

Syracuse In Antiquity

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From the Scamander to Syracuse University-Press.org

Syracuse was the largest and most powerful of all the cities established by the Greeks in Sicily. Its history, often violent but always colourful, is recounted by both Greek and Roman historians, its coinage is justly famous, and its extensive remains continue to fascinate visitors to the city. The object of this work is to retell aspects of the history of Syracuse, with particular reference to the topography of the city and its surrounding countryside. In order to acquaint or re-acquaint the reader with the impressive architectural monuments of Syracuse and to contextualise these in their geographical environment, comprehensive use is made of visual material contained in an accompanying CD.

Syracuse in Antiquity Routledge

Cicero said of ancient Syracuse in Sicily that it was the "largest and the loveliest of all cities." Over four thousand objects from excavations, displayed at the Museo Archeologico Regionale Paolo Orsi, bear ample testimony to the city's status as perhaps the most powerful and cultured city in the Greek world. Still, many more exquisite objects remain in storerooms. This collection brings to light some of these stored ancient treasures, which together comprise an artistic portrait of Greek Syracuse. The catalog includes eight scholarly essays that place the artifacts against the background of the social, political, economic, and religious framework of the polis.

The Tyrants of Syracuse Syracuse in Antiquity

This is the story of one of the most important classical cities, Syracuse, and its struggles (both internal and external) for freedom and survival. Situated at the heart of the Mediterranean, Syracuse was caught in the middle as Carthage, Pyrrhus of Epirus, Athens and then Rome battled to gain control of Sicily. The threat of expansionist enemies on all sides made for a tumultuous situation within the city, resulting in repeated coups that threw up a series of remarkable tyrants, such as Gelon, Timoleon and Dionysius. In this first volume Jeff Champion traces the course of Syracuse's wars under the tyrants from the Battle of Himera (480 BC) against the Carthaginians down to the death of Dionysius I (367 BC), whose reign proved to be the high tide of the city's power and influence. One of the highlights along the way is the city's heroic resistance to, and eventual decisive defeat of, the Athenian expeditionary force that besieged them for over two years (415-413 BC), an event with massive ramifications for the Greek world. This is the eventful life story of one of the forgotten major powers of the ancient Mediterranean world.

Ancient Greek Coins Routledge

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Ancient Greek Coins V2: Parts 5-10, Syracuse (1902) Pen & Sword Military

The standard work on the archaeology of ancient Sicily, Holloway's now updated study provides the only comprehensive introduction to the wealth of artefacts and monuments discovered on the island.

Aristocracy in Antiquity Unisa Press

The myths and the reality of the foundation -- The Deinomenid tyranny (ca. 700-466 BC) -- The fifth century collapse (466-460 BC) -- Democracy and Ducetius (460-427 BC) -- The First Athenian Expedition (427-424 BC) -- The Second Athenian Expedition (415-413 BC) -- The rise of the tyrant Dionysius I -- The fourth century collapse

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...**Ancient Syracuse**; Oxford University Press

Agathokles of Syracuse ruled large areas of Sicily and southern Italy between 317 and 289 BC. In this book, Christopher de Lisle argues that Agathokles was an important player in the Mediterranean world at a key moment in its history. Agathokles' career has important implications for our definition of the Hellenistic world and its relationship to both the western Mediterranean and earlier Greek history. However, he has tended not to feature in studies of the Hellenistic world or of ancient Sicily. In ancient discourse about him, in the coins he issued, in his interactions with the world around him, and in the way he ruled, Agathokles is simultaneously heir to a long tradition and actively engaged in his contemporary world. The failure to place Agathokles in both of these contexts up till now has contributed to the development of an excessively deep separation between the western and eastern Mediterranean and between the Classical and Hellenistic periods. This work - the first book-length study of Agathokles in English in over a century - places him in the context of both the earlier history of Sicily, and the developments in the eastern Mediterranean that mark the start of the Hellenistic era. The volume includes a narrative of his career, studies of his coinage and his representation in literary sources, and a series of explorations of important themes and regions.

Syracuse, the Fairest Greek City Greeks Overseas

Il testo si presenta come un compendio sulla Siracusa antica della quale l'autore traccia un quadro che spazia dagli albori del V millennio a.C. fino alla conquista araba dell'878. Le argomentazioni, condotte con senso critico e metodo scientifico, riportano alla luce tesi e dibattiti volti a far rivivere le illustri vestigia di una città che seppe essere magnifica.

Syracuse the Fairest Greek City: Ancient Art from the Museo Archeologico Regionale Paolo Orsi. 1 November 1989 to 14 May 1990 Routledge

This study attempts a fully contextualized reading of the praise poetry written by Pindar for Hieron of Syracuse in the 470s B.C. It argues that the songs composed by Pindar for the Sicilian tyrant were part of an extensive cultural programme that included athletic competition, coinage, architecture, sanctuary dedication, city foundation, and much more.

Ancient Sicily University of Pennsylvania Press

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Syracuse, City of Legends Wentworth Press

This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

The Ports of Ancient Syracuse Casemate Publishers

This is the story of one of the most important classical cities, Syracuse, and its struggles (both internal and external) for freedom and survival. Situated at the heart of the Mediterranean, Syracuse was caught in the middle as Carthage, Pyrrhus of Epirus, Athens and then Rome battled to gain control of Sicily. The threat of expansionist enemies on all sides made for a tumultuous situation within the city, resulting in repeated coups that threw up a series of remarkable tyrants, such as Gelon, Timoleon and Dionysius. In this first volume Jeff Champion traces the course of Syracuse's wars under the tyrants from the Battle of Himera (480 BC) against the Carthaginians down to the death of Dionysius I (367 BC), whose reign proved to be the high tide of the city's power and influence. One of the highlights along the way is the city's heroic resistance to, and eventual decisive defeat of, the Athenian expeditionary force that besieged them for over two years (415-413BC), an event with massive ramifications for the Greek world. This is the eventful life story of one of the forgotten major powers of the ancient Mediterranean world.

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*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading It is hard to find an island on the map more central than Sicily. Located at the crossroads between Europe and Africa, and between the Eastern and Western Mediterranean, Sicily has rarely been governed as an independent, unified state. Nonetheless, the island has always occupied a front-row seat to some of the most important events in history, and nowhere is this more obvious than during antiquity. Very fertile in ancient times, Sicily was especially prized for its grain production. The island had been inhabited by native tribes since prehistoric times, but by the 9th and 8th centuries BCE, Sicily would be the staging area for a confrontation between the Greeks and the Phoenicians, seafaring powers that scrambled to establish colonies along its coasts. These colonies, in time, would grow independent, and by the Classical era (510-323 BCE), they would be waging wars of their own. It was during the Classical era that, especially under the tyrants (dictators) of the Greek city of Syracuse, Sicily came the closest to being governed as a single, unified, and independent state. In time, it came to challenge the powerful trade empire of Carthage, a former Phoenician colony in North Africa, and it vied with the cities and kingdoms of mainland Greece for primacy in the Greek world. Later on, Sicily would be both a prize and a battlefield during the First Punic War (263-241 BCE) and, to a lesser degree, also during the Second Punic War (218-201 BCE). These were massive, protracted conflicts between Carthage and the rising Roman Republic, and Rome would subsequently become the main power in the Mediterranean on its way to ruling much of the known world. Sicily would go on to become the Roman Republic's first territory outside of Italy and its first province; and Hieron, the tyrant of Syracuse at the time, would be Rome's first client king. Thus, the two different models through which Rome would control its empire in the future made their first appearance in Sicily. The province of Sicily would furthermore be crucial when it came to providing funds, and especially grain, to the rising Roman Republic. After the Punic Wars, Sicily would remain a Roman domain until the end of antiquity, and affairs on the island dramatically affected the Romans at home. The First Servile War (135-132 BCE) and Second Servile War (104-100 BCE) both took place in Sicily, and they were perhaps the largest (and temporarily successful) slave revolts in antiquity, demonstrating a great unease in the early stages of Roman imperialism. In 70 BCE, the Roman orator and statesman Cicero gave a speech against Verres, the corrupt governor of the island, and over 2,000 years later it still provides an invaluable glimpse into the way things were run in Sicily and the Roman Republic as a whole. Although the conquest of Egypt in 30 BCE would strip Sicily of its central role as Rome's main supplier of grain, the island would remain an important part of the Roman Empire for about 500 more years. Sicily would only become independent again after the fall of the Western Roman Empire to barbarian tribes in the late 5th century CE, which ushered in the beginning of the Middle Ages. *Ancient Sicily: The History and Legacy of the Mediterranean's Largest Island in Antiquity* looks at one of the world's most important and contested territories. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about ancient Sicily like never before.

[Coins of Ancient Sicily](#) Oxford University Press on Demand

Dubbed 'the greatest Greek city and the most beautiful of them all' by Cicero, Syracuse also boasts

the richest history of anywhere in Sicily. *Syracuse, City of Legends* - the first modern historical guide to the city - explores Syracuse's place within the island and the wider Mediterranean and reveals why it continues to captivate visitors today, more than two and a half millennia after its foundation. For more than 1600 years, from its settlement by Greeks in 733 BC, Syracuse was the leading city in Sicily and at times one of the most powerful in the world. As a Greek city-state it competed with Athens and Carthage and was for a while an important ally of Rome. When Sicily became Rome's first province, Syracuse was the island's capital and was an important centre for early Christianity. Under Byzantine rule, the Emperor Constans II even moved his court to Syracuse for five years. Capture by the Arabs in 878 AD marked the end of ancient Syracuse but the city continued to evolve and during the Spanish era Caravaggio created one of his masterpieces, *The Burial of Santa Lucia*, in the city. After a devastating earthquake in 1693, a major rebuilding programme gave the city the characteristic Baroque appearance it retains today. Over its long and colourful life, Syracuse has been home to many creative figures, including Archimedes, the greatest mathematician of the ancient world, as well as host to Plato, Scipio Africanus, conqueror of Hannibal, and Caravaggio, who have all contributed to the rich history and atmosphere of this beguiling and distinctive Sicilian city. *Generously illustrated, Syracuse, City of Legends* also offers detailed descriptions of the principal monuments from each period in the city's life, explaining their physical location as well as their historical context. This vivid and engaging history weaves together the history, architecture and archaeology of Syracuse and will be an invaluable companion for anyone visiting the city as well as a compelling introduction to its ancient and modern history.

The Tyrants of Syracuse Youcanprint

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 34. Chapters: Archaic tyrants, Sicilian tyrants, Agathocles of Syracuse, Phalaris, Hiero I of Syracuse, Clearchus of Sparta, Periander, Dionysius I of Syracuse, Timoleon, Hiero II of Syracuse, Gelo, Dion of Syracuse, Aristagoras, Duris of Samos, Peisistratos, Calippus of Syracuse, Histiaeus, Polycrates, Miltiades the Younger, Dionysius II of Syracuse, Hieronymus of Syracuse, Cleitarchus of Eretria, Scythes, List of ancient Greek tyrants, Dionysius of Heraclea, Ainautae, Cypselus, Anaxilas, Theagenes of Megara, Machanidas, List of tyrants of Syracuse, Theron of Acragas, Cleisthenes of Sicyon, Hicetas, Lygdamis of Naxos, Syloson, Thrasydaeus, Hippocrates of Gela, Thrasybulus, Terillus, Thrasybulus of Syracuse, Coes of Mytilene, Cleander of Gela, Aenesidemus, tyrant of Leontini, Timocleidas, Timarchus of Miletus, Aristonicus of Methymnae, Andromachus, Deinomenes, Tyndarion. Excerpt: Dion (408-354 BC), tyrant of Syracuse in Sicily, was the son of Hipparinus, and brother-in-law of Dionysius I of Syracuse. Dion was the son of the Syracusan statesman Hipparinus, who had assisted the despot Dionysius I, in the Syracusan army. Hipparinus' other children were Megacles and Aristomache. Aristomache married the despot Dionysius I, who married the Locrian Doris simultaneously. Although Dion's sister was beloved by her fellow Syracusans, it was Doris who gave birth to the heir (Dionysius II). Aristomache had four children. Among them, Sophrosyne married the younger Dionysius, and Arete married Dion (whose son was Hipparinus). Dion was so close to the elder despot that he was given the most important assignments. Dion excelled in managing the embassies that dealt with the warring Carthage. The despot was satisfied with Dion's adviser role so, eventually, Dion was authorized to withdraw money from the realm's treasury. The despot...

The Tyrants of Syracuse Palala Press

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A Handbook for Travellers in Sicily Bloomsbury Publishing

Syracuse possesses a unique place in the history of the ancient Mediterranean because of its contribution to Greek culture and political thought and practice. Even in the first century BC Cicero could still declare 'You have often heard that of all the Greek cities Syracuse is the greatest and most beautiful.' Sicily's strategic location in the Mediterranean brought the city prosperity and power, placing it in the first rank of states in the ancient world. The history and governance of the city were recorded from the fifth century BC and the volume of literary sources comes close to matching the records of Athens or Rome. Combining literary and material evidence this monograph traces the history of Syracuse, offering new arguments about the date of the city's foundation, and continues through the fifth century when, as a democracy, Syracuse's military strength grew to equal that of Athens or Sparta, surpassing them in the early fourth century under the tyrant Dionysius I. From ca. 350 BC, however, the city's fortunes declined as the state was wracked with civil strife as the tyranny lost control. The result was a collapse so serious that the city faced complete and imminent destruction.

Agathokles of Syracuse Forgotten Books

The words 'aristocrats', 'aristocracy' and 'aristocratic values' appear in many a study of ancient history and culture. Sometimes these terms are used with a precise meaning. More often they are casual shorthand for 'upper class', 'ruling elite' and 'high standards'. This book brings together 12 new studies by an impressive international cast of specialists. It demonstrates not only that true aristocracies were rare in the ancient world, but also that the modern use of 'aristocracy' in a looser sense is misleading. The word comes with connotations derived from medieval and modern history. Antiquity, it is here argued, was different. An introductory chapter by the editors argues that 'aristocracy' is rarely a helpful concept for the analysis of political struggles, of historical developments or of ideology. The editors call instead for close study of the varied nature of social inequalities and relationships in particular times and places. The following eleven chapters explore and in most cases challenge the common assumption that hereditary 'aristocrats' who derive much of their status, privilege and power from their ancestors are identifiable at most times and places in the ancient world. They question, too, the related notion that deep ideological divisions existed between 'aristocratic values', such as hospitality, generosity and a disdain for commerce or trade, and the norms and ideals of lower or 'middling' classes. They do so by detailed analysis of archaeological and literary evidence for the rise and nature of elites and leisure classes, diverse elite strategies, and political conflicts in a variety of states across the Mediterranean. Chapters deal with archaic and classical Athens, Samos, Aigina and Crete; the Greek 'colonial' settlements such as Sicily; archaic Rome and central Italy; and the Roman empire under the Principate.

REVIEW OF SYRACUSE IN ANTIQUITY

- What a wonderful conclusion to a story of public humiliation! I have no doubt that Ms. Hanover could not have imagined the level of love and appreciation she experiences with her highschool sweetheart. It was meant to be!! too rekindled a relationship with a partner several years after our initial dating. Sadly, he passed away, but he will forever be in my heart and mind. I am now "one" with someone I will spend the rest of life with (8 years and counting).Painful experiences can teach us so much, and open our hearts to infinite possibilites.Thanks Ms. Hanover for writing this book!
- I want to commend the author(s) for his experiences at "Maryville". I lived there for 6 years as a young child, along with my three older brothers (1943-1949). I remember all the priests named in

the book. I remember them as a young child remembers. They were always very nice to every one I knew. I especially remember the "Yellow Jackets" who I later found out were studying to be priests. They had money and could buy us ice cream at camp St. George. At least, they seemed to pay for it. All the kids liked camp St. George. One of the priests had a nice motor boat and if you were there at the right time they would give you a ride in it. The boat probably belonged to the camp; but it looked like it was his.In fact, I became a priest, and remain so to this day. Since I was the youngest my brothers would not let me go on the roofs to get pigons which were fed to our hawks, nor on apple raids because some farmer had a shotgun filled with rock salt. He got one of my brothers in the butt. It was all very funny as my brothers later told me about picking out the salt from his butt. Rev. Bill