
Aurélie Daems
Hellenism, an often-used and widespread term, needed a good but concise explanation. This has been given by the author. In her extensive review, Martinez-Sève gives insights of the phenomenon from the Achaemenid to the Sasanian period. This phenomenon is best recognized in art, architecture and the religious sphere and partly in the language, where it seems to have affected some dialects. From the time of the conquest of the East by Alexander, the Iranian world received a much more pertinent Hellenistic stamp, culminating in the creation of Greek cities (not yet excavated) and Greek communities. The closest collaboration between Greek and Iranian people however, seems to have taken place within the Greco-Bactrian sphere. With the coming of the Parthians, the Iranian element became predominant again, a tradition which increased during the following Sasanian period. A new Hellenism, emerging from the Roman provinces could be viewed in the East. However, what was known from the Hellenistic legacy during the Sasanian period was mostly conserved and transmitted to the Arabs.
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