 900 BCE. With the acquisition of writing technology c. 700 BCE, the archaeological remains are able to be securely attributed to a single but complex culture. Although the cities of the Etruscan Confederation in time expanded their influence to the Po valley in the north and to Campania in the south, the great majority of archaeological remains are derived from their burial practices, rather than from monumental or domestic architecture. This course will set the discourses and motifs of Etruscan funerary art and practice in the context of the cities and topography of the Etruscan world, and we will attempt to recover the social structures and beliefs that underlie their unique vision of the afterlife. Cross-listed as Art History 105 and Archaeology 167. Satisfies the Arts Distribution Requirement and the Classical or Italian Culture Area. Prerequisite: Classics 27.
Classics 0183: Elementary Sanskrit I  
**Anne Mahoney**  
**E+ M/W 10:30-11:45**  
Demons with ten heads! Nouns with eight cases! Ten conjugations of verbs! If this sounds intriguing rather than scary, then come learn Sanskrit, the classical language of ancient India. You will learn the alphabet, phonology, morphology, and syntax of classical Sanskrit and build a working vocabulary; the course emphasizes learning to read fluently. Along the way, you will be introduced to Sanskrit literature, mythology, and culture. By the end of Sanskrit 2, you will be able to read unadapted literature -- poems, stories, and fables. You will begin working with original Sanskrit texts early in the semester, while building your reading skills with simplified passages. Daily reading and writing assignments and frequent quizzes will help you practice and assess your progress. Note that this course has not been approved for foreign language credit.

Classics 0185: Seminar in Ancient History: Archaeology & History of Northern Africa  
**R. Bruce Hitchner**  
**5 M 2:00-4:30**  
This seminar will explore the history and archaeology of North Africa (the Maghreb) under the Roman Empire (2nd c. B.C. - 7th c. A.D.). The goal of the seminar will be to explore the political, cultural, material, social, and economic interaction between Rome and the indigenous peoples and cultures of North Africa. There will be extensive readings, and the seminar itself will be heavily dependent on discussion. Although it is not prerequisite, a reading knowledge of French is useful. Cross-listed as Archaeology 188. Satisfies the Arts or Social Sciences Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area. Prerequisite: Classics 38.
The ancient sea was the primary conduit of wealth and a source of peril for all those near its edge. The ninth through sixth centuries BCE saw the colonization of the periphery of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and even the Atlantic coasts of Europe and Africa by colonists and traders flowing from the cities of the Greek Aegean and the Phoenician sea coast. These outposts of Greek and Phoenician culture prompted extensive cultural exchange between colonists and the existing inhabitants of each region, and this open trade in products and ideas induced social transformations in the colonized regions as well as in each metropolis (mother city). At sites like Pithecousai on the bay of Naples, for example, cultures mixed and Phoenician writing technology was transferred to the Greeks of Southern Italy, and from there to the Etruscans and in turn the Romans. We will examine the role of this cultural phenomenon in the art and archaeology of this period as it paralleled the development of the polis and set the stage for the conflicts of the 5th century and the cosmopolitanism of the Hellenistic age. Cross-listed as Archaeology 0187. Satisfies the Arts Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area. Prerequisite: Classics 27.
Latin 0001: Elementary Latin I
Susan Setnik
E M/W/F 10:30-11:20
An introductory course for students new to the Latin language and those who need a systematic review. Our goal is reading authentic Latin at an early stage in the course. Through adapted and semi-adapted Latin selections from over 2,000 years ago, we will encounter questions such as: What is a happy life?, What is the relationship between the individual and society?, and How do myths and legends help us understand an ancient culture or ourselves? This course will also emphasize vocabulary building, through a study of English derivatives from Latin words. Latin 1 is the first course in the Latin 1-2-3 sequence that fulfills Part 1 of the Foreign Language Requirement.

Latin 0003: Intermediate Latin
Susan Setnik
G+ M/W 1:30-2:45
The primary objective of this course is to enhance fluency in reading and translating Latin through passages by Martial, Aulus Gellius, Pliny, Eutropius, et alii. The final reading will be a section of Petronius' Satyricon, "The Millionaire's Dinner Party." Meanwhile there will be a systematic review of Latin morphology and syntax using Latin inscriptions. A strong cultural component to the course includes topics (both serious and satiric) such as upward mobility in Roman society in the 1st century C.E., life in the Roman provinces, the literary tradition of the ancient "novel" or "romance," the Roman banquet, and Roman burial practices. This course may be used to complete Part 1 of the Foreign Language Requirement. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement. Prerequisite: Latin 2.
Latin 0021/0191: Latin Prose: Cicero
J.H. Phillips
G+ M/W 1:30-2:45
A close reading of Cicero’s Pro Archia as a reflection of Roman culture and society in the first century B.C. with emphasis on building confidence and competence in translating Latin prose, as well as the review of morphology and syntax. Cross-listed at the Graduate Level. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement. Prerequisite: Latin 3.

Latin 181: Latin Seminars: Literature & Empire in the Age of Augustus
Steven Hirsch
J+ T/R 3:00-4:15
The Age of Augustus was seminal for Rome, not only because of the profound political changes instituted by the emperor, but also because of the literary masterpieces produced by great writers in this dynamic, creative and unsettled era. In this course we will read selections from Vergil’s Aeneid, Livy’s History, and Ovid’s Fasti, seeking to understand these works as reacting to the new order in diverse ways—often serving and supporting, sometimes (covertly) questioning and critiquing. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement. Prerequisite: Latin 21.
Greek 0001: Elementary Ancient Greek I
Anne Mahoney
D M/T/R 9:30-10:20, 10:30-11:20, and required recitation W 9:30 or 1:30

The Odyssey, Oedipus the King, Plato's Republic, Plutarch's Lives: wouldn't you love to read those in their original language? After Greek 1 and 2 you will be able to. Greek 1 is a rigorous, intensive introduction to Ancient Greek, covering grammar, linguistics, and vocabulary, with an emphasis on learning to read fluently. You will begin reading bits of unadapted, original Greek early in the semester, while building your reading skills with simplified passages. Daily reading and writing assignments, frequent quizzes, and constant oral work will help you practice and assess your progress. At the end of Greek 2 you will read Plato's Crito, a dialogue about the death of Socrates. Students who have not yet had Classics of Greece (CLS 31) are encouraged to take it this semester along with Greek 1: some readings will be common to the two courses.

New this year: this course now meets four days a week, so that you can have more practice in class and less work outside of class. Students who have had Ancient Greek before must take the placement exam and should not enroll in Greek 1 without permission, as this is a course for true beginners. No one who wishes to enroll will be "closed out" of this course.

Greek 0007/0191: Greek Classics
Marie-Claire Beaulieu
H+ T/R 1:30-2:45

A review of grammar in accord with student needs will be coordinated with selected readings. Selections from a variety of prose authors, such as Lucian, Xenophon, Lysias, and Plato, will be used to strengthen the students' knowledge of Greek grammar and syntax. Cross-listed at the Graduate Level. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement. Prerequisite: Greek 2.
**Greek 0181: Greek Seminar: Gender Conflict in the Cosmos**  
*Betsey Halpern*  
G+ M/W 1:30-2:45  
In this class, we will examine the role of gender conflict in the establishment of Zeus' Olympian order, in divine accommodation to that order, and in the human acceptance and reflection of that order. Readings include: selections from Hesiod's Theogony and Works and Days, the Homeric Hymns to Demeter and Aphrodite, and selections from other hymns, and Aeschylus' Eumenides. *Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement. Prerequisite: Greek 7.*

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**History 0053: Europe to the French Revolution**  
*David Proctor*  
T/R 6:00-9:30  
Eastern and Western Europe from the decline of the Roman Empire in the West through the medieval era into early modern times, ending with a thorough examination of the background of the French Revolution and Napoleon. The religious, secular, economic, social, political, and diplomatic processes which have had a lasting impact on modern European institutions and developments.  
In this course we will examine the events and ideas which helped shape Europe from the time of Constantine I the Great through Napoleon. Our focus will not be just on events in Western Europe, but will expand to encompass discussions of the Byzantine Empire, the roots and expansion of Islam, and the development of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. One of our goals in this course will be to see Europe in its entirety as we trace the religious, secular, economic, social, political, and diplomatic processes which have had a lasting impact on modern European institutions and developments. *Satisfies the Humanities or Social Sciences Distribution Requirement.*

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**Philosophy 0151: Ancient Philosophy**  
*Christiana Olfert*  
T/R/F 12:00-12:50  
This course will introduce you to some of the greatest philosophers of Ancient Greece and Rome. Starting with the Classical philosophers – Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle – we will examine their distinctive answers to enduring questions like the following: What does it mean to be happy? What are the fundamental constituents of reality? What is knowledge, and how do we come to have it? And, What makes for a just and healthy society? As we will see in texts like Plato’s Protagoras and Republic, and Aristotle’s Metaphysics and Nicomachean Ethics, all three Classical thinkers believe that these questions hold the key to what it means to live well as a human being. After a look back to the Pre-Socratics and their influence on the Classical thinkers, we will then move on to the Hellenistic period and the debate between the Stoics and the Ancient Skeptics. We will find that these later thinkers deliberately revive the original, Socratic answers to our central questions, but with some new and surprising results. *Cross-listed as Classics 151. Satisfies the Humanities Distribution Requirement and the Classical Culture Area. Prerequisite: Philosophy 1.*
How Classics & Archaeology Courses Can Meet Your Needs

Foundation Requirements: Language

Latin 1 or Greek 1 followed by Latin 2/3, Greek 2/7 will fulfill the first part of the LANGUAGE requirement. Students who have studied Latin or Greek in secondary school are encouraged to take the placement exams; they may be placed into the 7 or 21 level if they have had three or more satisfactory years. Those who have completed the first part of the requirement in any language, Classical or modern, have the choice of continuing that language, or starting a second language, or taking three courses in a single Culture Area.

Classics as a Culture Area

Classics makes a particularly attractive Culture Area because we offer a wide variety of subject matters and techniques of investigation within the department. In a time span of 1,500 years and in a single geographical area, one can study languages, literature, philosophy, religion, science and medicine, drama, history, art, archaeology, mythology, i.e. the culture of Greece and Rome. Further, these Culture classes can also count to fulfill Humanities, Arts, or Social Science Distribution Requirements.

Classics For Distribution Requirements

The following courses can be used to satisfy both a Culture Area and Distribution Requirement:

**Humanities**: Latin and Greek courses at the level of 3 and above; literature courses in translation (CLS 31, 32, 45, 65, 66, 70, 75, 83, 84, 120, 121, 135, 136, 137, 140, 146, 151, 158, 165, 176, 183, 184, 189); history courses (CLS 26, 37, 38, 47, 48, 85, 86, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 185, 186)

**Arts**: Art and Archaeology courses (CLS 26, 27, 87, 88, 163, 164, 166, 167, 168, 187, 188); drama courses (CLS 55, 56, 57, 155, 156, 157)

**Social Science**: History courses (CLS 26, 37, 38, 45, 47, 85, 86, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 160, 185, 186)

Classics as a Second Major

Students majoring in other departments, especially where the primary major is career-oriented or directed toward professional schools, often find that a second major in Classics gives a good rounding to their liberal arts program. The comparatively small number of majors in the Department makes personal contact and attention possible. Medical and Law Schools have traditionally been favorably disposed toward Classics students; statistics show that, nationally, Classics Departments rank first among all departments in successful applications of their majors to Medical Schools. (See below for major requirements.)

Classics as a Minor

The Classics Department offers six disciplinary minor programs: Greek, Latin, Greek Archaeology, Roman Archaeology, Greek Civilization, and Roman Civilization. (See below for minor requirements.)
Major and Minor Requirements

Majoring in Classics

1. **MAJOR IN CLASSICAL STUDIES** – Ten courses usually distributed as follows:
   a. Two courses: Classics 31 and 32
   b. Two courses from **either** Classics 37, 38, **or** two from Classics 27, 164, 166, 168, 187, 188
   c. Two additional Classics courses numbered above 100 in addition to any taken in fulfillment of (b).
   d. Four other courses: at least two offered by the Classics Department. Latin 3 and above, and Greek language courses are strongly recommended and can be counted toward the major. Two of these four courses may be in a related field (see p.16 for a description of approved related fields).

   **NOTE:** Only in exceptional cases will the Department recommend for Summa honors a Classical Studies Major who has not taken a course in either language.

2. **MAJOR IN GREEK** – Ten courses: Four courses in Greek, one of which may be Greek 7 (intermediate level), depending on a student’s prior level of preparation, and at least three at the 100-level; CLS 31 (Classics of Greece); CLS 37 (History of Greece); and four other courses in the department, of which at least two must be at the 100-level.

3. **MAJOR IN LATIN** – Ten courses: Five in Latin above the intermediate level (003), including at least three at the 100-level; CLS 32 (Classics of Rome); CLS 38 (History of Rome); and three other courses in the department, of which two must be at the 100-level.

4. **MAJOR IN GREEK AND LATIN** – Ten courses: six courses in Greek and Latin above the intermediate level, of which four must be at the 100-level; four other courses offered by the department.

Majoring in Archaeology

**INTERDISCIPLINARY MAJOR IN ARCHAEOLOGY** – Eleven to thirteen courses distributed as follows:

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A core of four required courses [Anthropology 39 (ANTH 20 or 27 may be substituted), Archaeology 27 (cross-listed as FAH 19 and CLS 27), Archaeology 30 (cross-listed as ANTH 50), and Geology 2]

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In addition, seven elective courses from History, the Sciences, and Archaeology are required:

a. Two History courses taken from Cls 26, 37, 38, 47, 85, 86, 142, 143, 144, 147, 185, 186; Hist 13, 17, 23, 50, 51, 72, 76, 105, 148, 149, 151
b. Two Natural/Social Science courses taken from Anthro 40, 49 (formerly 20), 126, 132, 150, 182; Chem 2, 8; Geology 32; Bio 7, 143, 144

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d. Seniors are encouraged to write an interdisciplinary capstone (research paper)
Declaring a Major

Any full-time tenured member of the department can be your formal advisor*. However, any member of the department will be happy to meet with you to discuss major options and courses. Try to meet as many of us as possible to talk about your own goals and expectations. Then select as an advisor the faculty member who seems most attuned to your interests. One you have selected your faculty advisor, follow these steps to declare your new major:

1. Fill out the blue university "Declaration of Major" form available at the Department Office. Get it signed by your current advisor and pick up your folder from them, or request that it be sent to the Classics Department. Also have your new Classics/Archaeology advisor sign the form.
2. Fill out the green “Department Declaration of Major” form which is available at the Department Office and have it signed by your new Classics/Archaeology advisor.
3. Take the signed blue form, the signed green form, and your folder (if you picked it up) to the Department Administrator David Proctor (Eaton 321). The green form, a photocopy of your blue form, and your folder will now become part of your official Classics file. Return the original blue form to the Dean of Advising Office in Dowling Hall. You have now officially declared a major!

Double Majors: Follow the same process as above but make sure both of your major departments have copies of your folder from your original advisor.

*For those declaring a major in Archaeology, you may choose from Professors Hirsch, Hitchner, or Sullivan for your advisor. For those declaring a major in Classics or a language major, you may choose from Professors Beaulieu, Crane, Hirsch, Hitchner, or Phillips.

You and Your Advisor

One of the strengths of the Classics Department and Archaeology Program is advising. All of the department faculty and staff are committed to making sure that all Classics/Archaeology majors and minors get individualized attention. You can better use your advisor by consulting him or her when you need academic, professional, and even personal advice. As a major in Classics or Archaeology, you do not need to feel that you have only one advisor. You are always free to consult with others in the Department, as well as change your advisor. We all recognize that we each offer different interests and viewpoints. In addition to your advisor, all of the faculty and staff of the Classics Department and Archaeology Program are here to help you, to offer insight, advice and support whenever you need it.

Since pre-registration period can be a hectic time, if you need to speak with your advisor about future plans, current difficulties, career opportunities, graduate school, or just to catch him or her up on your current activities, take advantage of faculty office hours or set up an individualized appointment. Faculty office hours are posted on professors’ doors and are available from the department office or the Faculty Guide. Appointments can always be made for other times by emailing your advisor or contacting him or her by phone.

Be sure to keep your advisor informed of your activities and interests. It is hard to write a recommendation based only on a transcript and the ritual of clearing a student for registration once a semester. If you are planning on a program abroad, either through Tufts or on your own, raise the possibility with your advisor early so that he or she can put you in touch with others who have been in similar programs recently.
**Minoring in Classics**

**General Requirements:**
1. No more than two of these courses may be used for any other degree requirement.
2. Students planning a minor must inform the department no later than the start of their final semester, but are encouraged to contact David Proctor as early as possible.

**Minor in Latin** – Five courses:
- Four courses in Latin beyond the intermediate level (003), of which at least two must be 100-level
- Classics 32 or Classics 38 or Classics 100-level in Roman studies

**Minor in Greek** – Five courses:
- Three courses in Greek beyond the first year (002), of which at least two must be 100-level
- Classics 31 or Classics 37 and Classics 100-level in Greek Studies.

**Minor in Greek Archaeology** – Five courses:
- Classics 27: Introduction to Classical Archaeology
- Classics 37: History of Ancient Greece
- Classics 31: Classics of Greece
- Classics 163: Aegean Archaeology
- Classics 164: Greek Art and Archaeology

Substitutions: Seminar courses in Greek History (CLS 185/186) or Greek Archaeology (CLS 187/188) may be substituted for CLS 31.

**Minor in Roman Archaeology** – Five courses:
- Classics 27: Introduction to Classical Archaeology
- Classics 38: History of Ancient Rome
- Classics 32: Classics of Rome
- Classics 167: Tyrrhenian Archaeology
- Classics 168: Roman Art and Archaeology

Substitutions: Seminar courses in Roman History (CLS 185/186) or Roman Archaeology (CLS 187/188) may be substituted for CLS 32.

**Minor in Greek Civilization** – Six courses:
- Classics 31: Classics of Greece
- Classics 37: History of Ancient Greece
- Four other courses from the department selected in consultation with a faculty member, two of which must be at the 100 level. Students are encouraged to take Greek language courses; only Greek 7 and higher, however, can be used to fulfill the requirements of the minor.

**Minor in Roman Civilization** – Six courses:
- Classics 32: Classics of Rome
- Classics 38: History of Ancient Rome
- Four other courses from the department selected in consultation with a faculty member, two of which must be at the 100 level. Students are encouraged to take Latin language courses; only Latin 3 and higher, however, can be used to fulfill the requirements of the minor.
The Related Fields Option

In the Department of Classics, we teach a specific body of subject matter pertaining to the civilizations of Greco-Roman antiquity; to this subject matter we apply the appropriate scholarly methodologies. Among the options for completion of a major in Classical Studies is one that allows for students to take two courses in "Related Fields" offered by other departments. The purpose of the Related Fields Option is to provide the student with a broader perspective on the knowledge he or she has acquired in Classics courses. This can be achieved in two ways:

1. By taking courses in which the same subject matter studied in Classics courses or subject matter which is a direct continuation of that studied in Classics courses is viewed from the perspective of a different discipline.
2. By taking courses in which the methodologies employed in Classics courses are applied to other civilizations.

The following courses, whose relevance to the study of Classics is clear, will automatically be accepted in lieu of the ninth and tenth Classics courses:

- Art History 0001 — Introduction to Art History
- Drama 0001 — Comedy and Tragedy
- Drama 0137 — Theatre and Society
- Engineering Science 0011 — Technology as Culture
- English 0050/0051 — Shakespeare
- English 0109 — Ovid and the Ovidian Tradition
- English 0110 — The Renaissance in England
- English 0173 — Literary Theory
- History 0053 — Europe to 1815 (formerly History 10)
- History 0055 — Europe in the Early Middle Ages (formerly History 20)
- History 0056 — Europe in the High Middle Ages (formerly History 21)
- Italian 0051 — Inferno
- Italian 0052 — Purgatorio and Paradiso
- Italian 0055 — The Rinascimento
- Philosophy 0001 — Introduction to Philosophy
- Philosophy 0041/Political Science 0041 — Introduction to Western Political Thought
- Philosophy 0121 — Metaphysics
- Philosophy 0151 — Ancient Philosophy
- Religion 0022 — Introduction to the New Testament
- Religion 0034 — The Church through the Centuries
- Religion 0052 — Judaism through the Centuries

Other courses, which are not on the above list, may also be related, whether in subject matter or methodology or both, to the study of Classics, and may therefore qualify as Related Fields courses. In the case of courses not on the above list, if the student feels that a particular course may satisfy the goals which lie behind the Related Fields Option, the student is invited to submit to the Department, through the Department Administrator, a written petition in which the student demonstrates the connection(s) between this course and the knowledge which the student has acquired in the study of Classics. If the petition is accepted by the Department, the student may apply that course as a Related Fields course toward the major in Classics. Students should not feel that they must limit themselves to the courses on the list above. There are many other courses in the University which may have a valid relationship to the study of Classics and for which a justification can be made.
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**Notes:**

* A plain letter (such as B) indicates a 50 minute meeting time.
* A letter augmented with a + (such as B+) indicates a 75 minute meeting time.
* A number (such as 2) indicates a 150 minute class or seminar. A number with a + (such as 2+) indicates a 180 minute meeting time.
* Lab schedules for dedicated laboratories are determined by department/program.
* Monday from 12:00-1:20 is departmental meetings/exam block.
* Wednesday from 12:00-1:20 is the AS&E-wide meeting time.
* If all days in a block are to be used, no designation is used. Otherwise, days of the week (MTWRF) are designated (for example, E=MW).
* Roughly 50% of all courses may be offered in the shaded area.
* Labs taught in seminar block 5+ or 6+ may run to 4:30. Students taking these courses are advised to avoid courses offered in the K or L block.
Department of Classics & Archaeology Program

Course Offerings Summer & Fall 2011
Tufts University