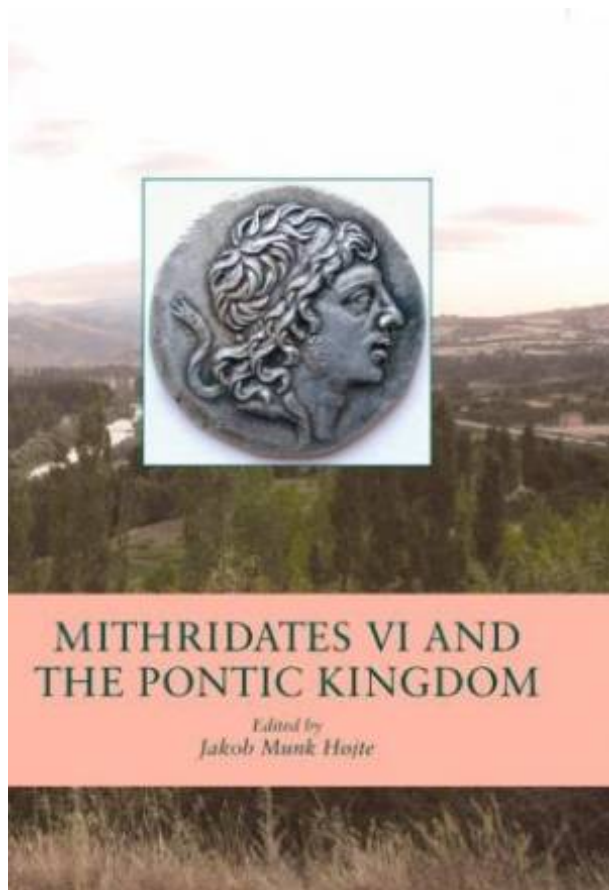


Mithridates VI and the Pontic Kingdom



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Mithridates VI Eupator, the last king of Pontos, was undoubtedly one of the most prominent figures in the late Hellenistic period. Throughout his long reign (120-63 BC), the political and cultural landscape of Asia Minor and the Black Sea area was reshaped along new lines. The authors present new archaeological research and new interpretations of various aspects of Pontic society, its contacts with the Greek world and its eastern neighbours and investigate the background for the expansion of the Pontic Kingdom that eventually led to the confrontation with Rome.

How Greek Science Passed to the Arabs. De Lacy O'Leary. 600 – 300 BC – The Scythians, war nomads from the steppes of the northern Black Sea region and the Caucasus, invade the foothills of Crimea. 600 – 300 BC – The Scythians, war nomads from the steppes of the northern Black Sea region and the Caucasus, invade the foothills of Crimea. By. At age eleven, he inherited a small. Mithridates VI was a prince of Persian and Greek ancestry. The Hellenistic Age suffers from some of the same disabilities as Late Antiquity, i. Reprinted three times. Olimpia della CIAIA (1614 - 1640). Reprinted three times. The Hellenistic Age suffers from some of the same disabilities as Late Antiquity, i. D. ANCIENT COINS.

D. Hellenistic Monarchs down to the Roman Empire. De Lacy O'Leary. ANCIENT COINS. First published in Great Britain in 1949 by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd. How Greek Science Passed to the Arabs.

They established their capital in Scythian Neapolis, modern day Simferopol. First published in Great Britain in 1949 by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.