This later period is known as the Roman Imperial period. Roman writers include Ovid, Horace, and Virgil. Roman philosophers include Marcus Aurelius and Lucretius. Roman rhetoricians include Cicero and Quintilian.

IV. PATRISTIC PERIOD (c. 70 CE-455 CE)

Early Christian writings appear such as Saint Augustine, Tertullian, Saint Cyprian, Saint Ambrose and Saint Jerome. These periods are spans of time in which literature shared intellectual, linguistic, religious, and artistic influences. In the Western tradition, the later periods of literary history are roughly as follows below:

D. The Enlightenment (Neoclassical) Period (c. 1660-1790). "Neoclassical" refers to the increased influence of Classical literature upon these centuries.