Laurianne Martinez-Sève. « Les Grecs d'extrême Orient : communautés grecques d'Asie Centrale et d'Iran »

Vitto Messina

Electronic version

URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/42793>

DOI: 10.4000/abstractairanica.42793

ISSN: 1961-960X

Publisher:

CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens), Éditions de l'IFRI

Electronic reference

Vitto Messina, « Laurianne Martinez-Sève. « Les Grecs d'extrême Orient : communautés grecques d'Asie Centrale et d'Iran » », *Abstracta Iranica* [Online], Volume 34-35-36 | 2017, document 65, Online since 30 July 2017, connection on 05 October 2020. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/42793> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/abstractairanica.42793>

This text was automatically generated on 5 October 2020.

Tous droits réservés

Laurianne Martinez-Sève. « Les Grecs d'extrême Orient : communautés grecques d'Asie Centrale et d'Iran »

Vitto Messina

REFERENCES

Laurianne Martinez-Sève. « Les Grecs d'extrême Orient : communautés grecques d'Asie Centrale et d'Iran » dans Laurianne Martinez-Sève (ed.), *Les diasporas grecques du VIII^e à la fin du III^e siècle av. J.-C., Actes du colloque de la Sophau, Université de Lille 3. 11-12 mai 2012*. *Pallas* 89, 2012, p. 367-391.

- 1 The presence of Greek people in Asia became massive after Alexander's conquest of the Achaemenid empire, since he founded a network of settlements in which veterans and mercenaries of his army were installed. At his death, even the Seleucids, the dynasts who succeeded him in the government of Asia, followed Alexander's policy and attracted many Greeks and Macedonians to the eastern satrapies. Historical sources attest that some Greeks, deported or settled down in the major Achaemenid centres, lived in Iran and Central Asia prior to the Hellenistic era however. This article deals with the communities of Greek peoples that inhabited Iran and Central Asia and their civic organization, apparently following Mediterranean standards and traditional cultural and linguistic environments. According to the Author, contacts between these communities and the Mediterranean world remained persistent, for the latter remained an ideal and mentally reconstructed world for many individuals, namely that of their ancestors. However, these communities also adapted themselves to local environments, and lived in symbiosis with native populations. This phenomenon can be seen clearly in Central Asia where new Greco-Bactrian society and culture developed: at Ai Khanoum, for instance, treasury officials bearing Iranian names played a significant

role in this important city institution, and, though not in top-level positions of the administrative hierarchy, they had significant responsibilities in the administration procedures. This paper deals with a very difficult subject, that of the Greek communities established in the Superior Satrapies, being dependent on documentation and historiography that encourage us to consider them from a Greek point of view particularly. However, the Author highlights realities that were much more complex.

AUTHORS

VITTO MESSINA

Università di Torino