Ancient Alexandria between Egypt and Greece

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Role

Co-editors: W.V. Harris and G. Ruffini (also a contributing author)

Document Type

Book

Description/Summary

Giovanni Ruffini, in addition to editing this title, is a contributing author, “Late Antique Pagan Networks from Athens to the Thebaid,” pp. 241-257.

Book description: As one of the greatest cities of antiquity, Alexandria has always been a severe challenge to its historians, all the more so because the surviving evidence, material and textual, is so disparate. New archaeological and literary discoveries and the startling diversity of ancient Alexandria (so reminiscent of some modern cities) add to the interest. The present volume contains the papers given at a conference at Columbia University in 2002 which attempted to lay some of the foundations for a new history of Alexandria by considering, in particular, its position between the traditions and life of Egypt on the one hand, and on the other the immigrants who came there from Greece and elsewhere in the wake of the founder Alexander of Macedon. -- Publisher description.

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We think of Ancient Greece as, well, “ancient”, and it is now known to go back to Mycenaean culture of the second half of the 2nd millennium BC. But Egyptian civilisation is much earlier than that: in the mid 2nd millennium BC it was at its height (the “New Kingdom”), but its origins go right into the 3rd millennium BC or even earlier. Once Greeks were settled in Egypt, they must have encountered Egyptian literature. There was no shortage of Egyptian literature being written and performed in this period, most of it in the later form of the Egyptian language called “Demotic” (which has a really difficult script). We wouldn’t know anything about this today, but luckily some of the papyrus-manuscripts have survived, or at least pieces of them have. Map of Ancient Alexandria. For nearly ten months, the team collected data on each piece, which all became part of one huge computerized database. Three types of information were recorded for each registered block - written, drawn, photo and/or film. Scenery and character alternating between sensual, imaginative Alexandria (Cleopatra) and the
more pragmatic, austere Rome (Antony). Story based on Thomas North’s translation of Plutarch’s Lives. Related. Sociology & Anthropology. CLEOPATRA and SHEBA—are two great Queens of Ancient Kingdoms of the East? by Rodrigo Sebidos. 6. Ancient History. Hatshepsut was the Queen of Peace and Economic Prosperity of Ancient Egypt. by Eman Abdallah Kamel. 17. Creative Writing. Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data Ancient Alexandria between Egypt and Greece / edited by W.V. Harris and Giovanni Ruffini p. cm. — (Columbia studies in the classical tradition ; v. 26) “In their original forms, the papers were almost all written for a conference entitled, Alexandria between Egypt and Greece, that was organized by the Center for the Ancient Mediterranean at Columbia on October 11th and 12th, 2002.”—Pref. Includes bibliographical references and index. Chapter Eight Alexandria and Middle Egypt: Some Aspects of Social and Economic Contacts under Roman Rule. 161 Mohammed Abd-el-Ghani Chapter Nine Galen’s Alexandria. Ancient Alexandria, Egypt. by Jocelyn Hitchcock on March 5, 2019. By Jocelyn Hitchcock, Contributing Writer, Classical Wisdom. Since Alexandria came to replace the previous Egyptian capital of Memphis, and Tyre, a significant port city, was destroyed by Alexander, the new capital filled a vacuum of both political and commercial means. Alexandria became a lucrative node in the trade network of the Mediterranean, and attracted commerce from the east, north, and west. In the following years of civil war between Cleopatra and Ptolemy, the city of Alexandria suffered destruction and fires. After the death of Cleopatra and Marc Antony, and the consolidation of power by Augustus, Alexandria became a province of the Roman Empire, lacking any real political autonomy.