

# Kings Of The Hellenes The Greek Kings 1863 1974

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*Ancient Greece* Patrick Auerbach 2017-04-08 About 2,500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. The Greeks called themselves 'Hellenes' and their land was 'Hellas'. The name 'Greeks' was given to the people of Greece later by the Romans. They lived in mainland Greece and the Greek islands, but also in colonies scattered around the Mediterranean Sea. There were Greeks in Italy, Sicily, Turkey, North Africa, and as far west as France. They sailed the sea to trade and find new lands. The Greeks took their ideas with them and they started a way of life that's similar to the one we have today. There was never one country called 'ancient Greece'. Instead, Greece was divided up into small 'city-states', like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia. Greek Gods The ancient Greeks believed there were a great number of gods and goddesses. These gods had control over many different aspects of life on earth. In many ways they were very human. They could be kind or mean, angry or pleasant, cruel or loving. They fell in love with each other, argued with each other and even stole from each other. Spartans Proud Xerxes, Emperor of Persia and King of Kings, invades Greece with a million soldiers. He commands thousands of ships and is supported by dozens of allies, among them the charming Queen Artemisia. At Thermopylae, a rocky mountain pass in northern Greece, the feared and admired Spartan soldiers stood three hundred strong. Theirs was a suicide mission, to hold the pass against the invading millions of the mighty Persian army. Day after bloody day they withstood the terrible onslaught, buying time for the Greeks to rally their forces. Born into a cult of spiritual courage, physical endurance, and unmatched battle skill, the Spartans would be remembered for the greatest military stand in history. One that would not end until the rocks were awash with blood, leaving only one gravely injured Spartan squire to tell the tale. Greek Mythology Greek Mythology is the body of myths and teachings that belong to the ancient Greeks, concerning their gods and heroes, the nature of the world, and the origins and significance of their own cult and ritual practices. It was a part of the religion in ancient Greece. The Greeks were polytheistic in their religious beliefs. Polytheistic means they believed in and worshiped many different gods. Modern scholars refer to and study the myths in an attempt to shed light on the religious and political institutions of Ancient Greece and its civilization, and to gain understanding of the nature of myth-making itself. Trojan Horse The story of the Trojan War, fought between Greeks and the defenders of the city of Troy in Anatolia sometime in the late Bronze Age, has

grabbed the imagination for millennia. A conflict between Mycenaeans and Hittites may well have occurred, but its representation in epic literature such as Homer's Iliad is almost certainly more myth than reality. Nevertheless, it has defined and shaped the way ancient Greek culture has been viewed right up to the 21st century CE. The story of gods and heroic warriors is perhaps one of the richest single surviving sources from antiquity and offers insights into the warfare, religion, customs, and attitudes of the ancient Greeks. Scroll to the top of the page and click Add To Cart to read more about this extraordinary forgotten chapter of history

**The History of Greece from Its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation** Adolf Holm 1902

Philosopher-Kings of Antiquity William Desmond 2011-10-27 One of the most celebrated of Plato's ideas was that if human society was ever to function successfully then philosophers would need to become kings, or kings philosophers. In a perfect state, therefore, philosophic wisdom should be wedded to political power. In antiquity, who were or aspired to be philosopher-kings? What was their understanding of wisdom and the limits of knowledge? What influence have they had on periods beyond antiquity? This volume focuses on Plato and his contemporaries; Alexander the Great and his Hellenistic successors; Marcus Aurelius and the 'good emperors'; Moses, Solomon and early Hebrew leaders; and Julian the Apostate, the last of the pagans. In conclusion it looks at the re-emergence of the Platonic ideal in important moments of European history, such as the Enlightenment. The theme of the philosopher-king is significant for Greco-Roman antiquity as a whole, and this work is unique in detailing the development of an idea through major periods of Greek and Roman history, and beyond.

**The Arabic Hermes** Kevin van Bladel 2009-08-26 This is the first major study devoted to the early Arabic reception and adaption of the figure of Hermes Trismegistus, the legendary Egyptian sage to whom were ascribed numerous works on astrology, alchemy, talismans, medicine, and philosophy. Before the more famous Renaissance European reception of the ancient Greek Hermetica, the Arabic tradition about Hermes and the works under his name had been developing and flourishing for seven hundred years. The legendary Egyptian Hermes Trismegistus was renowned in Roman antiquity as an ancient sage whose teachings were represented in books of philosophy and occult science. The works in his name, written in Greek by Egyptians living under Roman rule, subsequently circulated in many languages and regions of the Roman and Sasanian Persian empires. After the rise of Arabic as a prestigious language of scholarship in the eighth century, accounts of Hermes identity and Hermetic texts were translated into Arabic along with the hundreds of other works translated from Greek, Middle Persian, and other literary languages of antiquity. Hermetica were in fact among the earliest translations into Arabic, appearing already in the eighth century. This book explains the origins of the Arabic myth of Hermes Trismegistus, its sources, the reasons for its peculiar character, and its varied significance for the traditions of Hermetica in Asia and northern Africa as well as Europe. It shows how pre-modern Arabic scholars thought Hermes was and how they came to that view.

**Ancient Greece** Patrick Auerbach 2016-08-31 Spartans: The True and Brutal Story Of How The Spartans Become The Strongest Warriors In History 480 B. C. Proud Xerxes, Emperor of Persia and King of Kings, invades Greece with a million soldiers. He commands thousands of ships and is supported by dozens of allies,

among them the charming Queen Artemisia. At Thermopylae, a rocky mountain pass in northern Greece, the feared and admired Spartan soldiers stood three hundred strong. Theirs was a suicide mission, to hold the pass against the invading millions of the mighty Persian army. Day after bloody day they withstood the terrible onslaught, buying time for the Greeks to rally their forces. Born into a cult of spiritual courage, physical endurance, and unmatched battle skill, the Spartans would be remembered for the greatest military stand in history. One that would not end until the rocks were awash with blood, leaving only one gravely injured Spartan squire to tell the tale. Read how The Spartans became the strongest warriors in history. Trojan Horse: How the Greeks Won the Trojan War The story of the Trojan War, fought between Greeks and the defenders of the city of Troy in Anatolia sometime in the late Bronze Age, has grabbed the imagination for millennia. A conflict between Mycenaeans and Hittites may well have occurred, but its representation in epic literature such as Homer's Iliad is almost certainly more myth than reality. Nevertheless, it has defined and shaped the way ancient Greek culture has been viewed right up to the 21st century CE. The story of gods and heroic warriors is perhaps one of the richest single surviving sources from antiquity and offers insights into the warfare, religion, customs, and attitudes of the ancient Greeks. The main source for our knowledge of the Trojan War is Homer's Iliad (written sometime in the 8th century BCE) where he recounts 53 days during the final year of the ten year conflict. The Greeks imagined the war to have occurred some time in the 13th century BCE. However, the war was also the subject of a long oral tradition prior to Homer's work, and this, combined with other sources such as the fragmentary Epic Cycle poems, give us a more complete picture of what exactly the Greeks thought of as the Trojan War. The Trojan War, in Greek tradition, started as a way for Zeus to reduce the ever-increasing population of humanity and, more practically, as an expedition to reclaim Helen, wife of Menelaos, King of Sparta and brother of Agamemnon. Helen was abducted by the Trojan prince Paris (also known as Alexandros) and taken as his prize for choosing Aphrodite as the most beautiful goddess in a competition with Athena and Hera at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis. Menelaos and the Greeks wanted her back and to avenge Trojan impudence. Scroll to the top of the page and click Add To Cart to read more about this extraordinary forgotten chapter of history

**Greece Against Rome** Philip Matyszak 2020-07-30 The acclaimed ancient world historian examines the centuries-long decline of Greek powers in the face of the growing Roman threat. Towards the middle of the third century BC, the Hellenistic kingdoms were near their peak. In terms of population, economy and military power, each was vastly superior to Rome, not to mention in fields such as medicine, architecture, science, philosophy and literature. But over the next two and a half centuries, Rome would eventually conquer these kingdoms while adopting so much of Hellenistic culture that the resultant hybrid is known as 'Graeco-Roman'. In Greece Against Rome, Philip Matyszak relates this epic tale from the Hellenistic perspective. At first, the Romans appear to be little more than another small state in the barbarian west as the Hellenistic powers are consumed by war amongst themselves. It is a time of assassinations, double crosses, dynastic incest, and warfare. By the time they turn their attention to Rome, it is already too late .

Greek Realities Finley Hooper 1978 A history of ancient Greek life and thought from the Mycenaean kings to Alexander, Aristotle and Diogenes.

**The British National Bibliography** Arthur James Wells 2005

**The Songs of the Kings** Barry Unsworth 2017-11-14 A brilliant retelling of an ancient myth, *The Songs of the Kings* offers up a different narrative of the Trojan War, one devoid of honor, wherein the mission to rescue Helen is a pretext for plundering Troy of its treasures. As the ships of the Greek fleet find themselves stalled in the straits at Aulis, waiting vainly for the gods to deliver more favorable winds, Odysseus cynically advances a call for the sacrifice of Agamemnon's daughter, Calchas the diviner interprets events for the reader, and a Homer-like figure called the Singer is persuaded to proclaim a tale of a just war to hide the corrupt motivations of those in power. But couched within the Singer's spin is a message at once timely and timeless: "There is always another story. But it is the stories told by the strong, the songs of kings, that are believed in the end."

*The Discourse of Kingship in Classical Greece* Carol Atack 2019 This book examines how ancient authors explored ideas of kingship as a political role fundamental to the construction of civic unity, the use of kingship stories to explain the past and present unity of the polis and the distinctive function or status attributed to kings in such accounts. It explores the notion of kingship offered by historians such as Herodotus, as well as dramatists writing for the Athenian stage, paying particular attention to dramatic depictions of the unique capabilities of Theseus in uniting the city in the figure of the 'democratic king'. It also discusses kingship in Greek philosophy: the Socratics' identification of an 'art of kingship', and Xenophon and Isocrates' model of 'virtue monarchy'. In turn, these allow a rereading of explorations of kingship and excellence in Plato's later political thought, seen as a critique of these models, and also in Aristotle's account of total kingship or pambasileia, treated here as a counterfactual device developed to explore the epistemic benefits of democracy. This book offers a fascinating insight into the institution of monarchy in classical Greek thought and society, both for those working on Greek philosophy and politics, and also for students of the history of political thought.

**Imagining Xerxes** Emma Bridges 2014-11-20 Xerxes, the Persian king who invaded Greece in 480 BC, quickly earned a notoriety that endured throughout antiquity and beyond. The Greeks' historical encounter with this eastern king - which resulted, against overwhelming odds, in the defeat of the Persian army - has inspired a series of literary responses to Xerxes in which he is variously portrayed as the archetypal destructive and enslaving aggressor, as the epitome of arrogance and impiety, or as a figure synonymous with the exoticism and luxury of the Persian court. *Imagining Xerxes* is a transhistorical analysis that explores the richness and variety of Xerxes' afterlives within the ancient literary tradition. It examines the earliest representations of the king, in Aeschylus' tragic play *Persians* and Herodotus' historiographical account of the Persian Wars, before tracing the ways in which the image of Xerxes was revisited and adapted in later Greek and Latin texts. The author also looks beyond the Hellenocentric viewpoint to consider the construction of Xerxes' image in the Persian epigraphic record and the alternative perspectives on the king found in the Jewish written tradition. Analysing these diverse representations of Xerxes, this title explores the reception of a key figure in the ancient world and the reinvention of his image in a remarkable array of cultural and historical contexts.

**Sophist Kings** Vernon L. Provencal 2015-07-30 *Sophist Kings: Persians as Other* sets forth a reading of Herodotus' *Histories* that highlights the consistency with which the Persians are depicted as sophists and Persian culture is infused

with a sophistic ideology. The Persians as the Greek 'other' have a crucial role throughout Herodotus' Histories, but their characterisation is far divorced from historical reality. Instead, from their first appearance at the beginning of the Histories, Herodotus presents the Persians as adept in the argumentation of Greek sophists active in mid-5th century Athens. Moreover, Herodotus' construct of the Sophist King, in whom political reason serves human ambition, is used to explain the Achaemenid model of kingship whose rule is grounded in a theological knowledge of cosmic order and of divine justice as the political good. This original and in-depth study explores how the ideology which Herodotus ascribes to the Persians comes directly from fifth-century sophists whose arguments served to justify Athenian imperialism. The volume connects the ideological conflict between panhellenism and imperialism in Herodotus' contemporary Greece to his representation of the past conflict between Greek freedom and Persian imperialism. Detecting a universal paradigm, Sophist Kings argues that Herodotus was suggesting the Athenians should regard their own empire as a betrayal of the common cause by which they led the Greeks to victory in the Persian wars.

**Xerxes** Jacob Abbott 2019-06-14 Xerxes I of Persia also known as Xerxes the Great was the fourth king of the kings of Achaemenid Empire. Xerxes was crowned and succeeded his father in October-December 486 BC when he was about 36 years old. The transition of power to Xerxes was smooth due again in part to the great authority of Atossa and his accession of royal power was not challenged by any person at court or in the Achaemenian family, or any subject nation. Almost immediately, Xerxes crushed revolts in Egypt and Babylon that had broken out the year before, and appointed his brother Achaemenes as governor or satrap (Old Persian: khshathrapavan) over Egypt. In 484 BC, he outraged the Babylonians by violently confiscating and melting down the golden statue of Marduk the hands of which the rightful king of Babylon had to clasp each New Year's Day. This sacrilege led the Babylonians to rebel in 484 BC and 482 BC, so that in contemporary Babylonian documents, Xerxes refused his father's title of King of Babylon, being named rather as King of Persia and Media, Great King, King of Kings (Shahanshah) and King of Nations (i.e. of the world). At the Battle of Thermopylae, a small force of Greek warriors led by King Leonidas of Sparta resisted the much larger Persian forces, but were ultimately defeated. According to Herodotus, the Persians broke the Spartan phalanx after a Greek man called Ephialtes betrayed his country by telling the Persians of another pass around the mountains. After Thermopylae, Athens was captured and the Athenians were driven back to their last line of defense at the Isthmus of Corinth and in the Saronic Gulf. What happened next is a matter of some controversy. According to Herodotus, upon encountering the deserted city, in a fit of rage uncharacteristic even for Persian kings, Xerxes had Athens burned. He immediately regretted this action and ordered it rebuilt the next day. However, Persian scholars dispute this view as pan-Hellenic propaganda, arguing that Sparta, not Athens, was Xerxes's main foe in his Greek campaigns, and that Xerxes would have had nothing to gain by destroying a major center of trade and commerce like Athens once he had already captured it.

**Introducing the Ancient Greeks: From Bronze Age Seafarers to Navigators of the Western Mind** Edith Hall 2014-06-16 "Wonderful...a thoughtful discussion of what made [the Greeks] so important, in their own time and in ours." -Natalie Haynes, Independent The ancient Greeks invented democracy, theater, rational science, and philosophy. They built the Parthenon and the Library of Alexandria. Yet this accomplished people never formed a single unified social or political identity. In Introducing the Ancient Greeks, acclaimed classics

scholar Edith Hall offers a bold synthesis of the full 2,000 years of Hellenic history to show how the ancient Greeks were the right people, at the right time, to take up the baton of human progress. Hall portrays a uniquely rebellious, inquisitive, individualistic people whose ideas and creations continue to enthrall thinkers centuries after the Greek world was conquered by Rome. These are the Greeks as you've never seen them before.

**The Coming of the Greeks** Robert Drews 2018-06-05 When did the Indo-Europeans enter the lands that they occupied during historical times? And, more specifically, when did the Greeks come to Greece? Robert Drews brings together the evidence--historical, linguistic, and archaeological--to tackle these important questions.

The Greek Experience of India Richard Stoneman 2021-06-08 An exploration of how the Greeks reacted to and interacted with India from the third to first centuries BCE. When the Greeks and Macedonians in Alexander's army reached India in 326 BCE, they entered a new and strange world. They knew a few legends and travelers' tales, but their categories of thought were inadequate to encompass what they witnessed. The plants were unrecognizable, their properties unknown. The customs of the people were various and puzzling. While Alexander's conquest was brief, ending with his death in 323 BCE, the Greeks would settle in the Indian region for the next two centuries, forging an era of productive interactions between the two cultures. The Greek Experience of India explores the various ways that the Greeks reacted to and constructed life in India during this fruitful period. From observations about botany and mythology to social customs, Richard Stoneman examines the surviving evidence of those who traveled to India. Most particularly, he offers a full and valuable look at Megasthenes, ambassador of the Seleucid king Seleucus to Chandragupta Maurya, and provides a detailed discussion of Megasthenes's now-fragmentary book Indica. Stoneman considers the art, literature, and philosophy of the Indo-Greek kingdom and how cultural influences crossed in both directions, with the Greeks introducing their writing, coinage, and sculptural and architectural forms, while Greek craftsmen learned to work with new materials such as ivory and stucco and to probe the ideas of Buddhists and other ascetics.

**The Making of a King** Robin Waterfield 2021 The Making of a King is the first book in more than a century to tell the gripping story of the rule of Antigonos Gonatas: how he gained the Macedonian throne, how he held it, the nature of his court, the measures he took towards the Greeks, and their responses.

**When Greeks and Turks Meet** Vally Lytra 2016-02-11 The relationship between the history, culture and peoples of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus is often reduced to an equation which defines one side in opposition to the other. The reality is much more complex and while there have been and remain significant divisions there are many, and arguably more, areas of overlap, commonality and common interest. This book addresses a gap in the scholarly literature by bringing together specialists from different disciplinary traditions - history, sociology, anthropology, linguistics, literature, ethnomusicology and international relations, so as to examine the relationship between Greeks and Turks, as well as between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, since the founding of the Republic of Turkey in 1923. When Greeks and Turks Meet aims to contribute to current critical and comparative approaches to the study of this complex relationship in order to question essentialist representations, stereotypes and dominant myths and understand the context and ideology of events, processes and experience. Starting from this interdisciplinary

perspective and taking both diachronic and synchronic approaches, the book offers a fresh coverage of key themes including memory, history and loss; the politics of identity, language and culture; discourses of inclusion and exclusion. Contributors focus on the geographical areas of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus and on the modern historical period (since 1923) up to the present day, offering in some cases an informed perspective that looks towards the future. *When Greeks and Turks Meet* will be essential reading for students and researchers working on the cross-roads of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, on South-East Europe and the Middle East more generally. It will also be a valuable resource for students and researchers in inter-cultural communication, cultural and media studies, language and education, international relations and politics, refugee and migration studies, conflict and post-conflict studies.

**The Making of a King** Robin Waterfield 2021-04-06 "Our volume tells the story of Macedon's complex relations with Greece, Egypt, and the Near East in the "middle period" of the post-Alexander era. It opens about forty years after Alexander died, when the massive wars of the Successors were winding to a close and the next generation of kings continued the squabble over the Macedonian Empire and its relations with Greece. Waterfield has used his deep understanding of Greek history to construct the story of life and war and politics in a complicated, splintered empire. He highlights the singular accomplishments of the Macedonian king Antigonos Gonatas, who has never received his due until now. What Waterfield shows is that Antigonos was an exceptional politician and an artful strategist who protected Macedon and its Greek territories against aggressors coming from every direction: the Gauls storming the northern border, Ptolemy meddling in the Peloponnese, and Antiochus stirring mischief in the Near East. It was Antigonos who stabilized Macedonian fortunes after years of chaos fomented by the death of Alexander"--

*Kings of the Hellenes* John Van der Kiste 1999 This engaging book presents the lives of the Greek royal family between 1863 and 1974, during a period of turbulence, and shows both the benefits and disadvantages of the dynasty's close ties to the other royal houses of Europe.

**Philip and Alexander** Adrian Goldsworthy 2020-10-13 This definitive biography of one of history's most influential father-son duos tells the story of two rulers who gripped the world -- and their rise and fall from power. Alexander the Great's conquests staggered the world. He led his army across thousands of miles, overthrowing the greatest empires of his time and building a new one in their place. He claimed to be the son of a god, but he was actually the son of Philip II of Macedon. Philip inherited a minor kingdom that was on the verge of dismemberment, but despite his youth and inexperience, he made Macedonia dominant throughout Greece. It was Philip who created the armies that Alexander led into war against Persia. In *Philip and Alexander*, classical historian Adrian Goldsworthy shows that without the work and influence of his father, Alexander could not have achieved so much. This is the groundbreaking biography of two men who together conquered the world.

*The Greeks* Roderick Beaton 2021-11-02 A sweeping history of the Greeks, from the Bronze Age to today More than two thousand years ago, the Greek city-states, led by Athens and Sparta, laid the foundation for much of modern science, the arts, politics, and law. But the influence of the Greeks did not end with the rise and fall of this classical civilization. As historian Roderick Beaton illustrates, over three millennia Greek speakers produced a series of civilizations that were rooted in southeastern Europe but again and

again ranged widely across the globe. In *The Greeks*, Beaton traces this history from the Bronze Age Mycenaeans who built powerful fortresses at home and strong trade routes abroad, to the dramatic Eurasian conquests of Alexander the Great, to the pious Byzantines who sought to export Christianity worldwide, to today's Greek diaspora, which flourishes on five continents. The product of decades of research, this is the story of the Greeks and their global impact told as never before.

**The Egyptians. The Persians. The Greeks. The Romans. And The Jews Too.** Harry James Waterman, Sr. 2008-03-31 *The Egyptians. The Persians. The Greeks. The Romans. And The Jews Too.* brings to readers a detailed synopsis of Jewish history from King Solomon's first year, 810 B.C., to the destruction of Jerusalem in 73 A.D. as recorded in the King James Version of the Holy Bible. Correlating the information found in the Holy Bible and the works of ancient Greek authors, the author generated a Creation Chronology that dates historical events via five different systems: AD/BC; AUC; AM; SE; and, the Olympiads. This system establishes the nations Israel conquered in the chronicle of world history, especially during an era known as the Diaspora, seventy years between 402 B.C. and 332 B.C. This book brings to light a new concept about the number of kings who ruled Judah and the events that transpired in the Promised Land during those seventy years. It also unravels the mystery of why the ancient Jews were not mentioned in the works of the ancient Greek historians and at the same time it correlates all the ancient histories registered by Herodotus and brings into focus the role Alexander the Great took in Jewish history. Richly-layered and detailed, *The Egyptians. The Persians. The Greeks. The Romans. And The Jews Too.* is highly recommended to history enthusiasts, researchers and common readers alike.

*The King Must Die* Mary Renault 2013-09-10 New York Times Bestseller: This retelling of the Greek myth of Theseus, king of Athens, is "one of the truly fine historical novels of modern times" (The New York Times). In myth, Theseus was the slayer of the child-devouring Minotaur in Crete. What the founder-hero might have been in real life is another question, brilliantly explored in *The King Must Die*. Drawing on modern scholarship and archaeological findings at Knossos, Mary Renault's Theseus is an utterly lifelike figure—a king of immense charisma, whose boundless strivings flow from strength and weakness—but also one steered by implacable prophecy. The story follows Theseus's adventures from Troizen to Eleusis, where the death in the book's title is to take place, and from Athens to Crete, where he learns to jump bulls and is named king of the victims. Richly imbued with the spirit of its time, this is a page-turner as well as a daring act of imagination. Renault's story of Theseus continues with the sequel *The Bull from the Sea*. This ebook features an illustrated biography of Mary Renault including rare images of the author.

Creating a Hellenistic World Andrew Erskine 2010-12-31 Alexander's conquest of the Persian empire had far-reaching impact, in space and time. Much of the territory that he seized would remain under the control of Macedonian kings until the arrival of the Romans. But Macedonian power also brought with it Greeks and Greek culture. In this book, leading scholars in the field explore the creation of this Hellenistic world, its cultural, political and economic transformations, and how far these were a consequence of Alexander's conquests. New kingdoms were established, new cities such as Alexandria and Antioch were founded, art and literature discovered fresh patrons. Egyptians and Iranians had to come to terms with Graeco-Macedonian rulers and settlers, while Greeks and Macedonians learned the ways of more ancient cultures. The essays presented

here offer an exciting interdisciplinary approach to the study of this emerging Hellenistic world, its newness but also its oldness, both real and imagined.

#### The Encyclopedia Britannica 1890

*The Invention of Coinage and the Monetization of Ancient Greece* David Schaps 2010-03-10 The invention of coinage was a conceptual revolution, not a technological one. Only with the invention of Greek coinage does the concept "money" clearly materialize in history. Coinage appeared at a moment when it fulfilled an essential need in Greek society, bringing with it rationalization and social leveling in some respects, while simultaneously producing new illusions, paradoxes, and elites. In an argument of interest to scholars of ancient history and archaeology as well as to modern economists, David M. Schaps addresses a range of issues pertaining to major shifts in ancient economies, including money, exchange, and economic organization in the Near East and Greece before the introduction of coinage; the invention of coinage and the reasons for its adoption; and the development of using money to generate greater wealth.

**Xerxes** Ian McGregor-Morris 2014-09-30 Xsaya-rsa (Khshayarshan) to the Persians, Ahasuerus to the Jews, Xerxes to the Greeks. So great was his power, that he was hailed by the Persians as 'King of Kings', and by the Greeks as "The Great King". Famed for his beauty and magnificence, he ruled over the greatest empire the world had known, and built cities the like of which the world had never seen. He was the king who re-conquered Egypt and subdued the rebels of Babylon; he was the king who captured Athens and burnt the temples of the Acropolis; and of course he was the king who defeated Leonidas, the greatest of the Warrior-Kings of Sparta. Some claim that he was the king who saved the Jews. The life of Xerxes, however, has never been told - until now. Ian McGregor Morris brings together a variety of evidence, literary and archaeological, to create a nuanced account that fully takes into account the context of fifth-century Persia. Morris reviews the background of Xerxes' upbringing and his early taste of power, the problems of the succession, and the challenges he faced as a new king. The Greek expedition will be considered from a Persian perspective, while the effect of its failure on Persian policy in general, and on Xerxes in particular, forms a major theme of the later chapters. The character of Xerxes, so often depicted as hubristic, will be reexamined in terms of notions of Persian kingship, while his domestic policies on issues such as religious tolerance and the ambitious building programs will be seen in light of the political events of the period. To those who know Xerxes only as the sadistic but effeminate poser in gold underpants from the 300 films (300 II is due out in March 2014), it will show a real man who is far more impressive.

A Brand of Fire Ben Blake 2014-02-17 The fractious, bickering Greeks have a High King now. There are fewer wars. Men say the Age of Heroes ended when Theseus leapt into the sea. But far afield there are heroes still, not all of them Greek. Eastern islands have been conquered and settled, towns founded on strange shores in the west. Crete itself has fallen, mighty Minos thrown down. Greek eyes begin to range wider, to powerful Egypt in the south and the rich trade routes of the east, watched over by the Topless Towers of Troy. Greek kings long for that wealth. The Trojan king longs for the return of his sister, abducted years before by a Greek raiding party. Perhaps the Greeks can be forced to bargain, in exchange for one of their own noble women... if Troy can steal one away. And the Fates begin to weave a new, rich thread into their endless tapestry.

*Kings of the Hellenes* John Van der Kiste 1994 History of a royal family with more than its share of tragedy and disaster

*The Histories Book 7: Polymnia* Herodotus 2015-08-24 Herodotus was an ancient Greek historian who lived in the fifth century BC (c.484 - 425 BC). He has been called the "Father of History", and was the first historian known to collect his materials systematically, test their accuracy to a certain extent and arrange them in a well-constructed and vivid narrative. The Histories-his masterpiece and the only work he is known to have produced-is a record of his "inquiry", being an investigation of the origins of the Greco-Persian Wars and including a wealth of geographical and ethnographical information. The Histories, were divided into nine books, named after the nine Muses: the "Muse of History", Clio, representing the first book, then Euterpe, Thaleia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polymnia, Ourania and Calliope for books 2 to 9, respectively.

*Ancient History for Kids* Captivating History 2022-02-26 Three captivating manuscripts in one book: Ancient Greece for Kids: A Captivating Guide to Greek History, from the Mycenaean Civilization and the Trojan War through the Golden Age of Pericles to the Hellenistic Era and Roman Conquests Ancient Rome for Kids: A Captivating Guide to Roman History, from the Rise of the Republic through the Roman Empire to Byzantium Ancient Egypt for Kids: A Captivating Guide to Egyptian History, from the Early Dynastic Period through the Early, Middle, and Late Kingdom to the Death of Cleopatra Come dive into the world of the Ancient Greeks! From their myths and culture to their wars and ultimate defeat by the Romans, part one of this book covers it all! Both parents and children will enjoy learning what made Ancient Greece such an amazing civilization and seeing why the modern world owes them so much. In part two of this book, you will travel back to Ancient Egypt, when kings were considered gods, pharaohs built towering pyramids, great battles were fought, and the world as we know it today was formed. Exciting images and maps help you to imagine yourself there and become an expert in no time! In this part three of this book, you will travel back to Ancient Rome, where gladiators fought in the famous Colosseum, emperors were murdered to make way for new emperors, calendars were created, and Greek mythology was re-made into Roman mythology! Have fun seeing what's left of this amazing society as you explore ancient ruins and war maps! Some of the topics covered in part one of this book include: Greek cities rocked! The Face that launched 1,000 ships Achilles - and his famous heel The Olympic Games - no prizes for second and third place! From Dark Ages to the Golden Age - and back again Draco's severe punishment system The original Spartans - their story Only seven years old - and in military school? BC versus BCE, AD versus CE - why, and what's the difference? Longbows and bronze shields - who won? Pericles, Athena, and the Parthenon The Peloponnesian Wars? And much, much more! Some of the topics covered in part two of this book include: How elephants helped win an important battle The island that two cities fought for How we use the same type of government used back then Plebeians and Patricians - which would you want to be? Why? How did a great talker become so important? Why a city started another war with the city it had just beaten! When the Romans met the Greeks Everyone was a citizen, except for . . . can you guess? Changing your name - everyone did it! This Cleopatra - or THAT Cleopatra? And so much more! Some of the topics covered in part three of this book include: The longest river in the world - and it runs backward! Kings or Pharaohs - which came first? Menes and the Narmer Palette - what's the big deal? Gods and Kings - or both? Sunsets, underworlds, and tombs The first pyramid ever built in Ancient Egypt Sneferu's mistake The Great Pyramid of Giza

- the tallest structure on earth until . . . Pharaohs of the Middle Kingdom King Senusret III - The "Warrior King" Amenemhat's labyrinth - with over 3,000 rooms! The Hyksos - a painting ends a theory Ramesses II - Why so popular? Here come the Assyrians and Persians - uh oh... Alexander the Great Cleopatra - why she married her 12-year-old brother And so much more! Scroll up and click the "add to cart" button to learn more about Ancient History for Kids!

### **The Encyclopaedia Britannica 1890**

**Portraits of the Ptolemies** Paul Edmund Stanwick 2002-03-01 As archaeologists recover the lost treasures of Alexandria, the modern world is marveling at the latter-day glory of ancient Egypt and the Greeks who ruled it from the ascension of Ptolemy I in 306 B.C. to the death of Cleopatra the Great in 30 B.C. The abundance and magnificence of royal sculptures from this period testify to the power of the Ptolemaic dynasty and its influence on Egyptian artistic traditions that even then were more than two thousand years old. In this book, Paul Edmund Stanwick undertakes the first complete study of Egyptian-style portraits of the Ptolemies. Examining one hundred and fifty sculptures from the vantage points of literary evidence, archaeology, history, religion, and stylistic development, he fully explores how they meld Egyptian and Greek cultural traditions and evoke surrounding social developments and political events. To do this, he develops a "visual vocabulary" for reading royal portraiture and discusses how the portraits helped legitimate the Ptolemies and advance their ideology. Stanwick also sheds new light on the chronology of the sculptures, giving dates to many previously undated ones and showing that others belong outside the Ptolemaic period.

### **Greece in Print 1999**

*H. M. Konstantine XIII* G. Nicholas Tantzios 1990 Biography of the former Greek king, who is known as either Constantine II (because he was the 2nd king of modern Greece with that name) or Konstantine XIII (because his government claimed to be a continuation of the Byzantine Empire, which had eleven kings named Konstantine).

*Northern Crowns* John Van der Kiste 1998 John Van der Kiste's book takes in the principal monarchies of Scandinavia going back to the beginning of the 19th century. He uses unpublished sources and photographs to show how they relate to modern European history. The book also considers the political backgrounds to the monarchs' reigns; as well as examining the suspected pro-German leanings of Gustav V, the author describes the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden in 1905, which eventually led to the election of Christian IX's grandson as Haakon VII.

**Ancient Macedonia** Charles River Charles River Editors 2018-05-19 \*Includes pictures \*Includes ancient accounts \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "There is nothing impossible to him that will but try." - Alexander the Great The role of Macedonia and the Macedonians in the ancient world is apparent to those with even a cursory knowledge of the period. After all, Alexander the Great and his father, Philip II, were both Macedonians, and most know at least a little about their violent struggles to conquer Greece and the Near East. However, Macedonian history began long before Philip II and Alexander III and continued for some time after they were gone. Thus, in many ways, the historical memory of Macedonia and the Macedonians is the victim of historical myopia which is, in part, the result of popular

entertainment. Alexander the Great makes for great fiction, so the more "tedious" aspects of Macedonian culture are often overlooked. An examination of ancient Macedonian culture, from its earliest known references to the arrival of the Romans, reveals that the Greeks' northern neighbors played an integral role in the development of Hellenic civilization. Although many of the traditional Greeks may not have considered the Macedonians to be fellow Hellenes at first, they were forced to accept them due to the Macedonian's superior military strength. By the time Alexander the Great had led his army across the Persian Empire, he and his fellow Macedonians had been, for the most part, accepted as Greeks by most other Greeks, but it was a long process. As the Athenians developed their government and philosophies, the Macedonians dedicated themselves to the art of war. Because of this, ancient Macedonia was, in many ways, a stark contrast to the republics and democracies of classical Greece. The Macedonian government was a traditional monarchy where only the strongest of the kings were able to survive assassination attempts and palace coups. The Macedonian kings were also expected to lead their armies into war, which they did almost continuously. Eventually, Macedonian culture slowly began to adopt many of their southern neighbors' attributes, and likewise, the Greek city-states came to see the Macedonians as less barbarian and more Greek. By the time the Romans had conquered Greece in the 2nd century BCE, Macedonia had been viewed by most Greeks and nearly all Romans as nothing more than the northern reaches of Greece. More importantly, the Macedonians were arguably the most responsible for spreading Hellenism across the world than even the Greeks and Romans. When Alexander died at the age of 32, he had made himself the most powerful man in the world, and his dominions stretched from the Punjab to modern Albania, making him one of the most successful conquerors in history. Alexander and his successors Hellenized as far as they reached, from Egypt to Persia and parts of Asia Minor, and their influence is still readily visible. Anthropologists have found that some of the earliest Buddha statues constructed in India bear an uncanny resemblance to Greek depictions of Apollo. Further west, much of Alexander's old empire was eventually conquered in the following centuries by Rome, including Ptolemaic Egypt, but instead of ending the Hellenistic culture, the Roman Empire further reinforced it. Having conquered Greece itself around 100 BCE, the Roman Empire heavily assimilated the Greeks' culture into its own. Latin was an offshoot of the Greeks' language, the Romans' mythology was nearly identical, and Roman poetry, literature and art all closely resembled what was produced to their east in the preceding centuries. As such, the Macedonians played a vital role in the course of Western Civilization. *Ancient Macedonia: The History and Legacy of Alexander the Great and the Macedonians in Antiquity* examines one of the most important ancient powers throughout its long and illustrious history.

**Creators, Conquerors, and Citizens** Robin Waterfield 2018 A fascinating, accessible, and up-to-date history of the Ancient Greeks. Covering the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods, and centred around the disunity of the Greeks, their underlying cultural unity, and their eventual political unification.

*Studies in Eastern History. II. Chronicles Concerning Early Babylonian Kings* L. W. King 2017-10-04 Trieste Publishing has a massive catalogue of classic book titles. Our aim is to provide readers with the highest quality reproductions of fiction and non-fiction literature that has stood the test of time. The many thousands of books in our collection have been sourced from libraries and private collections around the world. The titles that Trieste Publishing has chosen to be part of the collection have been scanned to simulate the original.

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