



HIGHLIGHTS OF NPX LATIN PROGRAMME

The 9th grade year of Latin is currently a 3rd-year Latin course devoted to completion of intermediate Latin and preparation for reading some of the greatest literary productions of the civilization of ancient Rome. The books listed in the chart inside the pamphlet include both mediæval, renaissance humanist, modern Latin, and classical Roman writers with which students will become familiar in the highschool course. In the Junior year, students will begin an intensive course in Ancient Greek, and in this way arm themselves to read the original Greek & Latin texts of classical western civilization.

LATIN-SPEAKING AREAS OF THE WORLD

Roman Empire, Mediæval & Renaissance Europe, the Vatican, & Lexington, Ky. The last is not a joke; every summer at the University of Kentucky, participants from all over the world gather together to enjoy total-immersion classical Latin. Advanced highschool students who have already learned the grammar and syntax of the language are invited to participate, make friends, & perfect their Latin.



DEPARTMENT CHAIR

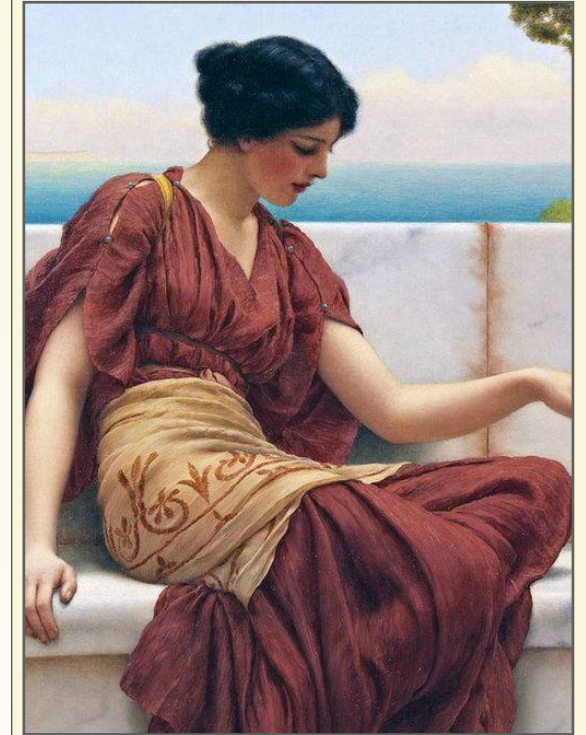
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L A T I N

NORTH PHOENIX PREP



JULIA

You have already had two or three years of Latin. This pamphlet explains why your language choice might now well be to continue to deepen your knowledge of the ancient languages, the Latin language of ancient Rome over the next two years, and classical Greek as well in the jr. and sr. years of highschool. Ignoring the oft-repeated, boring, and well-known practical reasons that are always given for the study of Latin, we here emphasize the true, the good, and the beautiful.

Why you should learn Latin.

A GUIDE FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

In the history of European languages we discover that every civilization has produced one writer or poet, who through his talents in the arts of language and the beauty and strength of his writing has earned the admiration of his countrymen, and there emerges from this through some equation of literary alchemy that the name of a writer is held to stand for the best blossom of letters that the soil of a civilization has produced, and so Cervantes stands for Spain, and Dante for Italy; Germany is Goethe, and Voltaire France. All today would agree that England is Shakespeare, but before Shakespeare there was a time, a middle English time, when England was Chaucer, and in an older English time, when England was *Beowulf*. We see then that each stage of a language will produce its blooms. The greatest poet of Classical Rome was Vergil; in Prose, Cicero is considered the father of his nation's language. These writers have influenced the poets and languages of Europe for all posterity. In developing the powers of their native tongue, they discovered forms & structures of thought that we today call *classical*, because they are true, and good, and beautiful. A study of Latin continues to immerse you directly into the beauty and structure of classical forms.

Though I love the study of any language, and I feel strongly that you should pursue the one for which you have the most passion, because your passion will help you to learn the most, I enjoy the study of ancient languages more than modern ones. Reading literature in any language transports the reader, but the worlds described in any modern language are not much different. To read Latin, however, is not merely to travel to a European setting, but to venture back 2,000 circling years to the Roman Forum & hear the voice of Cicero; to dine with Dido in the Courtyards of Carthage; or to march with Caesar upon the fields of Gaul. It is the closest thing we have to time-travel. To visit such places through the original Latin text is lovely for the imagination. Latin, more than the study of a modern language, will make you a better stylist & writer of English, for the books are so artfully written.

FROM THE CANON OF LATIN LITERATURE

AUTHOR	WORKS
NAEVIUS	<i>Bellum Punicum; Saturnian Verse</i>
ENNIUS	<i>Annales</i>
PLAUTUS & TERENCE	<i>Roman Comedies</i>
M. PORCIUS CATO	<i>De Agri Cultura</i>
VARRO	<i>De Lingua Latina</i>
M. TULLIUS CICERO	<i>Speeches, Letters, Philosophy</i>
C. JULIUS CAESAR	<i>De Bello Gallico, De Bello Civili</i>
CORNELIUS NEPOS	<i>De Viris Illustribus</i>
LUCRETIVS	<i>On the Nature of Things</i>
SALLUST	<i>Bellum Catilinae; Bellum Jugurthinum</i>
CATULLUS	<i>Poems</i>
HORACE	<i>Odes & Satires</i>
VERGIL	<i>Aeneid, Eclogues, Georgics</i>
LIVY	<i>Ab Urbe Condita</i>
PROPERTIUS & TIBULLUS	<i>Roman Love Elegy</i>
OVID	<i>Metamorphoses; Love poems</i>
PLINY	<i>Letters</i>
LUCAN	<i>Pharsalia</i>
TACITUS	<i>Dialogus de Oratoribus; Annales</i>
AUGUSTINE	<i>Confessiones; De Civitate Dei</i>
VENERABLE BEDE	<i>Historia Ecc. Gentis Anglorum</i>
EINHARD	<i>Life of Charlemagne</i>
PETER ABELARD	<i>Historia Calamitatum</i>
THOMAS MORE	<i>Utopia</i>
ERASMUS	<i>In Praise of Folly</i>
JOHN BARCLAY	<i>Argenis</i>



CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE

The ruins of ancient Rome would become choice subjects of classical painting, just as its literary monuments have ever been inspirations to later writers. The accomplishments of Roman law & infrastructure continue to influence the modern world today.

