Sarkisian, G.Kh. The Self-Governing City in the Seleucid Babylonia // VDI. 1952. 1. 68–83.

The author makes an analysis of some cuneiform documents of the Hellenistic period in order to research the relations between Seleucids and ancient city-temples of Babylonia. The main attention the author pays is to the issues of the organization of the temple administration and to the interaction between the temple officials and the royal ones. At last the author concludes that Babylonian temples had a sizeable autonomy. This circumstance was, as the author remarked, an obligatory condition of the presence of the Seleucid power in region of Babylonia as well as incorporation the local elites into the ruling class.

2. Саркисян Г.Х. Частные клинописные контракты Селевкидского времени из собрания Государственного Эрмитажа // ВДИ. 1955. 4. 59–73
Sarkisian, G.Kh. Chastnye klinopisnye kontrakty Selevkidskogo vremeni iz sobrania Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha // VDI. 1955. 4. 59–73
Sarkisian, G.Kh. The private cuneiform contracts of Seleucids time from the collection of The State Hermitage Museum // VDI (Vestnik Drevnei Istorii). 1955. 4. 59–73

This paper is a comprehensive publication of eight cuneiform publications from the collection of The State Hermitage Museum (St. Petersburg). All texts originated from Uruk and are dated by the Seleucid period. These texts are the private documents on different subjects: slave trade, purchase of property and acquisition of temple offices.

Novikov, S.V. The South-Western Iran in Ancient Times. From Alexander to Ardashir I. Moscow, 1989.

The author researches some aspects of the socio-economic history of the region of Susiana. The first chapter is devoted to detailed analysis of the sources. Principal attention is paid to the archeological data and classical tradition. In the second chapter the history of Seleucia on the Euleus/Susa is investigated. Here the author considers the features of the formation of the polis institutions and their evolution under Seleucids and Arsacids. An analysis of Susa slave manumissions as well as the coinage and the involvement of the city in the international trade are also undertaken. In the final chapter the author examines external social and economic activity and separately investigates the evolution of the rural settlements and its role in the commodity-money relationships.

4. Кошеленко Г.А. Греческий полис на эллинистическом Востоке. Москва, 1979
Koshelenko, G.A. Grecheskiy polis na ellinisticheskoi vostoke. Moskva, 1979
Koshelenko, G.A. Greek polis in the Hellenistic East. Moscow, 1979

The main subject of this work is the problems of the establishment of the Greek polis system in East. The author employs various sources (classical tradition, archeological and numismatic data and inscriptions) and then reveals the coverage of the Greek and Macedonian colonization in the East under Alexander and the early Seleucids. The author also studies some features of the relationships between the polis and monarchy and the nature of the polis administrative institutions in the Hellenistic East.
In this paper some features of the coinage of Seleucus I are examined. The author principally focuses on the eastern mints (in Babylon, Seleucia on the Tigris, Susa, Ecbatana), which struck the coins on the Attic weight system. The analysis of the weights of such coins reveals that they had a weight below Seleucids’ silver coins, issued by Attic weight standard. The author supposes that Seleucus I in some cases adopted the local traditional standards of weight (babylonian, persian). Thereby under Seleucus I and his early successors coin weight dualism was practiced for some eastern mints. This dualism was caused by two main reasons: 1. The process of the formation of the state, involving the local population into the commodity and currency markets and establishing a single coin-weight system – and 2. Requirements of trade with eastern states.

The author carefully investigates the reasons of the revolt of Greek settlers in ‘Upper satrapies’ of 323 BC. The cause of it is given by Diodorus – the impossibility of living by «the Greek way of life» – is adopted as the principal these. The author also makes an attempt to correlate this statement with the views of Greek political philosophy of Aristotle and Isocrates. As a conclusion the author considers that the attitude of Greek mercenaries came into conflict with Alexander’s city-building policy. One of the principal points of this disagreement became the lack of the self-governing institutions, which were very much integral to the Greek polis system. Considering such conditions, Seleucids revised the main conception of how to conserve and perpetuate the power over the East.

This research is focused on one of the eventful periods of Eastern Mediterranean – the times of Roman conquest of Hellenistic kingdoms. The author makes an attempt to examine the relations between Hellenistic states and Rome from various positions and to compare the political and social institutions of both. It was the basic distinction in political traditions that, as author notes, caused for the confrontation between Rome and Hellenistic world. The author also emphasizes the issue of diplomacy in researching of Greek and Roman international approaches.

In this paper the author revises the view on Seleucus’ II unsuccessful campaign against Parthia. As a
In this paper some inscriptions mentioning laoi (Mnesimachos’ inscription, correspondence of Antiochus III with strategos Ptolemy, Aristodicides dossier) are carefully compared. The author supposes that the laoi were one part of rural population subjected by the king. The connection between laoi and the community defined their legal position and was determined by their dependence on the landowners. Meanwhile the laoi communities were dependent through the land. As the author supposes, this collective dependence is one of the oldest form of subjection. It was more convenient for the Seleucid kingdom if the subjection of the rural population was exacted from a whole collective at once.

The author researches principal features of the citizen communities (polis and city-temple) of the Hellenistic East. Some parallels of the community pattern of eastern Hellenistic cities and city-temples in Mesopotamia and Judea are also given. Likewise the peculiarity of the relations between communities and central power, religious policy and the influence of the polis community on development of the local communities are examined.

This paper is an archeological analysis of an uncommon construction built in the Early Hellenistic period, which was located at the Eastern sector of the Kampyrtepa (Uzbekistan). The author highlights three periods in the existence of this site — 1. Hellenistic 2. Yuezhi 3. Early Kushan. During the Hellenistic period this building was utilized as a living area which is indicated by discovering of a lot of tableware’s fragments. One of the valuable artifacts is a coin of Eucratides. The uniqueness of this construction is in the absence of the evident similar examples of such building patterns in ancient Bactria.

9. Свенцицкая И.С. К вопросу о положении λαοί в царстве Селевкидов // ВДИ. 1971. 1. 3–16


Dvurechenskaya, N.D. Masshtabnoe sooruzhenie ranneellinisticheskogo perioda na Kampyrtepa // Problemy istorii, philologii i kultury. 2012. 4. 69–80

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This paper is focused on the analysis of the results of excavations at Kampyrtepa (Uzbekistan). As the author assumes, this settlement was not founded later than last quarter of IV BC. This settlement had a citadel, which was an important strategic point on the crossing on the Amu Darya river. In accordance with that exclusive geographic location Kampyrtepa would be a notable trade centre of the region.