Maynooth University DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT CLASSICS

STUDENT HANDBOOK GREEK AND ROMAN CIVILIZATION

THIRD YEAR

Academic Year 2017-2018

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All students in Greek and Roman Civilization will be asked to pay a small charge for the year to cover the cost of course material provided by the Department. You are obliged to familiarize yourself with the contents of this Handbook.

THE DEPARTMENT

Welcome to the Department of Ancient Classics. We hope you will find your studies with us stimulating and enjoyable. This Handbook is designed to explain to you how your course in Greek and Roman Civilization works, so please read it carefully. In addition to giving lecture timetables, it gives information on workshops and on assessment, including essays. If there is information you need but which is not covered in this Handbook, then do not hesitate to ask a member of staff for guidance.

STAFF
The offices of all staff in the Department of Ancient Classics are located in the Arts Building on the North Campus.

Staff	Office No.	Telephone No.
Senior Lecturer and Head of		
Department		
Dr Kieran McGroarty	6	(01) 708 3973
Professor of Classics		
Professor David Scourfield	5	(01) 708 3692
Adjunct Professor		
Professor George Huxley		
Lecturers		
Dr Gordon Campbell	8	(01) 708 3720
Dr William Desmond	4	(01) 708 3693
Dr Maeve O'Brien	3	(01) 708 3807
Dr Michael Williams	7	(01) 708 3694

All teaching staff are available to see students during two weekly **consultation hours**, details of which are posted on the Departmental webpage and beside the door of each staff member's office. If you are unable to come to see the staff member at any of these times, you must arrange another appointment. The best way to do this is to speak to the member of staff concerned at the beginning or end of a lecture, or to contact the Executive Assistant at the Departmental Office.

Departmental Office	Office No.	Telephone No. Fax No.
Senior Executive Assistant Ms Breege Lynch	9	Tel (01) 708 3316 Fax (01) 708 6485

DEPARTMENTAL WEBSITE

Further information about the Department and its activities can be found online at: www.maynoothuniversity.ie/ancient-classics

NOTICE-BOARDS

There are notice-boards in the Arts Building located between offices 6 and 9 where the Department posts important information. You should get into the habit of consulting these notice-boards regularly.

MODULES: TEACHING ARRANGEMENTS

There are 18 lectures (2 per week) for each module, and 3 additional workshops (times and locations are given in the schedule below).

FIRST SEMESTER: Monday 18 September – Friday 15 December 2017

STUDY WEEK: Monday 30 October–Friday 3 November 2017 STUDY WEEK: Monday 1-Friday 5 January 2018

GC307

Strange Creatures: Anthropology in Antiquity Dr Campbell

21 teaching hours, beginning Tuesday 19 September Tuesday, 12 noon, Iontas SR Thursday, 12 noon, Iontas SR

GC309

The Aeneid and the Story of Roman Epic Dr O'Brien

21 teaching hours beginning

Wednesday 20 September Wednesday, 12 noon, HH Friday, 12 noon, AX1

GC313

Fire from Heaven: The Rise of Macedonia and Alexander the Great

Dr McGroarty

21 teaching hours beginning Thursday 21 September Thursday, 9 am, HH Thursday, 3 pm, HH

SECOND SEMESTER: Monday 29 January – Friday 4 May 2018

STUDY WEEK: Monday 19–Friday 23 March 2018 EASTER VACATION: Monday 26–Friday 30 March 2018 STUDY WEEK: Monday 7-Friday 11 May 2018

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The Ancient Novel

Prof. Scourfield

21 teaching hours beginning Thursday 1 February Thursday, 3 pm, HD Friday, 12 noon, HH

GC314

Roman Slavery in Theory and **Practice**

Dr Williams

21 teaching hours beginning Tuesday 30 January Tuesday, 12 noon, JH6 Thursday, 12 noon, HC

GC350

Greek and Roman Civilization Essay Project

Wednesday, 12 noon, HH Thursday, 9 am, HD

MODULE SUMMARIES

GC306 THE ANCIENT NOVEL

Credits: 5
Semester: 2

Teaching methods: 18 lectures and 3 workshops.

Module content: Long before the rise of the modern novel, a form of prose fiction arose in the Greco-Roman world that can justifiably be described by that name. This module considers both the ideal Greek novel of love and adventure and the comic strain represented by the *Satyrica* of the Latin writer Petronius. The ancient novel was a literary melting-pot, shaped above all by epic but indebted to a wide variety of genres; the relationships between the novels and these forms of literature are examined, as are topics such as narrative technique, characterisation, and gender construction.

Learning outcomes: On successful completion of the module, students should be able to:

- Identify the main authors and traditions of the ancient novel.
- Recount the narratives that underlie the ancient novel.
- Analyse the characters, imagery, themes and structures of key ancient novels.
- Develop imaginative, lateral thinking.
- Demonstrate the ability to communicate complex ideas in both oral and written form.

Assessment: Total mark: 100%. This module is assessed by **1** x **1.5** hour written examination after Semester 2, with an **optional coursework essay** for 40% of the total mark. The essay mark will be applied only if it is to the student's advantage.

Penalties: Ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay during the first week (or part thereof) that the essay is submitted beyond the due date. An essay submitted more than one week late will not be accepted, unless an extension has been granted by the Head of Department.

Required book purchases:

Petronius, *The Satyricon*, tr. J. P. Sullivan (revised edn., with introduction and notes by H. Morales, London, 2011 [Penguin Classics]).

H. Morales (ed.), *Greek Fiction: Callirhoe, Daphnis and Chloe, Letters of Chion* (London, 2011 [Penguin Classics]).

GC307 STRANGE CREATURES: ANTHROPOLOGY IN ANTIQUITY

Credits: 5
Semester: 1

Teaching methods: 18 lectures and 3 workshops.

Module content: In ancient Greek and Roman thinking the world has imaginary boundaries and liminal areas where the norms of nature and culture are thought to break down. Analogies are constantly drawn between 'primitive' peoples at the 'edges of the world' and 'primitive' people in prehistory. Distance, both in time and space, leads to difference, and the idea that strange things happen out there or happened back then is prominent in Greek and Roman thinking on other cultures. This module examines ancient ideas of the creation of the world, the beginnings of life and origin of species, humans and animals, utopias and blessed islands, and 'barbarian' cultures beyond the Mediterranean world, before going on to critically examine three anthropological texts: Lucretius' account of prehistory, Tacitus' description of the ancient Germans in his *Germania*, and Jean De Léry's 16th-century account of the Tupinamba of Brazil.

Learning outcomes: On successful completion of the module, students should be able to:

- Analyse ancient ideas on humans and animals.
- Analyse ancient ideas of the origins of civilization, primitivism and progressivism.
- Interpret ancient ethnographic writings.
- Assess ancient and modern notions of civilization and barbarism.
- Display a broad understanding of the effects of ancient anthropological thought upon modern preconceptions.

Demonstrate the ability to communicate complex ideas in both oral and written form.

Assessment: Total Mark: 100%. This module is assessed by **2 compulsory essays/written assignments** during Semester 1.

Penalties: Ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay/written assignment during the first week (or part thereof) that the essay/written assignment is submitted beyond the due date. An essay/written assignment submitted more than one week late will not be accepted, unless an extension has been granted by the Head of Department.

Required book purchase:

A. O. Lovejoy and G. Boas, *Primitivism and Related Ideas in Antiquity* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1935, repr. 1997).

GC309 THE AENEID AND THE STORY OF ROMAN EPIC

Credits: 5
Semester: 1

Teaching methods: 18 lectures and 3 workshops.

Module content: This module investigates the many ways (mythical, poetic, and political) that the *Aeneid* can be interpreted as a monument to the Augustan principate. The complex literary texture of this core text for our understanding of the Roman imagination will be studied in detail. The module reveals how Virgil is challenged, reread and emulated by poets in the later tradition of epic writing at Rome.

Learning outcomes: On successful completion of the module, students should be able to:

- Recognise mythical and political events in the poems.
- Select key episodes to illustrate significant themes.
- Discover what devices make epic poetry epic.
- Compare the ways later poems interpret the *Aeneid*.
- Propose values and ideas common to all the poems.
- Demonstrate the ability to communicate complex ideas in both oral and written form.

Assessment: Total mark: 100%. This module is assessed by **1** x **1.5** hour written examination after Semester 1, with an **optional coursework essay** for 40% of the total mark. The essay mark will be applied only if it is to the student's advantage.

Penalties: Ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay during the first week (or part thereof) that the essay is submitted beyond the due date. An essay submitted more than one week late will not be accepted, unless an extension has been granted by the Head of Department.

Required book purchases:

Virgil, *The Aeneid*, trans. D. West (Penguin, revised edition 2003).

P. Hardie, *The Epic Successors of Virgil: A Study in the Dynamics of a Tradition* (Cambridge University Press, 1993).

S. Braund, Lucan, Civil War (Oxford University Press, 2008).

GC313 FIRE FROM HEAVEN: THE RISE OF MACEDONIA AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Credits: 5
Semester: 1

Teaching methods: 18 lectures and 3 workshops.

Module content: This module explores the extraordinary careers of the Macedonian kings Philip II and, to a greater extent, his son Alexander the Great. It examines their rise to power, and attempts to explain the reasons for their military successes, by which in a short space of time Philip had conquered the Greek world and, Alexander, subsequently, moved the boundaries of that Greek world eastwards to the borders of India. Though Alexander's life met a premature end, the consequences of his conquests were far-reaching

both politically and culturally, as various local cultures blended with the Greek; analysis of the nature and significance of these changes is central to the investigation.

Learning outcomes: On successful completion of the module, students should be able to:

- Identify and recount the important military engagements of Philip II and Alexander the Great.
- Discuss critically the achievements of Philip II and Alexander the Great.
- Assess critically the source materials from which our understanding of Alexander the Great emerges.
- Analyse the immediate and long-term consequences of Alexander the Great's military conquests.
- Argue coherently about the chief issues that pertain to the rise of Macedonia and the conquests of Alexander the Great.
- Demonstrate the ability to communicate complex ideas in both oral and written form.

Assessment: Total mark: 100%. This module is assessed by **1** x **1.5** hour written examination after Semester 1, with an **optional coursework essay** for 40% of the total mark. The essay mark will be applied only if it is to the student's advantage.

Penalties: Ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay during the first week (or part thereof) that the essay is submitted beyond the due date. An essay submitted more than one week late will not be accepted, unless an extension has been granted by the Head of Department.

Required book purchase:

Arrian, The Campaigns of Alexander, trans. A. de Sélincourt, revised by J. R. Hamilton (Penguin, 1971).

GC314 ROMAN SLAVERY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Credits: 5
Semester: 2

Teaching methods: 18 lectures and 3 workshops.

Module content: Roman slaves were many things at once. In legal terms they could be defined as 'tools with voices'; but at the same time they were often trusted servants, lovers, friends, professional advisers and potential citizens. This course begins by examining the various roles played by slaves in Roman society, both *en masse* and as individuals, from their appearances in law and literature to their presence in everyday life. It then makes use of modern theory to ask how slaves were understood by the Romans themselves, and how we might understand Roman slavery today.

Learning outcomes: On successful completion of the module, students should be able to:

- Describe the various roles allotted to slaves across the Roman world.
- Identify the particular features which made Roman slavery distinctive.
- Assess the importance of slavery to the Roman economy and to Roman society.
- Evaluate the contribution of modern scholarship towards an understanding of Roman slavery.
- Recognise the relevance of Roman slavery towards an understanding of slavery and freedom in the modern world.
- Demonstrate the ability to communicate complex ideas in both oral and written form.

Assessment: Total mark: 100%. This module is assessed by 1 x 1.5 hour written examination after Semester 2, with an **optional coursework essay** for 40% of the total mark. The essay mark will be applied only if it is to the student's advantage.

Penalties: Ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay during the first week (or part thereof) that the essay is submitted beyond the due date. An essay submitted more than one week late will not be accepted, unless an extension has been granted by the Head of Department.

Required book purchase:

K. Bradley, Slavery and Society at Rome (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).

GC350 GREEK AND ROMAN CIVILIZATION ESSAY PROJECT

Credit weighting: 5

Semester: 2

Teaching methods: One introductory lecture per topic with consultation as required.

Module content: This module allows the student to pursue in-depth study and research on one of a number of designated topics. The student will have a choice from a number of topics related to those studied at Levels 2 or 3. Candidates will be expected to argue at length from source material and to discuss critically the judgments of secondary literature.

Learning outcomes: On successful completion of the module, students should be able to:

- Demonstrate breadth and depth of knowledge in one specific area of Classical studies.
- Develop broadly transferable research skills (e.g. analysis and comparison of primary materials, application and evaluation of different methodologies and approaches).
- Demonstrate the ability to write effectively at an advanced level.
- Demonstrate a capacity for imaginative, lateral thinking.

Assessment: One essay of c. 5,000 words.

Penalties: Ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay during the first week (or part thereof) that the essay is submitted beyond the due date. An essay submitted more than one week late will not be accepted, unless an extension has been granted by the Head of Department.

LECTURES AND WORKSHOPS

ATTENDANCE

All students are required to familiarize themselves with the conditions set out on this page. Please read them carefully.

The Department of Ancient Classics regards attendance at lectures and workshops as **an obligation on the student**. **Attendance registers are taken at all workshops and lectures**. **Assiduous attendance at lectures and workshops is in your best interest**. Please make every attempt to get to lectures on time and not to distract either the lecturer or fellow students, when the lecture is in progress. SWITCH OFF MOBILE PHONES.

Examinations are based mainly on the material examined and discussed at lectures and workshops. Thus you will increase your chances of success in examinations by attending all lectures and workshops. Conversely, if you do not attend, you will be at a great disadvantage when it comes to performing in examinations. It has been the Department's experience over many years that students who do not attend lectures and workshops perform very poorly indeed in examinations and other assessments.

LECTURES

Lectures are the main teaching mode in any module. Their functions may be summarized as follows:

- They provide the basic structure of the module.
- They supply basic factual information.
- They introduce, illuminate, and explore key issues in the field covered by the module.

Lectures cannot provide every single scrap of information about a particular topic: it is your responsibility to read other material as outlined in the bibliographies provided by lecturers and to **think** about what you read. But **lectures are critical to your understanding of the area covered by any module**. Failure to attend lectures will compromise your ability to perform well in workshops, essays, and examinations.

To get the most out of lectures, you should do the following:

- Listen carefully to the lecturer and note down the most important points.
- After a lecture, read through the notes you have made and compare them with material contained in handouts that the lecturer has given you, and material in textbooks and other sources. Make sure that you understand the topic that has been covered in the lecture.
- Keep your notes (from lectures and from library work) and handouts in an orderly fashion.

WORKSHOPS

Philosophy of Workshops

Teaching of Greek and Roman Civilization takes two forms, lectures and workshops, which are regarded by the Department as equally important. The purpose of lectures may be more immediately apparent than that of workshops: lectures are the primary forum for the dissemination of essential information, argument, ideas, and academic advice from lecturer to student. Inevitably, however, no matter how much the lecturer attempts to include an element of interaction in lectures, lectures will be an essentially passive learning experience for the student. So workshops are intended to provide another sort of learning experience: an active one, in order to provide a properly balanced approach to your study of Greek and Roman Civilization. Workshops should not be seen as something extra, an add-on to the main business of garnering information through lectures, or as a chore to be got through, but should be seen as the essential counterpart of lectures, and just as valuable to your learning. But because workshops are supposed to be an active learning experience, their success will depend on just how much you contribute to them. With poor participation, it is easy for workshops to degenerate into just another lecture. So your participation is very important, and we encourage you to speak up confidently, and add your ideas to those of others. We greatly value your input, and you may be assured that you will not be mocked, chastised, or humiliated in any way when you do contribute to a workshop. There is never any single 'right answer' in scholarship, and your ideas are as worthy of being expressed and explored as anyone else's.

Purpose of Workshops

The purpose of workshops within the study of Greek and Roman Civilization may be summarised as follows:

- In the first place, **their function is not simply to rehash lecture material**. Instead, they expand on and go beyond the scope of lecture material, by introducing you to new material on the same or related topics and new ways of dealing with the material, and by bringing in parallels, contrasts, and contradictions.
- As noted above in the section on the 'Philosophy of Workshops', workshops offer an essentially different mode of learning from lectures. In lectures you will have a more passive learning experience, absorbing information from the lecturer and handouts. By contrast, workshops are intended to be an active learning experience in which discussion, debate, and argument are a fundamental part of the process of learning. In workshops you will debate material, investigating different ways in which evidence about the ancient world may be interpreted.
- Following on from this, workshops aim to give you guidance and practice in the techniques of scholarly investigation. They aim to encourage and develop your confidence in discussion and in your academic abilities. This should be valuable for you both in your academic work and in other social and professional spheres.
- There is one final, crucially important purpose of workshops. If you have come to university directly from school, you will be familiar with a learning environment where teachers take the ultimate responsibility for giving direction to your learning. At university, however, the situation is different: you will be expected to take responsibility for your own learning. Lecturers are here to help, advise, and guide; but they will not 'teach' in the manner you will be used to from school. Workshops provide a structured opportunity for you to take this responsibility for your learning.

ESSAYS/WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

All students are required to familiarize themselves with the terms and conditions set out in this section, and to act accordingly.

OPTIONAL ESSAYS

The following modules (GC306, GC309, GC313 and GC314) are assessed by an examination at the end of the semester in which they are taught. In addition, students may **opt to write a coursework essay** for each of these modules, each essay counting for 40% of the total mark for that module; but the essay mark will be applied **only if it is to the student's advantage**. Students are **strongly encouraged** to take the essay option.

Semester	Optional coursework essays	Final submission date
1	GC309 The <i>Aeneid</i> and the Story of Roman Epic GC313 Fire from Heaven: The Rise of Macedonia and Alexander the Great	5.00 pm Mon. 20 Nov. 2017 5.00 pm Mon. 27 Nov. 2017
2	GC306 The Ancient Novel	5.00 pm Fri. 6 April 2018
	GC314 Roman Slavery in Theory and Practice	5.00 pm Fri. 13 April 2018

- There are a number of advantages in writing optional essays. An essay will improve your overall mark for a module if the mark for the essay is better than the mark for the exam (if it is worse, it will not be counted), and it will help you to gather and focus your thoughts on a particular topic, which is (among other things) very good preparation for the exam. Remember that an essay is not only a form of assessment, but an extremely valuable exercise in the learning process in its own right. Essays also give you an opportunity to develop your writing skills, which will be important when you come to write your answers in exams. If you have a problem with an essay, always go to see the staff member concerned; they are there to help you.
- **Length of optional essays**: 2,000-2,500 words.
- Optional essays/compulsory written assignments with a Departmental Cover Sheet (see below under PLAGIARISM), should be deposited in the letterbox outside office 9 in the Arts Building (Departmental Office) by the deadline given. You must supply <u>TWO</u> COPIES of any written work submitted (unless otherwise instructed), with a Departmental Cover Sheet. <u>A word count must also be supplied.</u>
- Do not hand essays/written assignments to members of staff, or leave essays under their doors.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- **Ten** percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay/written assignment during the first week or part thereof that the essay/written assignment is submitted beyond the due date. Essays/written assignments submitted **more than one week late** will not be accepted at all, unless an extension has been granted by the Head of Department.
- Extensions will be granted only in **exceptional circumstances.** The student must apply to the **Head of Department** for such an extension **in advance of the due date**, and the grounds for the application must be **extremely cogent**, **such as difficult personal circumstances** or a **substantial period of illness.** The student will be required to supply a medical certificate as proof of illness. Where an extension is granted, a new due date will be set, and if this date is not met the essay/written assignment will be penalized as described above.

For the academic year 2017-2018, the following schedule will be adopted for the imposition of penalties for late submission of optional essays:

First Semester

Due date for GC309 The *Aeneid* and the Story of Roman Epic: Monday 20 November 2017 by 5 pm. A penalty of ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay submitted in the week from 5 pm on Monday 20 November to 5 pm on Monday 27 November 2017.

Due date for GC313 Fire from Heaven: The Rise of Macedonia and Alexander the Great: Monday 27 November 2017 by 5 pm.

A penalty of ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay submitted in the week from 5 pm on Monday 27 November to 5 pm on Monday 4 December 2017.

Second Semester

Due date for GC306 The Ancient Novel: Friday 6 April 2018 by 5 pm.

A penalty of ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay submitted in the week from 5 pm on Friday 6 April to 5 pm on Friday 13 April 2018.

Due date for GC314 Roman Slavery in Theory and Practice: Friday 13 April 2018 by 5 pm.

A penalty of ten percentage points will be deducted from the mark awarded for an essay submitted in the period from 5 pm on Friday 13 April to 5 pm on Friday 20 April 2018.

N.B. Details concerning the length and submission dates for compulsory written work in module GC307 in semester 1 will be supplied by the lecturer concerned. The submission date for GC350 in semester 2 is 5.00 pm Friday 13 April 2018.

Also note that compulsory written work may be repeated in the autumn. In this event, new titles will be set and must be addressed.

GUIDE TO ESSAY/ WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT PRESENTATION

INTRODUCTION

This guide is intended to help you with the presentation of the essays you will write in the Department of Ancient Classics. It sets out a number of guidelines that will help you present your work in the best manner possible. Good presentation is an important aspect of good written work, and should be taken seriously. All essays must be typed.

USING SOURCES: SOME GENERAL POINTS

When you submit an essay, you will make frequent reference to books, articles, and ancient sources. Sometimes you will quote directly from a source — and remember, if you quote an author's words directly, you must put them in single quotation marks ('') — or make use of a specific piece of information or an idea that you have found in your reading. More frequently, perhaps, you will summarise information found in one of your sources. In *all* cases, you will need to inform your reader where you found the material. This applies both to the ancient sources (such as Homer, Virgil, etc.) and to modern works. Therefore you will need to include both references and a bibliography. The format outlined below is based on the 'Harvard' style, which is perhaps the easiest to use. For further information on using sources, see G. Harvey, *Writing With Sources: A Guide for Students* (Hackett, 1998).

REFERENCES

You may put references either in parentheses (sometimes called 'round brackets') in the text, like this: (Shotter 1994: 96) or (Virgil, *Aeneid*, 2.3), or you may put them in footnotes without the brackets.

References to modern works

If you are quoting from or referring to a modern work, your reference will need to include three items of information. For example, imagine that you want to quote from or refer to the following text from p. 96 of David Shotter's book *The Fall of the Roman Republic* (London, 1994): 'Historians have traditionally seen the battle of Actium as a watershed — the end of the republic and beginning of the Augustan *principate*. It is doubtful whether most Romans would have been aware of this great milestone, as Octavian, his faction and patronage represented a massive demonstration of continuity.' Any quotation from, or reference to this text, will be followed by the reference (Shotter 1994: 96) either in parentheses or in a footnote. This contains the name of the author, the date of publication, and the page number.

References to ancient sources

The system of referring to ancient sources does not use page numbers like modern works, but is based on ancient and medieval editorial conventions that divide ancient works into books and chapters (and sometimes sections too) in the case of prose works, and books and line numbers in the case of poetry.

If, for example, you want to quote the phrase 'political equality was a thing of the past; all eyes watched for imperial commands' from the *Annals* by Tacitus, your reference will read as follows: (Tacitus, *Annals*, 1.4). If you quote the text, the passage in your essay will look something like this:

In the words of one ancient writer, 'political equality was a thing of the past; all eyes watched for imperial commands' (Tacitus, *Annals*, 1.4).

Sometimes you will want to refer to, but not quote, an ancient author. In this case, the passage in your essay will look something like this:

One ancient author famously suggested that the rise of the emperor brought an end to free politics at Rome (Tacitus, *Annals*, 1.4).

At other times, you will want to refer not to one chapter in an ancient work, but to several chapters. In this case, the passage in your essay will look something like this:

Tacitus, writing a hundred years after the events he describes, saw the rise of Augustus as bringing to an end political liberty. In his view, the emperor buttressed his position by means of force and the establishment of a dynasty, while efforts to maintain the outward forms of the republic represented nothing but a sham (Tacitus, *Annals*, 1.2-4).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

All essays must include at the end a bibliography, which lists the books and articles you have consulted. It should be arranged alphabetically according to author surname (or standard name in the case of ancient texts). You might find that it is better to have separate sections in your bibliography for ancient and modern works. There are different ways of listing ancient texts and modern books and articles in a bibliography. Here are some simple rules to follow:

Translations of ancient texts should be cited as follows:

Virgil, Aeneid, translated by H. Rushton Fairclough (London, 1935).

Modern books should be cited as follows:

Shotter, David, The Fall of the Roman Republic (London, 1994).

Modern articles in journals should be cited as follows:

Griffin, Miriam, 'The Senate's Story', Journal of Roman Studies 87 (1997), 249-263.

Modern articles collected in a book should be cited as follows:

Potter, D. S., 'Roman Religion: Ideas and Actions', in *Life, Death, and Entertainment in the Roman Empire*, edited by D. S. Potter and D. J. Mattingly (Ann Arbor, 1999), 113-167.

PLAGIARISM

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- Plagiarism means presenting someone else's words or ideas as your own without acknowledgement. This includes the use, in whole or in part, of another student's essay. This is regarded as cheating and will be penalized, possibly attracting a mark of zero.
- Plagiarism is a form of academic dishonesty and will be treated with the utmost seriousness wherever discovered. For Maynooth University's policy on plagiarism, see www.maynoothuniversity.ie/exams/information-students. The Department strongly advises you to read this document.
- Every time you quote the words of a modern author, you should use quotation marks and clearly indicate your source by means of a footnote or a reference in parentheses 'round brackets'. Likewise, when you are paraphrasing modern authors, the source should be indicated clearly. See the guide to referencing above.
- As a safeguard against plagiarism, each student must attach to the front of both copies of each compulsory written work a copy of the Departmental **Cover Sheet**, and sign the declaration at the bottom of the sheet. An essay will not be accepted without an attached Cover Sheet and completed declaration. Cover Sheets may be downloaded from the Departmental web-page or are available from the holder located outside the office of the executive assistant, Departmental office 9.

EXAMINATION MATTERS

For the procedures concerning the discussion, checking, and appeal of examination results, also consult the following link: www.maynoothuniversity.ie/exams/information-students.