



HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY
PERM

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ANCIENT HISTORY

DEFORMATIONS AND CRISES
OF ANCIENT CIVIL COMMUNITIES

2–4 September 2014



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Welcome



Dear Participants,

The Section of Historical Investigations at the Higher School of Economics in Perm has undertaken a programme of research on Ancient Civil Communities. In 2012 and 2013 summer schools for doctoral and post-doctoral researchers were held; earlier this year I gave a series of lectures on Athenian Democracy to the students in Perm. Now, to advance our work, we are pleased to hold a conference with a mixture of speakers from Russia and from the United Kingdom, at which we shall discuss some of the problems which arose in the cities of the Greek world and in Rome, and the attempts to confront them. To give wider publicity to our work, we hope that the papers presented at this conference will be published, in English, by a European publisher.

Our conference is small, but the subject which we are considering is important: civil communities still suffer from crises and deformations in our world, and the problems which we study are not merely of antiquarian interest but have a continuing relevance.

I trust that we shall all find this an enjoyable and a fruitful meeting.

P. J. Rhodes
Academic Supervisor of the Group for Historical Research, HSE – Perm

Programme Committee Members



Prof. P.J. Rhodes
Chair of the Programme Committee

Emeritus and Honorary Professor of Ancient History
Department of Classics and Ancient History
University of Durham, UK
Academic Supervisor of the Group for Historical Research, HSE – Perm
E-mail: p.j.rhodes@durham.ac.uk



Dr. Valery Goushchin
Member of the Programme Committee

Leading Research Fellow of the Group for Historical Research, HSE – Perm
E-mail: vguschin@hse.ru; valerii2012@yandex.ru

Keynote Speakers

Keynote Talk 1 (Day 1, 2 Sep, 11.00–12.00, Assembly Hall #103)



Professor P.J. Rhodes

Emeritus and Honorary Professor of Ancient History

Department of Classics and Ancient History

University of Durham, UK

Academic Supervisor of the Group for Historical Research, HSE-Perm

E-mail: p.j.rhodes@durham.ac.uk

P.J. Rhodes studied at Oxford, was employed by the University of Durham (U.K.) from 1965 to 2005, from 1983 as Professor of Ancient History, and is now Emeritus Professor and Honorary Professor; he is a Fellow of the British Academy, and will be President of the Classical Association in 2014/5. He has a particular interest in Greek political institutions and political activity, and has been involved with the work on Greek and Roman civil society of the Group for Historical Research since 2012.

Instability in the Greek Cities

P.J. Rhodes

University of Durham, UK

Higher School of Economics, Perm

Abstract

Classical Sparta claimed to have had the same constitution for a long time, and Athens' democracy was set aside in the classical period only briefly and at times of military setback, so there is a tendency to think of classical Greece as a stable world dominated by the opposition between democratic Athens and oligarchic Sparta.

In fact even Athens and Sparta were not as stable as that model suggests. In Sparta we know of a series of problems centred on individual kings and regents, and there were the further problems of the helots and from the first half of the fifth century of declining citizen numbers. In Athens there was a series of crises until the middle of the fifth century; after that Pericles was not the unchallenged leader depicted by Thucydides, and instability resurfaced

Keynote Speakers

Keynote Talk 1 (Day 1, 2 Sep, 11.00–12.00, Assembly Hall #103)

from the mutilation of the Herms in 415 onwards. When the democracy was restored in 403 after its overthrow at the end of the Peloponnesian War, changes became possible without revolution, but Demosthenes' reinterpretation of democracy as external more than internal freedom led to democracy's being associated with opposition to Macedon.

In Greece in general, in the archaic period instability is often associated with the rise and fall of tyrants, a phenomenon for which there were probably different combinations of reasons in different places; in the fifth century the polarisation of the Greek world between Athens and Sparta was matched by a polarisation between democracy and oligarchy. In the fourth century Sparta after obtaining the King's Peace from Persia in 387/6 tried to apply its terms in Sparta's interest; but that led to the foundation of the Second Athenian League to defend the Greeks and the Peace against Sparta, and to Sparta's defeat by Thebes at Leuctra in 371 and subsequent loss of Messenia. Thebes tried to obtain Persia's support and to knock out Athens as it had knocked out Sparta; and in lesser cities rival parties sought backers in the major cities; but the world was transformed by Philip of Macedon, and in his League of Corinth he tried to include a guarantee of constitutional stability; but changes of régime continued in the hellenistic period.

Why was there such instability? Some men believed that a régime giving more power to those more deserving of it was better than democracy, and the sophists suggested that there was no absolutely right form of government; most Greek cities were very small, so that those who were discontented were in close contact with those who made them discontented (while Athens was larger and except in crises provided a good life for both rich and poor, and in Sparta the full citizens were united in opposition to the various categories of non-citizens); and various local disputes were caught up in the successive polarisations of the Greek world between the major powers.

Keynote Speakers

Keynote talk 2 (Day 2, 3 Sep, 10.00–11.00, Assembly Hall #403)



Professor Timothy Cornell
Emeritus Professor of Ancient History
University of Manchester, UK
E-mail: tim.cornell@manchester.ac.uk

Crisis and Deformation in the Roman Republic: observations on the nature and function of the dictatorship

T. J. Cornell, University of Manchester

Abstract

The Elder Cato is said to have thought that Rome differed from Greek cities because its institutions were the result of trial and error over many generations, rather than the rational and deliberate creation of a single lawgiver: Rome's constitution was superior to those of the Greeks because it was the product of experience rather than invention. Whatever we might think of Cato's tendentious interpretation, there is much to be said for his historical analysis. That the Roman political system was a haphazard collection of historical accidents has much to recommend it. Many of Rome's most enduring and distinctive institutions originated as responses to crisis, but became permanent and changed their character through many years — sometimes centuries — of use; in this time they were transformed, sometimes out of all recognition. An extreme example is that of the tribunate of the plebs, originally the spearhead of a revolutionary movement, which later became a regular political office and eventually one of the institutional pillars of the Principate. Other examples, which will be examined in more detail in the paper, include the office of dictator, the origins of which are extremely obscure, but which proliferated in various guises during the fourth and third centuries and eventually fell into abeyance, before being revived under Sulla and Caesar. Another institution that was transformed during the history of the republic was the system of defensive alliances (*foedera*), which originated as a response to external attack but was transformed in the middle republic into an instrument of imperialism.

Keynote Speakers

Keynote talk 3 (Day 3, 4 Sep, 10.00–11.00, Assembly Hall #403)



Professor Catherine Steel

Professor of Classics University of Glasgow, UK

E-mail: Catherine.Steel@glasgow.ac.uk

Senate, people and magistrates: institutional practice and the end of the Republic

Catherine Steel, University of Glasgow

Abstract

The Roman Republic ceased to exist, but establishing even its end-date, let alone the causes of its ending, is exceptionally difficult. In this paper, I explore the impact of institutional structures on the question. I attempt to argue that the annual cycle of politics, a fundamental aspect of Roman political life, and one which was demonstrably unfitted to the demands of Roman imperialism from the later 3rd century BC onwards, became even less effective as a result of both the consequences of Sulla's violent takeover of power in the late 80s B.C. and the changes to political practice which he subsequently imposed during his dictatorship. This final stage of the Republic, the period between the dictatorships of Sulla and of Caesar, was consequently marked by a series of innovations in political practice whose cumulative effect was to complete the disenfranchisement of the Roman people that had begun with the Social War, and to ensure that the senatorial elite was unable to offer a viable alternative to monarchy. The end of the Republic should thus firmly be located in the city of Rome and its political practices.

Conference Programme

DAY 1, TUESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 10.00–18.00, ASSEMBLY HALL #103

10.00 Registration opens

10.30–11.00 Welcoming remarks

11.00–12.00 Keynote talk 1

Prof. P.J. Rhodes, University of Durham

Instability in the Greek cities

12.00–12.30 Discussion

12.30–13.00 Coffee break, Dining Hall

SECTION 1 Section Chair — P.J. Rhodes

13.00–13.30 *Dr. Polly Low, Senior Lecturer in Ancient History, University of Manchester*

Empire and Crisis in Fourth-Century Greece

13.30–14.00 Discussion

14.00–15.00 Lunch, Dining Hall

15.00–15.30 *Denis Bubnov, NRU HSE – Perm*

Gylippus, Hermocrates and the Syracusan
Democracy at the End of the Vth Century B.C.

15.30–16.00 *Valery Goushchin, NRU HSE – Perm*

Aristocracy in Democratic Athens: Adaptation
and/or Deformation

16.00–16.30 *Yuri Kuzmin, Samara Branch of Moscow City Pedagogical University*

The Antigonids and Kaunos

16.30–17.00 Discussion

17.00–18.00 Dinner, Dining Hall

18.00–19.00 En route to the Perm' Opera & Ballet Theatre by No. 7 tram

19.00–22.30 Suggested Activities. Opera "Eugeniy Onegin"

22.30–23.00 En route to the Hotel Gemchugina

Conference Programme

DAY 2, WEDNESDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 10.00–17.00, ASSEMBLY HALL #403

10.00–11.00 Keynote talk 2

Prof. Timothy Cornell, University of Manchester

Crisis and Deformation in the Roman Republic: observations on the nature and function of the dictatorship

11.00–11.30 Discussion

11.30–12.00 Coffee break, Dining Hall

SECTION 2 Section Chair — Catherine Steel

12.00–12.30 Prof. Oleg Gabelko, Institute for Oriental and Classical Studies, Moscow

Dynastic Crisis in Cappadocia: Ariarathes V v. Orophernes

12.30–13.00 Discussion

13.00–13.30 Dr. Amy Russell, Lecturer, Durham University

The tribunate of the plebs as a magistracy of crisis

13.30–14.00 Discussion

14.00–15.00 Lunch, Dining Hall

SECTION 3 Section Chair — Oleg Gabelko

15.00–15.30 Dr. Ivan Ladynin, Lomonosov Moscow State University

The 'Crisis of the Pyramid Builders' in Herodotus' Book II and the Epochs of Egyptian History

15.30–16.00 Discussion

16.00–16.30 Dr. Natalia Almazova, NRU HSE – Moscow

The "Cultural Crisis" in Rome on the Cusp of the Republic and the Principate as Seen in Russian Research in the Late 19th – Early 20th Centuries

16.30–17.00 Discussion

Conference Programme

DAY 3, THURSDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 10.00–17.00, ASSEMBLY HALL #403

10.00–11.00 Keynote talk 3

Prof. Catherine Steel, University of Glasgow

Senate, people and magistrates: institutional practice and the end of the Republic

11.00–11.30 Discussion

11.30–12.00 Coffee break, Dining Hall

SECTION 3 Section Chair — Timothy Cornell

12.00–12.30 *Dr. Pavel Rubtsov, Ural State Pedagogical University (Ekaterinburg)*

Imperial Power in the Long Fourth Century A.D.:
Deformation or Evolution?

12.30–13.00 Discussion

13.00–13.30 *Dr. Alexey Kamenskikh, NRU HSE – Perm*

Political Philosophy in the Last Neoplatonic Communities

13.30–14.00 Discussion

14.00–14.30 *Dr. Maxim Domskiy, NRU HSE – Perm*

Roman Integration Policy in Germania: Remodelling
through Crisis (The Rhine Region as a Case Study)

14.30–15.00 Discussion

15.00–15.30 Closing remarks

15.30–17.00 Closing reception, Dining Hall

Invited Speakers

Day 1, 2 September, 13.00–13.30, Assembly Hall #103



Dr. Polly Low

**Senior Lecturer In Ancient History
School of Arts, Languages and Cultures
The University of Manchester, UK
E-mail: polly.low@manchester.ac.uk**

Empire and Crisis in Fourth-Century Greece

Polly Low
Manchester, UK

Abstract

How far is the stability -- and lack of stability -- of civil societies determined by a community's role in interstate politics? The potential for a connection between foreign and domestic politics surfaces regularly in discussions of both ancient and modern politics (and political crises); this paper focusses on one particular set of debates: those which surround the relationship between imperial expansion and political stability in mid fourth-century Greece. The paper will show that imperial expansion could be presented as both cause of and solution to domestic political crises, and will explore (and attempt to explain) the reasons behind the divergent views which we find in fourth-century commentators.

The paper analyses the views of empire found in the mid-century writings of Xenophon, Isocrates and (above all) Demosthenes. All three writers saw essential connections between a state's international standing and its domestic stability; equally important, though, is that they all attempted to argue that certain types of imperial adventure could have potentially disastrous consequences for the shape of civil society. These variant approaches can help to illuminate the diversity of attitudes to imperial and domestic politics in this period, and the extent to which contemporary commentators thought it possible or desirable to disentangle crises of civil society from crises in interstate society.

Invited Speakers

Day 1, 2 September, 16.00–16.30, Assembly Hall #103



Dr. Yuri Kuzmin

**Assistant Professor, Department of History,
International Law and Foreign Regional Studies,
Samara Branch of Moscow City Pedagogical University
E-mail: yurimac@yandex.ru**

The Antigonids and Kaunos

Yuri Kuzmin
Samara

Abstract

In 2006 Ch. Marek published a decree from Kaunos in Karia, dated by the 15th year of the reign of a certain Antigonos (*IvKaunos* 4). Among three kings who bore this name, whose interests were at different times closely connected to Karia and adjoining regions (all of them being members of the Antigonid dynasty), the only one who reigned for more than 15 years was Antigonos II Gonatas (283–239 B.C.). However another occasion (the problem of dating of act of manumission from Beroia in Macedonia — *EKM*, I, 45) E. Grzybek drew attention to the fact that since 317/6 some Babylonian cuneiform documents were dated by the name of Antigonos I Monophthalmos, although, which is important, without the title king. On this basis Grzybek expressed an opinion about the possibility of dating the beginning of Monophthalmos' "reign" not from 306, as is traditionally supposed, but from 317/6, and he also assumed that Demetrios I Poliorketes, the son of Monophthalmos, used that system as well (Grzybek, *AM-V* 1993, 521–7).

Some scholars, relying on Grzybek's opinion, admit that the inscription from Kaunos could be dated by the reign of Antigonos Monophthalmos (c. 302) (A. Meadows, C. Bennett *et al.*).

Nevertheless, the Kaunian decree can be dated by the 15th year of the reign of Antigonos Gonatas. This inscription, which radically changed the perception

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of politics and the possessions of Gonatas in the Aegean region and Asia Minor, as well as the balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean in 269–268, before the beginning of the Chremonidean War (c. 268–262), still awaits a detailed historical study.

Despite the possibility that Antigonos Gonatas could have already lost control over Kaunos in the course of the Chremonidean War (the capture and the execution of poet Sotades by the Ptolemaic general Patrokles in the “island of Kaunos” may be connected with this event: see Athen. XIV. 13, p. 621a), the inscription *IVKaunos* 4 allows a better understanding of the causes of the interest in Karia of subsequent Antigonid kings, Antigonos III Doson and Philip V.

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Prof. Oleg Gabelko

Institute for Oriental and Classical Studies, Moscow

E-mail: gabelko@mail.ru

Dynastic Crisis in Cappadocia: Ariarathes V v. Orophernes

Oleg Gabelko

Moscow

Abstract

The strife in Cappadocia between Ariarathes V and his full- or step-brother Orophernes gives us an example of, so to speak, “an ideal” dynastic conflict of the Hellenistic world, and a very illuminating subject for the special analysis. There is a complete set of evidence, which allows us to examine this topic in detail: the comparatively abundant (though, unfortunately, extremely odd) data of the written sources (Polybios, Diodoros, Justin, Appian); the coins issued by both participants in the conflict; the informative (albeit fragmentary) inscriptions (the decree of the Prienians in honor of Ariarathes' envoys and his own letter to Priene, the letter of a Roman magistrate and *senatus consultum* concerning the settlement between Ariarates V and Attalos II and Priene). The discord in the Cappadocian royal house reflects the intradynastic contradictions which should be assessed in the perspective of Daniel Ogden's conception of an “amphimetric crisis” in the Hellenistic world, and could add some criticism to his system of views. The enmity and struggle between Ariarathes and Orophernes were complicated by external interference and then caught up in the interests of the Greek *poleis* and Rome; as a result, this became an important event in interstate relations. The complex analysis of the sources and the scholarly literature on the question could allow us to clarify the date of the Cappadocian strife, the actual course of events and the final results, including Orophernes' fate and the subsequent developments of the Cappadocian kingship.

Invited Speakers

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Dr. Amy Russell

**Lecturer in Classics and Ancient History
Department of Classics and Ancient History
Durham University**

E-mail: amy.russell@durham.ac.uk

The tribunate of the plebs as a magistracy of crisis

Amy Russell

Durham

Abstract

Appian's *Bella Civilia*, the most extensive continuous narrative of the end of the Roman Republic which has survived from the ancient world, depicts the tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 BCE as the beginning of the end. In the next fifty years, a string of successive crises caused by tribunes in the Gracchan mould prove the undoing of the Republican system. Appian's version of events is corroborated by Cicero, who also sees the tribunate as intrinsically linked to crisis. Yet there were plenty of tribunes of the plebs whose terms in office did not end with constitutional crisis and violent death. In this paper, I explore how and why our sources construct the tribunate of the plebs as the key to the Republic's fall, and how this understanding has become embedded in modern approaches to the "crisis of the Roman Republic".

Invited Speakers

Day 2, 3 September, 15.00–15.30, Assembly Hall #403



Dr. Ivan Ladynin
Faculty of History
Lomonosov Moscow State University
E-mail: ladynin@mail.ru

The 'Crisis of the Pyramid Builders' in Herodotus' Book II and the Epochs of Egyptian History

Ivan Ladynin
Moscow

Abstract

The paper concentrates on one of the alleged anachronisms in the sequence of events in the history of Egypt according to Herodotus' Book II: the reigns of Cheops, Chephren and Micerinus (chaps. 124–9; i.e. Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure of Dynasty IV, Old Kingdom, c. 25th century B.C.) are placed after the reign of Rhampsinitus (chaps. 121–2), while Rhampsinitus is said to follow Proteus, the contemporary of the Trojan War (chaps. 112–20), who in turn is the second successor of Sesostris (chaps. 102–10), a complex image revealing in later tradition certain reminiscences of Ramesses II (13th century). As the name of Rhampsinitus is definitely a derivative of “Ramesses”, and its bearer, according to Herodotus, lived after the Trojan War (which is contemporary, in the history of Egypt, to the invasion of the Sea Peoples) this Rhampsinitus must correspond to the historical Ramesses III (early 12th century). Thus the reigns of the pyramid builders appear to be placed by Herodotus after a time-span that corresponded to the mid-13th – early 12th centuries, contrary to the historical reality.

An important feature of Herodotus' Book II is that the events in it are grouped in blocks corresponding approximately to the real epochs of the Egyptian history, though sometimes misplaced [Gozzoli 2006: 172–3]; thus the information on their sequence is certainly derived from Egyptian informants. An explanation

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of the anachronism that I have indicated can be given as follows. The epoch of the pyramid builders is described by Herodotus as a terrible crisis, shortly after which came the decline of the Egyptian state; and this is quite in accordance with the authentic Egyptian vision of Dynasty IV as a royal house which somehow provoked the disaster of the First Intermediate Period (late 23rd – 21st centuries). Symptomatically, the contrasted images of the beneficent Rhampsinitus and the brutal Cheops are similar to what are much the same ideas of Khufu and his immediate predecessor Snofru in the Egyptian tradition. However, in Herodotus' narration the disaster preceded by the pyramid building is the seizure of Egypt by the Ethiopians (chaps. 137–40), i.e. the historical domination of Nubia in Egypt in the late 8th – 7th centuries; it is followed by the rule of the Saite Dynasty XXVI, i.e. by the epoch immediately antecedent to Persian rule and to the time of Herodotus himself. Probably, Herodotus' informants retained the notion that the pyramid building preceded a huge disaster; however, the correct reminiscences of the First Intermediate Period as well as of the subsequent epochs of the second millennium somehow escaped them (see, e.g., the contaminated image of Sesostri combining the reminiscences of both the Middle and the New Kingdom); and they merely “inserted” this crisis before the Nubian time as before the disastrous epoch of their history of which only they were well aware, and which preceded their own “contemporaneity”.

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Dr. Natalia Almazova

**Faculty of History, Department of the History of Ideas
and Methods of Historical Research**

Associate Professor

NRU HSE – Moscow

E-mail: nalmazova@hse.ru

The “Cultural Crisis” in Rome on the Cusp of the Republic and the Principate as Seen in Russian Research in the Late 19th – Early 20th Centuries

Natalia Almazova

Moscow

Abstract

The paper focuses on the concepts of Russian Classicists of the late 19th – early 20th centuries who studied Roman culture in its transition from the Republic to the Principate. Symptomatically, the time contemporary with these scholars was marked with the transitional situation in Russia, which was deeply felt in both its social and cultural development and undoubtedly affected their research. There are a number of aspects in Roman culture which attracted the special attention of the Russian scholars. Faddey Zelinski and Michail Korelin put forward original concepts of Roman culture and spiritual life at the time of transition. Korelin (not a Classicist, indeed, but a mediaevalist with an interest in the Renaissance and in the regularities of the world history) wrote about the cultural crisis of the Roman world, which he explained through changes in the world-view under the influence of the new Christian religion. The views of Zelinski are more peculiar: he considered European culture as an integral formation throughout its existence, its integrity being supported by certain personalities; the cultural catastrophes through which it survived served it as dividers between stages but did not break its integrity. An outstanding personality underlying the integrity of European culture was Cicero (standing for Zelinski in one line with Dante, Shakespeare, etc); consequently, Zelinski did

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not consider the transition from the Republic to the Principate as a period of crisis at all.

Fruitful research was carried out in the field of Augustan Roman literature. Some scholars saw in it the embryos of the eventual decline of the Roman culture: the reason for this trend was seen in the establishment of the Principate (works by Nikolay Blagoveshchenski, Vassily Modestov, Faddey Zelinski etc.). Studies of Roman art (by Alexey Mironov, Mikhail Rostovtzev, Pavel Chernyaev) are no less interesting. One should pay special attention to the study of the Roman theatre by Boris Warneke: he speaks of the transitional epoch in its development characterized by the changes in the function of performance, the appearance of staginess, the tendency to the formation of mass art. This analysis is obviously influenced by similar tendencies in the art of the “transitional” epoch of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Invited Speakers

Day 3, 4 September, 12.00–12.30, Assembly Hall #403



Dr. Pavel Rubtsov

Associate professor, Department of political science,
Ural State Pedagogical University

E-mail: prubzow@gmail.com

Imperial Power in the Long Fourth Century A.D.: Deformation or Evolution?

P. Rubzov
Ekaterinburg

Abstract

There is a powerful opinion in scholarship about serious differences between early and late Roman imperial power, yet the essence of the changes in the imperial office is widely disputed. The period designated here as the long fourth century (approximately 270s–420s) is crucial for the transformation of the Roman Empire. This paper is devoted to the question whether the imperial power had been deformed dramatically from the time of Diocletian or had been changing gradually from the mid third century onwards under pressure of circumstances.

Speakers from HSE

Day 1, 2 September, 15.00–15.30, Assembly Hall #103



Dr. Denis Bubnov

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department
of Humanities, Associate Professor

Group for Historical Research, Senior Research Fellow
NRU HSE – Perm

E-mail: dbubnov@hse.ru

Gylippus, Hermocrates and the Syracusan Democracy at the End of the Vth Century B.C.

Denis Bubnov

Perm

Abstract

According to Aristotle, the victory won by the Syracusan demos over the Athenian expeditionary forces in 413 B.C. subsequently caused the transformation of the political regime in Syracuse from *politeia* to democracy. It seems that in this short notice Aristotle remarked on some important tendencies of the Syracusan political life in the end of the V century.

The former Syracusan *politeia*, which was probably based — in the Aristotelian sense — on a property census, led to a shortage in military power, and it had been evident since the first encounters between the Syracusans and Athenians in course of the intervention in Sicily of 415–413. In these circumstances Hermocrates, one of the Syracusan politicians, after the first year of the Attic war had ended, made a proposal to the popular assembly of Syracuse to replenish the army with those citizens who previously had no weapons of their own, and it was adopted by the people. Thus the representatives of the lower class had now a right to fight together with the so called *hoplites* and knights, and this made both the richer and the poorer citizens equal to each other in military affairs. Perhaps this was the first step towards the breaking of inner divisions among the Syracusan civic body, imposed by the census. Moreover, Hermocrates became more popular among the poor citizens, who after the decision of the assembly could take part in affairs as new combatants. In his

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Dr. Bubnov

End of Abstract

political activity he must also have received a wider support from the lower class, in addition to his former *hetaireia* composed mostly of the ambitious aristocratic youth.

The next step was taken by Gylippus, the Spartan emissary in Sicily, who called the Syracusan to act vigorously against the Athenian naval forces. The growing number of the Syracusan ships needed additional crews, especially oarsmen, and they were presumably recruited also from the poor citizens, who still had no weapons and therefore could not serve as hoplites. It was those people who won the crucial victory over the Athenian fleet in the Syracusan harbour. The role played in the disastrous defeat of the enemy by the richer and poorer citizens remained the subject of disputes among the Syracusans after the war, as is shown, for instance, by the quarrel about the fate of the captive Athenian generals.

It seems that the actions of Hermocrates and Gylippus provoked the increasing activity of the Syracusan *demos*, which at last led to the establishment of the full democracy with equal political rights for each citizen. But both of these leaders acted in accordance with military and political needs in the course of the Athenian intervention, and they did not pretend to become a democratic leaders or to establish a democratic regime in Syracuse.

Speakers from HSE

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Dr. Valery Goushchin

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department
of Humanities, Associate Professor

Group for Historical Research, Leading Research Fellow
NRU HSE – Perm

E-mail: vguschin@hse.ru; valerii2012@yandex.ru

Aristocracy in Democratic Athens: Adaptation and/or Deformation

Valery Goushchin

Perm

Abstract

We may imagine *a priori* that aristocracy hardly sat comfortably in democratic Athens. In the sources we find evidence that in the Vth Century B.C. the Athenian aristocrats faced with some problems. Above all, the democratic constitution weakened personal ties and aristocratic domination in the *polis*. The increased importance of the assembly and the courts could be a serious challenge for the nobility. Besides, continuous bloody military campaigns resulted in the numerical decline of the aristocracy. All this forced aristocrats to change the model of their political behaviour and adapt themselves to the new situation.

Speakers from HSE

Day 3, 4 September, 13.00–13.30, Assembly Hall #403



Dr. Alexey Kamenskikh

**Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department
of Humanities, Associate Professor**

NRU HSE – Perm

E-mail: aakamenskih@hse.ru, kamen7@mail.ru

Political Philosophy in the Last Neoplatonic Communities

Alexey Kamenskikh

Perm

Abstract

In this report the author would like to expound the ways in which the Neoplatonic communities of Athens, Antioch and Alexandria — as the most representative examples of the classical intellectual tradition — survived in the IVth–VIth centuries A.D. in an environment which became increasingly alien. Among these ways one can note “academic polemics” with Christians (Porphyry, Simplicius), intellectual neglect of the alien actualities of the early Byzantine empire and the cultivation of the classical tradition as if it were some “sempre present” (Marinus), the transformation of the philosophical community into a kind of monastic one (Iamblichus), emigration (Damascius), and — eventually — the systematic Christianization of Platonism (John Philoponus).

Speakers from HSE

Day 3, 4 September, 14.00–14.30, Assembly Hall #403



Dr. Maxim Domskiy

Group for Historical Research, Senior Research Fellow

NRU HSE – Perm

E-mail: mdomskiy@hse.ru

Roman Integration Policy in Germania: Remodelling through Crisis (The Rhine Region as a Case Study)

Maxim Domskiy

Perm

Abstract

The paper examines Roman integration policy in Germania Inferior and across the Rhine in the 1st century A.D. It focuses primarily on the process of provincialization (*Provinzialisierung*) and the creation of the Roman administrative apparatus in the region.

For a long time our picture of Roman–native interactions in Germania in this period was based principally on the surviving textual accounts left by classical writers. Unfortunately the Roman writers do not provide a great deal of information about integration policy in the 1st century, and their accounts are incomplete especially when dealing with native territories east of the Rhine. For example, Cassius Dio reported briefly that during the reign of Augustus “cities were being founded” in Germania (Cassius Dio 56.18), and Tacitus mentioned only in passing “new colonies” (Tac. *Ann.* 1.59). Such accounts tell us little about the situation on the ground and details about these “cities” and “new colonies” are still not clear. But they are particularly important since Rome attempted to use urban settlements in the newly conquered areas as a tool to further political incorporation of the tribal territories into the Empire.

Speakers from HSE

Day 3, 4 September, 14.00–14.30, Assembly Hall #403

Dr. Domskiy

End of Abstract

Most of our current knowledge about Germania Romana in the 1st century AD derives from the archaeological evidence. In a number of places in Germany and the Netherlands archaeologists have discovered civilian settlements unrecorded in the classical sources. These excavations are revealing important new information about integration policy in Germania. Two of the most remarkable and interesting places are Oppidium Batavorum in modern Nijmegen (Netherlands) and Waldgirmes in the Wetterau (Germany). The last seems to have taken the name of the Chatti, and to have been called Oppidum Chattorum. The interpretations of Oppidium Batavorum and Waldgirmes have deeply influenced the current understanding of Germania's Roman past. It is for this reason that the paper focuses on these two sites, which have been used to demonstrate social and political changes which occurred in the region examined.

Suggested Activities

Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre: EUGENE ONEGIN

2 September, 19.00

'Lyric scenes' in 7 scenes

Venue: Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre (see the Map)

Libretto by Tchaikovsky and Konstantin Shilovsky, based on Pushkin's novel in verse

Running time: 3 hours 10 minutes, including 2 intervals



The opera was written in 1878. This version was first performed in Perm in 2010. Petr Tchaikovsky did not consider *Eugene Onegin* to be an opera. He described it as 'lyric scenes', endeavouring to avoid both comparisons of his interpretation with Pushkin's great novel in verse and excessive operatic pomposity. For a theatre that bears Tchaikovsky's name, a production of *Eugene Onegin* is a particularly important event, which is why this beautiful produc-

tion always features Perm's leading soloists and guest stars.

The opera is staged in the style of Pushkin's drawings. All the action takes place in the library among huge white bookshelves. Some 250 costumes were made especially for this production. They can be divided roughly into two collections: black and white. It is no exaggeration to say that kilometres of lace, velvet, silk, and taffeta were used in creating them.

About the Organizers

About HSE – Perm

Established in 1997 by an Ordinance of the Russian Government, the National Research University Higher School of Economics – Perm now has seven faculties and 14 departments, with over 170 faculty members and 20 research fellows. It is one of the four campuses of the Higher School of Economics based in Moscow, with the two of them located in St. Petersburg and Nizhny Novgorod.

The key aspect underlying the HSE – Perm's success in the education process includes heightened attention to economic theory, specialized training in Mathematics and Computer Science, and intensified language training in the curriculum across all programs.

As one of the strategic priorities, the HSE – Perm aims at developing and broadening ties with scholars, leaders and their organizations worldwide. In 2012, over 20 academics from foreign universities and representatives of international companies visited the HSE – Perm and gave lectures and workshops. Among them was Eric Maskin, Nobel laureate in Economics, Adams University Professor at Harvard, Chairman of the International Advisory Board of the Higher School of Economics.

Currently, the HSE – Perm is involved in five international joint research pro-



jects. Core partners in these activities include the University of Essex and University of Vigo.

The HSE – Perm has the following faculties: Faculty of Economics; Faculty of Management; Faculty of Business Informatics; Faculty of Social and Human Sciences; Faculty of Economy and Management (part-time); Faculty of Professional Retraining; Faculty of Preparatory Education.

2000 students are currently enrolled at the HSE – Perm. In addition to undergraduate and graduate programs, the HSE – Perm offers a double-diploma Master's program run jointly with the University of Essex, which allows students to receive a Master of Science degree "Innovations and Entrepreneurship in a Global Environment" along with the HSE – Perm's Master's degree.

For more information about HSE, please see www.perm.hse.ru/en/

About the Organizers

About HSE

The Higher School of Economics was founded on November 27th, 1992, by an Ordinance of the RF Government. In October 2009 the Higher School of Economics received the status of a National Research University.

The HSE's key strategic objectives are to become an internationally recognized research intensive university in the social and economic sciences, integrated into the European and wider international education and research community, and to fulfill the university's social role. The HSE is actively engaged in research across subjects (ranging from philosophy, history and psychology to mathematics and information technology in business), thereby promoting and interdisciplinary approach to education and science.

In July 2013, the HSE was named a winner in a competition for government support aimed at propelling Russia's leading HEIs into the world's top 100 universities.



According to the 2013 monitoring study on enrollment in state-funded places in Russian public universities commissioned by the RF Ministry of Education and Science, the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, and prepared by the RIA Novosti and HSE, HSE ranks third on the list of the top ten universities.

Each year, over 20,000 students pursue their academic dreams at the HSE, whether at the main Moscow campus or the HSE's well-established locations in Perm, St. Petersburg, or Nizhny Novgorod. The HSE offers spectacular opportunities for personal development and educational advancement, with more than 40 bachelor's programmes and 100 master's programmes in over two dozen areas of study.

For more information about HSE, please see www.hse.ru/en/org/hse/info/

About the Organizers

About the Group for Historical Research

Established within the framework of the HSE Basic Research Programme, the Laboratory for Study of Antiquity began operating on the HSE – Perm campus in 2011. The Laboratory research team included antiquity researchers from Perm State University and Perm State Pedagogical University. In early 2013, the Laboratory was renamed the Group for Historical Research, and became part of the HSE – Perm Laboratory of Interdisciplinary Research. The Group is managed jointly by the Group's Academic Supervisor Prof. P.J. Rhodes and Valery R. Goushchin, the Group's Leading Research Fellow.

The goal of the Group is to prepare, test, and publish the results of our research into ancient civil communities. The Group

particularly focuses on research into the emergence (genesis) of the civil community and its evolution. It is a well-known fact that both the Greek polis and the Roman civitas developed in several important phases, and research into these phases is of special interest. Having originated as an aristocratic political system, the Greek polis underwent dramatic changes as a result of reforms and acquired democratic features in the late VI century BC (Athens), before becoming an empire (archê). The Roman civitas also started as an exclusive political community of citizens (subjects) during the period of the kings' (VIII–VI BC), eventually becoming a res publica, and later an empire, after the sanguinary civil wars (IBC).



D. Bubnov
Senior Research
Fellow



M. Trofimov
Senior Research
Fellow



V. Goushchin
Leading Research
Fellow



P.J. Rhodes
Academic
Supervisor



M. Domskiy
Senior Research
Fellow



A. Shtennikova
Manager

Valery R. Goushchin, the Group's Leading Research Fellow:

In modern science, particularly abroad, high priority is being placed on investigating the reasons why and how civil society developed in ancient states. Our Group carries out comprehensive research into the creation and evolution of the ancient civitas (both the Greek polis and the Roman civitas), exploring the

subject chronologically (from its origins to the early Middle Ages), thematically (economics, politics, and religion), and geographically (from a regional perspective). This is the first time that our Russian researchers have undertaken research on this theme.

For more information, please visit the Group's web site: www.perm.hse.ru/en/lines/dhr/

About the Organizers

About Perm

The city of Perm was founded in 1723 by Vasily Tatishchev, a prominent Russian statesman and ethnographer, who was appointed by Tsar Peter the Great, to serve as chief manager of the Ural factories.

The city has been home to many famous people such as inventor Nikolay Slavyanov 1854–1897, a Russian scientist and inventor who in 1888 introduced arc welding with consumable metal electrodes, Alexander Popov (1859–1906), a Russian physicist who was the first person to demonstrate the practical application of electromagnetic radio waves, Solovyov Pavel A. (1917–1996), a Russian aircraft designer and the founder of the unique Soviet design bureau for aircraft engines (1953), Andrey Voronihin 1760–1814, a Russian



architect and a designer of the Kazan Cathedral, Sergey Dyagilev 1872–1929, a Russian art critic, patron, ballet impresario and founder of the Ballet Russes in Paris, from which many famous dancers and choreographers would arise; just to name a few.

A city of almost one million people, Perm is situated on the eastern bank of the river Kama, 1,200 kilometres east of Moscow. Often described as an industrial center, Perm is much more than that. A city of great diversity, Perm offers something for everyone — whether one is an outdoor enthusiast or a seeker of more cultural pursuits.

For more information about Perm, please see www.perm.hse.ru/en/perm



Organizers' Contacts



Valery Goushchin

Member of the Programme and Organizing Committees
Leading Research Fellow
Group for Historical Research

E-mail: vguschin@hse.ru
valerii2012@gmail.com
valerii2012@yandex.ru
Cell: +7-908-26-88-259

for questions on

- overall conference organization
- conference events
- conference procedure



Anna Shtennikova

Member of the Organizing Committee
Manager of the Group for Historical Research

E-mail: ashtennikova@hse.ru
ashtenni12@gmail.com

Cell: +7-952-664-5026

Phone: (342) 205-52-34

for questions on

- accommodation and booking
- stamping of business travel forms
- coffee breaks
- transfers/transportation support
- general information requests



Maxim Domskiy

Member of the Organizing Committee
Senior Research Fellow
Group for Historical Research

E-mail: mdomskiy@hse.ru
heliand@ya.ru

Cell: +7-932-33-598-75

for questions on

- meeting conference participants at the airport/railway station



Denis Bubnov

Member of the Organizing Committee
Senior Research Fellow
Group for Historical Research

E-mail: dbubnov@hse.ru
dionigi@mail.ru

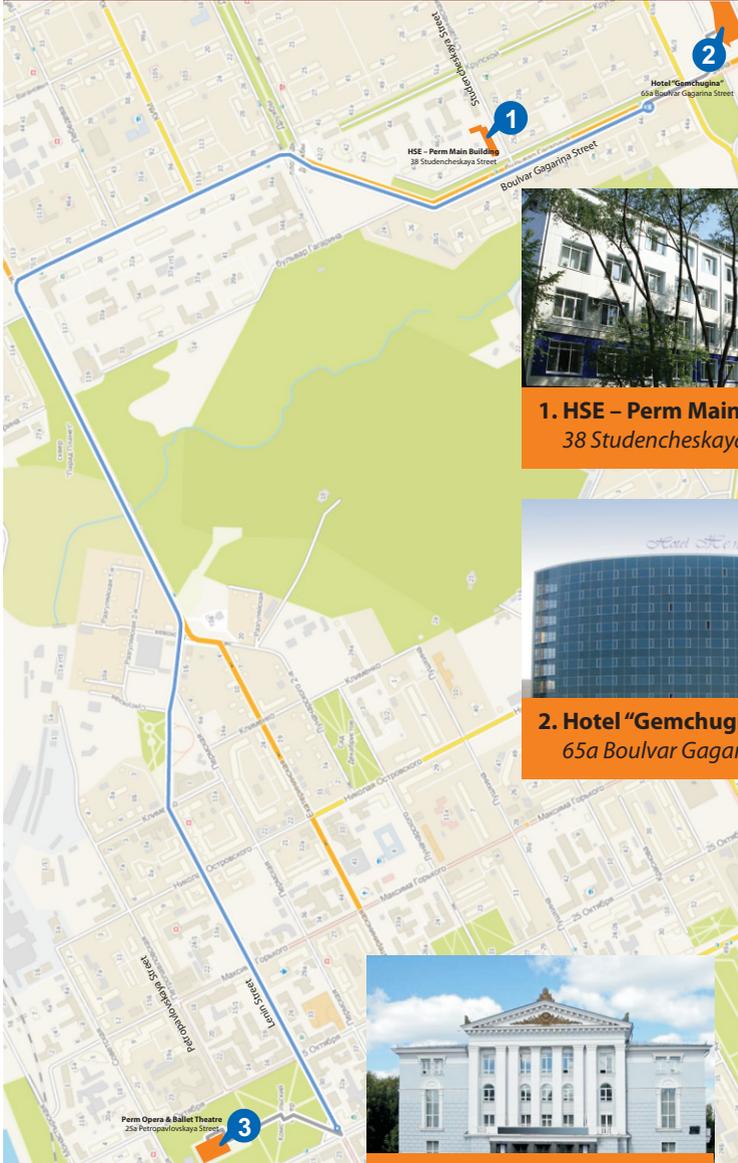
Cell: +7-909-727-62-68

for questions on

- meeting conference participants at the airport/railway station

For more information, please see www.ich.hse.ru/2014

Map



1. HSE – Perm Main Building
38 Stencheskaya Street



2. Hotel "Gemchugina"
65a Boulvar Gagarina Street



3. Perm Opera & Ballet Theatre
25a Petropavlovskaya Street