

Stages Grouped by Cultural Themes

Roman Family

Stage 1 The household: family and enslaved people

Stage 2 Daily Life

Stage 6 Enslaved People and Freedmen

Heroic Cycle & Divination

Stage 22 Defixiones (curses), magic and superstitions

Stage 23 Divination, haruspex, numina (spirits/divinities), augures, Roman state religion

Juno, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Mars, Venus

Society: Food

Stage 2 breakfast, lunch and dinner, dining customs

Stage 4 Thermapolium

Stage 7 Dinner parties

Stage 29 Nox disparity between the classes

Stage 32 cena

Social Structures

Stage 1 Paterfamilias

Stage 6 Enslavement and manumission

Stage 11 Local Government

Stage 15 Client King Cogidubnus

Stage 15, 17, 21-28 Roman Allies

Stage 31 Patronage and Roman Society; Emperor, Senatorial class equites, plebs

Stage 34 Freedmen and Freewoman

Stage 37 Emperor's Council, Senatorial Career, Cursus Honorum

Stage 41 Government of the Roman Provinces

Education

Stage 10 Paedagogus enslaved tutor/protector/enforcer

Types of Teachers:

Ludi Magister taught reading and writing in Latin and Greek and simple arithmetic

Grammaticus taught works of Famous Greek and Roman writers, history, and geography as well as some Science and technical subjects

Rhetor taught more advanced lessons in literature and the art of public speaking

Girls' education took place both in the home as well as sometimes under a teacher.

Stage 39 Roman education as important part in writing Latin literature

Entertainment

Stage 5 Theater at Pompeii

Stage 7 Storytelling

Stage 8 Gladiatorial shows, types of gladiators

Stage 9 Plan of the Forum public baths at Pompeii, heating system

Stage 19 poets and musicians

Stage 33 Chariot races, Circus Maximus,

Stage 36 Recitationes, auditorium, odeon

Ceremonies & Transformational Mythology

Stage 7 Roman beliefs about life after death
Stage 9 Coming of age- toga virilis
Stage 15 Caerimonia and Ludi Funebres
Stage 38 Marriage
Stage 43 Divorce and remarriage
Stage 47 Ludi

Women's Voices

Stage 4 Eumachia Business owner
Stage 20 From Alexandria, Maria Hebraea contributed to study of alchemy and Hypatia wrote and taught about mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy
Stage 32 Euphrosyne – Female philosopher

Science and Technology

Stage 9 Hypocaust
Stage 20 Medicine, medical instruments, Hippocrates, Eratosthenes, astronomy
Stage 30 Roman engineering including arches, hand tools, cranes, cement
Stage 41 Water Pump
Stage 44 Icarus in art

N. B. The series prides itself that every stage has examples of art, sculpture, and architecture with added information in the Teachers' Manual

Literature

Stage 36 Recitationes, Martial
Stage 42 Catullus, Martial, Horace, Ovid, Vergil
Stage 43 Ovid's Metamorphoses
Stage 45 Catullus' Lesbia poems
Stage 46 Pliny the Younger Eruption of Mt Vesuvius
Stage 47 selections from Vergil's Aeneid
Stage 48 Tacitus' Annals-Nero and Agrippina

The Cambridge Latin Course is set in first century AD. However, there are references throughout the series that the instructor can use as springboards for discussions.

Each book includes a time chart of Roman events, World History and World Culture