

Latin III Unit II Project
Research Paper

- 1) Possible Topics, List of Deadlines, and Paper Requirements
- 2) Cover Page (example)
- 3) Outline (example)
- 4) Citations within the text of the paper and by means of footnotes (example)
- 5) Works Cited

Suggested Topics (Students may also choose a topic not listed below.)

People – a consul or other prominent individual from the period of the Republic (biography, survey of this person's accomplishments, and contributions/ detriment to Rome)

Events – battle, campaign, revolt

Material Culture – architecture (analysis of styles, methods of building, specific monuments or buildings), art (sculpture, mosaic, pottery, wall paintings), graffiti, inscriptions, Roman coins, jewelry, weapons, public works

Religion – state religion, mystery cults, Christianity

Military topics – army, campaigns

Government - monarchy vs. republic, laws, cursus honorem

Deadlines

Topic submission (on Unit II, Pars Tertia Pensa) – Thurs., Jan. 19

Research and Paper Writing – Wed., Feb. 15 through Wed., Mar. 1

Paper and outline due (in class) – Thur., Mar. 2

Paper Requirements

- Typed
- Double-spaced with page numbers for the paper (no page numbers needed for Cover Page, Outline, or Works Cited)
- Approximately 1,500 words (give or take 200 words)
- In-text citation or footnotes
- Cover Page, Outline, and Works Cited should be turned in with the paper.
- Works Cited should contain at least four resources. One of the four may be an online resource.

Title of Paper
Student's Name
Latin III
Mrs. Albertson
Date

(Each line is centered, and the entire text of the Cover Page is centered on the page. The title does not need to be italicized or underlined. Latin words or phrases in the title, however, should be italicized.)

Coins of the Roman Republic (Example of an Outline)

- I. Introduction: A survey of Roman coins from the Republican era is like reading through the pages of a history book. By tracking the emergence of coins on the peninsula, analyzing the changing role of the moneyers, and observing the types of images on the coins, we see Rome develop from a small community of farmers and merchants to an immense political entity – powerful, well-organized, and poised to conquer much of the known world.
- II. Emergence of Coins on the Italian Peninsula
 - A. First in Magna Graecia, then slowly moved northwards
 - B. *Aes rude*: small lump of irregularly shaped bronze, no official stamp
 - C. *Aes signatum*: bars with types on both sides, animal or generic designs
 - D. *Aes grave*: bronze, slowly replaced *signatum*
 - E. *Didrachm*: silver, first struck coinage, 3rd century
 - F. *Denarius*: silver, became main silver coinage of later Rep. and early Empire
 - G. Scholars disagree as to why a monetary system emerged in Rome.
- III. Moneyers
 - A. First workers mostly likely Greek
 - B. Early Republic: Senate, quaestors, censors
 - C. Middle Republic: mint itself, aediles, even generals (*imperatores*), the Senate, and proconsuls (in provinces)
 - D. Late Republic: Senate, curule aediles, *triumviri monetales*
 - E. *Triumviri monetales*: office created expressly for the issuance of coins
- IV. Coin Content
 - A. Greek tradition (silver and token bronze)
 - B. Etruscan custom (cast bronze by weight)
 - C. Iconography of early coinage drawn from Greek coins; scarcely any reference to political concerns, mostly images of community, religion, and tradition; types kept the same for a long period of time
 - D. Then, types represent state as a whole; individuals depicted only in context that was significant for the state
 - E. After 130s, types reflect the individual concerns of the annually changing moneyers (*triumviri monetales* or other magistrates)
 - F. Then, increasing public display as a weapon in the competition among the Roman elite; this was the trend through the end of the Republic
- V. Conclusion: Through this study of Roman coins, it is possible to see the development of Rome during the Republican period. Early Roman coinage is marked by a simplicity in material, minting practices, and design, all of which is telling of a people not yet possessed by ideological subscriptions and politicians not yet mindful of manipulating popular opinion. Rome's growth in size and strength during the centuries of the Republic saw an ever more consistent use of materials, the increasingly specialized role of minters, and a change in monetary images that portray a people conquering lands and subduing nations.

Examples of In-text Citation and Use of Footnotes

Here are two ways to document sources in your paper. Whichever method you choose, be consistent and employ that same method throughout the paper.

- A. The first is by means of a parenthetical citation directly after the quote or paraphrase you have taken from an author. The citation includes the author's name and the page number of the reference. There is no comma between the author's name and page number.

The late appearance of Roman coinage (late in relation to the southern area of the peninsula) shows the isolation of Rome and suggests that she demanded tribute in the form of men, rather than money, from her Italian allies (Crawford 17).

Perhaps the ancient historians wanted to make Rome "as advanced as possible as early as possible (Crawford 34)," and so ascribed coinage to the kings. Crawford cites passages from Pliny and Varro that attribute coinage to Servius Tullius.

- B. The second way to document a source is by using a footnote. The footnote should include the author's name, date of the work, and page number

The late appearance of Roman coinage (late in relation to the southern area of the peninsula) shows the isolation of Rome and suggests that she demanded tribute in the form of men, rather than money, from her Italian allies.¹

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¹ Crawford (1974) 17

² Crawford (1974) 34

Works Cited

A works cited page must be listed in *alphabetical* order by the author's *last* name.

Basic Format for a Book

Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication, Publisher, Publication Date.

*Note: the City of Publication should only be used if the book was published before 1900, if the publisher has offices in more than one country, or if the publisher is unknown in North America.

Book with One Author

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*. Penguin, 1987.

Henley, Patricia. *The Hummingbird House*. MacMurray, 1999.

Book with More Than One Author

When a book has two authors, order the authors in the same way they are presented in the book. The first given name appears in last name, first name format; subsequent author names appear in normal order (first name last name format).

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

Book with Three or More Authors

If there are three or more authors, list only the first author followed by the phrase et al. (Latin for "and others") in place of the subsequent authors' names. (Note that there is a period after "al" in "et al." Also note that there is never a period after the "et" in "et al.").

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Utah State UP, 2004.

Two or More Books by the Same Author

List works alphabetically by title. (Remember to ignore articles like A, An, and The.) Provide the author's name in last name, first name format for the first entry only. For each subsequent entry by the same author, use three hyphens and a period.

Palmer, William J. *Dickens and New Historicism*. St. Martin's, 1997.

---. *The Films of the Eighties: A Social History*. Southern Illinois UP, 1993.

Book with No Author

List by title of the book. Incorporate these entries alphabetically just as you would with works that include an author name. For example, the following entry might appear between entries of works written by Dean, Shaun and Forsythe, Jonathan.

Encyclopedia of Indiana. Somerset, 1993.

A Translated Book

If you want to emphasize the work rather than the translator, cite as you would any other book. Add "translated by" and follow with the name(s) of the translator(s).

Foucault, Michel. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. Translated by Richard Howard, Vintage-Random House, 1988.

If you want to focus on the translation, list the translator as the author. In place of the author's name, the translator's name appears. His or her name is followed by the label, "translator." If the author of the book does not appear in the title of the book, include the name, with a "By" after the title of the book and before the publisher. Note that this type of citation is less common and should only be used for papers or writing in which translation plays a central role.

Howard, Richard, translator. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. By Michel Foucault, Vintage-Random House, 1988.

An Edition of a Book

There are two types of editions in book publishing: a book that has been published more than once in different editions and a book that is prepared by someone other than the author (typically an editor).

Crowley, Sharon, and Debra Hawhee. *Ancient Rhetorics for Contemporary Students*. 3rd ed., Pearson, 2004.

Bronte, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre*, edited by Margaret Smith, Oxford UP, 1998.

A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection

Works may include an essay in an edited collection or anthology, or a chapter of a book. The basic form for this sort of citation is as follows:

Last name, First name. "Title of Essay." *Title of Collection*, edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year, Page range of entry.

Some examples:

Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." *A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One*, edited by Ben Rafoth, Heinemann, 2000, pp. 24-34.

Swanson, Gunnar. "Graphic Design Education as a Liberal Art: Design and Knowledge in the University and The 'Real World.'" *The Education of a Graphic Designer*, edited by Steven Heller, Allworth Press, 1998, pp. 13-24.

Article in a Reference Book (e.g. Encyclopedias, Dictionaries)

For entries in encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works, cite the entry name as you would any other work in a collection but do not include the publisher information.

Also, if the reference book is organized alphabetically, as most are, do not list the volume or the page number of the article or item.

"Ideology." *The American Heritage Dictionary*, 3rd ed., Dell, 1997, p. 369.

A Multivolume Work

When citing only one volume of a multivolume work, include the volume number after the work's title, or after the work's editor or translator.

Quintilian. *Institutio Oratoria*. Translated by H. E. Butler, vol. 2, Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980.

When citing more than one volume of a multivolume work, cite the total number of volumes in the work.

Quintilian. *Institutio Oratoria*. Translated by H. E. Butler, Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980. 4 vols.

If the volume you are using has its own title, cite the book without referring to the other volumes as if it were an independent publication.

Churchill, Winston S. *The Age of Revolution*. Dodd, 1957.

Citations of Electronic Sources

Citing an electronic source requires available information such as author, title, and date of publication. Online sources (such as Web Sites) require even more additional information, as shown in the sample below.

Sagoff, Mark. "Do We Consume Too Much?" Olsson Center for Applied Ethics. 18 Feb. 2004. U of Virginia. 4 Mar. 2004 . <<http://www.ocae.virginia.edu/ruffin2/sagoff.html>>.

When there is no author named for the material:

Philadelphia Writer's Project. Ed. Miriam Kotzen Green. May 1998. Drexel U. 12 June 2005 . <<http://www.Drexel.edu/letrs/wwp>>.

A document within a Web Site:

"D Day: June 7, 1944." The History Channel Online. 1999. History Channel. 7 May 2004 <<http://historychannel.com/thisday/today/997690.html>>.

A government publication:

Cite an online government publication the same way you would a print version; end with the information required for an electronic source.

United States. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Violence against Women: Estimates from the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey. Jan. 1995. 10 July 2003 <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs.020131.pdf>.

If you're citing a company Web Site, you'll cite it the way you would if it were in print, then add the appropriate web information.

Print version:

American Automobile Association. Western Canada and Alaska. Heathrow, FL: AAA Publishing, 1999.

Online version:

American Automobile Association. Western Canada and Alaska. June 1999. AAA Publishing. 4 Mar. 2004 <<http://www.aaa.com/canadastats.pdf>>.