

Guida Della Grecia: 2

Existing treatments of Peloponnesian history are fragmented by poleis and period. This book offers a comprehensive narrative of the political history of the entire Peloponnese from 371 to 146 BC, using both literary and epigraphic evidence. In the Hellenistic Peloponnese a long shadow was cast by the geo-political changes of the 4th century. Many continuities trace back to the forty years after Leuktra (371-330). Internal divisions and alliances are interwoven with the interventions of external powers: Thebans, Macedonian rulers, and finally the Romans. The author's findings reveal remarkable consistencies in the history of the Peloponnese. After Sparta's long-invincible army was defeated at the battle of Leuktra, there was much in Sparta's influence which was far from crushed. Not only did Sparta's confidence persist, as she agitated for centuries to renew her power; other states of the Peloponnese conducted their own foreign policies in reaction either to Sparta's decline or, especially, to her resurgence - and to the prospect of further resurgence still. The book reveals continuity as regards Sparta in the foreign policies of Elis, most of Arkadia, Messenia, and the Achaian Confederacy. These definite patterns formed Peloponnesian history far beyond the narrow relation of each community to Sparta; they also shaped the relation of most major Peloponnesian powers to each other.

From the archaic period onwards, ancient literary authors working within a range of genres discussed and quoted a variety of inscriptions. This volume offers a wide-ranging set of perspectives on the diversity of epigraphic material present in ancient literary texts, and the variety of responses, both ancient and modern, which they can provoke.

A study of the second century AD literary work Periegesis Hellados - description of, or guide to, Greece.

In this volume, an international group of leading academics undertake an examination of epitêdeumata in Greek history, looking at cultural practices as acts which relate meaningfully to perceived sequences of past acts. In doing so, the contributors ask what kinds of attitudes Greeks had towards their past, and what behaviour such attitudes provoked. Singing for the Gods develops a new approach towards an old question in the study of religion - the relationship of myth and ritual. Focusing on ancient Greek religion, Barbara Kowalzig exploits the joint occurrence of myth and ritual in archaic and classical Greek song-culture. She shows how choral performances of myth and ritual, taking place all over the ancient Greek world in the early fifth century BC, help to effect social and political change in their own time. Religious song emerges as integral to a rapidly changing society hovering between local, regional, and panhellenic identities and between aristocratic rule and democracy. Drawing on contemporary debates on myth, ritual, and performance in social anthropology, modern history, and theatre studies, this book establishes Greek religion's dynamic role and gives religious song-culture its deserved place in the study of Greek history.

L'affascinante, intricata e violenta storia di alleanze e inimicizie tra i vari dinasti che portò alla dissoluzione dell'impero universale sognato dal Macedone e alla nascita di un nuovo equilibrio multipolare nel Mediterraneo orientale. L'inizio del mondo ellenistico, politicamente diviso, ma culturalmente omogeneo. Andrea Brunelli, "Tuttolibri" Queste pagine raccontano il primo, intenso momento di osmosi tra Oriente e Occidente: gli anni, dopo la morte di Alessandro Magno, nel corso dei quali il suo immenso impero venne frazionato in regni affidati ai suoi principali generali, i diadiocchi. Cinquant'anni di effimere alleanze e ripetuti tradimenti che portarono al fallimento del sogno del macedone: costruire una struttura politica che fondesse e integrasse la stabilità dell'impero achemenide e la dinamicità dell'Occidente greco. Edoardo Castagna, "Avvenire" Alessandro Magno, il Grande, il Conquistatore: i suoi due ultimi eredi: uno scacchiere politico-militare che va dalla Grecia all'Egitto, passando per l'Anatolia, la Siria e la Mesopotamia: questo lo scenario della storia che segnò l'inizio del mondo ellenistico.

This collection offers a fresh look at the nature and development of the Greek gods in the period from Homer until Late Antiquity The Greek gods are still very much present in modern consciousness. Although Apollo and Dionysos, Artemis and Aphrodite, Zeus and Hermes are household names, it is much less clear what these divinities meant and stood for in ancient Greece. In fact, they have been very much neglected in modern scholarship. Bremmer and Erskine bring together a team of international scholars with the aim of remedying this situation and generating new approaches to the nature and development of the Greek gods in the period from Homer until Late Antiquity. The Gods of Ancient Greece looks at individual gods, but also asks to what extent cult, myth and literary genre determine the nature of a divinity and presents a synchronic and diachronic view of the gods as they functioned in Greek culture until the triumph of Christianity.

[La Grecia dall'Impero ai Regni](#)

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[Performances of Myth and Ritual in Archaic and Classical Greece](#)

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[Volume I: Early Greek Religion](#)

[Researcher, Traveller, Narrator](#)

[Guida della Grecia: La Corinzia e l'Argolide](#)

This volume in honour of Jan N. Bremmer consists of a variety of contributions offering a broad spectrum of original ideas and innovative approaches in the history of religions both past and present, thus reflecting the nature of the scholarship of Bremmer himself.

The Sanctuary of Zeus at ancient Nemea has been a rich resource for archaeological investigation and analysis conducted by the University of California over the past forty years. The Sanctuary hosted one of the preeminent athletic festivals of ancient Greece, the Nemean Games. Just as the Olympics were celebrated in connection with the cult of Pelops at Olympia, the games at Nemea were founded on the worship of the hero Opheltes. The Shrine of Opheltes in the Sanctuary of Zeus at Nemea offers one of the best examples of an ancient Greek hero cult documented in the archaeological record. This final and most significant volume in the Excavations at Nemea series presents the results of the excavation of the Shrine from 1979 through 2001, and analyzes the Shrine's features and contents in order to understand its history and use. A study of the literary and artistic evidence about the myth and cult of Opheltes contextualizes the archaeological findings and illuminates the hero's significance to the Sanctuary and its renowned festival, the Nemean Games.

Table of Contents: Ethnicity e storiografia dei Greci d'Asia, Marina Polito - Les désignations des Grecs d'Asie à l'époque classique, entre ethnicité et jeux politiques, Dominique Lenfant - L'Oriente Vicino: le tradizioni sulla Lidia nello specchio di Erodoto, Francesca Gazzano - L'origine contesa delle città ioniche occidentali: dal mito alla colonia, Simone Podestà - Sui «Carli barbarofoni» di Il. II 867, Martina Saviano - Ioni senza malakie: Chio, Erodoto e la rivolta ionica, Eduardo Federico - Tradizioni sull'autoctonia nelle città ioniche d'Asia, Ferdinando Ferraioli - Sui racconti di fondazione di Cos, Alfredo Novello - Demodamante di Mileto e l'identità ionica, Cinzia Susanna Bearzot - Ethnicity et koina supra-civiques d'Asie Mineure. Quelques réflexions à partir de l'étude comparée du koinon d'Athéna Ilias et du koinon des Ioniens, William Pillot - Le archaiologiai della dodecapoli ionica: etnicità e scrittura della storia in Paus. VII 2, 3 ss., Marina Polito - I racconti di fondazione su Colofone, Valentina Mongiello

Brill's Companion to Ancient Greek Scholarship aims at providing a reference work in the field of ancient Greek and Byzantine scholarship and grammar, thus encompassing the broad and multifaceted philological and linguistic research activity during the entire Greek Antiquity and the Middle Ages. **Until the 1980s, historical treatments of ancient religion focused mainly on myth, cult and ritual as a way to interpret the mental structures or primary emotions of ancient peoples, but, in the last few decades, a “political turn” in the study of religion has taken hold. This volume serves to diversify our understanding of the political conceptualizations and implementations of religious practice in the ancient Mediterranean region from the 7th Century BCE to the 4th Century CE, in both Greek and Roman contexts. The underlying question taken up here is: in what situations was Greco-Roman religious practice articulated, communicated, and perceived in political contexts, both real and imagined? Written by experts in the fields of archaeology, linguistics, art history, historiography, political science and religion, the chapters of this volume engage the plurality and the diversity of the Greco-Roman religious experience as it receives and negotiates power relations.**

Examines new methodologies used in the study of these tablets. Includes an updated edition and translation of the tablet texts.

This book examines the impact of the Roman cultural revolution under Augustus on the Roman province of Greece. It argues that the transformation of Roman Greece into a classicizing 'museum' was a specific response of the provincial Greek elites to the cultural politics of the Roman imperial monarchy. Against a background of Roman debates about Greek culture and Roman decadence, Augustus promoted the ideal of a Roman debt to a 'classical' Greece rooted in Europe and morally opposed to a stereotyped Asia. In Greece the regime signalled its admiration for Athens, Sparta, Olympia and Plataea as symbols of these past Greek glories. Cued by the Augustan monarchy, provincial Greek notables expressed their Roman orientation by competitive cultural work (revival of ritual; restoration of buildings) aimed at further emphasising Greece's 'classical' legacy. Reprised by Hadrian, the Augustan construction of 'classical' Greece helped to promote the archaism typifying Greek culture under the principate.

[Gods of Ancient Greece](#)

[Brill's Companion to Ancient Greek Scholarship \(2 Vols.\)](#)

[Inscriptions and Their Uses in Greek and Latin Literature](#)

[Greek Vases in the J. Paul Getty Museum](#)

[Book 2](#)

[Studies in the History of Religions in Honour of Jan N. Bremmer](#)

[Apollodoriana](#)

[Rivista di Storia, Letteratura, Diritto e Culture dell'Antichità](#)

[Erga-Logoi, Vol 5, No. 2 \(2017\)](#)

[Inner Purity and Pollution in Greek Religion](#)

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[Landscape and Literature in the Periegesis of Pausanias](#)

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Over his long and illustrious career as Lecturer, Reader and Professor in Edinburgh University (1961-1976), Lawrence Professor of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge (1976-2001) and currently Fellow of the McDonald Institute of Archaeology at Cambridge, Anthony Snodgrass has influenced and been associated with a long series of eminent classical archaeologists, historians and linguists. In acknowledgement of his immense academic achievement, this collection of essays by a range of international scholars reflects his wide-ranging research interests: Greek prehistory, the Greek Iron Age and Archaic era, Greek texts and Archaeology, Classical Art History, societies on the fringes of the Greek and Roman world, and Regional Field Survey. Not only do they celebrate his achievements but they also represent new avenues of research which will have a broad appeal.

Argues that the meaning of Greek myths can only be studied according to their artistic forms of expression. Using myths such as those of Persephone, Bellerophon, Helen and Teiresias, Claude Calame surveys Greek mythology as a category inseparable from the literature in which so much of it is found.

Museum Archetypes and Collecting in the Ancient World offers the first general overview of the reasons why ancient civilizations from Archaic Greece to the Early Christian period amassed objects and displayed them together in public, private and imaginary contexts.

Pausanias, the Greek historian and traveler, lived and wrote around the second century AD, during the period when Greece had fallen peacefully to the Roman Empire. While fragments from this period abound, Pausanias' Periegesis ("description") of Greece is the only fully preserved text of travel writing to have survived. This collection uses Pausanias as a multifaceted lens yielding indispensable information about the cultural world of Roman Greece.

Patrick Paul Hogan guides students through Pausanias' description of the strategic and rich city of Corinth and its neighbors

This volume deals with the submerged literature of ancient Greece; that is, all the texts produced for socially relevant events that have contributed to the configuration and articulation of ancient Greek culture as we know it. In particular, the hermeneutic tool of submerged literature may shed new light on the dynamics behind the 'emersion' or 'submersion' of certain texts during different periods. The category of submerged literature is extended here to include preserved and lost texts as well as those texts that can be reconstructed through investigation. The volume investigates the manifold speech acts that we know of through various sources and that, either from the outset or over the course of time, have been placed at the edge of diffusion, conservation and transmission. The essays contained in the volume deal with questions of hermeneutics, philology and methodology, as well as with epic cycles, lyric poetry, tragedy, comedy, satyr drama, and mime. By approaching these genres from the perspective of submerged literature, the book tries to provide a more precise contextualization of the texts within the communication system of ancient Greece. The book thus presents a new line of research and a series of studies that take a fresh look at the texts and all archaeological and iconographic sources relating to Greek culture, taking into account the results of ethnographic and anthropological research. This extensive investigation examines unique ancient Greek orality and literacy dynamics using a new hermeneutic frame that will hopefully reshape our understanding of ancient Greek culture.

The Periegesis Hellados (Description of Greece) by Pausanias is the most important example of non-fictional travel literature in ancient Greek. With this work Professor Hutton provides the first book-length literary study of the Periegesis Hellados in nearly one hundred years. He examines Pausanias' arrangement and expression of his material and evaluates his authorial choices in light of the contemporary literary currents of the day and in light of the cultural milieu of the Roman empire in the time of Hadrian and the Antonines. The descriptions offered in the Periegesis Hellados are also examined in the context of the archaeological evidence available for the places Pausanias visited. This study reveals Pausanias to be a surprisingly sophisticated literary craftsman and a unique witness to Greek identity at a time when that identity was never more conflicted.

[Pausanias](#)

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[The World of Herodotus](#)

[The Excavations at Ancient Halleis: The fortifications and adjacent structures](#)

[Redefining Dionysos](#)

[Archaeology of Greece and Rome](#)

[Guida della Grecia](#)

[Excavations at Nemea IV](#)

In The Impact of the Roman Empire on The Cult of Asclepius Ghislaine van der Ploeg offers an analysis of the cult of Asclepius during the Roman imperial period and how worship was adapted and disseminated at this time.

Using archaeological, epigraphic, and literary sources; and incorporating current scholarly theories, this volume will serve as an excellent companion to any introduction to Greek mythology, showing a side of the Greek gods to which most students are rarely exposed. Detailed enough to be used as a quick reference tool or text, and providing a readable account focusing on the oldest, most widespread, and most interesting religious practices of the ancient Greek world in the Archaic and Classical periods. Ancient Greek Gods surveys ancient Greek religion through the cults of its gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines. Jennifer Larson conveniently summarizes a vast amount of material in many languages, normally inaccessible to undergrad students, and explores, in detail, the variety of cults celebrated by the Greeks, how these cults differed geographically, and how each deity was conceptualized in local cult titles and rituals. Including an introductory chapter on sources and methods, and suggestions for further reading this book will allow readers to gain a fresh perspective on Greek religion.

Was Ancient Greek religion really 'mere ritualism'? Early Christians denounced the pagans for the disorderly plurality of their cults, and reduced Greek religion to ritual and idolatry; protestant theologians condemned the pagan 'religion of form' (with Catholicism as his historical heir). For a long time, scholars tended to conceptualize Greek religion as one in which belief did not matter, and religiosity had to do with observance of rituals and religious practices, rather than with worshippers' inner investment. But what does it mean when Greek texts time and again speak of purity of mind, soul, and thoughts? This book takes a radical new look at the Ancient Greek notions of purity and pollution. Its main concern is the inner state of the individual worshipper as they approach the gods and interact with the divine realm in a ritual context. It is a book about Greek worshippers' inner attitudes towards the gods and rituals, and about what kind of inner attitude the Greek gods were envisaged to expect from their worshippers. In the wider sense, it is a book about the role of belief in ancient Greek religion. By exploring the Greek notions of inner purity and pollution from Hesiod to Plato, the significance of intrinsic, faith-based elements in Greek religious practices is revealed - thus providing the first history of the concepts of inner purity and pollution in early Greek religion.

This book contributes to the understanding of Dionysos, the Greek god of wine, dancing, theatre and ecstasy, by putting together 30 studies of classical scholars. They combine the analysis of specific instances of particular dimensions of the god in cult, myth, literature and iconography, with general visions of Dionysos in antiquity and modern times. Only from the combination of different perspectives can we grasp the complex personality of Dionysos, and the forms of his presence in different cults, literary genres, and artistic forms, from Mycenaean times to late antiquity. The ways in which Dionysos was experienced may vary in each author, each cult, and each genre in which this god is involved. Therefore, instead of offering a new all-encompassing theory that would immediately become partial, the book narrows the focus on specific aspects of the god. Redefinition does not mean finding (again) the essence of the god, but obtaining a more nuanced knowledge of the ways he was experienced and conceived in antiquity.

This volume examines mirrors and mirroring through a series of multidisciplinary essays, especially focusing on the intersection between technological and cultural dynamics of mirrors. The international scholars brought together here explore critical questions around the mirror as artefact and the phenomenon of mirroring. Beside the common visual registration of an action or inaction, in a two dimensional and reversed form, various types of mirrors often possess special abilities which can produce a distorted picture of reality, serving in this way illusion and falsehood. Part I looks at a selection of theory from ancient writers, demonstrating the concern to explore these same questions in antiquity. Part II considers the role reflections can play in forming ideas of gender and identity. Beyond the everyday, we see in Part III how oracular mirrors and magical mirrors reveal the invisible divine – prosthetics that allow us to look where the eye cannot reach. Finally, Part IV considers mirrors' roles in displaying the visible and invisible in antiquity and since.

A growing interest in myth over the last decades has brought to the fore the main mythographical manual that has come down to us from Antiquity: Apollodorus' Bibliotheca. A number of recent editions shows this trend, like the commented translations of Carrière & Massonie (1991) and Scarpì & Ciani (1996), the translations of Guidorizzi (1995), Brodersen (2004), Dräger (2005) and Smith & Trzaskoma (2007) or the critical text by Papathomopoulos (2010). The publication of the first two volumes (2010 and 2012) of Cuartero's massive critical and commented bilingual edition for the Fundació Bernat Metge series seemed the occasion to address this text from innovative scholarly perspectives. The origins of the present volume lay in a colloquium held at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona in 2013.

Despite its crucial interest for the scientific study of ancient myth, no conference devoted to this engaging text was held prior to that one. And, to this date, no monographic volume on Apollodorus' mythology exists either. To cover a broader scope of analysis, three further papers have been commissioned to other specialists. This collection of essays is meant to be a homage to Francesc J. Cuartero.

These twenty-five papers form the proceedings of a conference held at the Foundation Anastasios G. Leventis in Nicosia, Cyprus, in 2002, which reflected the current revival of interest in Herodotus. As Vassos Karageorghis explains in his eloquent if brief introduction, we need Herodotus as a social anthropologist, a philosopher/companion' to help us to reassess the Greek world with impartial serenity, with wisdom and good humour'. These well-presented essays focus on Herodotus presentation of Greeks and barbarians across the eastern Mediterranean and Aegean and discuss how this throws light on ancient Greek attitudes to themselves, to other cultures, to religion, to politics and to war. The papers are wide-ranging and cover Herodotus' treatment of Cyprus, Amathus, Athens, the Phoenicians and Scythia.

his principles and attitudes towards violence, his realisation of the sacred landscape, his rhetoric of slavery, his strategies and use of lies, and his accounts of war.

[La Corinzia e l'Argolide, Libro 2](#)

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[Guida della Grecia I: Elide e Olimpia](#)

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[Greek Mythology](#)

[Ancient Greek Cults](#)

Other contributions include a study of the fortifications that are now submerged in the ancient harbor, a study of the city mint, and a report on an engineering study to establish the elevations at the site.

Die urbane Landschaft der Peloponnes befand sich am Anbruch der römischen Kaiserzeit im Wandel. Die alten griechischen Poleis sahen sich nicht zuletzt durch die Neugründung der römischen coloniae Korinth und Patrai mit den geänderten soziokulturellen Konstellationen des Imperium Romanum konfrontiert. Mit der vorliegenden Untersuchung wird erstmals eine komplexere Beurteilung der inneren Urbanisierung auf der Peloponnes, verstanden als kulturhistorischer Entwicklungsprozess urbaner Lebensformen, für den Zeitraum vom ausgehenden 1. Jh. v. Chr. bis in flavisch-trajanische Zeit vorgenommen. Zu diesem Zweck werden die Veränderungen innerhalb der materiellen Existenzgrundlagen der colonia Korinth sowie der beiden griechischen Poleis Sparta und Argos exemplarisch analysiert und hinsichtlich ihrer Implikationen für die Sinnstiftung einer städtischen Identität hinterfragt. Die zuvor beobachteten beobachteten urbanistischen Phänomene werden schließlich in den weiter gefassten Rahmen der peloponnesischen Städtelandschaft im kulturellen Wandel einbezogen und die dabei zu Tage tretenden regionalen Divergenzen begründet.

In this groundbreaking work, Claude Calame argues that the songs sung by choruses of young girls in ancient Greek poetry are more than literary texts; rather, they functioned as initiatory rituals in Greek cult practices. Using semiotic and anthropologic theory, Calame reconstructs the religious and social institutions surrounding the songs, demonstrating their function in an aesthetic education that permitted the young girls to achieve the stature of womanhood and to be integrated into the adult civic community. This first English edition includes an updated bibliography.

This is the sixth in a series that documents the vast collection of Greek vessels in the Getty Museum. Eight essay--in English, German, and Italian--shed light on a number of objects from the Museum's fine collection. Included are the identification of a new Corinthian painter by C.W. Neef; the publication of three Caeretan hydriai by J.M. Hemelrijk; and the reconstruction of an important early krater by the Berlin painter discussed by Mary B. Moore. Also included is a discussion of a parody of a phylax comedy on a South Italian vase by Anneliese Kossatz-Deismann, as well as essays by Petra Reichert-Sudbeck, Glenn Markoe,

Flavia Zisa, and Ruth Lindner.

The book is the second volume of a series of studies dealing with the Submerged literature in ancient Greek culture (s. vol. 1: G. Colasanti, M. Giordano, eds., Submerged literature in Ancient Greek Culture. An introduction, Berlin-Boston, de Gruyter, 2014). It is a peculiar starting point of the research in the field of Greek culture, since it casts a light on many case studies so far not yet analyzed as literary products subjected to the process of submersion: e.g. oracles, philosophy, phylax play, epigrams, Aesopic fables, peripus, sacred texts, mysteries, medical treatises, dance, music. Therefore the book investigates the complex and manifold dynamics of 'emergence' and 'submersion' in ancient Greek literary culture, dealing especially with matters as the interaction between orality and literacy, the authorship, the cultural transmission, the folklore. Moreover, the book offers the reader new stimulating approaches in order to reconstruct the wide frame which contained the overall cultural processes, including the literary products subjected to the submersion, in a chronological span going from Greek archaic age to the Imperial age.

[Rauen zwischen Polis und Imperium](#)

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[Their Morphology, Religious Role, and Social Functions](#)

[A Guide](#)

[Proceedings of an International Conference Held at the Foundation Anastasios G. Leventis, Nicosia, September 18-21, 2003 and Organized by the Foundation Anastasios G. Leventis and the Faculty of Letters, University of Cyprus](#)

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