THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Abstract Book

16th Annual International Conference on History & Archaeology: From Ancient to Modern
2-5 July 2018, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2018

Abstracts

16th Annual International Conference on

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

(In Alphabetical Order by Author's Family name)

Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 16*th* *Annual International Conference on History & Archaeology: From Ancient to Modern (2-5 July 2018)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 20 papers were submitted by 21 presenters, coming from 10 different countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lithuania, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, UK, and USA). The conference was organized into 8 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as Religion, Art, Artifacts, and Architecture, Ancient Greece, Politics, and more. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. ATINER 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 to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into seven research divisions and 37 research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

16th Annual International Conference on History & Archaeology: From Ancient to Modern, 2-5 July 2018, Athens, Greece Organizing and Academic Committee

ATINER's conferences are small events which serve the mission of the association under the guidance of its Academic Committee which sets the policies. In addition, each conference has its own academic committee. Members of the committee include all those who have evaluated the abstract-paper submissions and have chaired the sessions of the conference. The members of the **academic committee** were the following:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.
3. David Philip Wick, Director, Arts and Humanities Division & Professor of History, Gordon College, USA.
4. Jayoung Che, Head, History Unit, ATINER & Deputy Director of Research, Korean Academy of Greek Studies, South Korea.
5. Tatiana Tsakiropoulou-Summers, Director, Athens Center for Classical & Byzantine Studies (ACCBS) & Associate Professor, The University of Alabama, USA.
6. Roy Domenico, Professor, The University of Scranton, USA.
7. Martin Sweatman, Associate Professor, The University of Edinburgh, UK.
8. Murat Kasapsaracoglu, Assistant Professor, Antalya Bilim University, Turkey.
9. Samar Kamal, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Minia University, Egypt.
10. Ampalavanar Nanthakumar, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor State University of New York at Oswego, USA.
11. Enaya Othman, Director, AMWRRI's Oral History Project and Assistant Professor & Director of Arabic and Cultural Studies Program, Department of Languages, Literatures, and Cultures, Marquette University, USA.
12. Martha J. Payne, Visiting Lecturer, Indiana University-Purdue University, USA.

The Organizing Committee of the conference was:

1. Zoe Charalampous, Researcher, ATINER.
2. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
3. Despina Katzoli, Researcher, ATINER.
4. Eirini Lentzou, Administrative Assistant, ATINER.
5. Konstantinos Manolidis, Administrator, ATINER.
6. Kostas Spyropoulos, Administrator, ATINER.

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
16th Annual International Conference on History & Archaeology: From Ancient to Modern, 2-5 July 2018, Athens, Greece
PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678 Athens, Greece

Monday 2 July 2018

08:00-08:45 Registration and Refreshments

08:45-09:30 Welcome and Opening Address (Room C - 10th Floor)

Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA

09:30-11:00 Session I (Room D - 10th Floor): Symbol and Word in the Ancient World

Chair: Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA & David Wick, Director, Arts and Humanities Division, ATINER & Professor, Gordon College, USA.

1. Martin Sweatman, Associate Professor, The University of Edinburgh, UK. Decoding Palaeolithic and Neolithic Art: Extremely Ancient Knowledge of Precession of the Equinoxes.
2. Samar Kamal, Assistant Professor, Minia University, Egypt. Baldness Scenes in Ancient Egyptian Private Tombs; As an Indicator of Social Class, Activity and Physical Ability.
3. Hyejin Kim, Assistant Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea. Implications of the Ancient Greek Alphabet on the Early Free-Standing Sculpture.

11:00-12:30 Session II (Room D - 10th Floor) : Religion and History

Chair: Martin Sweatman, Associate Professor, The University of Edinburgh, UK.

1. *Roy Domenico, Professor, The University of Scranton, USA. The Devil and the Dolce Vita: The Catholic Cultural Project in Italy, 1948-1974.
2. Alexander Pavuk, Assistant Professor, Morgan State University, USA. What has Athens to do with New York? Enigmatic Archbishop Meletios Metaxakis of Greece Seeking Unity with the American Episcopal Church in the Wake of World War I.

12:30-14:00 Session III (Room D - 10th Floor): Art, Artifacts, and Architecture

Chair: Roy Domenico, Professor, The University of Scranton, USA.

1. Naif Haddad, Dean, Faculty of Architecture and Design, American University of Madaba, Jordan. The Macedonian Tomb Façade Formation and its Significant Role and Critical Stage for the Development of Hellenistic and Late Classical Façade Morphology.
2. Hae Young Choi, Professor, Chonnam National University, South Korea. The Cultural Interrelationship between the Cretan Double - Axe and the Mesopotamian Hoe.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session IV (Room E - Mezzanine Floor): Special Issues

Chair: Murat Kasapsaracoglu, Assistant Professor, Antalya Bilim University, Turkey.

1. Yilmaz Keskin, Professor, Tunghai University, Taiwan. Nature of the Influence of Chinese and English Language on the Turkish Language.
2. Hanife Guven, Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey. A Comparative Approach to Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language.
3. Mustafa Tuncay Özdemir, Lecturer, Pamukkale University, Turkey. Karia, Grave Architecture in the Geometric Period.
4. Oylum Korkut Altuna, Associate Professor, Istanbul University, Turkey & Fatma Müge Arslan, Professor, Marmara University, Turkey. Dominance or Effectiveness? Which is More Important in Brand Personality Decisions?

17:30-19:30 Session V (Room C - 10th Floor): ATINER's 2018 Series of Academic Dialogues: *A Symposium Discussion on Publishing and Researching for Professional Academic Development*

Chairs: Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER and Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.

1. Cleopatra Veloutsou, Head, Marketing Unit, ATINER, Editor, Journal of Product & Brand Management and Professor of Brand Management, University of Glasgow, UK. Main Trends in Publishing in Top Management Journals.
2. Codruta Simona Stoica, Head, Mathematics & Statistics Unit, ATINER & Professor and Vice-Rector, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania. Implementing the Research Strategy within "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad in order to Enhance its International Prestige and Visibility.
3. Ampalavanar Nanthakumar, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, State University of New York at Oswego, USA. Why Did I Engage Myself in Research?
4. Manoranjan Pal, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, India. Publishing and Researching for Professional Academic Development: The Indian Experiences.
5. Can Liu, Professor, China National Forestry Economics and Development Research Center, China. How to Train Young Scientists for Researching of Forest Economics and Policy in China.
6. Rainer Przywara, President, Cooperative University Baden-Württemberg Heidenheim, Germany. Towards a Research Strategy for the Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University (DHBW).

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner

Tuesday 3 July 2018

07:45-10:45 Session VI: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

Chair: Gregory A. Katsas, Vice President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens. Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

11:00-13:00 Session VII (Room D - 10th Floor): Aspects of Ancient Greece

Chair: Jayoung Che, Deputy Director, Korean Academy of Greek Studies, South Korea.

1. David Wick, Professor, Gordon College, USA. 'Re-Booting' the Polis as a 'Destination' A Few Perspectives on an Ancient Athenian Attempt at a (Very Modern) Urban Experiment.
2. Alius Jaskelevicius, PhD Student, University of Vilnius, Lithuania. Xenophon's Political Philosophy: A Project for the Whole Greece.
3. Fatima Maria Munoz Tejero, PhD Student, Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain. Touristic Interpretation of the Athenian Agora based on the Travel Literature Work of Pausanias *"Description of Greece"*.
4. Firas Alawneh, Associate Professor, Assistant Dean, Hashemite University, Jordan. Investigation of the Corrosion of Islamic Lead-Glazed Pottery from Jordan and its Deterioration.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session VIII (Room D - 10th Floor): Power and Politics in the Word History

Chair: David Wick, Professor, Gordon College, USA.

1. Jangsuk Kim, Professor, Seoul National University, South Korea & Jaehoon Hwang, Assistant Professor, Chungnam National University, South Korea. Myth versus History: Controversy over the First State of Korea and History Textbook.
2. Nicholas Pappas, Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA. European Warrior Communities and the Rise of the Modern State—New Approaches to the Study of the Consolidation of State Power.
3. Hyeon-sil Choi, Lecturer, Dong-kuk University, South Korea & Jayoung Che, Deputy Director, Korean Academy of Greek Studies, South Korea. Discourse on Justice of the Ancient Greece and the Present Age.
4. Ana Maria Carballeira-Debasa, Tenured Researcher, Escuela de Estudios Árabes (CSIC), Spain. From Mosques to Churches: The Transfer of Religious Property after the Christian Conquest of Al-Andalus.
5. Eduardo Ferreira, Researcher / PhD Candidate, University of Lisbon, Portugal. The Lower Nubian Egyptian Fortresses in the Middle Kingdom: A Strategic Point of View.

20:00- 21:30 Dinner

Wednesday 4 July 2018 **Mycenae and Island of Poros Visit** **Educational Island Tour**
Thursday 5 July 2018 **Delphi Visit**
Friday 6 July 2018 **Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion**

Firas Alawneh

Associate Professor, Assistant Dean, Hashemite University, Jordan

Investigation of the Corrosion of Islamic Lead-Glazed Pottery from Jordan and its Deterioration

In antiquity, two types of glaze were known: alkaline and lead glazes [1]. The former seemed to be first known in Ancient Egypt a few thousand years ago. In this study, examination deals with a biochemical and physical alteration of a lead-glazed pottery. A multi-analytical approach was used to investigate Islamic lead-glazed pottery artefacts from the archaeological site al alhusun, Jordan.

The chemical, structural, and micro-morphological characterizations were performed using a combination of optical and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and analyzed semi-quantitatively using an energy dispersive spectrometer. They were also studied by X-ray diffraction; elemental analysis for sulfur was also carried out. Sample under binocular microscope showed some brilliant particles of a gray-black compound contained within most of the cracks and bubbles, Semi-quantitative chemical analyses, using EDS, were carried out in gray-black zones (cracks, bubbles, etc.). On the other hand, XRD analysis showed glaze contained lead sulfide or galena (PbS) as well as lead aluminum silicate: $Pb_6Al_2Si_6O_{21}$. Degradation phenomena such as the partial devitrification of the glaze, i.e. the slow structural reorganization towards stable crystalline phases, and the leaching by mineral dissolution in the soil, were determined. It is understood, however, that the chemical composition of the glaze, especially its lead content and its preparation and firing conditions (which develop the physical aspect: cracks, bubbles, thickness, etc.) are the parameters that control the intensity of this degradation process and consequently the observed phenomenon.

Oylum Korkut Altuna
Associate Professor, Istanbul University, Turkey
&
Fatma Müge Arslan
Professor, Marmara University, Turkey

Dominance or Effectiveness?
Which is More Important in Brand Personality Decisions?

The post-modern age has created new consumption styles that highly focus on products and brands. Consumers have developed strong relationships with brands as the brands have become significant tools that are deliberately picked up by consumers to manifest the ideal self-image to others. Thus, products and brands are known to carry a symbolic meaning besides their functional characteristics. In this context, consumers prefer to purchase the most congruent brands with their life styles, self-image and ideal self-image. Hence, one of the most crucial characteristics of a brand has become its personality and the level of its congruence with its target market.

Brand personality has become a widely-used element in brand positioning, differentiation and communication strategies. It has been an important topic of research in academic literature for the last decades. In most of these studies, the dimensional structure of brand personality is investigated and the main personality trait (factor) with the highest score is accepted as the brand personality characteristic to be highlighted as part of the positioning and marketing communication strategies. In other words, in most of the academic studies and applied marketing research, a brand's personality to be communicated is determined as to be the factor with the highest variance explained score as a result of Factor Analysis. This study focuses on the effects of each dimension of brand personality on brand image, brand loyalty and willingness to recommend the brand in order to be able to determine which trait should be communicated in integrated marketing communications.

The study was conducted on a 4410 respondents who were the customers of a well-known apparel e-retailer brand in Turkey. An online questionnaire was applied using the company's CRM databases. The results show that although the dominant brand personality trait was found to be a particular one; the most effective traits on brand loyalty, brand image and willingness to recommend the brand were completely different.

Ana Maria Carballeira-Debasa
Tenured Researcher, Escuela de Estudios Árabes (CSIC), Spain

From Mosques to Churches: Religious Properties Transfer after the Christian Conquest of al-Andalus

In the framework of the legacy transmitted from pre-modern Western Islamic societies to the Christian world, there exist specific elements that were adopted after the Christian conquest of al-Andalus in 1492. In this context one must consider the phenomenon of converting mosques into churches in Castilia as a sign of victory. At the same time, one should not overlook that these Christian temples were endowed with abundant properties from Islamic centers of worship, mostly pious endowments (in Arabic, *waqf*, pl. *awqāf*; *ḥubs*, pl. *aḥbās*).

The Islamic pious endowment is a donation in perpetuity, in which the proprietor renounces the rights with the condition that the profit or usufruct be dedicated toward the immediate or future benefit of some pious charity; it has an essentially altruistic character, being an endowment with a pious purpose in the benefit of institutions of public utility, whether it be a service of a religious or a social order. Through the institution of pious endowments, the founder assured himself not only of achieving some religious merit in the eyes of God, with the hope of gaining the recompense of the hereafter, but also of acquiring social prestige and political legitimation.

The principal aim of this paper is to examine how this Islamic system of property was integrated into a Christian society. Accordingly, it explores the manner in which pious endowments from al-Andalus were transferred to diverse institutions after Castilian conquest, with special focus on endowed properties created for religious purposes. Furthermore, this paper seeks to elucidate the legal status and the internal functioning of these type of goods in its new historical context.

Hae Young Choi
Professor, Chonnam National University, South Korea

The Cultural Interrelationship between the Cretan Double - Axe and the Mesopotamian Hoe

This paper firstly analyzes the social roles and the cultural meanings of the Double Axe found in Crete, including the sign of the 'Mason' mark. Then it compares the Cretan Double Axe with the Sumerian instrument called Alu (or Al, or Ar), which was originally an agriculture instrument that later became a symbol of prosperity and power. Alu was considered to have cosmological functions in the end, not only for farming, but also for weaponry, masonry and even resuscitating the dead.

By comparing the similarities between the Cretan Double-Axe and Alu, this Mesopotamian Hoe would help to illuminate the socio-cultural role of the Cretan Double Axe, which still remains shrouded in mystery.

Hyeon-sil Choi
Lecturer, Dongguk University, South Korea
&
Jayoung Che
Deputy Director, Korean Academy of Greek Studies, South Korea

Discourse on Justice of the Ancient Greece and the Present Age

In the *Liberalism and the Limits of Justice* (1982), Sandel, believing that concern has to be brought into the building of a moral community and fostering civic virtues, criticizes John Rawls' *Theory of Justice* (1971), in particular, referring to Rawls' 'egalitarian liberalism'. According to Sandel, Rawls' theory of justice founded on the liberalism of human beings is affiliated to a Kantian view of humanity, which ignores the fact that we ourselves are being formed in a specific historical and social context, and the liberalism of Self-Understanding lacks a sense of relationship with other members in a community to which he belongs, as well as responsibility to the faults the community have committed the past days. Opposing liberalism, Sandel supposed himself to follow the tradition of Aristotle's justice of share.

Rawls, however, argues that a liberal democratic society is a 'voluntary fair cooperation', in which free and equitable citizens are willing to accept the principles of publicly accepted justice defining the conditions of fair co-operation as a politically 'autonomous entity'. Rawls opposed to any single comprehensive doctrinal community sustained by the coercive use of state power.

Sandel' justice, which emphasizes the 'good' of the community rather than the democratic process or private liberty, is closer to Plato's ideal state, while the Rawls' is closer to the Aristotle' who has emphasized liberal and equal civic consensus (even though exclusively among citizens) by the democratic procedures.

Roy Domenico
Professor, The University of Scranton, USA

The Devil and the Dolce Vita:
The Catholic Cultural Project in Italy, 1948-1974

This is a study of Catholic cultural politics from the convincing electoral victory of the Christian Democratic Party (DC) in 1948 until its defeat in the "divorce referendum" of 1974. I focus on the Party, itself, on the enormous Catholic lay organization, Catholic Action and on the Catholic Church. I contend that Italian Catholics (collectively) attempted one of Europe's most significant religious interventions in politics with the intent of "re-Christianizing" the nation after decades of Liberal, then Fascist rule. Only Franco's Spain and Salazar's Portugal, obviously both dictatorships, worked harder in that direction. For illustration, I will examine the media – film censorship and the DC administration of television. Chief obstacles to the Catholic project were the secularist lay and Marxist parties, the more-or-less neutral process of secularization, modernization or Americanization, and the Catholics, themselves, who failed to coordinate their plans and who engaged in debilitating turf battles. In the end, most of the Catholic initiatives ended in failure although, in 2017, Italy has maintained a vibrant Catholic identity that owes something to the efforts of the postwar era.

Eduardo Ferreira
Researcher / PhD Candidate, University of Lisbon, Portugal

The Lower Nubian Egyptian Fortresses in the Middle Kingdom: A Strategic Point of View

Most archaeological excavations and Egyptology studies focus mainly the cultural, social and religious aspects of Ancient Egypt, leaving the study of other areas, such as warfare, into the background. The country of the Nile, will certainly not be among the civilizations of the Ancient World, the one that put the emphasis on the act of war against other nations, but if we look carefully, we find that especially from the Middle Kingdom period to the following times, the warfare is always present in foreign and internal policy of the pharaohs and of their officers. One of these external policies was to build a network of defensive structures along the river Nile, in the regions of the second cataract and of the Batn el-Hagar, in Nubia.

The forts were relevant in the defense and in offensive matters of the Egyptian army. Built in Lower Nubia by the pharaohs of the XII dynasty of the Middle Kingdom, provide support to the armies that usually came from North in campaign and allowed the ancient Egyptian control, in various aspects, the boundary with Kuch. In fact, one of the most importance features of these fortresses was the possibility to control from specifics territorial point a larger region which, because it´s characteristics, was difficult to control. Probably they were the main reason why Egypt could maintain a territory so vast as the Lower Nubia, this circumstance is verified in the Second Intermediate Period were all the forts are lost because of the lesser might of the central power and in consequence, Egypt no longer controls the Lower Nubia. These strongholds, although they were built in very close chronological periods, they present a considerable diversification in terms of size, defense, functions, and in the context in which they operate. In short, the objectives of this communication are to bring to the area of Egyptology this topic – warfare and fortification.

Hanife Guven

Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey

A Comparative Approach to Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language

Bilindiği gibi farklı dil ailelerine mensup diller arasındaki benzerlik ve ayrılıklar bu dillerin öğrenimini/öğretimini zorlaştıran ya da kolaylaştıran en önemli etmenlerdir. Yabancı dil öğretiminde, sıfırdan başlamak yerine, kendilerine özgü bu yapısal özelliklerini göz önüne almak ve ayrıca öğretimi çok boyutlu ve karşılaştırmalı olarak planlamak gerekliliği barizdir. *Avrupa Diller İçin Ortak Başvuru Çerçevesi* özellikle birinci yabancı dil öğretimi başlarken temel hedef olarak öğrencilerin anadili ya da çevrelerinde konuşulan başka diller ile yeni öğrenilmeye başlanan dil arasında ilişkiler kurmayı, bu diller arasındaki benzerlik ve farklılıkları vurgulayarak, bu konuda farkındalık yaratmayı önermektedir.

Ünlü-ünsüz özellikleri, sözcük-tümce yapıları ve karmaşık tümcelerin kuruluş biçimleri açısından Fransızca, İtalyanca, İspanyolca vb. Roman dilleri (*Romance languages*) ile kıyaslandığında Türkçe'nin, kendine özgü sesbilimsel, biçimbilimsel, sözdizimsel özelliklere sahip olduğu kolayca görülmektedir. Ünlülerin çeşitliliği, zenginliği ve uyumu, ünsüz benzeşmesi, dilin eklemliliği, ad ve eylem çekimleri, sözdizimdeki sıralama, ayrıca gerek karmaşık cümle yapısındaki ve gerekse olumsuz ve çoğul yapımındaki sadeliği Türkçe'nin diğer dillere göre ön plana çıkan temel özellikleri arasındadır. Ancak bu onun diğer dillere göre zor ya da kolay olduğunu değil, sadece çeşitli boyutlarda farklı olduğunu ortaya koyar.

Bu bildiride Türkçe *Avrupa Diller İçin Ortak Başvuru Çerçevesi*'inde belirtilen dilsel yeterlilik bileşenleri açısından Türkçe bilhassa *Romans* dillerinden Fransızca, İtalyanca ve *Anglo-Sakson* dillerinden İngilizce ile karşılaştırılarak, aralarındaki farklılık ve benzerlikler ele alınacak ve böylelikle Türkçe'nin yabancı dil olarak öğretilmesini kolaylaştırabilecek özellikleri vurgulanacaktır.

Naif Haddad
Dean, Faculty of Architecture and Design, American University of
Madaba, Jordan

The Macedonian Tomb Façade Formation and its Significant Role and Critical Stage for the Development of Hellenistic and Late Classical Façade Morphology

The last thirty-five years, in fact, witnessed significant changes in almost all areas of the study of Macedonian art and architecture, especially in funerary architecture. New discoveries made in Macedonia, mainly in Vergina and Pella have radically changed the composition of the evidence and induced a revision of the current image(s) of ancient Macedonia and its relation to the architecture of the Hellenistic world and of Ptolemaic Alexandria.

Through the Macedonian tombs, we find for the first time the use of a specific Greek architectural element in a new image and brand but slightly adjusted to harmonize better with the Greek architectural practices. From the beginning, the Macedonian tomb's façade formation is conceived as an independent screen set in front of the building achieving a theatrical /scenographic effect, rather than organic and logical elements of the structure as a whole.

From an architectural historical point of view, this morphological façade scene might be described as a tour de force in real and authentic proto-Hellenistic baroque. With the appearance of the Macedonian pedimented and entablatured doorways, the earliest plainly baroque structural forms such as segmental pediments as broken and curved entablatures appeared in Alexandria in the second century BCE. There are many reasons to believe that the pedimented and entablatured doorway model was not an import from outside Macedonian Greece, but a symbolic powerful model applied on a doorway as symbolic and metaphoric visions of everyday life and life after death.

This paper attempts to clarify how the Macedonian tomb façades formation played a significant role and a critical stage for the appearance of the pedimented and entablatured doorways, based on a critical assessment, investigation and interpretation of the artistic production style of the Macedonian façade tomb formation, and the Macedonian tombs triangular pedimented and entablatured doorways origin debate. The depiction and definition of this role will be confirmed by examination of how the evaluation of their façade formation contributed in opening new alternative images, brand and perspective for more innovative architectural formations approaches and treatments in Hellenistic, Roman to the late classical antiquity.

Alius Jaskelevicius
PhD Student, University of Vilnius, Lithuania

Xenophon's Political Philosophy:
A Project for the Whole Greece

The great war fought between all Greek city-states – the Peloponnesian War – ended in *Athens*' defeat. However, closer examination reveals that this defeat was not merely Athens' defeat or Sparta's victory. In fact it was the defeat suffered by all Greece in many respects: the human resources, the infrastructure, and consequently the political system which Greeks were very proud of. By following *the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides*, *the History of Greece* (*ta Hellenika*) by Xenophon shows the war of all against all situation in which there are no winners or losers. The main point Xenophon is trying to prove directly or indirectly is the prolonged political crisis of the Greek world. Xenophon is aware that the present political system – democracy – does not fit with the realities of the Greek world in which separate Greek *poleis* in principle pursue different, autarchic policies and cannot unite in the face of a common Greek enemy – the Persians. Xenophon's approach to the situation is revealed and possible solutions are discussed in his various writings. *The History of Greece, The Anabasis, The Hiero, The Agesilaus, The Education of Cyrus* – all of these writings create a general picture of Xenophon's political philosophy in one way or another. This picture is Xenophon's personal project for Greece, a search for an alternative way of (self)ruling, a criticism of the democratic system, and an emphasis on the importance of leaders and leadership. This paper deals with Xenophon's various writings – *The History of Greece, The Anabasis, The Hiero, The Agesilaus, The Education of Cyrus* – by showing their interconnectedness in terms of political ideas. The author of the paper is of the opinion that one can form a rather clear view of Xenophon's political philosophy from the aforementioned writings. For example, in *The History of Greece,* Xenophon describes the crisis of the Greek world and how this *status quo* was reached. In *The Anabasis,* Xenophon reveals the importance of self-discipline, subordination, and leadership. In *The Hiero, The Education of Cyrus, and The Agesilaus,* Xenophon identifies the qualities necessary for the leader, and deals with the subtleties of ruler-subordinate relationships. Finally, one interesting aspect of Xenophon's political philosophy is that Xenophon's political philosophy does not support the policy of one particular *polis* (e.g. Athens' or Sparta's), but attempts to show the advantages of *Panhellenic* policy, i.e. policy, supported by all Greeks (in this way creating the precedent for national policy), where the affairs of Greece are coordinated in the interest of all Greek *poleis*, without prioritizing any particular city-state. The author of this paper arrives at a conclusion that Xenophon's political philosophy and the plan of the consolidation of Greece based on this philosophy was a

project which had outgrown its time, reaching its realisation only after Alexander's of Macedon coming to power.

Samar Kamal

Assistant Professor, Minia University, Egypt

Baldness Scenes in Ancient Egyptian Private Tombs as an Indicator of Social Class, Activity and Physical Ability

The Ancient Egyptians were quite advanced in their diagnoses and treatments of various illnesses .Their advancements in ancient medical techniques were quite extraordinary. The ancient Egyptians used their knowledge of the human anatomy and the natural remedies to treat with different diseases and disorders effectively.

Analysis of human remains, textual evidence and art depictions attested to the physical conditions and diseases that the ancient Egyptians suffered. Baldness and hair loss was one of the most important dermatological diseases the ancient Egyptians concerned. The ancient Egyptians were searching for a hair loss cure since 1500 BC. The Egyptian word for "bald" is "*is*" or "*iꜣs*" , which defines natural baldness.

This article aims to be an analytical- descriptive study of the modes of representation related to baldness figures in ancient Egyptian private tombs, their different types of portrayal and interpretations. Moreover the article would find out if baldness was restricted to other specific diseases. The researcher would also discuss the relationship between baldness and social classes in the ancient Egyptian society based on examining a group of private tomb scenes and textual evidences, in order to present a broader overview of the physical disabilities in ancient Egyptian contexts.

Yilmaz Keskin
Professor, Tunghai University, Taiwan

Nature of the Influence of Chinese and English Language on the Turkish Language

The purpose of this study is to explore existing education policy and the impact of Chinese and English on learning Turkish. The Selected case was made were 45 college sophomores, juniors, and seniors in Taiwan who were studying. Selected were 45 Chinese participants among those who studied Turkish in a university in the Taipei area.

English and Turkish constructs differ. For In the example, of appellation, the title of courtesy, Mr., appears before the name only in English; students usually often misuse this rule of English in learning Turkish. They incorrectly writing wrote the form "Bey Wang" rather than correctly writing "Wang Bey." Much difference exists between English and Turkish. The manner of politeness is one of the differences.

In Chinese, "書 (book)" is a noun and "讀 (read)" is a verb. When Uniting the two words "讀" "書" are put into together yields "讀書," it which means a situation "study." In Turkish, "Ders" can mean class, lesson, or lecture. "Kitap" means books. "Çalış" means "to work," or "to study." one should choose the word "kitap" (books) rather than the word "ders" (class, lesson, or lecture) to express "study." But in the sense of a word, it is better to use "ders çalış" than "kitaplar çalış." In this study, the limitation of the research was limited to is the translation from Chinese to English and to Turkish. If students' vocabularies are insufficient, this study may impact students' abilities to choose the correct form might affect their answers.

Major findings are, first, intralingual errors seem to decrease significantly in higher grades and the influence of Chinese seems less than the influence of English. Second, regardless of level, students' third year seems to be a turning point. Third, students learning additional languages decreases in the third year. Raising students' level of language learning cannot increase by adding learning periods.

To amend education policy, first, restrict the ability to "test out" of a subject. Freshmen should take aptitude tests to help in selecting majors, thereby removing waste in the cost in education and unnecessary investment in students' learning. Second, language, the most important tool to communicate across nations, can help people understand cultural and ethnic differences. However, language learning takes considerable time and cost. Raising a student's ability in the second language cannot shorten the process of third-language learning. I suggest teaching the third language as early as possible in a child's life.

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Implications of the Ancient Greek Alphabet on Early Free-Standing Sculpture

Accustomed to the ubiquitous use of alphabet in everyday life, we tend to take the system of writing for granted without realizing alphabet was one of the most important human inventions that enabled the rise of civilization. The adoption of alphabet by ancient Greeks was a critical event that set forth the extraordinary advances of Greek culture. As a fully phonetic writing system derived from the earlier Phoenician alphabet, the Greek alphabet emerged in the eighth century BCE. At its nascent stage, the Greek alphabet was slow in acceptance and limited in scope, with the tradition of oral communication still dominating the society. Ancient Greeks did not yet see the need for writing technology – neither on an individual level nor on a societal level. Nonetheless, the use of alphabet grew persistently. By the fifth century BCE, having trudged along for three hundred years since its inception, the Greek alphabet reached the stage of universal use in Athens, with most Athenians acquiring the ability to read and write the Greek alphabet.

Despite its slow adoption across the board, the Greek alphabet was embraced earnestly by artists in pottery and sculpture from the beginning. It is notable that the early Greek alphabet found its usage in literature and art rather than in practical applications of administration and commerce. This indicates that a strong bond had formed between ancient Greek art and the Greek alphabet in its infancy. In a previous study, the author examined the inscriptions in Archaic pottery and sculpture, and posited that Greek artists of that period ventured to embed semantic messages in their art pieces so as to better communicate with viewers. This paper is a follow up study that attempts to establish the relationship between the writing technology embodied in the Greek alphabet and Archaic free-standing statues.

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Myth versus History: Controversy over the First State of Korea and History Textbook

Nationalism of Korea took shape in the early 20th century when Japan colonized Korea, and was actively applied to historical interpretations until the liberation in 1945, providing independence movement with ideological rationale. In particular, *Gojoseon* which had been told as the first state of Korea founded by *King Dangun*, the son between the god and bear lady, in 2333 BCE was the most important symbolic key to establishing Korean identity under Japanese rule. Since 1945, South Korean historians have regarded Dangun as a fictive king in a myth, pointing out the unreality of the records and the lack of archaeological evidence. In contrast, unprofessional historians, most of which were conservative right-wingers, believed Gojoseon and King Dangun as historical facts and severely criticized that professional historians still falsely adhered to Japanese colonialism by denying glorious past of Korean nation. These two conflicting views of Gojoseon have coexisted in Korea and resulted in controversy over the formation of Korean nation and what should be taught to young generations.

Understandings and treatment of Gojoseon and King Dangun in history textbooks for middle and high schools have cyclically altered over time, depending on not only political position of the party in power but also diplomatic relationships with neighboring China, Japan, and even North Korea. In 2015, right wing government led by President Park Geun Hye announced that history textbook be written and distributed exclusively by government in order to teach young generations the 'right' history based on nationalistic perspective. But, combined with personal corruption issue of President Park, government monopolization of history textbook provoked a fierce civic protest and eventually resulted in her impeachment.

In this paper, we review (1) how Gojoseon and King Dangun have been differently described and defined in historical textbooks according to internal and international political situations and (2) accordant changes in history textbook production system. Then, we discuss dualistic but changing reactions of South Korean teenagers to Gojoseon and Dangun under conflicting policies of history education.

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A Touristic Interpretation of the Athenian Agora based on the Travel Literature Work of Pausanias *"Description of Greece"*

Currently, the archaeological heritage poses several difficulties which unveil the necessity of prompt attention. Its high level of abstraction and contextual intricacy, caused by the constant decontextualization of archaeological remains, complicates their understanding by the non-expert public. *Heritage Interpretation* (HI) and *Historical Travel Sources* are, therefore, the tools to solve this issue. They enable individuals to understand the object in its entire context (past and present), providing functional and space-time references to archaeological resources and creating a far more legitimate discourse for heritage and tourism (Hernández and Rojo, 2012). They will be implemented in the research in response to the particular problematic of the Ancient Greek Agora, one of the Athenian resources with the most intrinsic value nowadays, and with utmost socio-cultural and political significance in antiquity. An interpretative itinerary method is going to be developed through the analysis of this resource and the narrative discourse of Pausanias, a notable traveller in Ancient Greece, whose work was and is essential for the discovery of archaeological vestiges. All previously stated arguments have as a main objective the creation of a more authentic heritage touristic approach, cemented in the union of ancient and modern times, clearly differentiated from contemporary standardized products. This precisely allows for *archaeotourism* development and sustainable heritage safeguarding, building a worthwhile bond between History, Archaeology, HI and Tourism, where the site acts as the transmitter element of the past, and the Archaeology and HI as the methodology used to rebuild it, in order to generate tourist attraction (Morère, 2006).

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Karia, Grave Architecture in the Geometric Period

Karia genel olarak doğu ve güneydoğuda Phrygia ve Lykia, kuzeyde Lydia ve İonia bölgeleriyle komşudur. Batı ve güneyi ise tümüyle Ege Denizi ile sınırlanmaktadır. Karia bölgesi günümüzde Aydın ve Muğla illerinin büyük bir bölümü ile Denizli ilinin batı uç kesimlerini kapsamaktadır. Karia Bölgesi içerisinde bulunan Dirmil, Pedasa, Hydia, Bozukbağ, Emirler, Beçin, İasos, Börükçü, Belentepe, Mengefe nekropol alanlarında çeşitli tipte mezarlara rastlanılmıştır. Geometrik döneme tarihlendirilen (1050-700/680) mezarlar, İasos'ta yassı taşlarla yapılan plaka mezarlar, Bozukbağ, Emirler, Beçin nekropollerinde örgü tekne mezarlar, Börükçü, Belentepe, Mengefe nekropollerinde örgü tekne ve oda mezarlar, Dirmil, Pedasa ve Hydia nekropollerinde ise sadece oda mezar tipinde görülmektedir. Örgü tekniğinde yapılan oda mezarların tavana doğru daralarak yapıldıkları görülmüştür. Erken Tunç Çağı'nda başlayan duvarların çatıya doğru daralarak örülme geleneğinin, Miken mezarlarından sonrada devam etmektedir. Protogeometrik Dönemde de örnekleri görülen bu örgü biçiminin Geometrik Dönem içerisinde oda mezarlarda uygulandığı görülmektedir.

Farklı bölgelerde ve hatta aynı nekropol alanlarında görülen çeşitli mezar tiplerinin toplumun sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik farklılıkları ortaya koyduğu bilinmektedir. Fakat bölgenin coğrafi ve doğal yapısının da mezar tiplerinin oluşmasındaki önemli sebeplerden birisi olduğu belirtilmelidir. Karia Bölgesi'nde Geometrik Döneme tarihlendirilen mezarlar içerisinde inhumasyon ve kremasyon gömülerin yapıldığı görülmüştür. İnhumasyon gömülerde dorsal, hocker ve yarı hocker yatış pozisyonlarına rastlanılmıştır. Hem inhumasyon hemde kremasyon gömülerde oldukça çeşitli mezar hediyeleri bulunmuştur. Mezarlar içerisinde bulunan iskeletlerin sayısının çokluğundan anlaşılabileceği üzere birçok defa gömüler yapılmıştır. Mezarlar içerisindeki gömü sayısının fazlalılığı nekropol alanı içerisinde aile mezarı kullanımının yaygınlığını göstermektedir.

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European Warrior Communities and the Rise of the Modern State—New Approaches to the Study of the Consolidation of State Power

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What has Athens to do with New York?
The Enigmatic Archbishop Meletios Metaxakis of Greece Seeking Unity with the American Episcopal Church in the Wake of World War I

As the final days of World War I moved toward eventual armistice, another sort of rapprochement effort renewed itself in a series of wood-paneled rooms in New York City. High Church representatives of the American Episcopal Church were meeting with Archbishop Meletios Metaxakis, the controversial Eastern Orthodox archbishop of Athens who had come to America to investigate Greek Orthodox communities and meet with leaders of other Christian bodies with the goal of full church unity. Segments of the global Anglican Communion and the Orthodox Churches had for some time attempted to broach their administrative and doctrinal separation without much success; this included American Episcopalians' previous meetings with Russian and Syrian immigrant bishops to the U.S. In 1908, the Protestant Episcopal Church created an organization called the Anglican and Eastern Association to discuss with Orthodox hierarchs the issue of Orthodox migrants to industrial America living in communities featuring Episcopal churches but no Orthodox churches or clergy.

The restless Meletios substantially intensified the dialogue when he came to New York in 1918 for an extended period, and then again in 1921. This paper explores archival documents and publications covering Metaxakis' encounters with representatives of the Department of Missions and Church Extension of the American Episcopal Church in their effort to join the two churches together in that era. Aside from overtly ecumenical concerns, the rhetoric on both sides shows interests in historical and geopolitical legitimacies expected to accrue from full unity. For the Episcopalians, this meant organic connection to deep Christian history through the 'ancient' Orthodox Greek Church and, thus, ballast in countering Roman Catholicism's ancient truth claims in the West. For Meletios and the Orthodox, connection with the 'modern' and geopolitically connected Anglican-Episcopalian communion could bring important help from the West to the post-Ottoman East. The paper especially contextualizes what it meant for both sides to frame matters like variant rites and different expressions of doctrine in the identity lenses of 'national habits' and even 'racial' temper among 'Anglo-Saxons' and 'the Easterner', respectively.

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Decoding Palaeolithic and Neolithic Art: Extremely Ancient Knowledge of Precession of the Equinoxes

A consistent interpretation is provided for Neolithic Gobekli Tepe and Catalhoyuk, as well as European Palaeolithic cave art, figurines and other sites. It appears they all display the same method for recording dates based on precession of the equinoxes, with animal symbols representing an ancient zodiac. The same constellations are used today in the West, although some of the zodiacal symbols are different. In particular, the Shaft Scene at Lascaux is found to have a similar meaning to the Vulture Stone at Gobekli Tepe. Both can be viewed as memorials of catastrophic encounters with the Taurid meteor stream, consistent with Clube and Napier's theory of coherent catastrophism. The date of the likely comet strike recorded at Lascaux is 15,150 ± 200 BC, corresponding closely to the onset of a climate event recorded in a Greenland ice core. A survey of radiocarbon dates from Chauvet and other Palaeolithic caves is consistent with this zodiacal interpretation, with a very high level of statistical significance. Finally, the Lion Man of Hohlenstein-Stadel, circa 38,000 BC, is also consistent with this interpretation, indicating this knowledge is extremely ancient and was widespread. I suggest this ancient code has finally been cracked.

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'Re-Booting' the Polis as a 'Destination' A Few Perspectives on an Ancient Athenian Attempt at a (Very Modern) Urban Experiment