

## **XVI Incontro Di Giovani Ricercatori Di Storia Antica (UCM)** **Settima Edizione Internazionale**

Anche quest'anno vi annunciamo una nuova edizione dell'Incontro di Giovani Ricercatori di Storia Antica (EJIHA) che sarà celebrato nella Facoltà di Geografia e Storia dell'Università Complutense di **Madrid il 3, 4 e 5 di maggio di 2016**.

Con la collaborazione della facoltà di Geografia e Storia e del dipartimento di Storia Antica dell'UCM, vogliamo costruire uno spazio di dibattito e scambio scientifico tra i giovani ricercatori che si occupano dell'Antichità.

Come nelle edizioni precedenti, l'incontro sarà diviso in tre sessioni di tavole rotonde, tre di comunicazioni e una di poster che saranno precedute di una **conferenza inaugurale congiunta** dal direttore degli scavi del Palazzo Miceneo di Tebe (Beozia, Grecia), Vassilis Aravantinos, e la prof. Margherita Bonanno (Università di Roma "Tor Vergata").

Le **tavole rotonde**, organizzate da specialisti di riconosciuto prestigio, interessano temi trasversali per stimolare il dialogo tra i ricercatori di diverse discipline ma con soggetti comuni. Per ognuno di questi interventi ci saranno 20 minuti.

Nelle sessioni di **comunicazioni** sono benvenuti interventi di tutti i ricercatori che vogliano condividere con noi i principi teorici, metodologici e tematici alla base del suo lavoro. Ogni relatore avrà a sua disposizione 15 minuti.

Finalmente, ci sarà una sessione di poster nella quale i ricercatori potranno condividere visualmente le sue ricerche. Le specificazioni tecniche per i poster sono consultabili sul [sito web](#).

Per partecipare nell'EJIHA bisogna compilare il **modulo** della sessione cui si è interessata/o. I documenti possono essere scaricati dal [web dell'incontro](#). Sarà ammessa una sola proposta per relatore sia questa per le tavole rotonde, le comunicazioni o i poster. Gli interventi potranno essere in **spagnolo, italiano, portoghese, francese o inglese**. Deve essere inviata **prima del 15 febbraio 2017** al nostro indirizzo mail: [jovenes.investigadores.ucm@gmail.com](mailto:jovenes.investigadores.ucm@gmail.com) Le proposte fuori limite o non adattate al modulo richiesto non saranno considerate.

La **tariffa di registrazione** per i partecipanti sarà di 20€ per i relatori di tavole rotonde e comunicazioni, e di 10€ per i poster. Dall'organizzazione saranno offerte 5 borse di 80€ in concetto di spese di viaggio e registrazione. Gli interessati devono segnalarlo nei moduli di proposta. Saranno assegnate in base al CV e al luogo di provenienza.

Tutti i contributi avranno l'opportunità di essere pubblicati nella rivista digitale **Antesteria. Debates de Historia Antigua**, che opera con un sistema di peer review.

A continuazione troverete l'informazione sui tavoli rotondi: temi e moderatori. Aspettiamo le vostre proposte!



# LANDSCAPE AND RURAL LIFE IN ANTIQUITY

Javier Salido Domínguez (UCM)

Owing to industrial development, there is a significative 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.

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# 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.

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# 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 hybridization. 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 κοινὴ 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.

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