

RESOURCES AND RESEARCH

i - *SENTENTIAE ANTIQUAE*

a - Epic Bullsh*t: Laughing with Homer Iliad Book 23

Homeric poetry may not be farce, but it is engaged with a wide array of human experiences and emotions. Tears, violence, and range without laughter lack that ring of truth that makes art so moving.

b - Disfiguring the Fallow Earth: Introducing Iliad 24

c - "As If He Were Going to His Death": Priam and Katabasis in Iliad 24

d - Priam And Achilles, Pity and Fear: A 'tragic' end to Homer's Iliad

e - Starving Then Stoned: Achilles' Story of Niobe in Iliad 24

f - "Better off Dead": Helen's Lament for Hektor in Iliad 24

g - Taking Helen Seriously. Reading Trauma into The Iliad 24

h - A Restless Night of Grief: Or, How the Scholia are Wrong about Iliad 24

i - The Burial of Horse-Taming Hektor: Ending the Iliad

j - Reading Homer is like Prayer

k - Psycho Killers: What Stop Making Sense Can teach Us About the Iliad

l - Homer's 'Set List': Imagining a Performance of the Iliad Part I

m - Homer's 'Set List': Imagining a Performance of the Iliad Part II

n - Homer's 'Set List': Imagining a Performance of the Iliad Part III o - "Time to Rouse the Dead": Music, Improvisation, and Homeric Performance

ii - The Villa of the Mysteries: Twenty-Nine Figures and No Caption

A room outside Pompeii holds the most complete picture of a mystery rite that survives from antiquity — life-size, in brilliant red, unbroken across three walls. A century of scholars still can't agree what's happening in it.

iii - Energy costs of Hannibal's alpine crossing

iv - Evidence of the intentional use of black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) in the Roman Netherlands

v - Outlasting Rome: Jewish Resilience through the Ages

vi - Illegitimate Children in Ancient Sparta: A Study Reveals They Were Not Marginalized, but a Key Piece in the Social Machinery of the Warrior Myth

A study reveals that rigid Spartan society had flexible mechanisms to integrate those born out of wedlock and maintain its military power for centuries

vii - *Liv Mariah Yarrow*

a - Sospita and Hercules, a lost legend

b - Sulla and Mars

Sassù, Alessio. "Honouring Sulla in Sikyon: The Dedication to Mars Revised."

Zeitschrift Für Papyrologie Und Epigraphik 217 (2021): 223–28. [on JSTOR]

c - Centaurs with Large Branches

d - Laran, the Etruscan War God

e - Boar-Skin Helmet

f - Romans as Head Hunters, Literally

g - Mysterious Baskets

h - Women on the Column of Trajan

i - Thrax, Thraex, Thracian

j - Etruscan Torches

k - Wheat, Hay, Straw

1 – Sulla and Delphi

viii – K-5 Latin Curriculum – University of Dallas K-12 Curriculum Project

Our curriculum is the only near-immersion, **comprehensible input-based** curriculum in Latin for elementary age students. Students acquire Latin joyfully and meaningfully through songs, nursery rhymes, picture talks about beautiful works of art, our unique “Little Socratic Talks”, oral mini stories (“Gouin series”), and beautifully illustrated picture books, many of them traditional folktales, as well as optional prayers, bible verses, and hymns. The Teacher Guides are fully scripted, **so teachers with no Latin background can use it too.**

ix – Women on ancient Roman farms were in charge of making wine, oil – and profits. Historians dismissed them as ‘housekeepers’

x – The Archaeological Discovery of the Ligures Baebiani Reveals How Rome Used Mass Deportations to Control Its Empire

This was part of a systematic policy of forced relocation that the Roman Empire used as a tool of territorial expansion.

xi – A hairstylist with no archaeology degree solved an ancient Roman mystery scholars got wrong for centuries She spent years recreating elaborate Roman hairstyles and discovered they were far more ingenious than scholars had realized.

xii – The First Humans to Be Sculpted Like Gods in Ancient Athens

Harmodios and Aristogeiton were the first Athenian citizens to appear in sculpture, paving the way for many other human statues during the Classical Period.

xiii – Religion, art, and identity in Pompeii

What recent archaeological discoveries reveal about Roman society

xiv – How Did the Greeks Understand Art? Interview with Dr. Paul Cartledge

Ancient Greece is known for its artistic excellence and creativity, but how did the Greeks themselves understand art, and how was art supported and funded?

xv – To these enthusiasts, ancient Greek is a living language

xvi – Diet reveals what life was like 2,700 years ago in an Italian community: Gender inequality, social status and migration

xvii – *Ethnic Relations and Migration in the Ancient World: Philip A. Harland*

a – Scythians: Athenaios and others on Scythianizing and “Scythian speech” (fifth century BCE on) |

b – Syrians / Phoenicians: Asklepiades and Neanthes on the introduction of eating animal meat (fourth century BCE)

c – Egyptians, Thracians, Judeans, and Carthaginians: Theophrastos on Piety and human sacrifice (fourth century BCE on)

d – Taurians, Gauls, and Romans: Lactantius on human sacrifice and other criminal rituals to false gods (early fourth century CE)

e – Greeks: Diodoros and Polyainos on human sacrifice by conspirators led by Apollodoros (late first century BCE on)

f – Romans: Sallust, Plutarch, and others on human sacrifice and other crimes of Catiline and conspirators (first century BCE on)

g – Romans and Greeks: Livy on human sacrifice and other crimes by Bacchic devotees in Italy (late first century BCE)

h – Pelasgian diasporas: Varro on Roman origins and human sacrifice at the Saturnalia festival (mid-first century BCE)

xviii – One big chart: deaths in the Odyssey

xix – The Interactive Catalogue of Ships – Iliad II

xx – If The Bodies Of Pompeii Are Casts, Why Do Some Have Teeth? The City Is So Well Preserved, Even "The Archaeology Has Its Own Archaeology"

xxi - The secret lives of forgotten ancient Greeks - Brauron

Reconstructing their lives is an exercise in worldbuilding. When I caught up with McHugh on a video call on a sweltering summer day, she explained that understanding ancient life is about putting the sanctuary and the people who visited it back in their environment.

xxii – The ancient Romans thrived on consumerism. Here's what was on their shopping lists Ordinary Romans were spending money their expendable money in pursuit of something very familiar: fitting in

xxiii - Ancient Rome's food shortages were shaped more by logistics than climate

xxiv - The Roman Expeditions That Went Deep Into Africa

xxv - A new scientific project is using chemical fingerprinting to track where Pompeii's famous pigments came from and what that reveals about Roman trade.

xxvi – Is Persephone the Main Ruler of the Underworld in Greek Myth? - Tales of Times Forgotten

xxvii – Brill's Companion to Musonius Rufus – out soon!

xxviii - Does Roman God Stealing Explain the Rise of Roman Mithraism?

The Romans adopted the Persian cult of Mithras from their enemies. Why did they do that, and is it an example of the ancient Roman practice of god stealing?

xxix - Life Inside the Crowded Roman Insulae Apartment Blocks Most Romans lived in crowded insulae apartment blocks. This meant small rooms, shared facilities, fire risks, and lower-quality housing for many.

xxx - The Parthenon frieze was designed to be viewed as a cinematic sequence that only comes to life as you walk by, not as a static work of art

xxxi - The dog who waited for Odysseus: Argos reflects the deep human-animal bonds of ancient Greece

xxxii - Seneca's Letters and Stoic Philosophy as a Survival Guide for Daily Life

xxxiii - Historians Called Them "Housekeepers" – but Roman Women Were Running Profitable Farms

xxxiv - Reframing Homer's Sirens through gender, nature and social order

The nonconformity of these women – the Sirens, like Scylla, Charybdis, the Gorgons, Medusa and other female creatures – crystallized a fear in ancient society of women who did not fit the social model

xxxv - Researchers from the University of Haifa and the Paul Valery University of Montpellier demonstrate that outer anchorage areas were decisive in maritime traffic in Antiquity, which forces a rewriting of port importance rankings.

xxxvi - All Lions Belonged to the Emperor – And Rome Had the Paperwork to Prove It A new study of two overlooked Roman laws reveals the military supply chain – and the bureaucratic headaches – behind the empire's most popular form of entertainment: animal spectacles.

xxxvii - How do you teach 'The Odyssey' to a 12-year-old?

Two academics explain how they would change the teaching of the Homeric epic to maintain its vitality in the classroom

xxxviii - How Rome Ruled Its Massive Provincial Empire

As Rome conquered new lands and people, it created provinces as administrative units to manage its expanding territory and population.

xxxix - Traces of nearly four million coins reveal how Rome achieved economic integration

xl - Researchers Develop Method to Tell Authentic Artifacts from Fakes

xli - The Seven Grades of Mithraism: A Syllabus With No Textbook

Raven, Bridegroom, Soldier, Lion, Persian, Sun-Runner, Father. We know the ladder existed, what each rung was called, and which planet owned it. We have not one line of what a man was taught on the way up.

xlii - Did 'all roads lead to Rome'? New study finds other cities in the empire were better connected. Rome was the Roman Empire's capital, but other cities in the empire were better connected by road.
