# Master Class in Ancient History

## 5pm, 14 November 2016 **Kyoto Prefectural University**

#### **Speakers**

Takuji Abe (Kyoto Prefectural University) Proskynēsis: A Persian court protocol in Greek literature

Koji Kinoshita (Kyoto University)

The Roman personal relationships with the East in the first century BCE

#### Yuriko Nozaki (Kyoto University)

A short report on the Syrian people in the third-century Pannonia: Their contribution to the prosperity of the province

#### Maho Oyamada (Kyoto University)

A reconsideration of the 'Arkteia' in Brauron: Did the age qualification for participants exist?

Kyohei Sakeshima (Kyoto University) Rhetores and Strategoi in Hellenistic Athens

#### Hinako Sugimoto (Kyoto University)

The nature and function of commercial network in fourth century Athens

#### Organisers

Takuji Abe (Kyoto Prefectural University) Takashi Fujii (Kwansei Gakuin University)

#### **Invited Commentators**

Daniel Gomez-Castro (Kwansei Gakuin University) Toni Ñaco del Hoyo (University of Girona) Matthew Trundle (University of Auckland) Christopher Tuplin (University of Liverpool)

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# From the Markets to the Associations

A Comprehensive View of the Greek Mercenary World in the Classical and Hellenistic Periods

### **First International Conference**



### 12 November 2016 Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan

Supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP16F16009 Grant Number JP15H01888

Organisers Takashi Fujii (Kwansei Gakuin University) Daniel Gomez-Castro (JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow/Kwansei Gakuin University)

# AIMS



# PROGRAMME

This conference will discuss the trajectories of mercenaries operating within the private networks and the public system of warfare. Private networks were one of the main catalysts for the political, social and, in particular, economic development of the ancient Hellenic society. This appears to be very clearly the case in ancient Greece, where private partnerships between aristocratic families eased the widely spread recruitment of Greek mercenaries in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Modern research commonly accepts that the weakness of an incipient state organization fostered a "clan" structure. In these settings, aristocratic private networks filled in for a well-organized public entity. In short, these processes led to what some scholars have defined as an "oligopolistic" state, in contrast to the monopolistic state of the Classical period.

Although the monopolistic state did have significant regulatory intentions, its ultimate capacity has been overestimated. In fact, private initiative based on market laws continued to play a major role in political, social and economic terms within the monopolising state. In this context, mercenarism was actually a cohesive element that glued both the public and private spheres.

It was an actual "revolving door" that allowed greater flexibility in the laws of the regulating state and fostered private enterprise (whether at the political or economic level) to defend their own interests outside the laws of the polis.

According to the above-mentioned premises, our conference will address the following key questions:

- What sociopolitical or socioeconomic conditions favoured the creation of a market of mercenaries. Here the focus lies especially on the Arcadian tribal societies and the xenia relationships between the aristocratic families.
- 2. In what circumstances this market was active like, for example, economic crises, imperialistic projects, wars in East/West or civil unrest in a particular State.
- 3. How and for how long the mercenarism was maintained and considered useful. In other words, in what theoretical frame we should view this phenomenon.
- 4. The actual evidence needed in order to accurately establish the type of association between 'employer' and 'employee', while taking into special consideration the 'private networks' (including private associations) model.

| 9:45  | Registration  |
|-------|---|
| 10:00 | Welcome   |
|       |   |
| 10:10 | Opening Remarks   |
|       |   |
| 10:30 | Markets, mercenaries and the Achaemenie   |
|       |   |
| 10:55 | Why mercenaries?<br>Explaining the Greek mercenary explosion                    |
|       | Explaining the Greek increasing explosion                                       |
| 11:20 | Discussion  |
| 12:00 | Lunch   |
| 14:15 | Victories and defeats of the international                                      |
|       | Fighting private networks recruiting merc                                       |
|       |   |
| 14:40 | Mercenaries of the Carthaginian military:                                       |
|       |   |
| 15:05 |   |
| 15:40 | Pause   |
| 16:00 | The association of Neaniskoi in Ptolemaic                                       |
|       | Nr. 1   |
| 16:25 | Mercenaries, associations, and local econo<br>A view from the Hermopolite nome. |
|       | p   |
| 16:50 | Rome, military markets and conflict escala                                      |
|       |   |
| 17:15 | Discussion  |
| 17:50 | Concluding Remarks  |
|       |   |

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Takashi Fujii (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Daniel Gomez-Castro (Kwansei Gakuin University) d Empire.

Christopher Tuplin (University of Liverpool)

n of the fourth Century BCE. Matthew Trundle (University of Auckland)

public diplomacy: cenaries in the fourth century BC. Daniel Gomez Castro (Kwansei Gakuin University)

: An exceptional case?

Yu-Jin LEE (University of Andong)

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Yuichiro Habe (JSPS/Osaka University)

omic activities in Hellenistic Egypt:

Yoshiyuki Suto (Nagoya University)

ation in the Late Hellenistic East. Toni Ñaco del Hoyo (University of Girona)