

2014

History & Archaeology: From Ancient to Modern Abstracts

Twelfth Annual International
Conference on History &
Archaeology: From Ancient to
Modern, 28-31 July 2014,
Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



History & Archaeology:
From Ancient to Modern
Abstracts

12th Annual International
Conference on History &
Archaeology: From Ancient to
Modern

28-31 July 2014,
Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

First Published in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and
Research.

ISBN: 978-618-5065-67-6

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored,
retrieved system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the
written permission of the publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form of
binding or cover.

8 Valaoritou Street
Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece
www.atiner.gr

©Copyright 2014 by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. The
individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(In Alphabetical Order by Author's Family name)

Preface		7
Conference Program		9
1	Non Muslims (ahl al-dhimmah) in Islam in the 3TH and 4TH Century A.H <i>Fakhri Bsoul</i>	13
2	A Review on the Social and Political Context of Citizen Soldiers, Mercenary and Standing Army in Duty in the Ancient Eastern Mediterranean World <i>Jayoung Che</i>	15
3	Reciprocity Problem between Greece and Turkey <i>Ali Dayıoğlu & İlksoy Aslım</i>	16
4	Aesthetic Dermatology in Ancient Egypt <i>Mohamed-Hany El-Tonsy, Samar Mostafa Kamal & Wael Hossam El-Din</i>	17
5	Fiscal Relations in 19th Century Dalmatia, on the Example of the Island of Mljet, According to Information from the Cadastre of Francis I. <i>Marija Gjurasic</i>	18
6	Physical Disability in Old Kingdom Tomb Scenes <i>Samar Mostafa Kamal & Heba Mahran</i>	19
7	Nature, Aesthetics, and the Japanese <i>Naoki Kambe</i>	20
8	"Who Let the Dogs Out?" The Film Gladiator, Battle with the Germans, Compared to a Contemporary Roman Cavalry Scene from the Portonaccio Sarcophagus <i>Robert B. Kebric</i>	21
9	Cultural Heritage and Political Influences in Favor and Falsification of Religious Monuments <i>Pajazit Hajzeri & Enis Kelmendi</i>	22
10	Artist's Mobility and Employment Policy in Classical Antiquity <i>Margit Linder</i>	23
11	Integration of Indigenous Knowledge Management into the University Curriculum: a Case for Makerere University, Uganda <i>Elisam Magara</i>	24
12	Specificities of Archeology in Former Portuguese Colonies: Causes and Consequences <i>Ana Cristina Martins, Patricia Conde & João Carlos Senna-Martínez</i>	26
13	New Ways of Looking at the Past <i>Jaye McKenzie-Clark & John Magnussen</i>	27
14	A Rose by Any Other Name: Rhodes, Rhodanusia and Rhode (Rosas), a Numeristic Approach <i>Martin Miller</i>	28
15	The Greek Military Golpe into the Italian Communist Newspaper "L'Unita" Reportages <i>Marzia Nocilli</i>	29

16	Lessons Learned: Successes and Flaws in Hong Kong's New-town Planning <i>Payap Pakdeelao</i>	30
17	Introducing Islamic Civilization in World History Survey Courses at an American University <i>Lee M. Pappas</i>	31
18	The Image of Amazons and Women Warriors in Ancient and Modern Times <i>Nicholas Pappas</i>	32
19	Using Video Games for Teaching History <i>Laura Radetich</i>	33
20	Relationship Aspects of State-church in the Habsburg Empire during Emperor Joseph the Second's Reign (1780-1790) <i>Ana Maria Roman Negoii & Ioan Cristinel Roman Negoii</i>	34
21	The Ancient Legendary Island of PEUCE - Myth or Reality? <i>Gheorghe Romanescu</i>	35
22	Reconstructed and Ruins in Virtual Environmental: Case Study Wat Mahathat, World Heritage Sukhothai Historical Park <i>Varodom Suksawasdi</i>	36
23	The Tropical Climate on History: Ambivalent Relationships on Brazil in the Nineteenth Century <i>Luis Fernando Tosta Barbato</i>	37
24	The Samurai in Japanese History <i>Constantine Vaporis</i>	38
25	Leveraging Philip V: Did Athens Step or Stumble into the Roman Orbit? <i>David Wick</i>	39

Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *12th Annual International Conference on History & Archaeology: From Ancient to Modern, 28-31 July 2014*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 25 papers and 25 presenters, coming from 17 different countries (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kosovo, Portugal, Romania, South Korea, Thailand, Uganda, USA). The conference was organized into 9 sessions that included areas of History, Archaeology and Culture, with reference to Classical Antiquity, Roman History, Asian History, Ancient Egyptian History, Traditional Near East and the Modern Middle East History, African History, and other related fields. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

11th Annual International Conference on History: From Ancient to Modern, 28-31 July 2014, Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: [St George Lycabettus](#), 2 Kleomenous Street, 10675 Kolonaki,
Athens, Greece

ORGANIZING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Professor, Sam Houston University, USA and Vice-President of ATINER.
3. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
4. Dr. David Philip Wick, Associate Professor, Gordon College, USA.
5. Dr. Michael Eisman, Associate Professor, Temple University, USA.
6. Dr. Jayoung Che, Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Pusan, Republic of Korea (S. Korea)
7. Dr. Timothy Howe, Associate Professor of History and Ancient Studies, Saint Olaf College, USA.
8. Dr. Evangelia Aleksandru-Sarlak, Associate Professor, Isik University, Turkey.
9. Dr. Edward Anson, Professor, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, USA.
10. Dr. Stephen Andrew Arbury, Professor of Art History, Radford University, USA.
11. Dr. Michael B. Bishku, Professor, Augusta State University, USA.
12. Dr. Celine Dauverd, Assistant Professor, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA.
13. Dr. Angela Davis, British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Warwick, U.K.
14. Ms. Andrea Eis, Doris and Paul Travis Endowed Professor in Art and Chair, Oakland University, USA.
15. Dr. Calin-Valentin Florea, Assistant Professor, Dimitrie Cantemir University, Romania.
16. Dr. Sara Estrella Gil-Ramos, Art & History Department, New Jersey City University, USA.
17. Dr. Ido Israelowich, Lecturer, University of Warwick, U.K.
18. Dr. Martin C.J. Miller, Assistant Professor, Metropolitan State College, USA.
19. Dr. Alice Mocanescu, Independent Scholar, Greece.
20. Dr. Shoucri Rachad Mounir, Professor, Royal Military College of Canada, Canada.
21. Dr. Steven Oberhelman, Professor, University of Texas A&M, USA.
22. Dr. Michael Paraskos, Provost, Cornaro Institute, Cyprus.
23. Dr. Nicholas N. Patricios, Professor, School of Architecture, University of Miami, USA.
24. Mr. Philip Petroff, Ph.D. Student, State University for the Humanities, Russia.
25. Dr. Ilknur Tas, Assistant Professor, Hitit University, Turkey.
26. Dr. Huiling Teo, Member, Women In The Arts, Singapore.
27. Dr. Frederick F. Travis, Provost and Professor, Seton Hall University, USA.
28. Dr. Angelos Tsaklanganos, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, University of Neapolis, Cyprus.
29. Mr. Chris Webb, Instructor, Northern Illinois University, USA.
30. Dr. Baruch Whitehead, Associate Professor of Music Education/World Music, Ithaca College School of Music, USA.
31. Dr. Suoqiang Yang, Associate Professor, Xi'an Jiaotong University, China.
32. Mr. Vasilis Charalampopoulos, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Stirling, U.K.

Administration

Fani Balaska, Stavroula Kiritsi, Eirini Lentzou, Konstantinos Manolidis,
Katerina Maraki & Celia Sakka.

C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M

(The time for each session includes at least 10 minutes coffee break)

Monday 28 July 2014

08:00 - 08:30 Registration

08:30-9:00 Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
- Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston State University, USA.
- Dr. David Philip Wick, Director, [Arts and Humanities Research Division](#), ATINER & Professor, Gordon College, USA.
- Dr. Jayoung Che, Head, History Research Unit, ATINER & Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Pusan, Republic of Korea.

09:00-10:30 Session I: Classical Greece and Rome

Chair: Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston State University, USA.

1. *David Wick, Professor, Gordon College, USA. Leveraging Philip V: Did Athens Step or Stumble into the Roman Orbit?
2. *Margit Linder, Assistant Professor, University of Graz, Austria. Mobility of Artists and Employment Policy in Classical Antiquity.
3. Robert B. Kebric, Senior Professor, University of Louisville, USA. "Who Let the Dogs Out?" The film *Gladiator*, Battle with the Germans, Compared to a Contemporary Roman Cavalry Scene from the Portonaccio Sarcophagus.

10:30-12:00 Session II: Asian History

Chair: *Margit Linder, Assistant Professor, University of Graz, Austria.

1. Constantine Vaporis, Professor, University of Maryland, USA. The Samurai in Japanese History.
2. Naoki Kambe, Assistant Professor, Rikkyo University, Japan. Nature, Aesthetics, and the Japanese.
3. Payap Pakdeelao, Lecturer, Thammasat University, Thailand. Lessons Learned: Successes and Flaws in Hong Kong's New-town Planning.

12:00-13:30 Session III: The Traditional Near East and the Modern Middle East

Chair: Constantine Vaporis, Professor, University of Maryland, USA.

1. Fakhri Bsoul, Lecturer, Kaye Academic Collage, Israel. Non Muslims (ahl al-dhimmah) in Islam in the 3TH and 4TH Century A.H.
2. Lee Pappas, Lecturer, Sam Houston University, USA & Consulting Editor, Athens Institute for Education and Research, Greece. Introducing Islamic Civilization in World History Survey Courses at an American University.
3. Pajazit Hajzeri, President, Kosovo Historian League, Kosovo* & [Enis Kelmendi](#), Vice President, Kosovo Historian League, Kosovo*. Cultural Heritage and Political Influences in Favor and Falsification of Religious Monuments. (*as indicated by the EU)

13:30-14:30 Lunch

14:30-16:00 Session IV: From the Near East to South Eastern Europe

Chair: Fakhri Bsoul, Lecturer, Kaye Academic Collage, Israel.

1. Ana Maria Roman Negoii, Researcher, "1st December 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania & Ioan Cristinel Roman Negoii, Teacher, Secondary School "Avram Iancu" of Alba Iulia, Romania. Relationship Aspects of State-church in the Habsburg Empire during Emperor Joseph The Second's Reign (1780-1790).
2. Marzia Nocilli, Ph.D. Student, "La Sapienza" University, Italy. The Greek Military Golpe into the Italian Communist Newspaper "L'Unita" Reportages.
3. Marija Gjurasic, Teacher, Dubrovnik University, Croatia. Fiscal Relations in 19th Century Dalmatia, on the Example of the Island of Mljet, According to Information from the Cadastre of Francis I. (Monday 28 of July, Afternoon).
4. Ali Dayioğlu, Lecturer, Near East University, Cyprus & Ilksoy Aslım, Lecturer, Vice Chairperson, Near East University, Cyprus. Reciprocity Problem between Greece and Turkey.

16:00-17:30 Session V: Roundtable Discussion on the Vision in Modern Culture

Chair: Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston State University, USA.

1. Laura Radetich, Professor, Didactica De La Historia, Universidad De Buenos Aires. Using Video Games For Teaching History.
2. David Wick, Professor, Gordon College, USA.
3. Margit Linder, Assistant Professor, University of Graz, Austria.
4. Martin Miller, Assistant Professor, Concordia University, USA.
5. Robert B. Kebric, Ph.D. Student/Senior Professor, University of Louisville, USA.
6. Gheorghe Romanescu, Professor, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)

Tuesday 29 July 2014

8:30-10:00 Session VI: Ancient History

Chair: David Philip Wick, Director, [Arts and Humanities Research Division](#), ATINER & Professor, Gordon College, USA.

1. Nicolas Pappas, Professor, Sam Houston University, USA. The Image of Amazons and Women Warriors in Ancient and Modern Times.
2. Jayoung Che, Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Pusan, Republic of Korea (S. Korea). A Review on the Social and Political Context of Citizen Soldiers, Mercenary and Standing Army in Duty in the Ancient Eastern Mediterranean World.
3. Martin Miller, Assistant Professor, Concordia University, USA. A Rose by Any Other Name: Rhodes, Rhodanusia and Rhode (Rosas), a Numeristic Approach.
4. Gheorghe Romanescu, Professor, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania. The Ancient Legendary Island of PEUCE – Myth or Reality?

10:00-11:30 Session VII: Aspects of Archaeology

Chair: Martin Miller, Assistant Professor, Concordia University, USA.

1. Jaye McKenzie-Clark, Early Career Fellow, Macquarie University, Australia & John Magnussen, Professor, Macquarie University, Australia. New Ways of Looking at the Past.
2. Varodom Suksawasdi, Lecturer, Thammasat University, Thailand. Reconstructed and Ruins in Virtual Environmental: Case Study Wat Mahathat, World Heritage Sukhothai Historical Park.
3. *Ana Cristina Martins, Ph.D. Researcher, Tropical Research Institute, Portugal, Patricia Conde, Research Project's Fellow, Tropical Research Institute, Portugal & Joao_Carlos, Senna-Martinez, Associated Professor, the University of Lisbon, Portugal. Specificities of Archeology in Former Portuguese Colonies: Causes and Consequences.

11:30-13:00 Session VIII: Medicine and Art in Ancient Egypt

Chair: *Ana Cristina Martins, Ph.D. Researcher, Tropical Research Institute, Portugal.

1. Mohamed-Hany El-Tonsy, Professor, Minia University, Egypt, Samar Mostafa Kamal, Lecturer, Minia University, Egypt & Wael Hossam El-Din, Lecturer, Minia University, Egypt. Aesthetic Dermatology in Ancient Egypt. (Tuesday 29 July).
2. Samar Mostafa Kamal, Associate Professor, Minia University, Egypt. Physical Disability in Old Kingdom Tomb Scenes.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session IX: Culture and History in Africa

Chair: Mohamed-Hany El-Tonsy, Professor, Minia University, Egypt

1. Elisam Magara, Professor, Makerere University, Uganda. Integration of Indigenous Knowledge Management into the University Curriculum: a Case for Makerere University, Uganda.
2. Luis Fernando Tosta Barbato, Ph.D. Student, Estadual University of Campinas, Brazil. The Tropical Climate on History: Ambivalent Relationships on Brazil in the Nineteenth Century.

17:30-20:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

21:00-22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 30 July 2014

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 31 July 2014

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Fakhri Bsoul

Lecturer, Kaye Academic Collage, Israel

Non Muslims (ahl al-dhimmah) in Islam in the 3TH and 4TH Century A.H

Al al-dhimmah, A Dhimmi (collectively- *ahl al-dhimmah*) The People of the *Dhimma* or People of The Contract" *dhimmah* as "a sort of permanent agreement extended to them by Prophet Muh{ammad and the Muslims between Muslim political authorities and non-Muslim subjects living in Muslim territory. Which provides protection for Muslims and peaceful internal relations with non-Muslim subjects, return the latter accepted Islamic rule and paid *al-jizyah* in lieu of serving in the army?

Dhimma is an Arabic word, which means safety, security, and contract. Hence, they are called *dhimmis* because they have agreed to a contract by Allah, His Messenger, and the Islamic community, which grants them security.

The classification of non-Muslims was divided into three categories; **First**, those who become subject to the Islamic state because of a treaty or agreement.

Second, those who become subject because of being defeated in war.

Third, those who become citizens of the Islamic state in other ways from the above categories.

The origin of Muslim relations with non-Muslims regardless of religion, color, race or language is not based on hostile but rather on peaceful relations. According to one modern Muslim scholar, the relationship between Muslim and other nations is based on how the other nations perceive Islam. If these nations have the intention of arriving at a peaceful agreement with Muslims such as a *muwada'a*, then this would determine the type of mutual relations. Upon the establishment of such relations with given nations, Muslims are prohibited from taking any type of offensive action against them. According to the Qur'a>n:

Allah does not forbid you to deal justly and kindly with those who fought not against you on account of religion and did not drive you out of your home. Verily, Allah loves those who deal with equity.

As this verse states, *ikrah* (enforcement) and *iqsat* (justice) are contradictory states.

Therefore, in order for Muslims to gain eternal reward, they have to abide by the command of God.

There should be no more enforcement in religion than there should be compulsion.

According to Shaybani>, if Muslims meet with non-Muslims who are ignorant of Islam, Muslims should not consider fighting them until the message of Islam has been conveyed to them first. That is also what the Prophet ordained to the Muslim army generals:

“Whenever there was a battle between Muslims and non-Muslims the Muslim general had first to convey the message of Islam, because Muslim's ultimate goal is to convey the message of Allah. The unbelievers should realize that the Muslim's intention in fighting is not desire for wealth or to capture booty.”

The primary object was seen therefore as informing the "infidels" about the message of Islam, and if this was accepted, then the need for battle and loss of life and property would be obviated. Prior to all of this, Muslims should direct and conduct.

According to the Hanafi> jurist Abu> al-Qa>sim al-Simnani> (d. 499/1105), whoever is invited to Islam should know why he was invited and understand its rulings and principles. If he becomes a Muslim then he will enjoy freedom of movement, he will be invited to live in *dar al-Islam*. In case he refuses to adopt the faith, he will be asked to pay *jizya* (poll tax or alms tax), and if he accepts that arrangement he will be left alone, unmolested. But in the event that he refuses to *pay jizya*, he will be fought against, which is truly the last resort.

Their *du'a>'* (prayers) or preaching with others under the article of faith,(i.e., *h{fikma, wa maw'iz{a h{asana* (wisdom and fair preaching).

The *dhimmi*s have several specific rights. As soon as the state received *jizyah* (tax paid by (Non - Muslims) from them, it is an obligatory responsibility for every Muslim to protect their properties and dignity. Even Muslims should fulfill the agreement with them and should fight only against those who are against them.

The legal status of the *'aqd al-dhimma* is said to derive from the Qur'a>n, and Sunna, the deeds of the four rightly-guided caliphs and the *ijma>'* (consensus) of scholars on this issue based on the above-mentioned sources/

What we are concerned with explaining here are the well-known sects of non-Muslims. They are so many, with different names, but the entire are infidels .The infidel is the person who does not believe in the Oneness of Allah, the prophet Muh{ammad, his Shari>'ah, or all of these.

Jayoung Che

Assistant Professor, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

**A Review on the Social and Political Context of
Citizen Soldiers, Mercenary and Standing Army in
Duty in the Ancient Eastern Mediterranean World**

Ali Dayıođlu

Lecturer, Near East University, Cyprus

&

İlksoy Aslım

Lecturer, Vice Chairperson, Near East University, Cyprus

Reciprocity Problem between Greece and Turkey

Turkey-Greece relations have developed rapidly after the rapprochement in 1999. However, besides the Cyprus and Aegean problems, some problems concerning the minorities of two countries are continuing. Three issues can be mentioned. The first one is the closure of the Halki (Heybeliada) Seminary in Turkey; secondly the issue related with Greece that the muftis are not been elected by the Muslim community but appointed by the state; and lastly the issue that there is no mosque in Athens for Muslims to practice their religion.

Turkey has put the election of the muftis by the Muslim minority of Greece in Western Thrace and opening a mosque in Athens as two preconditions for operating Halki Seminary. Turkey used to claim that the muftis were to be elected by the Muslims of their districts according to the Treaty of Athens (1913) and opening the mosque in Athens has to be related to freedom of religion and conscience. Clearly, Turkey's case of opening the Halki Seminary is based on one of the most important principles international law, the reciprocity principle.

In this study, firstly the relevant developments from 1913 to 2013 will be explained. Secondly, the validity of the Treaty of Athens will be discussed. Furthermore, the possibility of electing the muftis in Kos and Rhodes apart from Western Thrace will be examined by referral to the international agreements that Greece is a party to. After these two important discussions, Turkey's precondition of election of the muftis and opening a mosque in Athens as reciprocity for operating Halki Seminary will be discussed within the context of human and minority rights and impossibility of using the principle of reciprocity will be shown. Lastly, the reasons for Greece that it did not/could not go on electing the muftis and opening a mosque in Athens and if there are legal difficulties for the Halki Seminary being operational will be discussed.

Mohamed-Hany El-Tonsy
Professor, Minia University, Egypt
Samar Mostafa Kamal
Lecturer, Minia University, Egypt
&
Wael Hossam El-Din
Lecturer, Minia University, Egypt

Aesthetic Dermatology in Ancient Egypt

The Egyptian temples, tombs monuments are almost covered by colorful drawings. Drawings and sculptures reflect an obvious sense of beauty. Aesthetic dermatology is a modern medical term referring to a medical specialty that takes care of the health and beauty of the human skin.

It is interesting to find out that ancient Egyptians treated their skin diseases and tumors as we do. They regarded beauty as a sign of holiness. Cosmetics were an integral part of their daily lives. In tombs, cosmetic palettes were found buried with the deceased as grave goods which further emphasized the idea that cosmetics were not only used for aesthetic purposes but rather magical and religious purposes. It is interesting to document that several practices in the modern specialty of aesthetic dermatology can be traced back to ancient Egyptian practices. Dermabrasion, microdermabrasion, several cosmetics and phototherapy are examples of modern tools to be traced back in history.

Marija Gjurasic

Teacher, Dubrovnik University, Croatia

Fiscal Relations in 19th Century Dalmatia, on the Example of the Island of Mljet, According to Information from the Cadastre of Francis I

Due to a harsh financial crisis after numerous and exhausting wars, which culminated in state bankruptcy in 1811, the Habsburg Monarchy was forced to institute more order into the tax system. In order to align and modernize the system, the whole Monarchy was surveyed and a cadastre was established which was to enable so-called *just taxation*, based on well-ordered proprietary relations and land tax according to effective cadastre income. When Austria first formed its rule in Dalmatia, it kept the tax system of Venetian administration, which was based on collecting property taxes, grasslands taxes in the amount of 3 kr (carantan) per each ox and hog, as well as a tithe of the harvest, for all produce, including wine and oil, apart from potatoes and green vegetables. In 1837 the government issued a decree that the tithe was to be collected exclusively in money and only by the government, which reduced the possibility of tenant abuse. However, most landowners in Dalmatia were free from the tithe, whereas the counties of Ragusa and Kotor were completely exempt from the tax system due to war-torn economy and general poverty. In 1840 the county of Ragusa lost its special tax status when the property tax was reintroduced, as well as tithes the following year, but due to a huge public outcry the tithes were not collected until 1842. The Austrian Law on Property Taxes was passed in 1869. From 1870 to 1882 property information was produced on the basis of pure income of cadastre plots. The assessment of income was done according to market prices from 1855 to 1869. Relying on the data from the Austrian cadastre of Francis I established on Mljet in 1836, the author examines the fiscal relations in 19th century Dalmatia using the example of the district of Babino Polje

Samar Mostafa Kamal

Associate Professor, Minia University, Egypt

&

Heba Mahran

Associate Professor, Minia University, Egypt

Physical Disability in Old Kingdom Tomb Scenes

The ancient Egyptian figural art contributed to understand some aspects of Egyptian cultural heritage never treated in the inscriptional material. Ancient Egyptian art in general adopted certain rules and principles among which was the representation of the kings and tomb owners in an idealistic body in certain postures and situations. This was not the same case when dealing with minor figures, though adopting the same traditions in depicting the figures in profile with the chest and shoulders fully represented; minor figures were represented in various postures, performing different jobs. This probably gave the artist the chance to be more creative in trying to represent flexible movements and real bodily features. This was probably responsible for depicting some of these figures with actual disabilities and deformities. This depiction of deformity expressed cultural and social acceptance of the disabled in general. This acceptance was also supported by ancient Egyptian wisdom writings and moral teachings while commanding respect for those misshapen persons.

This article aims to be an analytical- descriptive study of the modes of representation related to physical disability in Old Kingdom tomb scenes, their different types of portrayals and interpretations. The article would also discuss the functions of deformed individuals and their specific roles in the ancient Egyptian society based on examining a group of Old Kingdom tomb scenes, in order to present a broader overview of the physical disabilities in ancient Egyptian contexts.

Naoki Kambe

Assistant Professor, Rikkyo University, Japan

Nature, Aesthetics, and the Japanese

The Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011 has changed the ways in which the world sees Japan and the Japanese see themselves. In the aftermath of the earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear power plant accidents, various mass media outside Japan reported on the people in disaster-hit areas with admiration and astonishment because of their stoic, selfless, calm, orderly, and civilized attitudes. Japanese intellectuals and writers have reacted to these reports and, in turn, sought to find reasons why the Japanese behaved as they did by locating their unique perception of nature and aesthetic sensibility in well-known scholarly works and classical literature. One term/concept frequently employed in their discussion was *mujo* or impermanence. *Mujo* means that “there is no steady state that will continue forever in life” (Murakami, 2011, n.p.). This concept has been implied in literature since the medieval era of Japanese history and studied by various scholars. Having an aesthetic sense of *mujo* has often been regarded as the bedrock of Japanese identity.

Given this characteristic, this paper analyzes the discourse of *mujo* in a time of national crisis and its interconnectedness with Japanese senses of nature and aesthetics. In particular, it poses the following questions: Why was the concept of *mujo* chosen to explain the characteristics of Japanese people and culture? Why was classical literature written in the medieval era cited frequently to explain the state of mind of the Japanese in the 21st century? Why did Japanese senses of aesthetics and nature matter in defining a national identity? Through tackling these questions, it tries to identify an aura of continuity derived from the medieval times and its convincing effect in contemporary public discourses.

Robert B. Kebric

Senior Professor, University of Louisville, USA

"Who Let the Dogs Out?" The Film *Gladiator*, Battle with the Germans, Compared to a Contemporary Roman Cavalry Scene from the Portonaccio Sarcophagus

In the stirring opening battle scene of the Academy-Award winning film, *Gladiator* (2000), General Maximus leads his Roman cavalry into a burning forest in dramatic charge, slaughtering rows of irregular Germans while his "wolf-dog" faithfully runs by his side, leaping with reckless abandon through fire and dismembered corpses. Actual wolf-like relatives of the movie's power pooch were known in the Rhineland during the Roman Empire, and such unlikely "Rin Tin-Tin" antics are forgivable in a film with a camera-trained canine. Where the Roman military was concerned, however, the mighty Mastiff would more likely have been the breed of choice- other considerations, it seems, determined the ultimate casting of MAXimus' pup. The "wolf" was, after all, the symbol of Rome, and, as evidenced in *Gladiator: The Making of the Ridley Scott Epic* (2000), p.115, the updated 2000 version of the script, and director Ridley Scott's own commentary on the DVD version of the film, symbolism was more important here than breed. In fact, it appears that an actual wolf at one time "read" for the art. It goes without saying that wolves never ran wild with legions. From such considerations, however, we may conclude that accuracy was never meant to be a hallmark of *Gladiator's* general representation of the Roman military- and it is not.

Pajazit Hajzeri

President of Kosovo Historians League, Kosovo

&

Enis Kelmendi

Vice President of Kosovo Historians League, Kosovo

Cultural Heritage and Political Influences in Favor and Falsification of Religious Monuments

Monuments of Cultural Heritage in Kosovo together with a large number of religious monuments of Christian as well as Islamic worship were posed to political influences and had to change the identity for which they are called upon.

The issue which this paper will address is that of Boletini Church in Mitrovica (Sokolica Monastery).

The church in question served as a sanctuary (synagogue) of the accountants of Boletini family who owned the Millstone mine. This sanctuary, which later is converted into an Orthodox church, belongs to the nineteenth century and in 1956 is declared a women's monastery.

The history of religions teaches us that most of the monasteries had their own properties and population who protected the monastery, performed rituals, and paid taxes to the monastery.

Sokolica Monastery is not found in any of the medieval sources as allegedly being from XIII-XIV centuries. At the same time, there is no population identified with this monastery and the monastery did not have even a yard of its own. All the surrounding property was occupied by Serbian regime during the time when Kosovo was occupied by Serbia.

All the monastery properties were properties of Isa Boletini's family that were unjustly taken by the Serbian regime during the reconquest, while after the war ended in 1999, this act was also assisted by the Kosovo institutions for their own political interests and individual benefits.

Margit Linder

Assistant Professor, University of Graz, Austria

**Artist's Mobility and Employment Policy in
Classical Antiquity**

Elisam Magara

Professor, Makerere University, Uganda

Integration of Indigenous Knowledge Management into the University Curriculum: A Case for Makerere University, Uganda

Over the years, people have applied indigenous knowledge in their day to day activities for socio-economic and community development. Knowledge portrays both, learning as a practice and as belief that fall into two categories—tacit and explicit knowledge. Whereas explicit knowledge is formal and written, tacit knowledge is personal knowledge based on an individuals experience, insights and intuition (Mchombu (2006:3). The knowledge that is held by communities and peoples within a particular environment is what is referred to as Indigenous Knowledge (IK). The IK is unique to a given culture or society. It can be categorized according to who knows what in the community. Older and young, women and men, farmers, traders, educated and uneducated people all have different types of knowledge. Hence, based on who knows what, IK can be categorized as common knowledge (held by most people in a community), shared knowledge (held by many but not all community members) and specialized knowledge (held by a few people who might have had special training or an apprenticeship, for example, only a few villagers will become healers, midwives, or blacksmiths). In addition, age, gender, education, occupation, environment, socio-economic status, experience, history and labour division within the family, enterprise, or community contributes to the type of IK in a given environment. This has important implications for socio-economic development of the society. Furthermore, IK assumes a special role in cultural transformation, have a considerable impact on the achievement of millennium development goals (MDGs). It becomes essential to identify IK that directly contributes to getting societies adequately equipped with information relevant for socio-economic development.

Thus, IK can play a critical role in economic growth, poverty eradication and also enhance development. Preservation of IK systems would significantly contribute to food and health security and environmental protection. For many years worldwide, IK has been preserved and maintained by various institutions and systems including libraries, museum, research institutions, literally societies and cultural/traditional institutions (Sengupta, 1981:27). Furthermore, traditionally, IK has been passed down from generation to generation through traditional education, with adults teaching practical

knowledge of the culture, the environment and survival through demonstrations and through a wide range of ceremonies, stories, songs, village meetings and taboos. In Uganda, some of the cultural values have changed due to the integration of people as a result of migration, intermarriages, and changes in the education environments.

Considering that most of the IK is not documented, and is not easy to access, providing appropriate skills for managing IK is required. The challenge for Universities is to orient its curriculum towards IK management. Strategies for identification, tapping/accessing, collection, documentation, organizing and processing, retrieval, disseminating, and utilisation of IK are required. This study aims at developing a strategy for integrating IK management into the University Curriculum in Uganda. It attempts to identify the IK systems in Uganda, establishes the IK management curriculum needs of the University, and the mechanism for integrating IK management into the University curriculum. In an exploratory qualitative research, data was collected from people believed to be knowledgeable and skilled in IK management from institutions and communities selected purposively. Physical visits and observations in institutions that keep information on IK, including the Uganda Museum, National Archives, Cultural Centres, and Community/Traditional institutions will also be made. It is anticipated that, when appropriate mechanism of mainstreaming IK values are developed and integrated into the University curriculum, there will be improved Curriculum, appreciated and mainstreamed IK values, and an informed Society for the enhancement of good Governance.

Ana Cristina Martins

Ph.D. Researcher, Tropical Research Institute, Portugal

Patricia Conde

Research Project's Fellow, Tropical Research Institute, Portugal

&

João Carlos Senna-Martínez

Associated Professor, the University of Lisbon, Portugal

Specificities of Archeology in Former Portuguese Colonies: Causes and Consequences

Amongst studies on the History of Sciences and Technology, colonialism has become one of the main topics. Although still recent in Portugal, the research regarding scientific work conducted in and about the territories under Portuguese rule during Estado Novo ("New State") (1933-1974) has brought to the light the case of the Board of Geographical Missions and Colonial/Overseas Research (Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações Coloniais/do Ultramar) (1936-1951/1952-1973).

Drawing on the contributions of almost every branch of knowledge, the missions woven by the Board played a key role in the knowledge and exploration of the distant soils, floras, faunas and populations, promoting the idea of a unified empire. Nevertheless, Archaeology remained, in this context, a subsidiary field of study, commonly within the vast scope of Anthropology, in contrast to other colonial contexts and agendas, and often conducted by personal enterprises.

Therefore, it seems particularly relevant to try to understand both the causes for this apparent unconcern as well as the reasons behind the endeavors of the main protagonists engaged in the production and communication of archaeological knowledge in and about the former Portuguese colonies. In this framework, we believe that a study on the History of Archaeology cannot fail to consider regional and international scientific networks that shaped ideas, terminologies and methodologies or, for that matter, Congresses and Conferences about African Archaeology and Prehistory that took place during colonialism, an almost unexplored approach that can bring new data and insights into this field of studies.

Under the scope of the Project "Archaeology and Portuguese colonial agenda" ("Arqueologia e agenda colonial portuguesa"), funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology (F.C.T.) (Portugal), we intend to scrutinize about the role of Congresses such as the Pan-African Congress on Prehistory in the construction of colonial discourses and agendas, particularly the Portuguese ones.

Jaye McKenzie-Clark

Early Career Fellow, Macquarie University, Australia

&

John Magnussen

Professor, Macquarie University, Australia

New Ways of Looking at the Past

Artefacts play an important role in the study of past civilisations; they provide modern scholars with specific details of life in ancient times. Archaeologists, using modern compositional techniques, can identify sources of raw material and the location of manufacturing centres, thereby helping to identify distribution patterns of manufactured goods throughout the ancient world and providing insight into the role of trade in the ancient economy.

Although vital to the understanding of the ancient world, this information usually comes at a considerable cost because most current compositional techniques require the partial or total destruction of the ancient artefact.

Common analytical procedures, such as thin section analysis, often require large amounts of sample to be removed from the artefact and others, such as ICP-MS, render the sample material to a powder before it is vaporised completely. Consequently, while these methods provide important data about the composition of archaeological artefacts, they result in the annihilation of irreplaceable cultural heritage.

In stark contrast, a new technique developed at Macquarie University, Australia, is completely non-invasive or destructive and is proving to be equal to, or more accurate than, conventional methods. This innovative technique employing Dual Energy Computed Tomography (DECT) was originally used for ceramic compositional analysis but further research has shown that it can be employed to test a wide range of archaeological materials.

DECT has many advantages over current techniques. The scanning of artefacts is extremely time-efficient and relatively inexpensive, and data can be stored digitally long term and analysed at leisure. Most importantly, because DECT is completely non-destructive, it ensures the long term survival of our precious cultural inheritance for future generations.

Martin Miller

Assistant Professor, Concordia University, USA

**A Rose by Any Other Name: Rhodes, Rhodanusia
and Rhode (Rosas), a Numeristic Approach**

Marzia Nocilli

Ph.D. Student, "La Sapienza" University, Italy

The Greek Military Golpe into the Italian Communist Newspaper "L'Unità" Reportages

The outbreak of the Greek military coup d'Etat recounted through the original pages of the newspaper "L'Unità", founded by Antonio Gramsci in 1924.

This paper aims at describing both the news arriving in Italy through the newspaper reportages written by the correspondent Aldo De Jaco, and the internal reactions of the Italian Government; in more details:

1. The seizure of power by the military in Greece, on April 21st 1967: the tanks in the streets of Athens and Thessaloniki;
2. The arrests of communists, already identified in accordance with the plan Prometheus (Ierax II), a first investigations on the role played by C.I.A. in the coup d' Etat, exiles on the Aegean islands, murders, banishments and tortures on opponents, presence of some Italians among the deportees;
3. Calls of Greek Communist Party and the clandestine radio "Φωνή της Αλήθειας" to the struggle against the dictatorship;
4. Martial Courts against the opposition, approved by King Constantine;
5. Demonstrations of solidarity with Greece resistance in Italy and demonstrations of Greek immigrants who lived in Italy;
6. The Council of Europe calls for an investigation into the destiny of the Greek parliamentarians;
7. Letter sent by the U.S.S.R Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Gromyko, asking for the grace to Manolis Glezos;
8. Italian Communist Party and Greek resistance;
9. Expulsion of the international press from Greece.

This work especially studies the relation between the P.C.I. (Italian Communist Party) and the K.K.E., E.D.A., and P.A.M., in order to focalize how precious it has been this time to the future arrangements of some Communist Parties.

The official reactions of the Italian government involved by the scandal of secret files of S.I.F.A.R. (Italian Military Intelligence Service), it seems to merge the destinies of the two countries, both into the "N.A.T.O. Plan for the Europeans": being alerted to the fight against the danger of a victory of any Communist organization within the continent.

Payap Pakdeelao

Lecturer, Thammasat University, Thailand

Lessons Learned: Successes and Flaws in Hong Kong's New-town Planning

Historically, Hong Kong consisted of two urban nuclei: Victoria City and Kowloon. However, rapid population growth and industrialization during the postwar period caused tremendous changes in the spatial distribution of Hong Kong's population into the traditionally rural area known as the New Territories. To diffuse the stress caused by overpopulation in the urban areas in Victoria and Kowloon, the British authorities produced a series of plans to establish satellite towns in the New Territories. Now, more than fifty years later, the new-town program continues to grow, reaching further north as the need to accommodate the growing population continues to increase.

The success of urban planning in Hong Kong's new towns can be attributed to three factors: maximum density, community building strategies, and a highly efficient mass transit system. This paper analyzes how architecture, community, and infrastructure have contributed to the success of this urban planning program. It focuses primarily on an analysis and evaluation of urban planning techniques over a period of five decades. The oldest new-town, Tsuen Wan, serves as a primary case study whose indices—economic independency, standard of living, urban amenities, and quality of infrastructure—are reviewed to measure the efficiency of the government's execution of its plans and intentions.

Lee M. Pappas

Lecturer, Sam Houston State University, USA
Consulting Editor, Athens Institute for Education and Research, Greece

Introducing Islamic Civilization in World History Survey Courses at an American University

Since the 1970's and 1980's, there has been a trend in the history curriculum at American universities that has either replaced or supplemented the Western or European civilization courses with World or Global history. This change has posed a dilemma for instructors, in that they have to deal with the rise of the West from the 16th through the early 20th century without engaging in a predestined triumphalism when dealing with the pre-modern era. They must deal with the rise of development of many civilizations and their interactions, particularly in the pre-modern era. In so doing this, instructors run the risk of giving brief, superficial accounts whole civilization and religion that enhance rather than dispel existing prejudices of their students.

Having studied Middle Eastern History as my major field, I have taken great care in imparting to students the essence of Islam—its strengths, its weaknesses, and its world view---in about four lectures in a two-course sequence. The first course deals from earliest times to 1500, and the second covers from 1500 to 1914.

Islam civilization holds a unique role in World history in that it straddles both the pre-modern and modern era, and therefore both courses in World history. The first course covers its rise and phenomenal growth, while the second recounts its decline and attempts at revival. Islamic civilization also straddles the course geographically, where it spread its power and influence into the Middle East and North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia as well as later into Anatolia, southeastern Europe, the Caucasus, the Black Sea and its literal. Indeed, Islam was the closest to becoming a worldwide civilization before the rise of the west, having contact, both peaceful and bellicose, with all regions and peoples of the world except the Americas. Therefore, Islamic civilization looms large in my teaching of World History.

This presentation discusses how I present the basic elements of Islam, both the religion and civilization, through the introduction of certain institutions, personalities and trends into the narrative. It also will look into the most important points I make in giving students an understanding of the role and significance of Islamic civilization in World History.

Nicholas Pappas

Professor, Sam Houston State University
Vice President of Academics, ATINER

**The Image of Amazons and Women Warriors
in Ancient and Modern Times**

Laura Radetich

Professor, Didactica De La Historia, Universidad De Buenos Aires

Using Video Games for Teaching History

The starting point of this project was the research seminar "Planning lessons with video games," issued in 2013 as part of the offer grade for preparing future teachers of History at Faculty of Philosophy and Literature in the University of Buenos Aires. This seminar aimed to open a debate on the use of video games to teach history, so experiences were developed as a method by applying action research institutions in public and private management.

The focus of the program was the importance of the game in learning environments and focus on action research in the context of theories of learning, working with this investigative modality as a learning strategy for training of trainers and teachers of history. We will describe the basic theoretical elements of this experience.

Ana Maria Roman Negoï

Researcher, "1st December 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania

&

Ioan Cristinel Roman Negoï

Teacher, Secondary School "Avram Iancu" of Alba Iulia, Romania

Relationship Aspects of State-church in the Habsburg Empire during Emperor Joseph the Second's Reign (1780-1790)

The Church constituted for them the representative institution around which the first projects, which were aiming an "uplifting", emancipating from the humble condition of tolerated people, had gathered even since the beginning of the 18th century. The religious politics of the Habsburg reformism, of the Josephine one in particular, constitutes a highly complex subject due to the complicated circumstances and interests that shaped the options and the objectives of the representatives of Vienna in this field. The radical measures of the 80s in the religious area have a past full of long research and attempts incarnated into legal acts or establishment of some specialty organizations called to administrate the transformation that the Court from Vienna was thinking about in this field, in order to impose the interests of the state. That is why we considered necessary and desirable to open this article with the general evolution of the state-church relationship during Joseph II in order to capture the difficulty of reforming a system preoccupied with the pope-monarch duality in a multiconfessional construct with fragile balances. Joseph II is known in the historiography pages for his tolerance politics promoted among his people. In this regard, special attention was given first to the genesis of Joseph II's concept of tolerance in order to emphasize the finality and especially the meaning that the monarch gave to his politics in this field. One of the representative acts of the Josephine reformism was certainly constituted by The tolerance Edict (1781), act that was born due to political reasons, and not religious ones, which officially opened a new, integrating perspective to the Orthodox segment. One of the great merits of this measure with a revolutionary character for that period was that it trained under a psychological, political and judicial aspect, the premises of the Romanians' uplifting and integration at the level of the other peoples of the monarch.

Gheorghe Romanescu

Professor, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania

The Ancient Legendary Island of PEUCE - Myth or Reality?

The testimonies left by the ancient Greeks indicate the existence of the legendary Peuce Island at the mouth of the Danube. Throughout time, several locations have been identified for it: the pre-continental inland of Chilia, the fluvio-maritime levee of Letea, the initial alluvial fan of the Danube, the Dobroudjan inland between the Danube, the Black Sea and the valley of the Telita River and the Dunavat Peninsula, as well as others. All of the hypotheses have been proven wrong, except for the Dunavat Peninsula. For it to have represented an island, there must have been a fluvial or maritime corridor separating it from the rest of the Dobroudjan inland. The Beibugeac corridor represented the last link in deciphering this enigma. Interdisciplinary research has been conducted to confirm or refute the theory of the existence of an arm. The overall morphology is favourable to the existence of a fluvial arm. Nonetheless, the analysis of the geologic boreholes demonstrates that the nature of the sediments is purely continental and they originate in the superficial erosion of the calcareous slopes belonging to the Dunavat Hills and Bestepe Hills. The position of Peuce Island in the south of the most important Danubian arm makes possible its location between the Halmyris Gulf, the Danube Delta and the continental inland of Dobroudja. The ancient Greeks were interested only in the exploitation of the sea and the coastal area. For this reason, they built cities only within reach of the sea (Orgame [Argamum], Histria, Tomis and Callatis). When viewed from the sea or the surrounding swamp areas, the Dunavat Peninsula – given that it is elongated and narrow – seemed like an island covered by pine forests. Because it was mistaken for an island, its misleading name was ascribed and transmitted throughout history.

Varodom Suksawasdi

Lecturer, Thammasat University, Thailand

Reconstructed and Ruins in Virtual Environmental: Case Study Wat Mahathat, World Heritage Sukhothai Historical Park

Historical tourism is a form of tourism that has become popular and creates revenue for the local community. Tourists who are interested in visiting and learning from historical monuments are often met with disappointment due to the monument's poor condition. They receive most of the information about the monuments from guidebooks or description plaques at the site. Therefore, they are unable to fully perceive monuments in their original state. Moreover, environmental factors such as temperature, sunlight, seasons and Climate can sometimes interrupt the learning experience at the real location.

The Objective of this research is to create a new type of learning tool that reconstructs dilapidated historical monument in Virtual environment. The case study is wat Mahatha and immediate physical surroundings at the Sukhothai historical Park in Sukhothai province. This historical park is an important for the study architecture and archaeology. However, the architecture in the Sukhothai Historical Park has suffered tremendous damages overtime. In Current state, there are only ruins of buildings, columns, remnants of chedis, Mondapus and Viharas. The archaeological evidence, empirical studies and field survey inform the process of architectural analysis which is an important tool in estimating and finally reconstructing the original design of the architecture.

This learning tool will be a pivotal equipment that tourism organizations can further develop in order to enhance historical tourism.

Luis Fernando Tosta Barbato

Ph.D. Student, Estadual University of Campinas, Brazil

The Tropical Climate on History: Ambivalent Relationships on Brazil in the Nineteenth Century

This paper aims to bring a relationship between history and geography, showing how the tropical climate was thinking throughout history, showing that, despite being a physical concept, it is subject to changes in historical time, experiencing moments of appreciation and other detraction. Within this conception, in which the geographical conditions show the destinies of peoples, common in the nineteenth century, and also previously, in this work we analyze how Brazil was treated by European historiography for its tropical condition, showing that the tropics were seen as inferior places and producers of weak people and difficult to take a civilizing process.

Constantine Vaporis
Professor, University of Maryland, USA

The Samurai in Japanese History

The samurai class of the Tokugawa period (1603-1868) in Japan was officially abolished as part of the widespread reforms of the new Meiji government (1868-1912) in the 1870s. However, the ideals and values by which samurai were said to live, known as *bushidô* – literally, “the way of the warrior” – did not disappear. It can be argued, rather, that they persisted into the modern era, and been offered as an important explanation for Japan’s dramatic modernization and transformation since then. This paper will examine the historical development of the argument that *bushidô* was a key element of Japan’s success since 1868, highlighting the influential role of Inazô Nitobe’s *Bushidô: The Soul of Japan* (1899) in propagating this idea. It will also explore the importance of the notion of *bushidô* to an understanding of Japanese national identity in contemporary times through a consideration of film, tourism, and national sport.

David Wick

Professor, Gordon College, USA

Leveraging Philip V: Did Athens Step or Stumble into the Roman Orbit?

The grand theme of the "liberation of Greece" is peculiar in the second and first centuries B.C. by being proclaimed more often by outsiders than by Greeks, and far more often by outsiders than by Athenians. The Athens that ultimately became wholly Roman after the disastrous hostage crisis provoked by Mithridatic forces on the Acropolis in the 80's started down that road by joining with a few other Greek city states to call in Roman aid against Philip V of Macedon in the 190's, and did so, arguably, believing it could leverage a projection of force by a war-weary Roman Republic to make itself again political master of the Greek mainland.

To attract Roman aid against the raids of Philip V's Macedon, Athens and its allies had to make both a case that Macedon posed a genuine threat to the eastern Mediterranean (and to Rome, in the aftermath of its war against Hannibal, and Philip's apparent offer to support that war), and the case that it was a key strategic asset for Rome not only in defeating Philip, but also for stabilizing Greece. To play this hand effectively, Athens not only mobilized its legendary propaganda skills, but also worked public feeling hard in its own streets to make Rome feel welcome, and to make Roman intervention feel natural and attractive at home. By playing this hand, Athens also provoked reprisals from Philip, the damage to Athens' physical heritage foreshadowing more extreme destruction a century later when the city would be caught between the insurgents of Mithridates and the renegade Roman forces of Sulla. The Athenian public became, as a result, even more ready to 'be Roman.' At the time, the intent of Athenian politicians to create a specially protected micro-empire for the city on the Greek mainland appeared achievable, but the Roman response, as so often, moved in unexpected directions, and pulled Athens inexorably into the future empire of Rome.

This study intends to examine the earliest stages of piecemeal, and partially unintentional, Romanizing of Athens - a later stage addressed in my study of the Mithridatic crisis on the Acropolis.