
Syracuse In Antiquity

Sicily

The Tyrants of Syracuse Volume II

Ancient Syracuse

Iroquoia

Ancient Syracuse

The History of Sicily from the Earliest Times

The Archimedes Palimpsest

The Mask of Apollo

Plato at Syracuse

Ancient Syracuse

Victory Issues of Syracuse After 413 B. C.

Syracuse, the Fairest Greek City

ANCIENT SYRACUSE

Ancient Sicily

Syracuse, the Fairest Greek City

Dionysius I of Syracuse and Greek Tyranny (Routledge Revivals)

The Tyrants of Syracuse

Agathokles of Syracuse

Syracuse, City of Legends

A History of Greece

Coins of Ancient Sicily

Language and Linguistic Contact in Ancient Sicily

Syracuse and Its Environs

Syracuse

The Sand-Reckoner of Archimedes

Dionysius I of Syracuse and Greek Tyranny(Routledge Revivals)

The Tyrants of Syracuse

Ancient Syracuse (Classic Reprint)

The Tyrants of Syracuse Volume I

Mass and Elite in the Greek and Roman Worlds

Tyrants of Syracuse. Volume II

A Companion to the Classical Greek World

The Battle of Syracuse: Two Essays (1875)

Ancient Syracuse from prehistoric times to the Arab conquest

A Companion to Greeks Across the Ancient World

...Ancient Syracuse;

ANCIENT SYRACUSE

The Eyes of Archimedes: The Siege of Syracuse

The Walls of Syracuse

Syracuse in Antiquity

GIANCARLO JAMAL

Sicily Oxford University Press

The Archimedes

Palimpsest is the name given to a Byzantine prayer-book which was written over a number of earlier manuscripts. This volume provides colour images and transcriptions of three of the texts recovered from it. Pride of place goes to the treatises of Archimedes, including the only Greek version of *Floating Bodies*, and the unique copies of *Method* and *Stomachion*. This transcription provides many different readings from those made by Heiberg from what he termed Codex C in his edition of the works of Archimedes of 1910-1915. Secondly, fragments of two previously unattested speeches by the Athenian orator Hyperides, which are the only Hyperides texts ever to have been found in a codex. Thirdly, a fragment from an otherwise unknown commentary on Aristotle's *Categories*. In each case advanced image-processing techniques have been used to create the images, in order to make the text underneath legible.

The Tyrants of Syracuse Volume II

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform
Dubbed 'the greatest Greek city and the most beautiful of them all' by Cicero, Syracuse also boasts the richest history of anywhere in Sicily. *Syracuse, City of Legends* - the first modern historical guide to the city - explores Syracuse's place within the island and the wider Mediterranean and reveals why it continues to captivate visitors today, more than two and a half millennia after its foundation. For more than 1600 years, from its settlement by Greeks in 733 BC, Syracuse was the leading city in Sicily and at times one of the most powerful in the world. As a Greek city-state it competed with Athens and Carthage and was for a while an important ally of Rome. When Sicily became Rome's first province, Syracuse was the island's capital and was an important centre for early Christianity. Under Byzantine rule, the Emperor Constant II even moved his court to Syracuse for five years. Capture by the Arabs in 878 AD marked the end of ancient Syracuse but the city continued to evolve and during the Spanish era Caravaggio created

one of his masterpieces, *The Burial of Santa Lucia*, in the city. After a devastating earthquake in 1693, a major rebuilding programme gave the city the characteristic Baroque appearance it retains today. Over its long and colourful life, Syracuse has been home to many creative figures, including Archimedes, the greatest mathematician of the ancient world, as well as host to Plato, Scipio Africanus, conqueror of Hannibal, and Caravaggio, who have all contributed to the rich history and atmosphere of this beguiling and distinctive Sicilian city. Generously illustrated, *Syracuse, City of Legends* also offers detailed descriptions of the principal monuments from each period in the city's life, explaining their physical location as well as their historical context. This vivid and engaging history weaves together the history, architecture and archaeology of Syracuse and will be an invaluable companion for anyone visiting the city as well as a compelling introduction to its ancient and modern history.

Ancient Syracuse

Routledge

Professor Sanders' full-length study of Dionysius I, one of the most

powerful figures of fourth-century BC Greece, is the first to appear in English, and marks an important reassessment of the 'tyrant' of Syracuse. Dionysius I regularly appears in the surviving historical accounts as a tyrant in the worst - modern - sense of the word: cruelty, intransigence, arrogance are all part of this stereotype. Yet here is a ruler who, according to the ancient testimony, was deeply concerned with the establishment of a just regime and to whom Plato turned to found the ideal Republic. The hostile picture of Dionysius that has come down to us is basically Athenian, Sanders argues, deriving from political circles engaged in propaganda aimed at tarnishing the tyrant's reputation. Dionysius I of Syracuse and Greek Tyranny will be of interest to those engaged with the history, historiography and political practice of the ancient world.

Iroquoia Bloomsbury Publishing
 Professor Sanders' full-length study of Dionysius I, one of the most powerful figures of fourth-century BC Greece, is the first to appear in English, and marks an important

reassessment of the 'tyrant' of Syracuse. Dionysius I regularly appears in the surviving historical accounts as a tyrant in the worst - modern - sense of the word: cruelty, intransigence, arrogance are all part of this stereotype. Yet here is a ruler who, according to the ancient testimony, was deeply concerned with the establishment of a just regime and to whom Plato turned to found the ideal Republic. The hostile picture of Dionysius that has come down to us is basically Athenian, Sanders argues, deriving from political circles engaged in propaganda aimed at tarnishing the tyrant's reputation. Dionysius I of Syracuse and Greek Tyranny will be of interest to those engaged with the history, historiography and political practice of the ancient world.

Ancient Syracuse J Paul Getty Museum Publications
 Il testo si presenta come un compendio sulla Siracusa antica della quale l'autore traccia un quadro che spazia dagli albori del V millennio a.C. fino alla conquista araba dell'878. Le argomentazioni, condotte con senso critico e

metodo scientifico, riportano alla luce tesi e dibattiti volti a far rivivere le illustri vestigia di una città che seppe essere magnifica.

The History of Sicily from the Earliest Times
 Cambridge University Press
 Agathokles of Syracuse ruled large areas of Sicily and southern Italy between 317 and 289 BC. In this book, Christopher de Lisle argues that Agathokles was an important player in the Mediterranean world at a key moment in its history. Agathokles' career has important implications for our definition of the Hellenistic world and its relationship to both the western Mediterranean and earlier Greek history. However, he has tended not to feature in studies of the Hellenistic world or of ancient Sicily. In ancient discourse about him, in the coins he issued, in his interactions with the world around him, and in the way he ruled, Agathokles is simultaneously heir to a long tradition and actively engaged in his contemporary world. The failure to place Agathokles in both of these contexts up till now has contributed to the development of an

excessively deep separation between the western and eastern Mediterranean and between the Classical and Hellenistic periods. This work - the first book-length study of Agathokles in English in over a century - places him in the context of both the earlier history of Sicily, and the developments in the eastern Mediterranean that mark the start of the Hellenistic era. The volume includes a narrative of his career, studies of his coinage and his representation in literary sources, and a series of explorations of important themes and regions.

The Archimedes

Palimpsest Library of Alexandria

The goal of this project is to understand Plato's involvement with Syracuse and Southern Italy in a multidisciplinary way and produce a volume which combines a new translation of the Seventh Letter with original essays from scholars of varying disciplines. Essay themes include Historical Context, Philosophical Concepts, Political Context, and Philosophical Reception. *The Mask of Apollo* Open Road Media

In a book that spans the Iroquoian culture from its ancient roots to its survival in the modern world, William Engelbrecht maintains that two themes pervade this development: warfare and spirituality. An investigation of oral tradition, archaeology, and historical records provides new insight into this now largely vanished world known as Iroquoia. Engelbrecht covers a wide geographic range, exploring regional and temporal differences in material culture and subsistence patterns. He finds change over time in the distribution and size of communities and in response to environmental demographic, and social factors. In addition, he furthers the controversial debate that "arrow sacrifice" and other beliefs spread from Mesoamerica with the dispersal of maize and horticulture. Although scholars have suggested that palisaded hilltop Iroquoian villages were constructed with an eye for defense, this book is unique in showing that the longhouse—known mainly as a community forum and spiritual place—may also have served as a defense

structure. Throughout this work, which will become the new standard text to which scholars will refer, Engelbrecht reminds us that the the study of the Iroquoian people continues to enrich and inform the modern world. [Plato at Syracuse](#) Syracuse University Press This is the story of one of the most important classical cities, Syracuse, and its struggles (both internal and external) for freedom and survival. Situated at the heart of the Mediterranean, Syracuse was caught in the middle as Carthage, Pyrrhus of Epirus, Athens and then Rome battled to gain control of Sicily. The threat of expansionist enemies on all sides made for a tumultuous situation within the city, resulting in repeated coups that threw up a series of remarkable tyrants, such as Gelon, Timoleon and Dionysius. In this first volume Jeff Champion traces the course of Syracuse's wars under the tyrants from the Battle of Himera (480 BC) against the Carthaginians down to the death of Dionysius I (367 BC), whose reign proved to be the high tide of the city's power and influence. One of the highlights along the way is the city's heroic

resistance to, and eventual decisive defeat of, the Athenian expeditionary force that besieged them for over two years (415-413 BC), an event with massive ramifications for the Greek world. This is the eventful life story of one of the forgotten major powers of the ancient Mediterranean world.

Ancient Syracuse John Wiley & Sons

Syracuse was the largest and most powerful of all the cities established by the Greeks in Sicily. Its history, often violent but always colourful, is recounted by both Greek and Roman historians, its coinage is justly famous, and its extensive remains continue to fascinate visitors to the city. The object of this work is to retell aspects of the history of Syracuse, with particular reference to the topography of the city and its surrounding countryside. In order to acquaint or re-acquaint the reader with the impressive architectural monuments of Syracuse and to contextualise these in their geographical environment, comprehensive use is made of visual material contained in an accompanying CD.

Victory Issues of Syracuse

After 413 B. C. Casemate Publishers

This Companion provides scholarly yet accessible new interpretations of Greek history of the Classical period, from the aftermath of the Persian Wars in 478 B.C. to the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. Topics covered range from the political and institutional structures of Greek society, to literature, art, economics, society, warfare, geography and the environment

Discusses the problems of interpreting the various sources for the period

Guides the reader towards a broadly-based understanding of the history of the Classical Age

Syracuse, the Fairest Greek City Routledge

Excerpt from *Ancient Syracuse* The origin of the famous city, which was the nursery of Hellenic civilization in the Occident, is lost in legend. It welcomed the first Siculi (recent archeological discovery confirming the vague reference of Thucydides), and later very probably the Etoli, who led the way to the definite and complete immigration which occurred in the eighth century B. C. The beautiful suburban ne-

cropoli of Plemmiro, of Cozzo, of Pantano, and of Thap-sos, as well as tombs found in the neighborhood of Or-tigia and of Xeapoli, together with The rich pottery and other material shown in the Syracuse museum, attest its historical reality. The date of the real foundation commonly accepted on the faith of the great historian of the Peloponnesian War, is 731 B. C., but whether or not the author be that legendary Archia related by the same Thucydides is of little matter. Certain it is that Syracuse (lu/saxotrat) (so called, according to some, from a Phoenician word meaning eastern site, according to others referring to the neighboring marsh) always recognized Corinth as its mother country, towards whom their thoughts went out in good and bad fortune, and with whom they maintained an unchanging relation and affection. The development which very shortly the new city took on was remarkable, so much so as to feel the necessity of using some of its surplus population in the establishment of colonies at Akrai, Casmene and Camarina, and to make laws exemplary for their juridic

wisdom and equitable spirit, such as the Dioclee, so called from the name of the famous legislator. About the Publisher
Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com
This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

ANCIENT SYRACUSE Pen & Sword Military

This is the story of one of the most important classical cities, Syracuse, and its struggles (both internal and external) for freedom and survival. Situated at the heart of the Mediterranean, Syracuse was caught in the middle as Carthage, Pyrrhus of Epirus, Athens

and then Rome battled to gain control of Sicily. The threat of expansionist enemies on all sides made for a tumultuous situation within the city, resulting in repeated coups that threw up a series of remarkable tyrants, such as Gelon, Timoleon and Dionysius. In this first volume Jeff Champion traces the course of Syracuse's wars under the tyrants from the Battle of Himera (480 BC) against the Carthaginians down to the death of Dionysius I (367 BC), whose reign proved to be the high tide of the city's power and influence. One of the highlights along the way is the city's heroic resistance to, and eventual decisive defeat of, the Athenian expeditionary force that besieged them for over two years (415-413 BC), an event with massive ramifications for the Greek world. This is the eventful life story of one of the forgotten major powers of the ancient Mediterranean world.

Ancient Sicily Unisa Press

Syracuse possesses a unique place in the history of the ancient Mediterranean because of its contribution to Greek culture and political thought and practice.

Even in the first century BC Cicero could still declare 'You have often heard that of all the Greek cities Syracuse is the greatest and most beautiful.' Sicily's strategic location in the Mediterranean brought the city prosperity and power, placing it in the first rank of states in the ancient world. The history and governance of the city were recorded from the fifth century BC and the volume of literary sources comes close to matching the records of Athens or Rome.

Combining literary and material evidence this monograph traces the history of Syracuse, offering new arguments about the date of the city's foundation, and continues through the fifth century when, as a democracy, Syracuse's military strength grew to equal that of Athens or Sparta, surpassing them in the early fourth century under the tyrant Dionysius I. From ca. 350 BC, however, the city's fortunes declined as the state was wracked with civil strife as the tyranny lost control. The result was a collapse so serious that the city faced complete and imminent destruction.

Syracuse, the Fairest

Greek City John Wiley & Sons

Published on the occasion of the exhibition Sicily: art & invention between Greece and Rome, on view at the J. Paul Getty Museum at the Getty Villa in Malibu, from April 3 to August 19, 2013; at the Cleveland Museum of Art from September 30, 2013 to January 5, 2014; and at Palazzo Ajutamicristo, Palermo, from February 14 to June 15, 2014.

Dionysius I of Syracuse and Greek Tyranny (Routledge Revivals) Routledge

It's the end of the third century before Christ. The city-state of Syracuse is a critical seaport in Rome's second war with Carthage. One of the ancient world's most beautiful cities, it is also the home of the famous Greek mathematician Archimedes. When Syracuse comes under Carthaginian control in 214 B.C., the Roman general Marcus Claudius Marcellus storms the city with 40,000 soldiers and 60 warships, only to be confronted by the most sophisticated weapons the world has ever seen, all built and designed by Archimedes. The Roman army is turned back as though toy soldiers three separate times. Unwilling

to concede, Marcellus blockades the city by land and sea, determined to starve Syracuse into submission. Timon Leonidas, an orphan of the war, is Archimedes' slave during the last three years of the mathematician's life and through the duration of the siege. Timon tells the story of a city held hostage from the perspective of a young Greek, privy to the political intrigue that boils around his master. When Syracuse finally falls, Marcellus' first concern is to secure its greatest asset, the aging mathematician. In one of the most poignant moments in all of history, a Roman soldier, certain the scientist is casting a hex, strikes Archimedes down as he sketches out a geometry problem. In his last moments, Archimedes gives his cherished slave a gift more powerful than any weapon used in the siege, but with the promise that it can only be revealed to save his life—a promise that becomes Timon's fate to break.

The Tyrants of Syracuse Casemate Publishers

Volume one of this sweeping history chronicles the turbulent

ancient history of Syracuse from the rise of Gelon to the death of Dionysius I. Situated at the heart of the Mediterranean, Syracuse was one of the most important city-states of the classical Greek world. Coveted for its wealth and strategic location, it was caught in the middle as Carthage, Epirus, Athens and then Rome each battled to gain control of the region. The threat of expansionist enemies on all sides made for a tumultuous situation within the city, resulting in repeated coups and a series of remarkable tyrants, such as Gelon, Timoleon and Dionysius. In volume one of *The Tyrants of Syracuse*, Jeff Champion traces the course of Syracuse's wars from the Battle of Himera against the Carthaginians down to the death of Dionysius I, whose reign proved to be the high tide of the city's power and influence. Within this period, Syracuse heroically defeated the Athenian force that besieged them for more than two years—an event with far-reaching ramifications.

Agathokles of Syracuse

Legare Street Press

This volume has its origin in the 14th University of

South Africa Classics Colloquium in which the topic and title of the event were inspired by Josiah Ober's seminal work *Mass and Elite in Democratic Athens* (1989). Indeed the influence this work has had on later research in all aspects of the Greek and Roman world is reflected by the diversity of the papers collected here, which take their cue and starting point from the argument that, in Ober's words (1989, 338): 'Rhetorical communication between masses and elites... was a primary means by which the strategic ends of social stability and political order were achieved.' However, the contributors to the volume have also sought to build further on such conclusions and to offer new perceptions about a spread of issues affecting mass and elite interaction in a far wider number of locations around the ancient Mediterranean over a much longer chronological span. Thus the conclusions here suggest that once the concept of mass and elite was established in the minds of Greeks and later Romans it became a universal component of political life and from there was easily

transferred to economic activity or religion. In casting the net beyond the confines of Athens (although the city is also represented here) to - amongst others - Syracuse, the cities of Asia Minor, Pompeii and Rome, and to literary and philosophical discourse, in each instance that interplay between the wider body of the community and the hierarchically privileged can be shown to have governed and directed the thoughts and actions of the participants. [Syracuse, City of Legends](#) Pen & Sword Military Cicero said of ancient Syracuse in Sicily that it was the "largest and the loveliest of all cities." Over four thousand objects from excavations, displayed at the Museo Archeologico Regionale Paolo Orsi, bear ample testimony to the city's status as perhaps the most powerful and cultured city in the Greek world. Still, many more exquisite objects remain in storerooms. This collection brings to light some of these stored ancient treasures, which together comprise an artistic portrait of Greek Syracuse. The catalog includes eight scholarly essays that place the

artifacts against the background of the social, political, economic, and religious framework of the polis.

A History of Greece

Cambridge University Press

*Includes pictures

*Includes ancient accounts *Includes online resources and a

bibliography for further reading It is hard to find an island on the map more central than Sicily.

Located at the crossroads between Europe and Africa, and between the Eastern and Western

Mediterranean, Sicily has rarely been governed as an independent, unified state. Nonetheless, the island has always

occupied a front-row seat to some of the most important events in history, and nowhere is

this more obvious than during antiquity. Very fertile in ancient times, Sicily was especially

prized for its grain production. The island had been inhabited by native tribes since prehistoric

times, but by the 9th and 8th centuries BCE, Sicily would be the staging area for a confrontation

between the Greeks and the Phoenicians, seafaring powers that scrambled to establish colonies along

its coasts. These colonies,

in time, would grow independent, and by the Classical era (510-323 BCE), they would be waging wars of their own. It was during the Classical era that, especially under the tyrants (dictators) of the Greek city of Syracuse, Sicily came the closest to being governed as a single, unified, and independent state. In time, it came to challenge the powerful trade empire of Carthage, a former Phoenician colony in North Africa, and it vied with the cities and kingdoms of mainland Greece for primacy in the Greek world. Later on, Sicily would be both a prize and a battlefield during the First Punic War (263-241 BCE) and, to a lesser degree, also during the Second Punic War (218-201 BCE). These were massive, protracted conflicts between Carthage and the rising Roman Republic, and Rome would subsequently become the main power in the Mediterranean on its way to ruling much of the known world. Sicily

would go on to become the Roman Republic's first territory outside of Italy and its first province; and Hieron, the tyrant of Syracuse at the time, would be Rome's first client king. Thus, the two different models through which Rome would control its empire in the future made their first appearance in Sicily. The province of Sicily would furthermore be crucial when it came to providing funds, and especially grain, to the rising Roman Republic. After the Punic Wars, Sicily would remain a Roman domain until the end of antiquity, and affairs on the island dramatically affected the Romans at home. The First Servile War (135-132 BCE) and Second Servile War (104-100 BCE) both took place in Sicily, and they were perhaps the largest (and temporarily successful) slave revolts in antiquity, demonstrating a great unease in the early stages of Roman imperialism. In 70 BCE, the Roman orator and statesman Cicero

gave a speech against Verres, the corrupt governor of the island, and over 2,000 years later it still provides an invaluable glimpse into the way things were run in Sicily and the Roman Republic as a whole. Although the conquest of Egypt in 30 BCE would strip Sicily of its central role as Rome's main supplier of grain, the island would remain an important part of the Roman Empire for about 500 more years. Sicily would only become independent again after the fall of the Western Roman Empire to barbarian tribes in the late 5th century CE, which ushered in the beginning of the Middle Ages. Ancient Sicily: The History and Legacy of the Mediterranean's Largest Island in Antiquity looks at one of the world's most important and contested territories. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about ancient Sicily like never before.