

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

Alberto PRIETO ARCINIEGA

What follows is as comentary on *Troy* (2004), the motion picture directed by W. Petersen. After dealing with direction, D. Benioff's script, main actors and shooting, some mistakes in the film are underlined. An excessive absence of gods has beer and fame makes every man prominent. Redemption of several Trojans (Paris, Helen, Briseis, Andromache), apart from Aeneas and then some Aecheans dyng in Troy (Agammenon, Menelaus, Aias), creates a huge void in the whole legendary tradition. The rather important reflection: of some captive Trojan women just disappear from a film whose script writer theoretically wanted to doing anachronisme does not actually help us to understand the present, not to mention the past.

Key words: cinema and the Antiquity, mythology, ancient Greece.

Vasilis TSIOLIS

The arcadian ethnogenesis, recently studied from a historical and anthropological perspective, was a process preceded by the construction of sub-ethnic identities during the formation of the different political organizations. Several of these political organizations behaved as tribal states drawing together a number of local communities and small *poleis*, at least until the starting of the synoecistic project of Megalopolis, in the iv Century BC. Others, on the contrary, evolved until developing into typical *poleis*, holding elaborated constitutions and playing a hegemonic role in their area, as it is the case of Mantinea. The Aristotelic «peasants democracy» that was developed in Mantinea in the classic period reflects the connection between the political model and the social composition of its civic body.

Key words: Arcadia, ethnic identity, synoecism, Mantinea, democracy, society, Aristotle.

Miriam VALDÉS GUÍA

The meaning and the purposes of Solon's reforms have been broadly disputed by contemporary authors, mainly regarding to his conception and application of justice. In this article we analyse the coincidence between which is known about his reforms in later sources and his direct testimony in his poems. The political and judicial reforms of Solon (both, politics and justice, are strongly associated at that time), reveal two main innovations which contribute to open the path towards the democracy of the vth Century B.C. One of these innovations is the integration of the *demos* without land (the *thetes*) in the citizenship (with political and, over all, judicial active rights); the other measure is the possibility for the *demos*, as a mechanism of judicial and political control of the aristocratic activity, to participate actively in the political and judicial decision making (in a restricted way), which increase the auto conscience and autonomy of this *demos* through the vith Century.

Key words: Solon's poems and constitutional reforms, *thetes*, judicial, control over *aristoi*.

Fernando ECHEVERRÍA REY

The terms employed by modern historians to denote ancient military realities are actually a mixture of ancient concepts and modern meanings, which very often leads to confusion. This is the case of the term «hoplite». Through the analysis of the adjective *hoplitikós* we can, first, try to approach to the real meaning of the term «hoplite», and secondly, we can also discover how ancient terms and their uses in the sources are indeed secondary for modern scholarship's choices of vocabulary.

Key words: hoplite, hoplitic, conceptual definition, hoplite's socio-political identity.

Manuel SALINAS DE FRÍAS

Study of the importance of some women for the politics relations between Greeks and Barbarians during the archaic Age, with special reference to the phoceean colonization (Marseille) and its interpretation in the greek images and topics relating the Barbarians.

Key words: Greeks and Barbarians, greek colonization, Phoceaea, Marseille, Amazons, Aristote, Justinus, Herodothos.

Marco V. GARCÍA QUINTELA

This paper states the paradoxical spatial distribution of Barbarians in the heart of the archaic and classical Greek *pólis* and of philosophers, who initially appear in the edges of the Greek world. Taken this starting point, a series of questions arises about the social place occupied by the Greek thought in concrete cities, in a Pan-Hellenic context, or in the general *oikoumene*. It is intended to show how the social conditions of production of Greek thought are relevant to understand some of its expressions.

Key words: Barbarians and Greeks, pre-Socratic philosophers, Plato, Pan-Hellenism, *pólis*.

F. Javier GÓMEZ ESPELOSÍN

The study of the perception of political geography in the Greek World through Herodotus' Histories is plenty of any kind of obstacles, given the complexity of aims and prospects of its author, but the attempt for searching the clues defining that perception can provide a better understanding both of Herodotus' work as its place into the Greek political thought.

Key words: sources, Greek political map, constitutional debate, tyranny, political systems.

Ana IRIARTE GOÑI

This reflection focuses on the scientific treatment proposed by historian Nicole Loraux for the study of the democratic system established in the Athens of classical times, a system considered by moderns as political model par excellence of ancient Greece.

Key words: Loraux, *imaginaire*, democracy, autochthony, civil war.

Laura SANCHO ROCHER

One of the more controversial aspects in the modern historiography about the period of democracy, that opens after the athenian civil war, is the degree of similarity or difference of the political system compared with that of the last decades of the previous century. This scientific discussion set those who consider the democratic regime reinstated in 403 as essentially identical to the abolished by the Thirty, against those who think that it is less democratic. This article try to shed a all-embracing view of the functional aspects of the political system, tackling especially the matter of the impact of the fourth century reforms in the democracy of the regime. The *nomothesia* system of making law, the new economic authority and the new role of the Areopagos council are analysed as parts of a integrated system where they appeared as concret solutions to practic problems that functioning had maked evident. In conclusion, although never gives up the principal of demos sovereignty, athenian democracy is a system in a constantly process of improvement where the specific political and economical problems of the fourth century call for a unknow before degree of professionalism.

Key words: democracy, participation, representation, law, professionalism.

Julián GALLEGO

The article analyzes the peasantry's situation in the Athenian polis under the condition of full citizenship. Athens has recently been recognized as a society whose democratic political organization was based on the presence of citizen agriculturists who controlled most of the land, constituted the majority of the civic body and had a decisive role in the working of the government. Under certain limits, Aristotle's ideas in the *Politics* with respect to the agrarian democracy are taken as elements valid to the Athenian political context in some periods. According to this model, it is analyzed the ways of incorporation of the rural villages to the State structure, the relation of hoplite farmers both with landed aristocrats and other candidates to leadership and with the social classes located below the farmers, and the actual political participation that the latter could develop in different stages of the Athenian history. The conclusion aims to maintain, beyond certain schematizations, the possibility of a long term vision of the Athenian history starting from Aristotle's characterizations.

Key words: Athens, peasantry, citizenship, democracy, Aristotle.

Anastasia SERGHIDOU

This study deals with the idea of sanity and mental health and the way they are discussed by the Tragedians. The investigation focuses on sanity as a social phenomenon which affects both individual and multitudes. More accurately it examines the moral and political traits which define the limits between sane and insane behaviour. Special interest is given on heroic deviated attitudes and the affective expressions which marked the abnormal. From this point of view a parallelism is to be noted between civic values and normal mental attitudes. The study examines the idea of *kakos polites* as a metaphorical expression of insanity and analyses the ethical malignity and disobedience to laws, often generated by incorrect *politai* as a refusal of *sophrosynè*. Creon serves as a significant example of such an attitude. An equivalent state of affairs may be noticed within a divine context where divine power functions as a guarantor of mental order. The questions posed by the Tragedians have a broader interest given that they interrogate a personal phenomenon under the scope of a public and political context. Interestingly, models of insanity become visible through specific hegemonial figures.

Key words: sanity, mental health, Tragedians, *kakos polites*, *sophrosynè*.

César FORNIS

The Corinthian War was closed in 386 B.C. by the first *koinè eiréne*, that *prima facie* promised to carry to the whole Greek world, if belligerent or not, a firm and everlasting peace. Six years before, with the war in progress and with Persia as arbiter and guarantor too, two essays or projects of «common peace» or «general peace» taken place, but failed because the imperialist concern of the involved States. In the present article we deal with the gestation, the interpretation of the clauses and the reasons, reals or supposed, of the breakdown of this new kind of juridical treaty that finally only was thoroughly accepted by the imposition of the hegemonic power, Sparta.

Key words: *koinè eiréne*, Corinthian War, imperialism, peace negotiations, panhellenism, freedom, autonomy, sovereignty.

M.^a Cruz CARDETE DEL OLMO

Megalopolis had a great area of expansion (1.500 km²) which embraces the centre and south of Arcadia. The sinecism of Megalopolis was possible thank the territories of Pharrasia, Menalia and Eutresia tribes. This sinecism involved a great demographic and cultural change which created many political problems. Megalopolis fought again them through ideological manipulation based on religion and beliefs. Moreover, the Megalopolis foundation was the origin of the Arcadian Confederate which tried, for some years, to transform this region into a reference of Greek politics.

Key words: Megalopolis, sinecism, Arcadian Confederation.

Erika BIANCHI

Since its discovery in 1952, the much debated text of the law of Eukrates has been variously interpreted to support several different political scenarios concerning Athens in the age of Demosthenes. The present interpretation puts the provision under a new light, reading it as a sort of «democratic trick» conceived by Demosthenes and his group to prevent a potential, harmful attack on the Areopagos Council on the part of those Athenian politicians who opposed Demosthenes and supported Philip. Thus, according to this view, the chief motive behind Eukrates' Law would not have been the fear of a tyranny, but rather the intention of protecting the Areopagos council, a powerful and crucial any of Demosthenes' policy.

Key words: Greek right, political institutions, Athens, IV century BC.

Airton POLLINI and Pedro Paulo FUNARI

The paper deals with Greek perceptions of frontier in Magna Graecia, from a historical archaeological, contextual standpoint. Considering the complex relationship between

literary and archaeological evidence, the paper use as a case study the frontier in Southern Italy, discussing the subjective frontier perceptions by Greeks and Natives in interaction.

Key words: Magna Graecia, frontier, ancient literature, archaeological evidence.

Arminda LOZANO

The appearance of federalist tendencies in the Greek world, which reached their peak in the hellenistic period, was not only conscribed to those States of the continental area (the best known being the Achaean). Federalist structures were developed in Asia Minor as well by autochthonous, non-greek population such as the Carians and Lycians.

Within this context, the purpose of this article is to analyse the specific federalist formations which went beyond the typical religious objectives and had a relevant political weight. Such is the case of the Lycian Confederation, the only one amongst all minorasiatic federations to have gained State status. Its different stages of development will be analysed focusing on the origins of the Lycian federal constitution, only known in certain detail during imperial times. In contradiction to Larsen's research, which (supposes) acknowledges the Greek influence, and in particular that of the Achaean institutions, the author postulates an autonomous evolution of the Lycian Confederation. This can be explained through similar, and previously existent, autochthonous federal political formations whose testimonies can be found nowadays in the geographical surroundings of Lycia.

Key words: federalism, *sympoliteia*, hellenistic period.

Ricardo MARTÍNEZ LACY

In this article there is an analysis on Polybius's use of Greek political theory in order to observe and classify the Roman constitution and explain Rome's world hegemony. In this intellectual process, there were two key concepts anacyclosis and the mixed constitution. In consequence, this historian became the most original in Antiquity.

Key words: Polybius, mixed constitution, anacyclosis, world hegemony.

Luis BALLESTEROS PASTOR

This paper tries to present arguments in favour of the historical authenticity of Athenion, the first pro-Pontic tyrant of Athens in 88 B.C. Although Poseidonius describes him with many *topoi* of the negative image of the tyranny, there are important aspects that support this author's credibility as a source for the history of Athens in this time.

Key words: Athens, Athenion, Aristion, Mithridates, Posidonius.

Jean-Michel RODDAZ

We point out the part of M. Agrippa for the implantation and the spread of the imperial Cult in the eastern part of the Empire, and his relation with the ancient institutions of worship and the local oligarchies what provides the priests, thanks mainly to the epigraphical testimonies supplied by Lesbos.

Key words: Agrippa, imperial Cult, Julio-Claudian dynasty, Greece, Mytilene.

Juan Manuel CORTÉS COPETE

The traditional views about the Greeks in the Roman Empire (i.e. Rome as the new leader of Hellenism, or Greek alienation within the Empire), are not enough to explain the complex process which transformed the Greeks into Romans. Firstly, a new overview is needed: when dealing with the new imperial identity, reciprocity between Rome and the provinces should be acknowledged and become a main focus. Secondly, local and regional diversity should be taken into account, even though it never meant a serious danger to the existence of a common imperial identity. That was the case with the Eastern part of the Empire: the Greek *polis* went through deep changes –ideological, political, social and economical–, but it became a part of the very idea of Romanness.

Key words: *polis*, Hellenism, Romanness, Greek identity.