

XVIth Young Researchers in Ancient History Encounter (UCM) VIIth International Edition

As every year, we announce the celebration of a new edition of the Encounter of Young Researchers in Ancient History, which will take place in the Faculty of Geografía e Historia of Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain) the coming May, 3rd, 4th and 5th, 2017.

Once again, we would like to express our gratitude for the support of the Geography and History Faculty and the Ancient History Department of the UCM, we wish to build a space for scientific debate and interchange among the antiquity young researchers.

As in previous editions, the meeting will be divided in three round table sessions, three more for individual papers and one more for posters that will be preceded by an opening conference by Mr. Vassilis Aravatinos (director of the excavations of the Mycenaean Palace at Thebes, Boeotia, Greece) and Ms. Margherita Bonanno (prof. at University of Rome “Tor Vergata”).

The **round table** sessions, directed by specialists of recognized prestige, will tackle transversal topics in order to provide the dialogue between researchers with different perspectives of a common issue. Every round-table speech will last not more than 20 minutes.

Individual-papers session welcomes every researcher who wishes to share the theoretical and methodological principles on which their doctoral researching is settled. Thus, every participant will count on a maximum time of 15 minutes.

Finally, there will be a **poster** session in which those researchers interested will be able to share their work. The way posters and printing process must be prepared can be consulted on our [website](#).

In order to participate in any of the three sessions, applicants must fill the corresponding **form** for each of them. Documentation can be downloaded from [the meeting website](#). It will only be accepted a proposal per person, whether for a round table, paper or poster session. Proposals in **Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian or English** will be accepted. Once the applying form is filled, it shall be sent to the meeting **mail account**: jovenes.investigadores.ucm@gmail.com **Deadline** for proposals submitting will be **February, 15th, 2017**. Proposals sent out of date, or not fitting the general downloadable form, will be immediately rejected.

Registration fees for speakers will be 20€ for round-table and expositions, and 10€ for posters. The organization will provide five grants with 80€ for travel and the exemption of registration fees. Those who are interested must communicate it in the proposal document. CV and the place of origin will be considered.

It will be possible to publish the papers in the digital journal *Antesteria. Debates de Historia Antigua*. All the articles have to be accepted in the peer review process.

Finally, we present the information concerning the round tables. We look forward to your proposals!

LANDSCAPE AND RURAL LIFE IN ANTIQUITY

Javier Salido Domínguez (UCM)

Owing to industrial development, there is a significant difference between our current conception of space and the one that had the ancient world. Our present dichotomy country-city did not exist in farming societies. Rural landscape was the territory that had to be organized, controlled and utilised, thus being an essential part of the city in the way that it was seen in Antiquity.

Recently there has been a great progress in a working methodology based on the application of Geographical Information System (GIS), archaeological prospection, palaeolandscape approaches (geomorphology, palaeobotany, pedology, etc.), built in the exegesis of written and iconographic documentation. It has allowed us to identify different traces of human activity (rural occupation systems, farming practices, ways of life, etc.), and ultimately to change our conception of rural landscape in Antiquity. In other words, country was not only an empty space where there were rural exploitation centres, but also a permanently inhabited and employed space according to structures that changed continuously and to ways of life and farming practices that evolved throughout the centuries.

The aim of this session is to focus the debate on the evolution of different ways of rural occupation, the relationship between country and city, as well as the study of possible lifestyles (scenarios of social representation, dependence relationships, etc.) and the structures and practices dedicated to farming process, an analysis that can be examined from different information sources that include iconography, epigraphy, written sources, archaeological approach, prospection and some other types of studies focused on the investigation of palaeolandscape. In conclusion, all the proposals and interventions will be put together in similar themes, in order to promote the debate of one aspect that, although scarcely studied, was very important in Antiquity: the analysis of rural landscape and its ways of life.

Bibliography

- ARIÑO GIL, E., GURT ESPARRAGUERA, J. M. y PALET MARTINEZ, J. M. (2004): *El Pasado Presente: Arqueología de los paisajes en la Hispania Romana*, Salamanca.
- CHAVARRÍA, A., ARCE, J. y BROGIOLO, G.-P. (2006): *Villas tardoantiguas en el Mediterráneo occidental*, Madrid.
- FERNÁNDEZ OCHOA, C., GARCÍA-ENTERO, V. y GIL SENDINO, F. (eds.) (2008): *Las villae tardorromanas en el occidente del Imperio: arquitectura y función*, Gijón.
- GALLEGO, J. (ed.) (2003): *El mundo rural en la Grecia antigua*, Madrid.
- OREJAS, A. (ed.) (2006): *Arqueología espacial: espacios agrarios*, Teruel.
- RICH, J. & WALLACE-HADRILL, A. (eds.) (1991): *City and Country in the Ancient World*, Leicester-Nottingham Studies in Ancient Society, Londres.
- WELLS, B. (ed.): *Agriculture in Ancient Greece*, Estocolmo.

DEFEATED, DISPLACED, REFUGEES. FORCED POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN THE ANCIENT WORLD

Josué J. Justel (UAH)

Not a day goes by when the news does not speak of the refugee crisis that has lasted for the last two years. In the current case, that crisis has been caused by a number of factors, but the most significant appear to be political instability in the East (Syria and Iraq), the civil war, and the existence of armed terrorist groups. The phenomenon is not a rare one; throughout history, we know much of such population flows, with similar characteristics: in the areas of origin exist armed conflicts, which led to persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group; the population moves to safer areas; in addition, they create logistics problems in host countries; and a right of return is foreseen, as well as a right to non-refoulement.

In parallel to this type of flows, in other occasions we find that a group or state forced directly – by means of pogroms and deportations – whole vanquished groups of population to move far from their places of origin.

This panel aims at opening a critical reflection on the way different cultures of Antiquity understood, promoted and assumed these forced flows of population, with three possible main lines of analysis:

1) What were the causes, direct or indirect, that led to this forced movement of population: extreme poverty, war and flight of refugees, mass deportation, etc.

2) What methods were employed to force the population to move: seizure and deportation, raids, coercion of different types, etc.

3) How this movement affected the civilian population that had been displaced: if the social network was completely removed, if they integrated (or not) into the host population in a short period of time, etc.

Bibliography

Altman, A. (2002). On Some Basic Concepts in the Law of People Seeking Refuge and Sustenance in the Ancient Near East. *Zeitschrift für altorientalische und biblische Rechtsgeschichte* 8: 323-342.

Betts, A. (2009). *Forced Migration and Global Politics*. London.

Dreher, M. (2003). *Das antike Asyl. Kultische Grundlage, rechtliche Ausgestaltung und politische Funktion*. Colonia.

Galvin, G. M. (2009). *Egypt as a Place for Refuge in the Old Testament*. Washington.

THE SEAS AND THEIR COASTS: NEGOTIATION, CONFRONTATION AND EXCHANGE SPACES

Jorge García Cardiel (UAM)

The sea, as long as a frontier space, usually constituted the material and imaginary edge for ancient societies. The sea delimited controlled territories, separated the civilized and apprehended space from mythical and legendary overseas universes. The sea was inhabited by witches, monsters and, even worse, pirates; over its surface rowed enemy galleys and suddenly appeared tempests that paralyzed commerce, entailed the failure of war expeditions and supposed the death for sailors and fishermen. ‘Do not leave for a long time your boats in the black sea’, recommended, cautious, Hesiod.

However, historians have usually highlighted this border character of seas, owing to structural aspects of discipline, as for example the limitation of study areas (“Greeks”, “Romans”, “Carthagians”, etc.), the scarce sailor knowledge of academics or, more recently, the employment of Geographical Information Systems, whose models and maps conclude in the coasts, in a way that they establish uncrossable interpretative limits that provide a false perception of how the sea was in Antiquity. Nevertheless, as a frontier space, the sea was not empty, but it constituted a negotiation, confrontation and exchange territory among the different cultures that took the risk to navigate there. The sea was an essential element of Landscape (understood as a constructed reality), an integral part of the cosmogony with which cultures defined their edges. It was a frontier space, for sure, but an inhabited frontier.

The sea and its coasts interconnected cultures and turned themselves into the change mechanism and cultural hybridation. The sea was the space of monsters and pirates, but from the other part of the sea also traders and travelers, as well as myths and wealth, came. The sea got full of networks that interconnected cultures, and harbours turned into real melting pots where people from overseas lived together and interacted. People that had to create new ways to intercommunicate, and by doing so they generated singular cultural developments that were par excellence hybrids. These developments quickly had an impact on cultural structures of hinterland, but that at the same time did not lose their “harbor” originality. Not even when a strong naval control by different powerful states supposed the end (temporal or partial) of the border character of seas. It is worth pointing out for example that there are currently studies focused on Roman imperial harbours, or also the words of Strabo who, when he spoke about its contemporary Cadiz, described it as a κοινῆ μέντοι.

In conclusion, the aim of this session is to focus on the sea and its coasts as negotiation, as well as cultural, identity, military, economic and politic interaction spaces among the different societies throughout Antiquity.

Bibliography

- A. CATSAMBIS; B. FORD; D.L. HAMILTON (eds.), *The Oxford handbook of Maritime Archaeology*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2011.
- J. G. CUSICK (ed.), *Studies in culture contact: interaction, culture change and archaeology*. Southern Illinois University, Illinois, 1997.
- DEMETRIOU, D., *Negotiating identity in the Ancient Mediterranean. The Archaic and Classical Greek Multiethnic Emporia*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2012.
- E.S. GRUEN (ed.), *Cultural identity in the Ancient Mediterranean*. Getty Research Institut, Los Angeles, 2011.
- P. HORDER; N. PURCELL, *The corrupting sea: a study of Mediterranean history*. Blackwell, Oxford, 2000.

A fragment of an ancient clay tablet, likely from the Talmi Hoard. The fragment is roughly rectangular with irregular, broken edges. It features a grid of circular impressions, possibly representing a calendar or a list of items. The impressions are arranged in a grid, with some rows containing multiple circles. The clay is a light brown color, and the impressions are slightly raised. There are some faint markings and lines on the surface, but they are mostly illegible.

I. MALKIN, *A small Greek world. Networks in the Ancient Mediterranean*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2011.

P. VAN DOMMELEN; A. B. KNAPP (eds.), *Material connections in the Ancient Mediterranean. Mobility, materiality and identity*. Routledge, Londres, 2010.