

# City Government In Hellenistic And Roman Asia Minor

The Ancient City  
 Jews and Hellenistic Cities in Eretz-Israel  
 Remains and Representations of the Ancient City  
 The Greek World from Alexander to Hadrian  
 Urban Civilization and Cultural Identities in Roman Pontus  
 The First Urban Churches 1  
 Age of Conquests  
 City Government in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor  
 Methodological Foundations  
 A Fresh Examination of the Sources  
 Theologies of Resistance in Early Judaism  
 Apocalypse Against Empire  
 Proxeny and Polis  
 In the Land of a Thousand Gods  
 Institutional Networks in the Ancient Greek World  
 The Origin and Meaning of Ekklesia in the Early Jesus Movement  
 Menander's Comedy, Democratic Culture, and the Hellenistic City  
 A History of Pergamum  
 The Birth of the Athenian Community  
 Beyond Hellenistic Kingship  
 The Archaeology and Epigraphy of Hellenistic and Roman Megaris, Greece  
 Greek Cities and Roman Governors  
 Rights, Citizenship and Civil Discord  
 Urban Dreams and Realities in Antiquity  
 Imperial Authority and Civic Politics  
 Benefactors and the Polis  
 Historical and Archaeological Essays  
 From Trophy Towns to City-States  
 Literate Education in the Hellenistic and Roman Worlds  
 Placing Power in Imperial Asia Minor  
 Hellenism and the Local Communities of the Eastern Mediterranean  
 The Politics of Honour in the Greek Cities of the Roman Empire  
 Géopolitique coloniale et cultures locales dans l'Orient hellénistique et romain (IIIe siècle av. J.-C. - IIIe siècle ap. J.-C.)  
 Landscapes of Time and Place  
 Local Knowledge and Microidentities in the Imperial Greek World  
 Relations of the Jews in Eretz-Israel with the Hellenistic Cities During the Second Temple Period (332 BCE - 70 CE)  
 Politics of Association in Hellenistic Rhodes  
 The Hellenistic Settlements in the East from Armenia and Mesopotamia to Bactria and India  
 Colonial Geopolitics and Local Cultures in the Hellenistic and Roman East (3rd century BC - 3rd century AD)

City Government In Hellenistic And Roman Asia Minor

Downloaded from [archive.imba.com](http://archive.imba.com) by guest

## JAIRO TYRESE

*The Ancient City* Taylor & Francis

The Birth of the Athenian Community elucidates the social and political development of Athens in the sixth century, when, as a result of reforms by Solon and Cleisthenes (at the beginning and end of the sixth century, respectively), Athens turned into the most advanced and famous city, or polis, of the entire ancient Greek civilization. Undermining the current dominant approach, which seeks to explain ancient Athens in modern terms, dividing all Athenians into citizens and non-citizens, this book rationalizes the development of Athens, and other Greek poleis, as a gradually rising complexity, rather than a linear progression. The multidimensional social fabric of Athens was comprised of three major groups: the kinship community of the astoi, whose privileged status was due to their origins; the legal community of the politai, who enjoyed legal and social equality in the polis; and the political community of the demotai, or adult males with political rights. These communities only partially overlapped. Their evolving relationship determined the course of Athenian history, including Cleisthenes' establishment of demokratia, which was originally, and for a long time, a kinship democracy, since it only belonged to qualified male astoi.

*Jews and Hellenistic Cities in Eretz-Israel* Oxford University Press

Reproducing Athens examines the role of romantic comedy, particularly the plays of Menander, in defending democratic culture and transnational polis culture against various threats during the initial and most fraught period of the Hellenistic Era. Menander's romantic comedies--which focus on ordinary citizens who marry for love--are most often thought of as entertainments devoid of political content. Against the view, Susan Lape argues that Menander's comedies are explicitly political. His nationalistic comedies regularly conclude by performing the laws of democratic citizen marriage, thereby promising the generation of new citizens. His transnational comedies, on the other hand, defend polis life against the impinging Hellenistic kingdoms, either by transforming their representatives into proper citizen-husbands or by rendering them ridiculous, romantic losers who pose no real threat to citizen or city. In elaborating the political work of romantic comedy, this book also demonstrates the importance of gender, kinship, and sexuality to the making of democratic civic ideology. Paradoxically, by championing democratic culture against various Hellenistic outsiders, comedy often resists the internal status and gender boundaries on which democratic culture was based. Comedy's ability to reproduce democratic culture in scandalous fashion exposes the logic of civic inclusion produced by the contradictions in Athens's desperately politicized gender system. Combining careful textual analysis with an understanding of the context in which Menander wrote, *Reproducing Athens* profoundly changes the way we read his plays and deepens our understanding of Athenian democratic culture.

*Remains and Representations of the Ancient City* Cambridge University Press

City Government in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor OUP USA

*The Greek World from Alexander to Hadrian* British Archaeological Reports Limited

"This book addresses the Romanization of the province of Pontus. The book is a longitudinal study of Greek and Roman culture in that province and the cities there"--

*Urban Civilization and Cultural Identities in Roman Pontus* Archaeopress Publishing Ltd

In *The Origin and Meaning of Ekklesia in the Early Jesus Movement*, Ralph J. Korner examines the use of ekklesia in the context of Greco-Roman and Jewish associations, Greek Imperial poleis, Roman Imperial ideology, and early Jewish and Christ-follower literary works.

*The First Urban Churches 1* Cambridge University Press

This is the third volume of Getzel Cohen's important work on the Hellenistic settlements in the ancient world. Through the conquests of Alexander the Great, his successors and others, Greek and Macedonian culture spread deep into Asia, with colonists settling as far away as Bactria and India. In

this book, Cohen provides historical narratives, detailed references, citations, and commentaries on all the Graeco-Macedonian settlements founded (or refounded) in the East. Organized geographically, Cohen pulls together discoveries and debates from dozens of widely scattered archaeological and epigraphic projects, making a distinct contribution to ongoing questions and opening new avenues of inquiry.

**Age of Conquests** Routledge

A reappraisal of current ideas about Greek identity under the Roman empire, first published in 2010.

*City Government in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor* Brill Archive

City Government in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor examines the social and administrative transformation of Greek society within the early Roman empire, assessing the extent to which the numerous changes in Greek cities during the imperial period ought to be attributed to Roman influence. The topic is crucial to our understanding of the foundations of Roman imperial power because Greek speakers comprised the empire's second largest population group and played a vital role in its administration, culture, and social life. This book elucidates the transformation of Greek society in this period from a local point of view, mostly through the study of local sources such as inscriptions and coins. By providing information on public activities, education, family connections, and individual careers, it shows the extent of and geographical variation in Greek provincial reaction to the changes accompanying the establishment of Roman rule. In general, new local administrative and social developments during the period were most heavily influenced by traditional pre-Roman practices, while innovations were few and of limited importance. Concentrating on the province of Asia, one of the most urbanized Greek-speaking provinces of Rome, this work demonstrates that Greek local administration remained diverse under the Romans, while at the same time local Greek nobility gradually merged with the Roman ruling class into one imperial elite. This conclusion interprets the interference of Roman authorities in local administration as a form of interaction between different segments of the imperial elite, rejecting the old explanation of such interference as a display of Roman control over subjects.

**Methodological Foundations** Oxford University Press

The year 167 B.C.E. marked the beginning of a period of intense persecution for the people of Judea, as Seleucid emperor Antiochus IV Epiphanes attempted -- forcibly and brutally -- to eradicate traditional Jewish religious practices. In *Apocalypse against Empire* Anthea Portier-Young reconstructs the historical events and key players in this traumatic episode in Jewish history and provides a sophisticated treatment of resistance in early Judaism. Building on a solid contextual foundation, Portier-Young argues that the first Jewish apocalypses emerged as a literature of resistance to Hellenistic imperial rule. In particular, Portier-Young contends, the book of Daniel, the *Apocalypse of Weeks*, and the *Book of Dreams* were written to supply an oppressed people with a potent antidote to the destructive propaganda of the empire -- renewing their faith in the God of the covenant and answering state terror with radical visions of hope.

**A Fresh Examination of the Sources** BRILL

Hellenism and the Local Communities of the Eastern Mediterranean offers a timely re-examination of the relationship between Greek and non-Greek cultures in this region between 400 BCE and 250 CE. The conquests of Alexander the Great and his Successors not only radically reshaped the political landscape, but also significantly accelerated cultural change: in recent decades there has been an important historiographical emphasis on the study of the non-Greek cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean, but less focus on how Greek cultural elements became increasingly visible. Although the process of cross-cultural interaction differed greatly across Asia Minor, Egypt, the Levant, and Mesopotamia, the same overarching questions apply: why did the non-Greek communities of the Eastern Mediterranean engage so closely with Greek cultural forms as well as political practices, and how did this engagement translate into their daily lives? In exploring the versatility and adaptability of Greek political structures, such as the polis, and the ways in which Greek and non-Greek cultures

interacted in fields such as medicine, literature, and art, the essays in this volume aim to provide new insight into these questions. At the same time, they prompt a re-interrogation of the process of Hellenization, exploring whether it is still a useful concept for explaining and understanding the dynamics of cultural exchange in the Eastern Mediterranean of this period.

OUP Oxford

Provides a survey of modern debates on Greek and Roman cities, and a sketch of the cities' chief characteristics.

*Theologies of Resistance in Early Judaism* Univ of California Press

Study of conflicts over Judeans' integration in Greek cities of the Roman Empire, including what citizenship status Judeans enjoyed, what role that played in the conflicts, and whether Judeans enjoyed the right to establish institutions for the practice of ancestral customs.

*Apocalypse Against Empire* Empire and After

Known from ancient authors such as Herodotus, Thucydides, and Plato, and more than 2,500 inscriptions, proxeny (a form of public guest-friendship) is the best attested interstate institution of the ancient world. Proxeny and Polis offers a comprehensive re-examination of our evidence for this important Greek institution and uses it to examine the structure and dynamics of the interstate system of the Greek world, and the way in which they were transformed as a result of the establishment of the Roman Empire. Based on a detailed analysis of the function of the formulaic language of honorific decrees, this volume presents a new reconstruction of proxeny and explores the way in which interstate institutions shaped the behaviour of individuals and communities in the ancient world. It draws extensively on proxeny lists, which have not been systematically exploited before, to reconstruct the proxeny networks of Greek city-states. This material reveals the extraordinary density of formal interconnections which characterized the ancient Greek world before the age of Augustus and allows us to reconstruct the patterns of trade and political interactions which resulted in these institutional networks. The volume also traces the disappearance of both proxeny and the broader institutional system of which it was part. Drawing on nuanced analysis of quantitative trends in the epigraphic record, it argues that the Greek world underwent a profound reorientation by the time of the Roman Principate, which fundamentally altered how Greek cities viewed relations with each other.

**Proxeny and Polis** Oxford University Press

We are Homo liturgicus—liturgical beings. But what is liturgy? What does it mean to do liturgy? How is liturgy related to the agency of God in the world? In this profound work, William Daniel discloses liturgy as the inner movement of the triune God, into which creation is gathered by and through Christ who is Liturgy. Christ the Liturgy is a work of historical and liturgical theology that articulates how we make manifest both our true selves and God through bodily comportment and particular movements. Daniel explores the participatory nature of liturgy: how we encounter our natural nature in measure with our involvement in the agency of Christ, which in turn is inseparable from the comportment and movements of others, the spatial realities of our environment, and the grammatical structure and language used to account for each. All are interwoven and affect our capacity to know and experience ourselves as bearers of divine agency—as beings known by God. Christ-centered at every turn and grounded in scripture, Daniel's work situates human agency within the Agency of God—the Liturgy who is, a participatory ontology materialized through dispositions of faith.

**In the Land of a Thousand Gods** Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This volume describes the attitudes towards Gentiles in both ancient Judaism and the early Christian tradition. The Jewish relationship with and views about the Gentiles played an important part in Jewish self-definition, especially in the Diaspora where Jews formed the minority among larger Gentile populations. Jewish attitudes towards the Gentiles can be found in the writings of prominent Jewish authors (Josephus and Philo), sectarian movements and texts (the Qumran community, apocalyptic literature, Jesus) and in Jewish institutions such as the Jerusalem Temple and the synagogue. In the Christian tradition, which began as a Jewish movement but developed quickly into a predominantly Gentile tradition, the role and status of Gentile believers in Jesus was always of crucial significance. Did Gentile believers need to convert to Judaism as an essential component of their affiliation with Jesus, or had the appearance of the messiah rendered such distinctions invalid? This volume assesses the wide variety of viewpoints in terms of attitudes towards Gentiles and the status and expectations of Gentiles in the Christian church.

**Institutional Networks in the Ancient Greek World** History of the Ancient World

Related with City Government In Hellenistic And Roman Asia Minor:

- The Family Law Cast : [click here](#)

The world that Alexander remade in his lifetime was transformed once again by his death in 323 BCE. Over time, trade and intellectual achievement resumed, but Cleopatra's death in 30 BCE brought this Hellenistic moment to a close—or so the story goes. Angelos Chaniotis reveals a Hellenistic world that continued to Hadrian's death in 138 CE.

*The Origin and Meaning of Ekklesia in the Early Jesus Movement* Edinburgh University Press

This comprehensive volume details the variety of constitutions and types of governing bodies in the ancient Greek world. A collection of original scholarship on ancient Greek governing structures and institutions Explores the multiple manifestations of state action throughout the Greek world Discusses the evolution of government from the Archaic Age to the Hellenistic period, ancient typologies of government, its various branches, principles and procedures and realms of governance Creates a unique synthesis on the spatial and memorial connotations of government by combining the latest institutional research with more recent trends in cultural scholarship

*Menander's Comedy, Democratic Culture, and the Hellenistic City* BRILL

Artemidorus' *Oneirocritica* ('The Interpretation of Dreams') is the only dream-book which has been preserved from Graeco-Roman antiquity. Composed around AD 200, it comprises a treatise and manual on dreams, their classification, and the various analytical tools which should be applied to their interpretation, making Artemidorus both one of the earliest documented and arguably the single most important predecessor and precursor of Freud. Artemidorus travelled widely through Greece, Asia, and Italy to collect people's dreams and record their outcomes, in the process casting a vivid light on social mores and religious beliefs in the Severan age: this volume, published as a companion to the new translation of *The Interpretation of Dreams* by Martin Hammond in the Oxford World's Classics series, aims to provide the non-specialist reader with a readable and engaging road-map to this vast and complex text. It offers a detailed analysis of Artemidorus' theory of dreams and the social function of ancient dream-interpretation, while also aiming to foster an understanding of the ways in which Artemidorus might be of interest to the cultural or social historian of the Graeco-Roman world. Alongside chapters on Artemidorus' life, career, and world-view, it also provides valuable insights into his conceptions of the human body, sexuality, the natural world, and the gods; his attitudes towards Rome, the contemporary Greek polis, and the social order; and his knowledge of Greek literature, myth, and history. In addition, its accessible exploration of the differences and similarities between ancient traditions of dream-analysis and modern psychoanalytic approaches will make this volume of interest to anybody with an interest in the history of dreams and dream interpretation.

*A History of Pergamum* SBL Press

A Companion to Greek Architecture provides an expansive overview of the topic, including design, engineering, and construction as well as theory, reception, and lasting impact. Covers both sacred and secular structures and complexes, with particular attention to architectural decoration, such as sculpture, interior design, floor mosaics, and wall painting Makes use of new research from computer-driven technologies, the study of inscriptions and archaeological evidence, and recently excavated buildings Brings together original scholarship from an esteemed group of archaeologists and art historians Presents the most up-to-date English language coverage of Greek architecture in several decades while also sketching out important areas and structures in need of further research

**The Birth of the Athenian Community** City Government in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor

A new perspective on political organisation in Hellenistic Rhodes and the ancient Greek citystateThe first comprehensive study of Rhodes in more than 20 years and one of the few books dedicated to a single Hellenistic city-stateIntroduces the reader to Hellenistic Rhodes, an important, but also remarkably understudied, city-state of the ancient Greek and Roman world Challenges traditional assumptions about political organization in the ancient Greek city-state Documents the existence of an alternative conception of the ancient Greek city-state, which will inspire new approaches to the study of the ancient Greek city-state, politics and society.Christian Thomsen offers a study of political institutions on the island state of Rhodes - an important power in the eastern Mediterranean and the first city of the Hellenistic world. Using Aristotle's notion of the polis as an 'association of associations' as its point of departure, Thomsen provides an analysis of political institutions, taking a broader view of what constitutes an institution than traditional studies of the ancient Greek city-state. Among the institutions surveyed are the family, civic subdivisions such as tribes and demes as well as private associations. He argues that these organisations served as important junctions in the networks of political elites and shaped the political landscape of Hellenistic Rhodes.