

“Quomodo Scimus?” II

**Teaching Reading, Writing, and Speaking in
Latin through Research on the History of
Disciplines**

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Interdisciplinary Connections

One of the attractions of our field is the multi- and interdisciplinary nature of Greek and Roman studies. The ancient world has produced artists, architects, historians, lawyers, mathematicians, philosophers, poets, and scientists who first explored questions about friendship, ethics, gender, hierarchies, power, life and death, and our relationship with the natural and spiritual world. Their discussions offer springboards for how we think and feel and understand our world today....Goal 3 makes explicit that we should use Latin and Greek to understand the subject content of other disciplines.

(Gruber-Miller, *When Dead Tongues Speak: Teaching Beginning Greek and Latin* 15)

Employment Connections

- Students with a strong Classics background are especially attractive to future employers, to professional schools and to graduate programs in other disciplines. Classics as an undergraduate major or minor (in Greek, Latin, Greek and Latin, or Classical Civilization) provides a solid educational foundation for students aiming at careers in business, law, medicine, and other fields, and Classics can also be important, and sometimes indispensable, for students who are intending further study in literature, philosophy, linguistics, divinity, and the like. Thus, students often combine a Classics major or minor with another academic major, such as political science, biochemistry, or philosophy; the possibilities are virtually unlimited.
<http://www.apaclassics.org/education/Undergradprograms.html>

General Education Goal 1

- Possess knowledge of various cultural, linguistic, and intellectual contexts and traditions. (Lynchburg College, General Education Program)

Goal 1: Objectives for Latin

- **Speaking:** The student will be able to read Latin orally with correct pronunciation of vowels and consonants, with attention to syllable quantity.

Goal 1: Objectives for Latin

- **Listening:** The student will be able to understand sentence-length utterances read aloud from assigned reading.

Goal 1: Objectives for Latin

- **Writing:** The student will be able to 1) compose grammatically correct sentences in the indicative and subjunctive moods and write a short passage in Latin within the scope of limited language experience; and 2) write a coherent English translation of a reading passage that accurately reflects the grammar of the Latin original.

Goal 1: Objectives for Latin

- **Reading:** The student will be able to demonstrate comprehension of Latin prose and poetry that includes awareness of rhetorical techniques used by authors.

Goal 1: Objectives for Latin

- **Culture:** The student will possess a knowledge of Roman history, culture, and vocabulary as relevant 1) to the study of Latin literature and 2) to the influence of Latin on present-day professional terminology.

A Woven Approach

- Speaking – Oral Reading
- Listening – Oral Reading
- Reading – Comprehension
- Writing – Composition
- Culture – Connection to Profession

Quomodo Scimus?

Objective: The objective of the project is to provide students with

- Identification of authors who contributed to the foundations of majors
- An introduction to their biographies
- An introduction to one of their principal works, with practice in reading, writing, and oral delivery of Latin.

Research

1) Find an online history of your favorite discipline. Identify an author who contributed to it and who wrote in Latin. [10 points]

Research (cont'd)

2) Locate the title and author, plus date of composition of the earliest surviving primary source for the information. [10 points]

Research (cont'd)

3) Get a copy of the text in Latin. See me for assistance. [10 points]

Reading & Speaking

4) In PowerPoint report on the life of the author of the original Latin source, his or her contributions to a discipline, and read to the class a paragraph in Latin of interest to you. You may use a translation to help you. Provide a list of works cited for all sources consulted. [20 points]

Collaboration

5) Be sure to divide up responsibility for the work.

- Each student in the group should contribute information to the presentation and share in its preparation.
- Provide a “Qui hoc fecerunt?” (Who made this?) sheet, with an explanation of what you each contributed. [10 points]

Composing in Latin

6) Due at the end of the term: Type a short article (1 paragraph maximum) about this author in Latin, in your own words. Illustrate it with relevant images, including one of the person, and provide citations of the source for the image and the information. Save your work to a file. Email me the file. [40 points]

Quintilian



- AKA Marcus Fabius Quintilianus
- Born in 35 AD in Spain
- -- he moved to Rome at a very young age and lived there until his death in 96 AD
- the head of the foremost school of oratory in Rome
- Retired from teaching in 88 AD and wrote the *Institutio Oratoria* (95 AD)
- --the training of rhetoric
- Gained the rank of consul shortly before his death;

Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria* (95 CE)

- Igitur nato filio pater spem de illo primum quam optimam capiat: ita diligentior a principiis fiet. Falsa enim est querela, paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi quae tradantur esse concessam, plerosque vero laborem ac tempora tarditate ingenii perdere. Nam contra plures reperias et faciles in excogitando et ad discendum promptos. Quippe id est homini naturale, ac sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, ita nobis propria est mentis agitatio atque sollertia: unde origo animi caelestis creditur (1.1).

Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria* (95 CE)

- I would, therefore, have a father conceive the highest hopes of his son from the moment of his birth. If he does so, he will be more careful about the groundwork of his education. For there is absolutely no foundation for the complaint that but few men have the power to take in the knowledge that is imparted to them, and that the majority are so slow of understanding that education is a waste of time and labour. On the contrary you will find that most are quick to reason and ready to learn. Reasoning comes as naturally to man as flying to birds, speed to horses and ferocity to beasts of prey: our minds are endowed by nature with such activity and sagacity that the soul is believed to proceed from heaven.

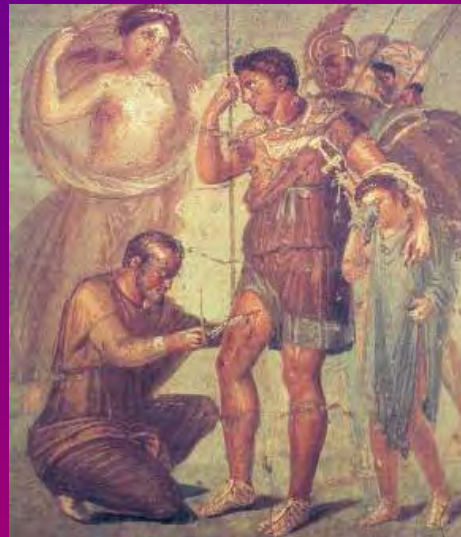
LIBERAL ARTS & SCIENCES:

MEDICINE, PAST

TO PRESENT



*<http://learnthat.com/files/2010/12/athletic-training-career.jpeg>



*http://www.history.org.uk/library/0909/000/0077/medicine_in_ancient_rome_295.jpg

JUSTIN MAUZY
AND
KELSEY SHELTON



*<http://www.physicaltherapyschoolguys.com/css/img/physical-therapy.jpg>

AULUS CORNELIUS CELSUS

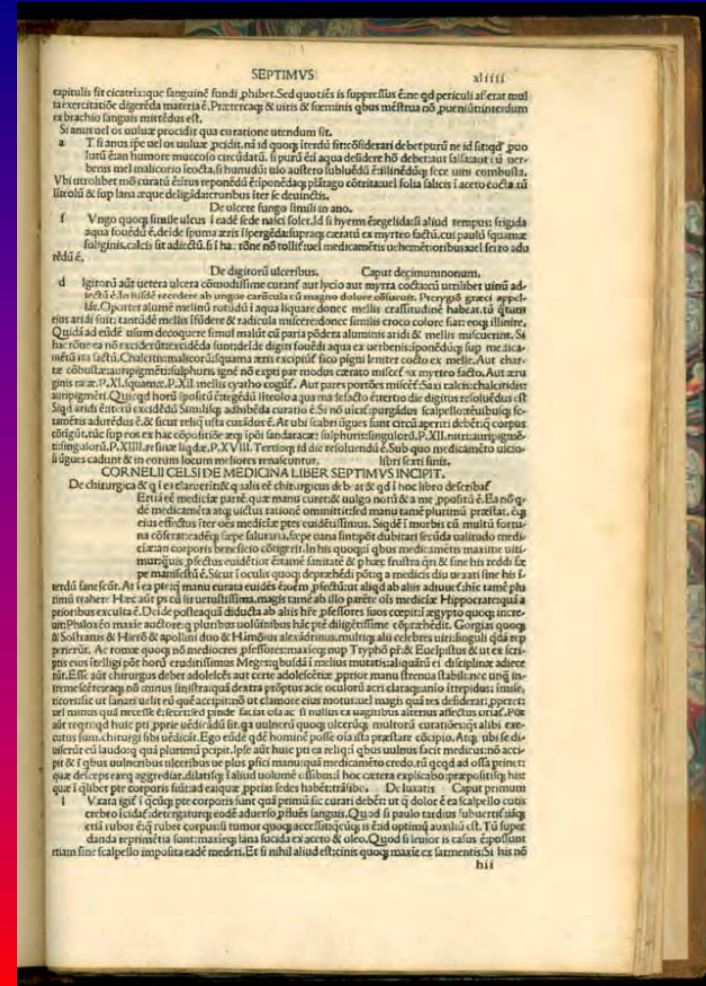
- ❖ (25 BCE-50 CE)
- ❖ Roman encyclopedist
- ❖ Known for his extant medical work, *De Medicina*
- ❖ Medical knowledge in the Roman world
- ❖ Diet, pharmacy, and surgery



DE MEDICINA

❖ English translation by W. G. Spencer, first published in 1938 as part of the Loeb Classical Library

❖ Preamble - relevance to theory to medical practice and the pros and cons of both animal and human experimentation



PROOVIUM (PREAMBLE)

❖ Ad quod medicinae genus neque semper similitudo aliquid confert, et si quando confert, tamen id ipsum rationale est, inter similia genera et morborum et remediorum cogitare, quo potissimum medicamento sit utendum. Cum igitur talis res incidit, medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod non utique fortasse sed saepius tamen etiam respondeat.

❖ In this sort of practice similarity is not always of service, and when it does prove serviceable, nevertheless there has been a process of reasoning, in the theorizing over similar classes of diseases and of remedies, as to which is the best remedy to use. When, therefore, such an incident occurs, the practitioner ought to arrive at something which may answer, even if perhaps not always, yet nevertheless more often than not.

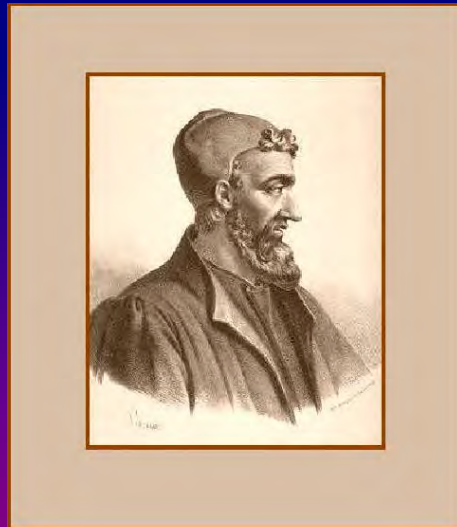
Celsus (25 BC – 50 CE), *De Medecina*

- Quidam enim breves utique sunt, qui cito vel tollunt hominem, vel ipsi cito finiuntur; quidam longi, sub quibus neque sanitas in propinquo neque exitium est; tertiumque genus eorum est, qui modo acuti, modo longi sunt, idque non in febribus tantummodo, in quibus frequentissimum est, sed in aliis quoque fit.(III.2)

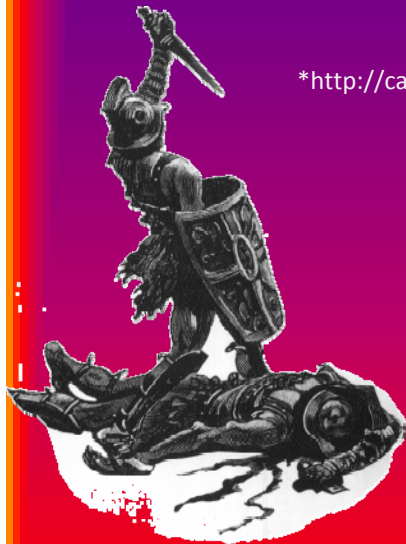
Celsus (25 BC – 50 CE), *De Medecina*

- For some diseases are certainly of short duration, which carry off the patient quickly, or themselves come quickly to an end; some are chronic, in which neither recovery is near at hand nor death; and there is a third class, at one time acute, at another time chronic, and that occurs not only in fevers, where it is most frequent, but in other affections also.

CLAUDIUS GALEN



*<http://campus.udayton.edu/~hume/Galen/galen.htm>



*<https://romanencyclopedia.wikispaces.com/file/view/gladiators.gif/31768525/gladiators.gif>

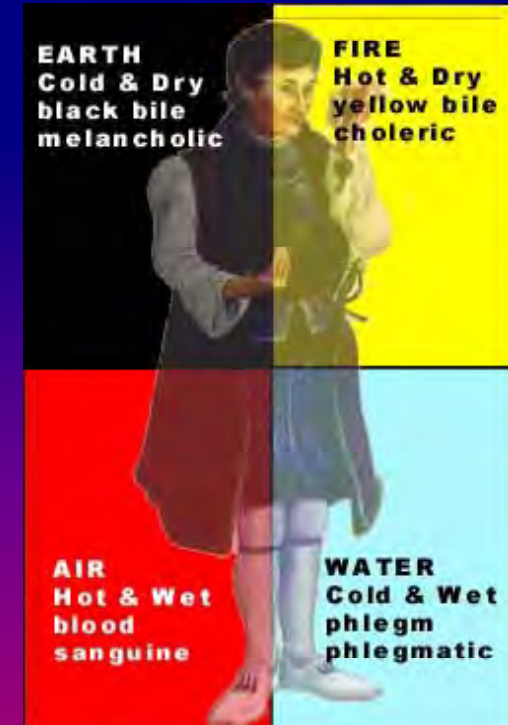


http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-4q_x3JrR_tw/TZOzN4erFtl/AAAAAAAAAFGM/dZBvSdlHCRO/s1600/Marcus_Aurelius_equestrian_2d.png

- ❖ Born: 129 AD in Pergamum, Asia Minor
- ❖ 2nd century physiologist, philosopher, and writer
 - 2nd best to Hippocrates
- ❖ Age 16/17: Traveled to obtain extensive knowledge of medicine.
- ❖ Age 28: Appointed physician to gladiators
- ❖ Years later, physician to emperors Marcus Aurelius and Commodus
- ❖ Death: 200 AD

GALEN'S METHODS AND PRACTICES

- ❖ Empiricists, Rationalists, and Galen's interpretation
- ❖ Examine, Natural Causes, Rational Cures, Record Keeping
- ❖ Dissections and sensory observations
- ❖ 3 Systems
 - Pneuma physicon, pneuma zoticon, pneuma physicon
- ❖ 4 Humors
- ❖ Stressed Reason and Observation, components vital to Sports Medicine

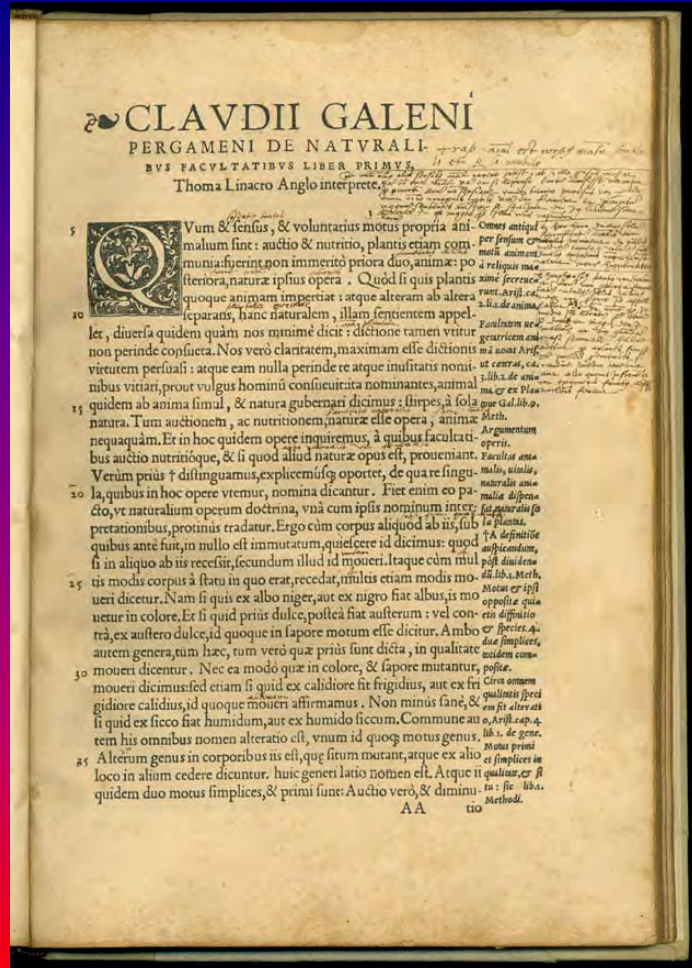


*<http://www.maryrose.org/explore/barber/images/humors.jpg>

*<http://www3.niu.edu/acad/psych/Millis/History/2002/galen.jpg>



GALEN'S WRITING



❖ 300 writings on philosophy, medicine, physiology

❖ Work resulted from foundations of Plato, Aristotle, and Hippocrates – comprehensive summary of medicine

❖ “On the Natural Faculties”

ON THE NATURAL FACULTIES

- Yet even to this some people will object, asserting that when the inflammation is dispersed from the part the thorn comes away of itself, without being pulled out by anything. But these people seem, in the first place, to be unaware that there are certain drugs for drawing out inflammation and different ones for drawing out embedded substances...

C. PLINIVS SECVNDVS (Pliny the Elder) (23 – 79 A.D.)

- The author of *Naturalis Historia*, and encyclopedic work on nature
- Parents were Gaius Plinius Celer and Marcella. His father was an equestrian, an aristocratic ranking below patricians.
- Became: Roman author, naturalist, natural philosopher, naval and army commander of the early Roman Empire



C. PLINIVS SECVNDVS (Pliny the Elder) (23 – 79 A.D.) Cont.

- Good friends with Emperor Vespasian
- Spent most of his time studying, writing or investigating natural and geographic phenomena.
- Pliny the Younger, his nephew, wrote of him in a letter to the historian Tacitus.
- The letter describes his uncles death: Pliny the Elder died on August 25, 79 AD, trying to save citizens near Mount Vesuvius, which had erupted.

Translation

- The world and this— whatever other name men have chosen to designate the sky whose vaulted roof encircles the universe, is fitly believed to be a deity, eternal, immeasurable, a being that never began to exist and never will perish. What is outside it does not concern men to explore and is not within the grasp of the human mind to guess.
- Mundum et hoc quodcumque nomine alio caelum appellare libuit, cuius circumflexu degunt cuncta, numen esse credi par est, aeternum, inmensum, neque genitum neque interiturum umquam. huius extera indagare nec interest hominum nec capit humane coniectura mentis.

Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus

- Commonly known as Suetonius (ca. 69/75 – after 130)
- Roman historian belonging to the equestrian order in the early Imperial era.
- Close friend to Pliny the Younger
- Famous for writing the 12 Caesars



Latin Passage

- He constantly gave grand costly entertainments, both in the amphitheatre¹² and in the Circus, where in addition to the usual races between two-horse and four-horse chariots, he also exhibited two battles, one between forces of infantry and the other by horsemen; and he even gave a naval battle in the amphitheatre
- Spectacula assidue magna et sumptuosa edidit non in amphitheatro modo, verum et in Circo, ubi praeter sollemnes bigarum quadrigarumque cursus proelium etiam duplex, equestre ac pedestre, commisit; at in amphitheatro navale quoque.

Vitruvius: Marcus Vitruvius Pollio (c. 90-20 B.C.E.),

- Famous Roman architect in the 1st century BC.
- He is thought to have been born in Verona
- Became famous as an architect to the emperor Augustus
- Wrote "De architectura", 10 volumes
- Written around 15 BC and dedicated to the emperor.



Latin Translation

- If there be no sand-pits where it can be dug, river sand or sifted gravel must be used. Even sea sand may be had recourse to, but it dries very slowly; and walls wherein it is used must not be much loaded, unless carried up in small portions at a time. It is not, however, fit for those walls that are to receive vaulting. In plastered walls, built with new pit sand, the salt which exudes destroys the plaster;
- *sin autem non erunt harenaria unde fodiatur, tum de fluminibus aut e glarea erit excernenda, non minus etiam de litore marino. sed ea in structuris haec habet vitia, difficulter siccescit, neque onerari se continenter paries paritur nisi intermissionibus requiescat, neque concamarationes recipit. marina autem hoc amplius quod etiam parietes, cum in is tectoria facta fuerint, remittentes salsuginem corium dissolvunt.*

Euclid, *Elementa*, trans. Adelard of
Bath, 12th c.

- Quando recta linea supra rectam lineam steterit duoque anguli utrobique fuerint equales, eroum uterque rectus erit, lineaque line superstans ei cui superstat, perpendicularis vocatur (I.x).

Euclid (cont'd)

- And when a straight-line stood upon (another) straight-line makes adjacent angles (which are) equal to one another, each of the equal angles is a right-angle, and the former straight-line is called perpendicular to that upon which it stands

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Credits: LATN 102

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- **Suetonius:** Matt Butta
- **Vitruvius:** Betsy Stipa