

1: The Cambridge Companion to Archaic Greece

A Companion to Archaic Greece brings together the strands of these developments in a comprehensive survey of one of the most influential periods in Greek history. The archaic age, c BCE, witnessed the rise of cities and states, of social and economic structures, political, religious and military institutions and ideas, and cultural.

She is the author of *An Archaeology of Ancestors*. She is currently co-director of the Morgantina Project in Sicily and is working on the publication of the archaic settlement, as well as a book on the archaeology of colonization. Problems and Perspectives. Joukowsky Lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America. She is the author of a Bryn Mawr Commentary on Isaeus. He served as Elizabeth A. She is the author of *The Traffic in Praise: The Politics of Meaning in Archaic Greece*. She is currently at work on two separate projects: He is the author of a fascicle of the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* for the J. His forthcoming book is on the origins of the Classical style in Greek sculpture. She is the author of *Genres in Dialogue: Theoria in Its Cultural Context*. He has written some thirty specialized studies on Greek history and historiography ranging from the Mycenaean period to the Maccabean revolt, but concentrated on the archaic period. He has also published on Near Eastern, especially Hittite, as well as Roman history. His current project examines similes spoken by characters in the *Iliad*. Its origins go back to the turn of the millennium, when Beatrice Rehl of Cambridge University Press invited me to organize a collection of chapters on the history and culture of Archaic Greece. She has gently but firmly guided the book through its long gestation period, and I owe her both my sincere thanks and an apology for taking so long. This book is the work of ten scholars who represent the best of the Anglo-American tradition in Classical scholarship and have worked hard to produce substantial essays that would be both readable and accessible to university students and, at the same time, offer new approaches to traditional topics and questions in the study of Archaic Greece. I am grateful to all of them for their collegial willingness to re-think various points and to work in a spirit of cooperation and free exchange of ideas. I have learned a great deal from all of them, especially those outside my own field of art and archaeology. A particular debt of gratitude is owed to Deborah Kamen and Jonathan Ready, who joined the project at a late stage and, with great enthusiasm and efficiency, saved it from even further delays. Each contributor was given considerable freedom in determining the best format for his or her chapter. Thus, some have chosen to document their discussions with full references to recent scholarship, while others have provided few or no footnotes but instead annotated their bibliographies to guide the reader toward more specialized sources. Similarly, the always-contentious issue of transliterating Greek names has not been addressed here with even an attempt at standardization which inevitably fails. Rather, each chapter is internally consistent, and the attentive reader will observe a range of very different styles current among classical scholars, ranging from the hard-core hellenizers e. Kretan, Boiotia, Drakon to the old-fashioned latinizers. On behalf of all the contributors, I wish to thank Greta Ham, who worked hard on the final preparation of the manuscript for publication, as well as on the securing of photos and permissions. My own work on this project was facilitated by the hospitality of several institutions where I spent a sabbatical in , especially Corpus Christi College and the Sackler Library at Oxford University.

2: Archaic Greece - Wikipedia

A systematic survey of archaic Greek society and culture which introduces the reader to a wide range of new approaches to the period. The first comprehensive and accessible survey of developments in the study of archaic Greece Places Greek society of c BCE in its chronological and geographical context Gives equal emphasis to established topics such as tyranny and political reform and.

Silver stater of Aegina , BC. At the beginning of the Archaic period, coinage had not yet been invented. The Greeks measured the value of objects or fines using certain valuable objects, such as oxen, tripods, and metal spits, as units of account. As in the Near East, precious metal bullion was used as a medium of exchange , principally gold at first, but mainly silver by the beginning of the sixth century. The weight of this bullion often known as hacksilber was measured using standard units, named for their value in terms of metal spits obeloi and handfuls drachmai of metal spits; these terms would later be used as names for Greek coin denominations. It was quickly adopted by Greek communities in western Asia Minor, although the older system of bullion remained in use as well. This coin is the earliest known example of its type to be found so far east. One possibility is the increased ease of commerce which coinage allowed. Coins were of standardised weights, which meant that their value could be determined without weighing them. Furthermore, it was not necessary for users of coinage to spend time determining whether the silver was pure silver; the fact that the coin had been issued by the community was a promise that it was worth a set value. Similarly, when wealthy members of the community were required to contribute wealth to the community for festivals and the equipment of navies, coinage made the process more efficient and transparent. Generally, Greek coins both Archaic and early Classical are comparatively very numerous in the Achaemenid coin hoards discovered in the East of the Achaemenid Empire, much more numerous than Sigloi , suggesting that the circulation of Greek coinage was central in the monetary system of those part of the Empire. Ancient Greek art In the visual arts, the Archaic period is characterised by a shift towards representational and naturalistic styles. It was the period in which monumental sculpture was introduced to Greece, and in which Greek pottery styles went through great changes , from the repeating patterns of the late geometric period to the earliest red figure vases. The early part of the Archaic period saw distinctive orientalizing influences , [90] both in pottery and in sculpture. The period was also an innovative period in Greek literature, with the development of the Greek alphabet, and the composition of the earliest surviving Greek poetry. Ancient Greek sculpture The kore known as the Dedication of Nikandre is probably the oldest to survive. Life-size human sculpture in hard stone began in Greece in the Archaic period. On male sculptures they were often posed with one foot in front, as if in motion. However, this trend does not appear elsewhere in the Greek world. Pottery of ancient Greece The Archaic period saw a shift in styles of pottery decoration from the repeating patterns of the geometric period, through the eastern-influenced orientalizing style to the more representational black-figure and red-figure techniques. The period saw a shift in the decoration of Greek pottery from abstract to figurative styles. This orientalizing influence seems to have come from goods imported to Greece from the Near East. Ancient Greek literature The earliest extant Greek literature comes from the Archaic period. Poetry was the predominant form of literature in the period. Probably early 6th c. BC Though there would certainly have been a pre-existing literary tradition in Greece, the earliest surviving works are by Homer. History of the Greek alphabet After the end of the Mycenaean period , the art of writing was lost in Greece: By the middle of the eighth century BC, pottery inscribed in Greek begins to occur in the archaeological record.

3: A companion to archaic Greece (eBook,) [www.enganchecubano.com]

The Cambridge Companion to Archaic Greece provides a wide-ranging synthesis of history, society, and culture during the formative period of Ancient Greece, from the Age of Homer in the late eighth century to the Persian Wars of BCE. In ten clearly written and succinct chapters, leading scholars from around the English-speaking world.

Etymology[edit] The name of the military unit derives from the Hetairoi, those near the king. The Hetairoi Companions could be members of the Macedonian aristocracy or commoners of any origin who enjoyed the trust and friendship of the Macedonian regent. The Hetairideia , a festival pertaining to the sacred relationship which bound the king and his companions together [2] was celebrated and even Euripides , the famed Athenian play writer, was honoured as an hetairos of the king Archelaus. He wears a cuirass probably a linethorax and a Boeotian helmet, and is equipped with a scabbarded xiphos straight-bladed sword. Companion cavalry would ride the best horses, and receive the best weaponry available. **Organization[edit]** The Companion cavalry was composed of the Hetairoi of the king, mainly upper class citizens who were able to acquire and maintain armour and horses. In the age of Philip II and Alexander they were organized into 8 territorial squadrons, termed ilai. Each ile numbered between and horsemen [5] [6] and was commanded by two men, because as Arrian claims, Alexander "did not want anyone, not even his intimate friend, to be the centre of attention". The Royal Ile was commanded by Alexander himself and contained twice the number of soldiers the other units contained, c. Contemporary cavalry, even when heavily armored, would most usually be equipped with javelins and would avoid melee. In battle, it would form part of a hammer and anvil tactic: The phalanx would pin the enemy in place, while the Companion cavalry would attack the enemy on the flank or from behind[citation needed]. In battle, Alexander the Great personally led the charge at the head of the royal squadron of the Companion cavalry, usually in a wedge formation. In a pitched battle, the Companions usually fought on the right wing of the Macedonian army, next to the shield-bearing guards, the Hypaspists , who would guard the right flank of the phalanx. Other cavalry troops would protect the flanks of the Macedonian line during battle. **Hellenistic kingdoms[edit]** The Companion cavalry of the Diadochoi Alexandrian successor-states , were even more heavily equipped. Seleucid Companions were noted to have worn lighter, but not otherwise dissimilar, equipment to the cataphracts at the Battle of Magnesia in BC, which may have included partial horse armour and leg and arm protection. Ptolemaic Companions and Antigonid Companions were also equipped with a large round aspis cavalry shield unlike the Companions of Phillip and Alexander. There was only one regiment or unit that held the title of Companions in the entire Hellenistic world though; the Antigonids and Ptolemies had different names for their elite cavalry regiments. **Eastern Roman Empire[edit]** Main article: Its name means "the Company", echoing the ancient Macedonian Companion cavalry. The imperial Hetaireia was composed chiefly of foreigners. They acted as part of the Byzantine imperial guard alongside the tagmata in the 9thâ€”12th centuries.

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8: Companion cavalry - Wikipedia

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