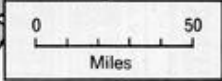


Dějiny Řecka I. seminář

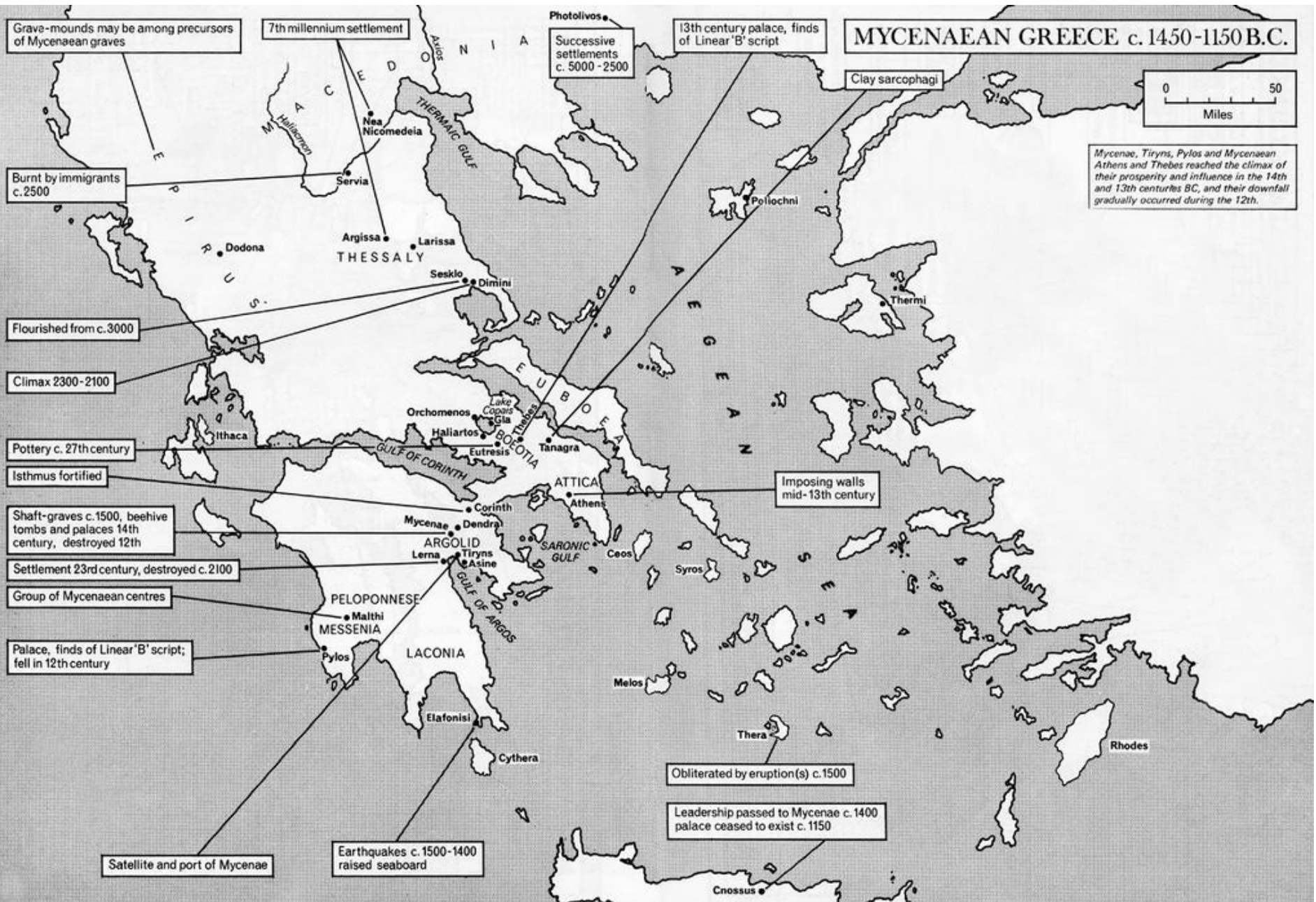
2. TÉMA

TOPOGRAFIE MYKÉNSKÉHO ŘECKA

MYCENAEAN GREECE c. 1450-1150 B.C.



Mycenae, Tiryns, Pylos and Mycenaean Athens and Thebes reached the climax of their prosperity and influence in the 14th and 13th centuries BC, and their downfall gradually occurred during the 12th.





Achaia

Ella

Messinia

"Mani"

Arkadia

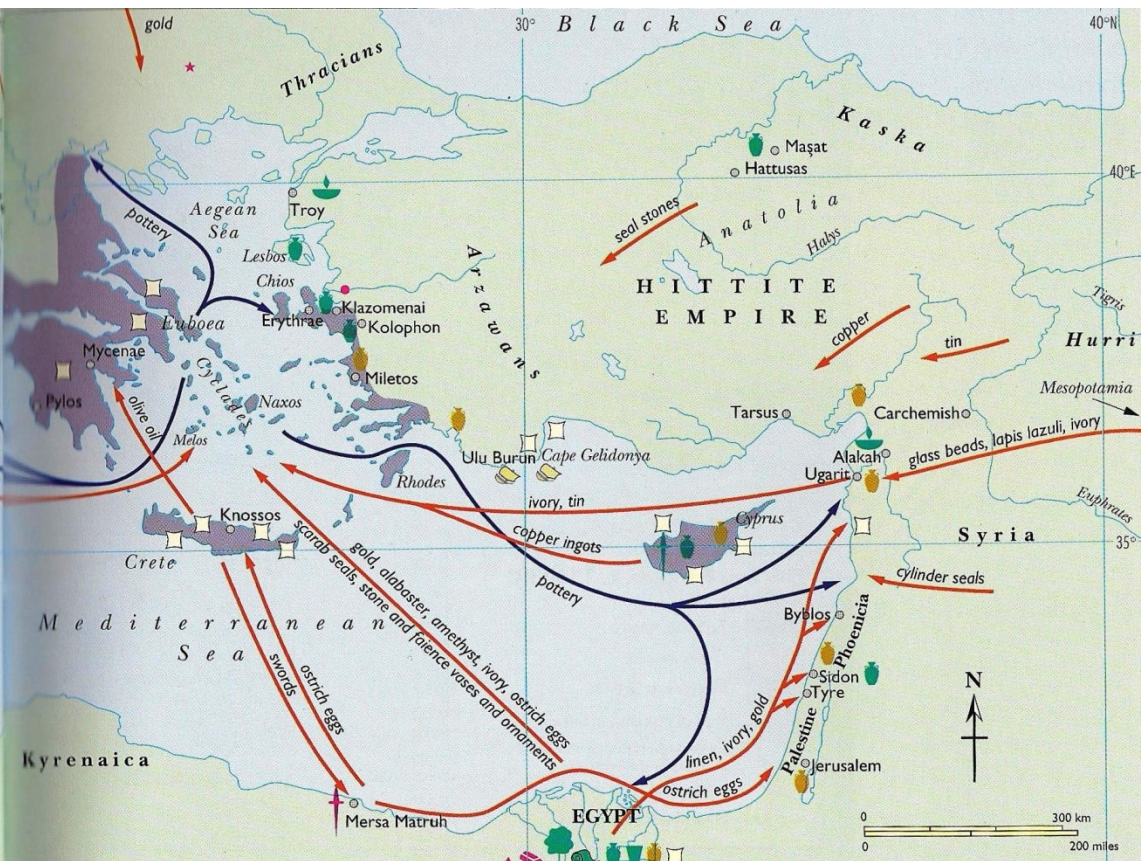
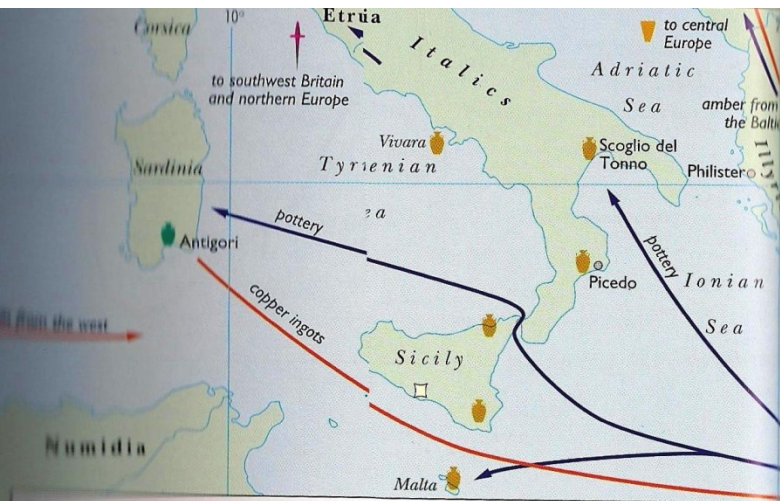
Lakonia

Korinthia

Argolis

Athina

MODIS 2002 06 09



Bronze Age trade, c. 1450 BC

- goods from the Aegean and the Cyclades:**
- spondylus shells (Aegean)
 - obsidian (Melos)
 - smirny (Naxos)
 - silver (Cyclades)
 - swords and daggers

- goods from Crete:**
- timber
 - woolwools textiles
 - daggers (before 500 BC)
 - ston lamps and ass
 - fine pottery (before 450 BC)
 - metz vases (before 450 BC)

- goods from Greek mainland:**
- fine pottery (after 1500 BC)
 - metal vases (after 1500 BC)
 - Mycenaean sphere of influence
 - Mycenaean exports
 - other trade routes
 - findings of copper ingots
 - shipwrecks







THESSALY

MAGNESIA

ACHAEA
PHTHIOTIS

DOLOPIA

MALIS

AENIANIA

EPICNEMIDIAN
LOCRIS

OETAEA

OPUNTIAN
LOCRIS

EUBOEIA

DORIS

AETOLIA

PHOCIS

BOEOTIA

OZOLIAN
LOCRIS

ATTICA

MEGARIS

ACHAEA

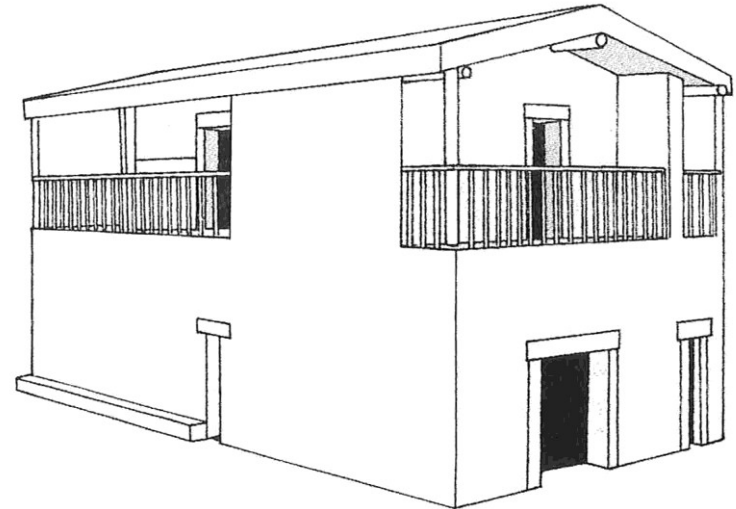
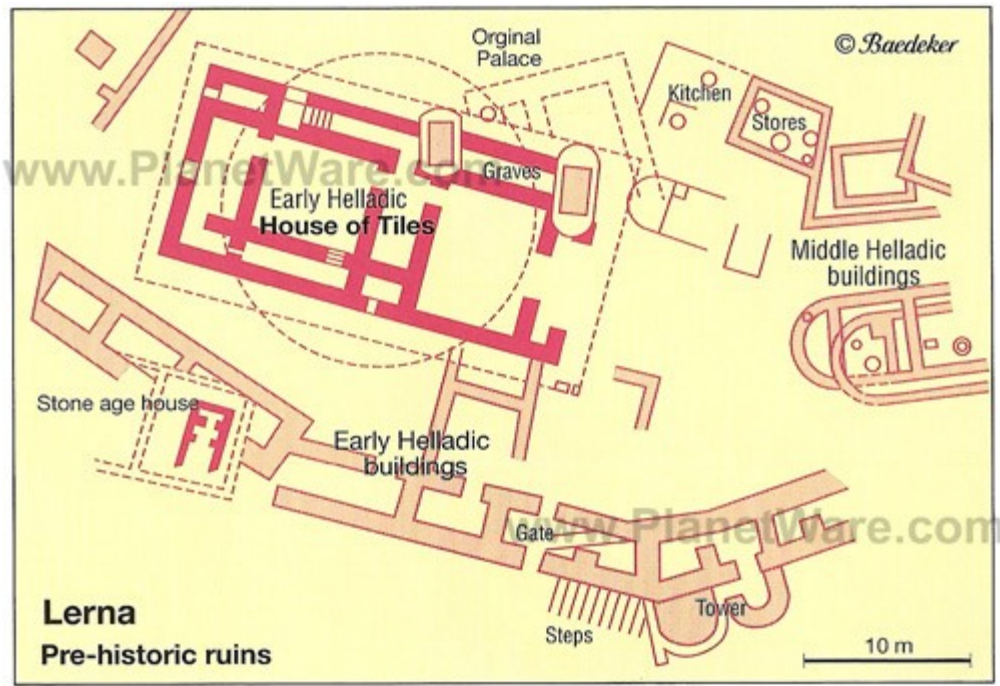
CORINTHIA

ARCADIA

ARGOLIS

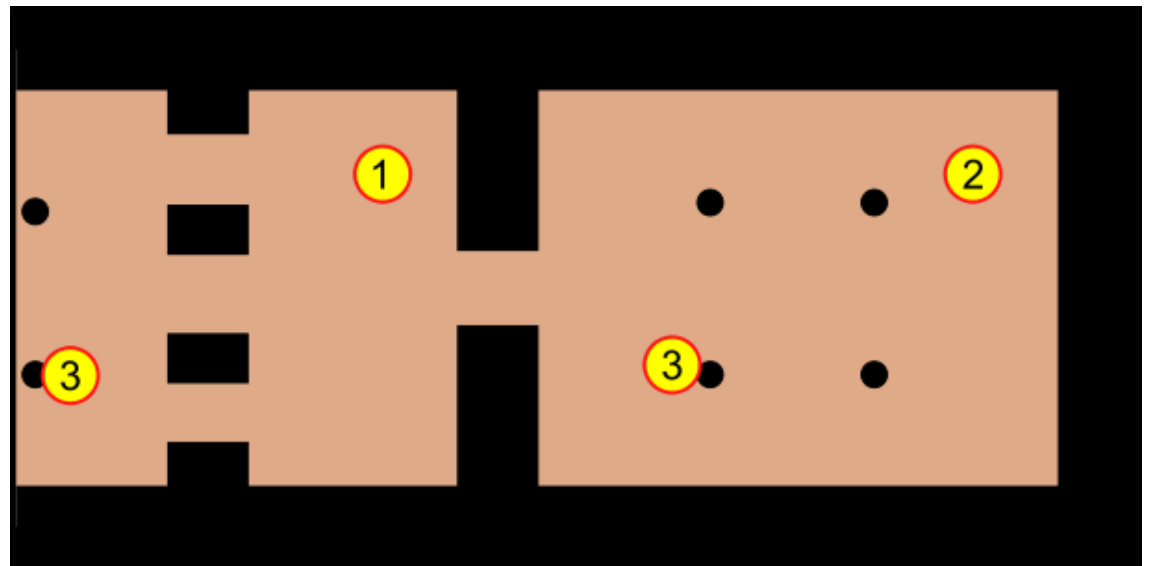
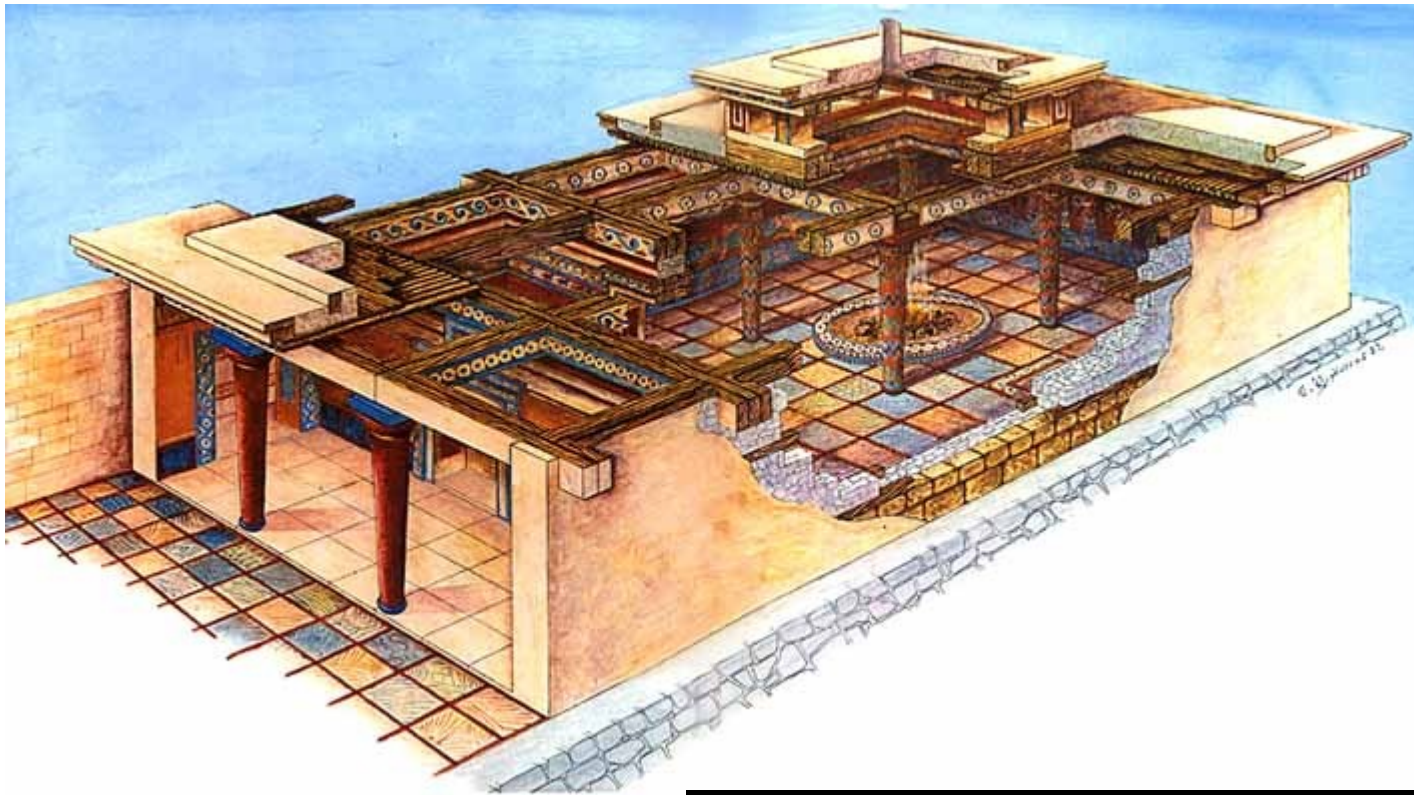
| HELLADIC PERIOD | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 2800 | EH (early-helladic) | EHI | 2800 |
| 2700 | | | 2700 |
| 2600 | | | 2600 |
| 2500 | | EHII | 2500 |
| 2400 | | | 2400 |
| 2300 | | EHIII | 2300 |
| 2200 | | | 2200 |
| 2100 | MH (middle-helladic) | | 2100 |
| 2000 | | | 2000 |
| 1900 | | | 1900 |
| 1800 | | | 1800 |
| 1700 | | | 1700 |
| 1600 | | | 1600 |
| 1500 | | | LH (late-helladic) |
| 1400 | LHII | 1400 | |
| 1300 | LHIII | 1300 | |
| 1200 | | 1200 | |
| 1100 | | 1100 | |
| 1000 | | 1000 | |
| | | sub-mycenaean | |
| | protogeometric | | |

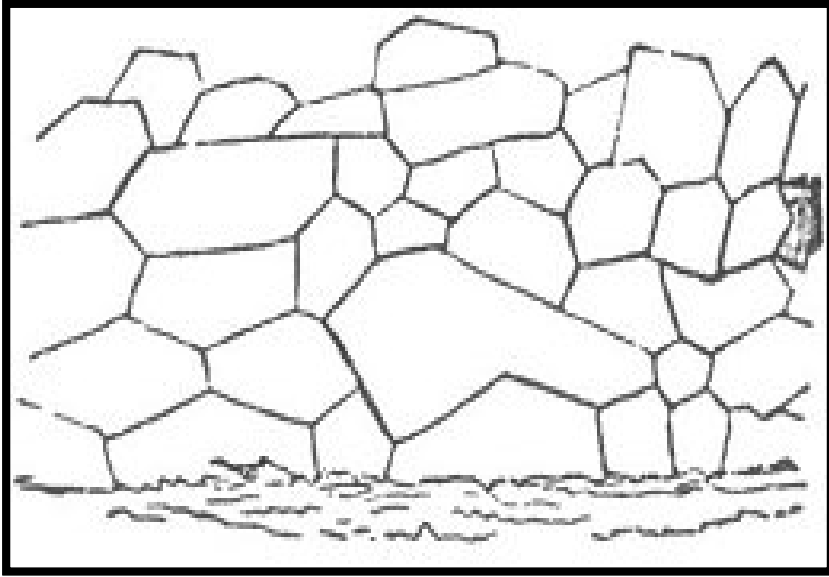
| LATE HELLADIC – MYCENAEAN PERIOD | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------|------|
| 1550 | LHI | | | 1550 |
| 1500 | LHII | LHIIA | | 1500 |
| 1450 | | LHII B | | 1450 |
| 1400 | LHIII | LHIIIA | LHIIIA1 | 1400 |
| 1350 | | | LHIIIA2 | 1350 |
| 1300 | | LHIIIB | LHIIIB1 | 1300 |
| 1250 | | | LHIIIB2 | 1250 |
| 1200 | | | LHIIIC early | 1200 |
| 1150 | | LHIIIC | LHIIIC middle | 1150 |
| 1100 | | | LHIIIC late | 1100 |
| 1050 | | | | 1050 |

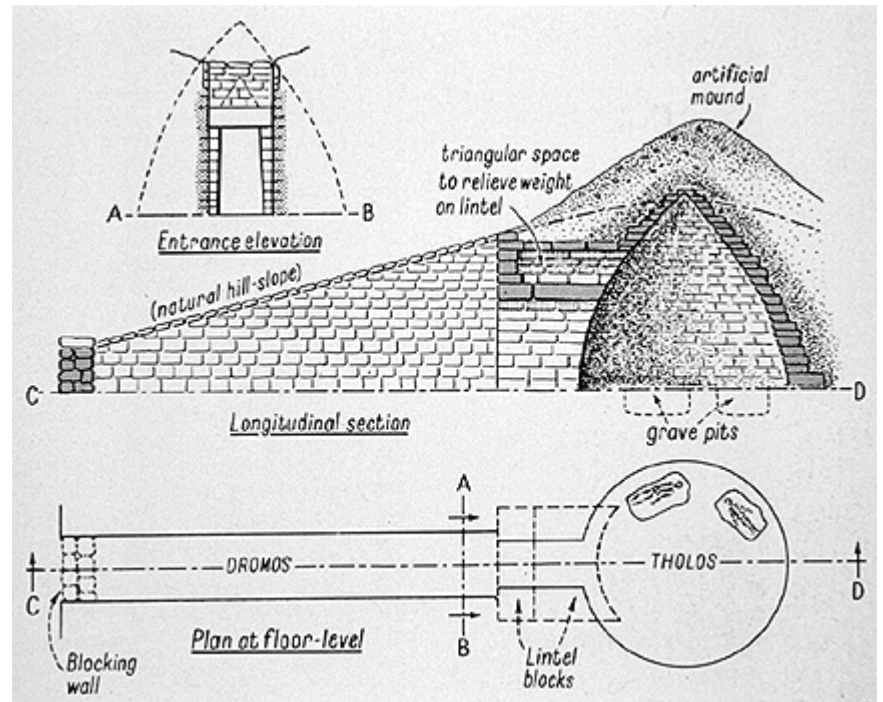
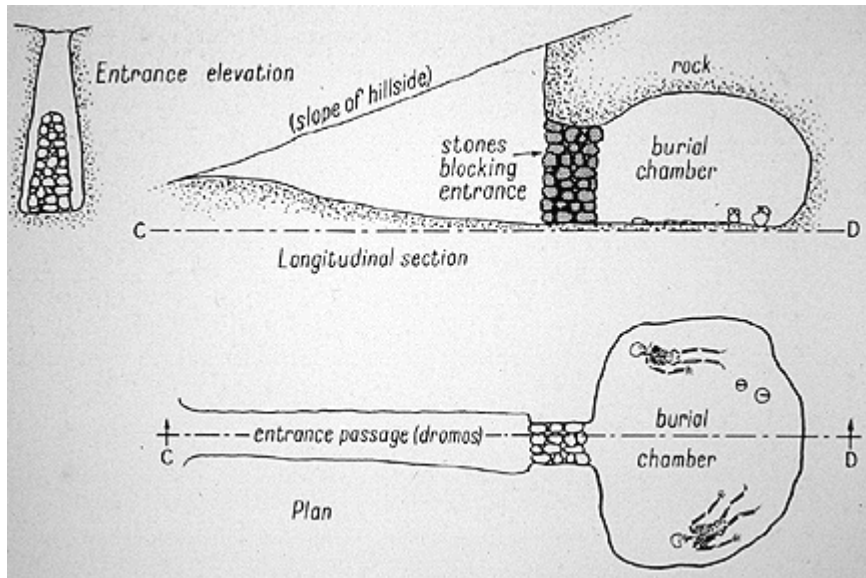


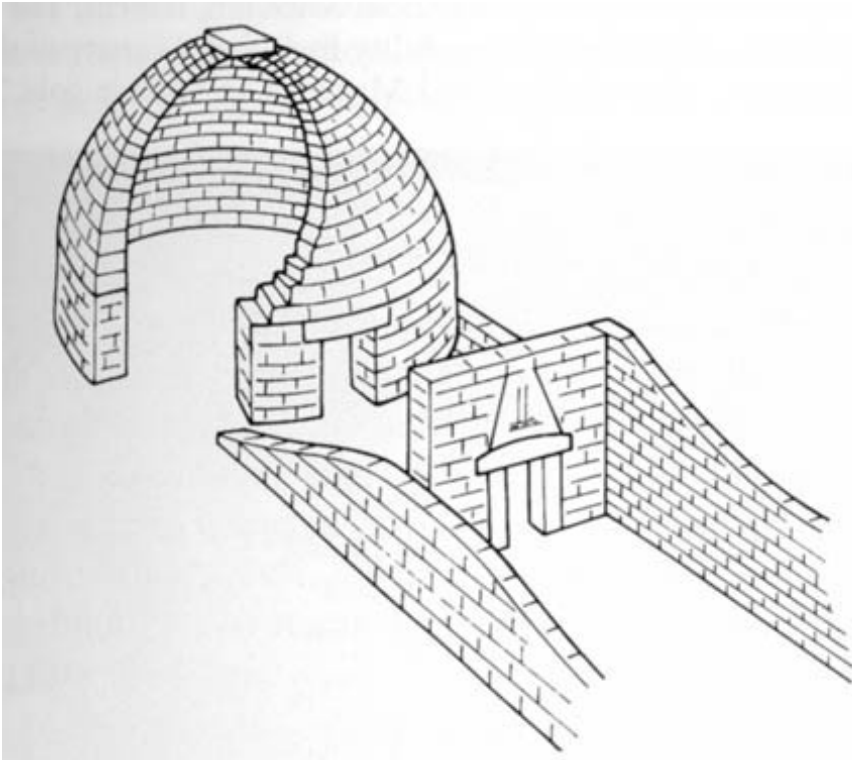
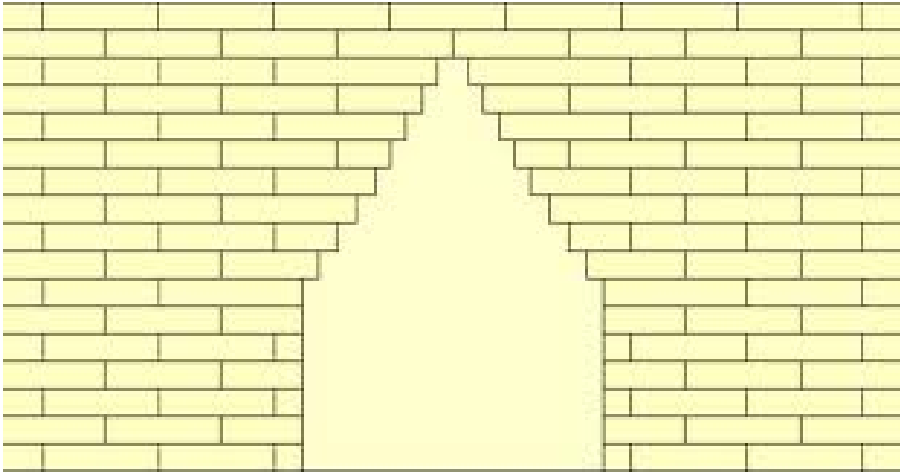






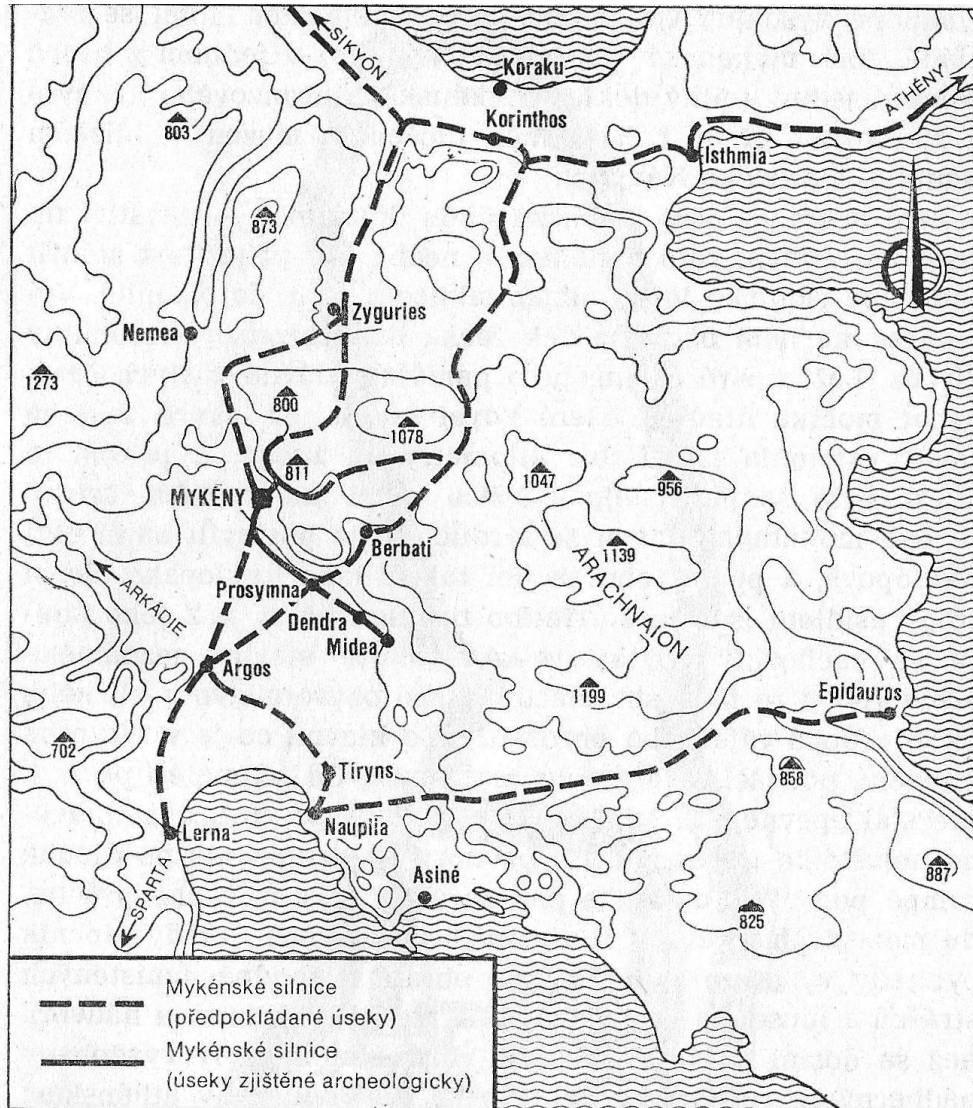


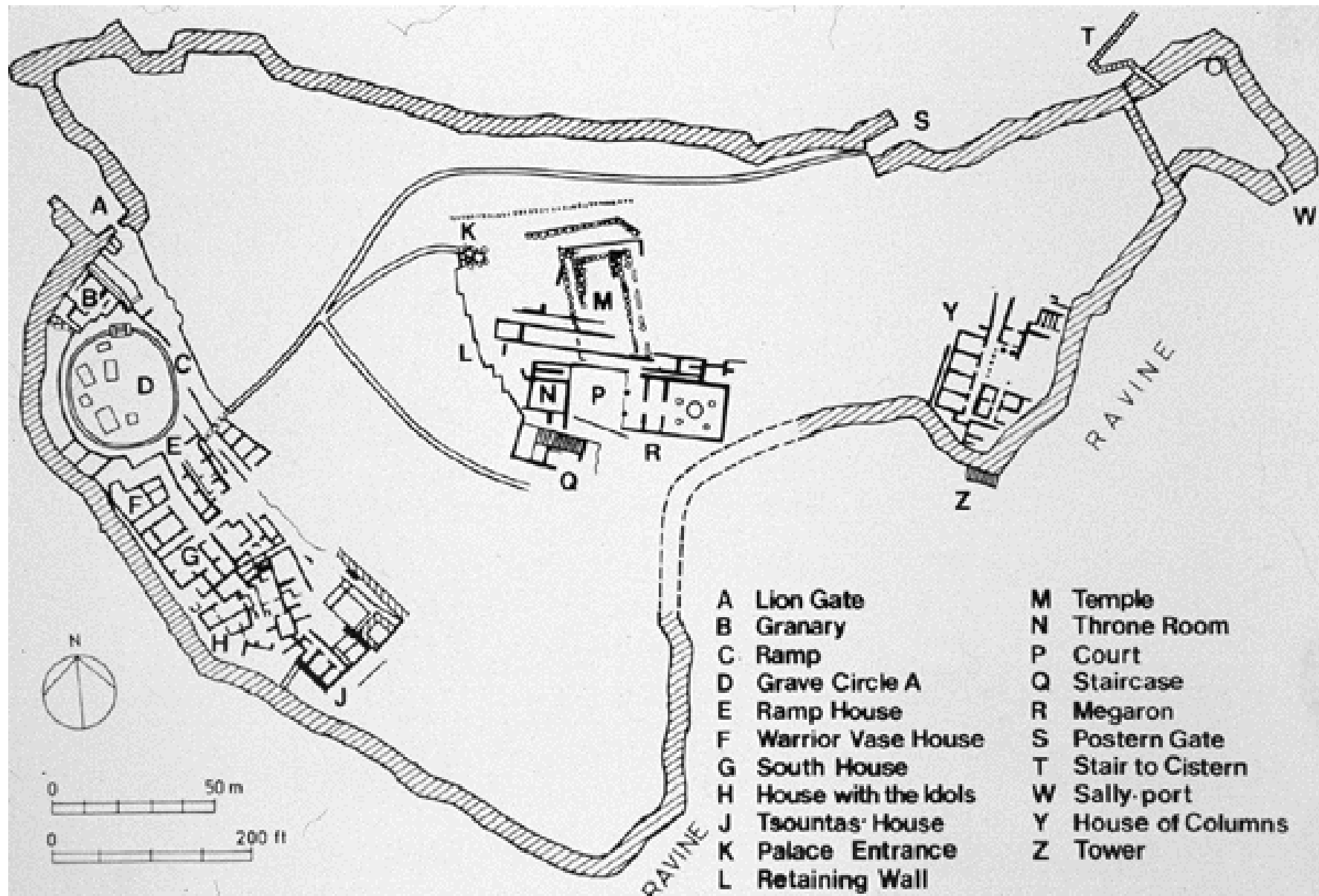




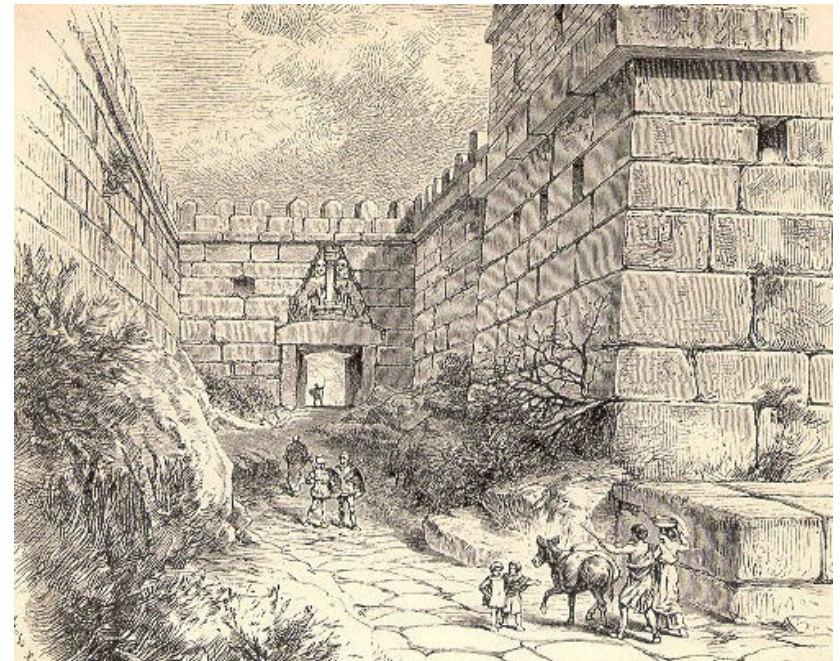
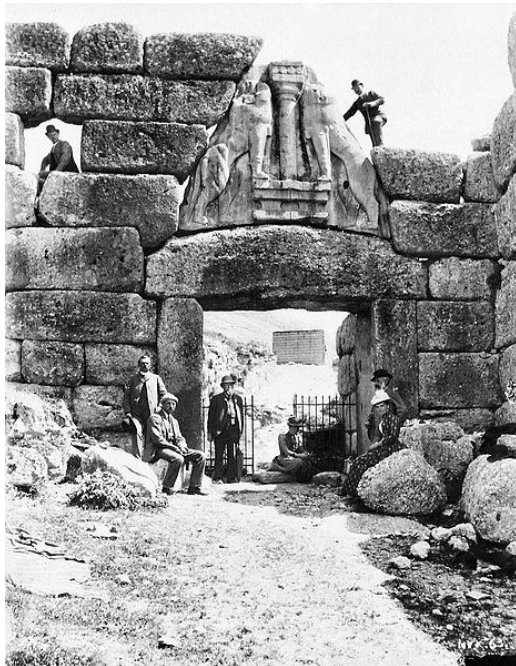


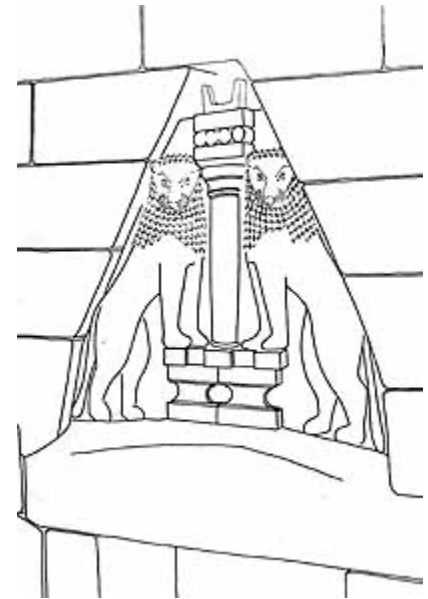
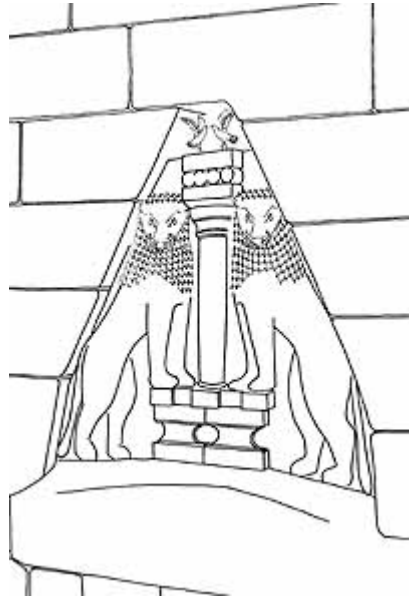
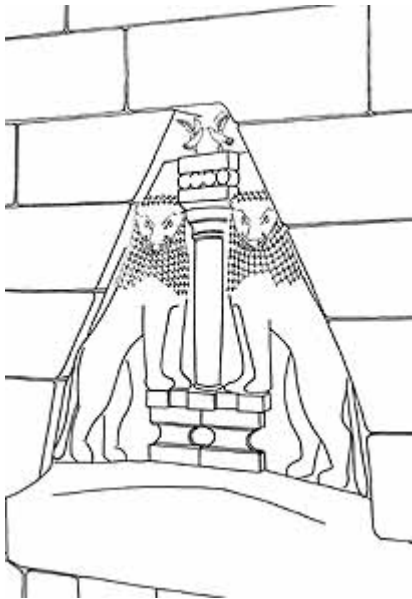
MYKÉNY

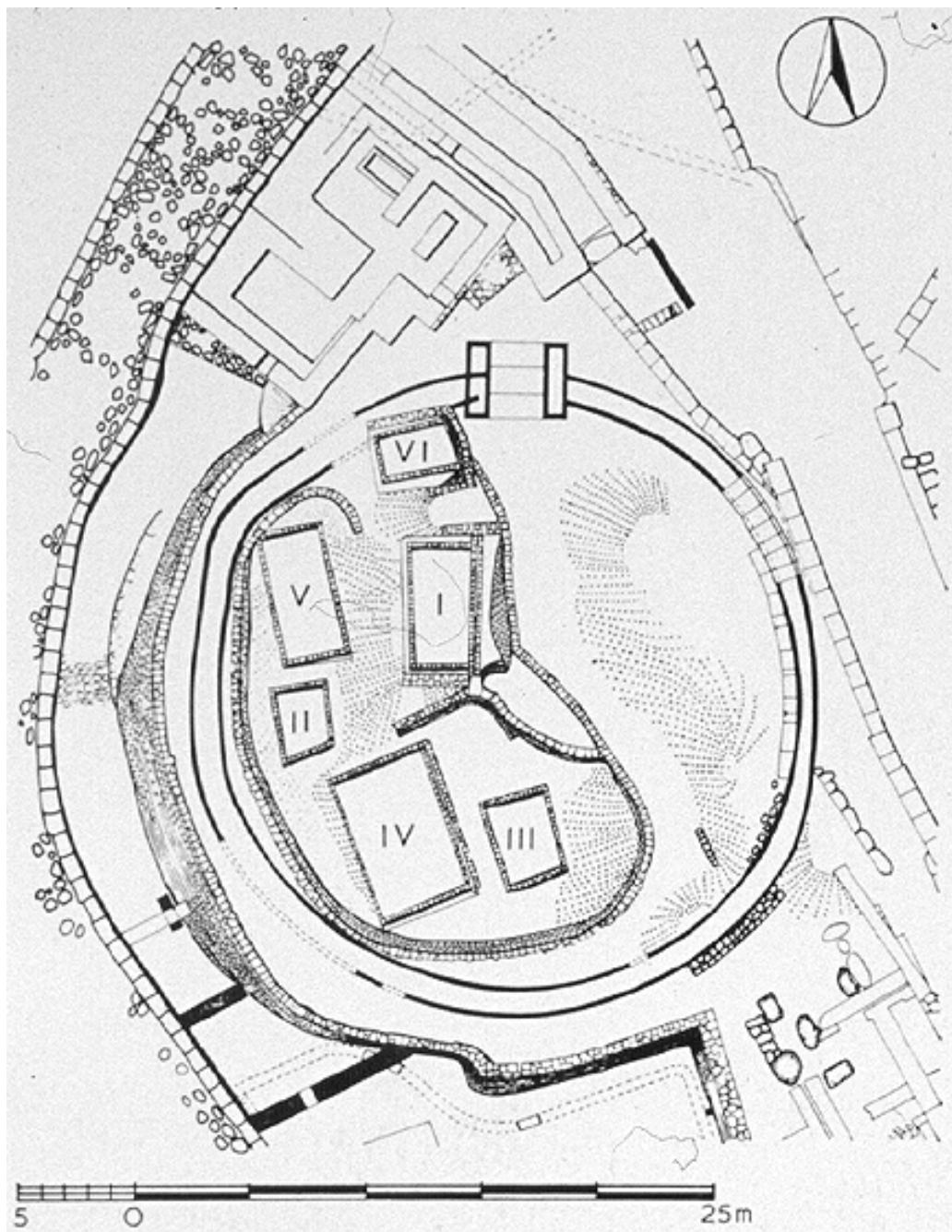


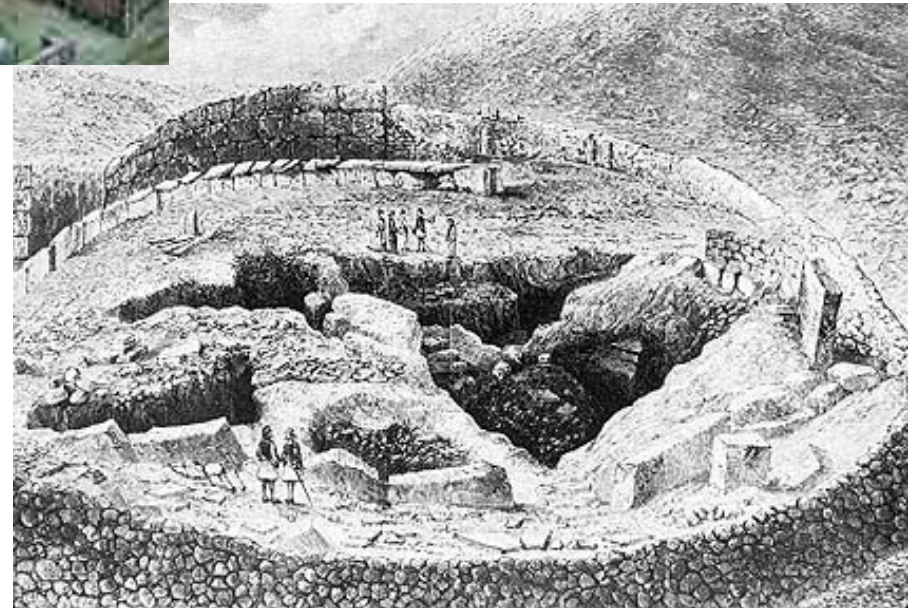












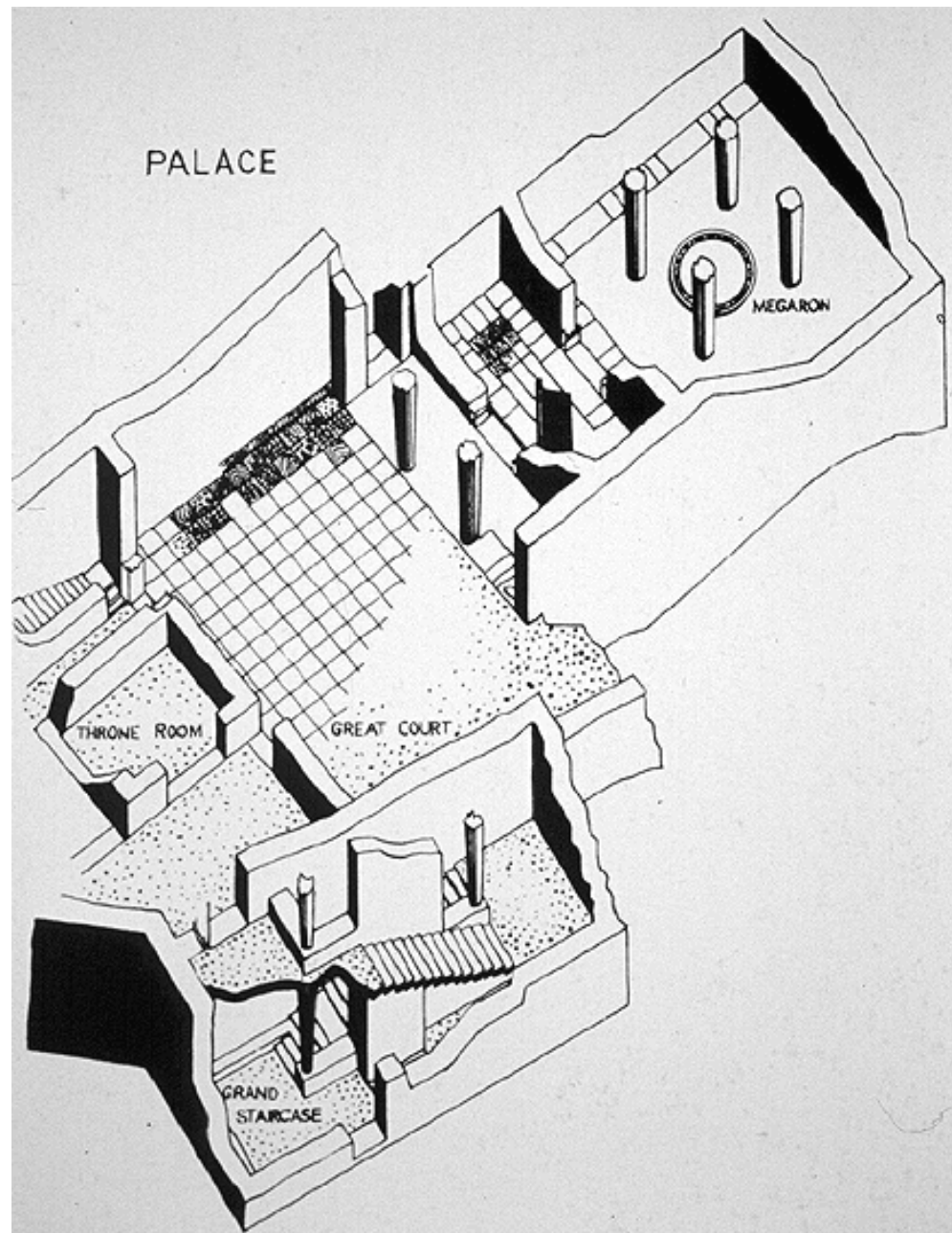


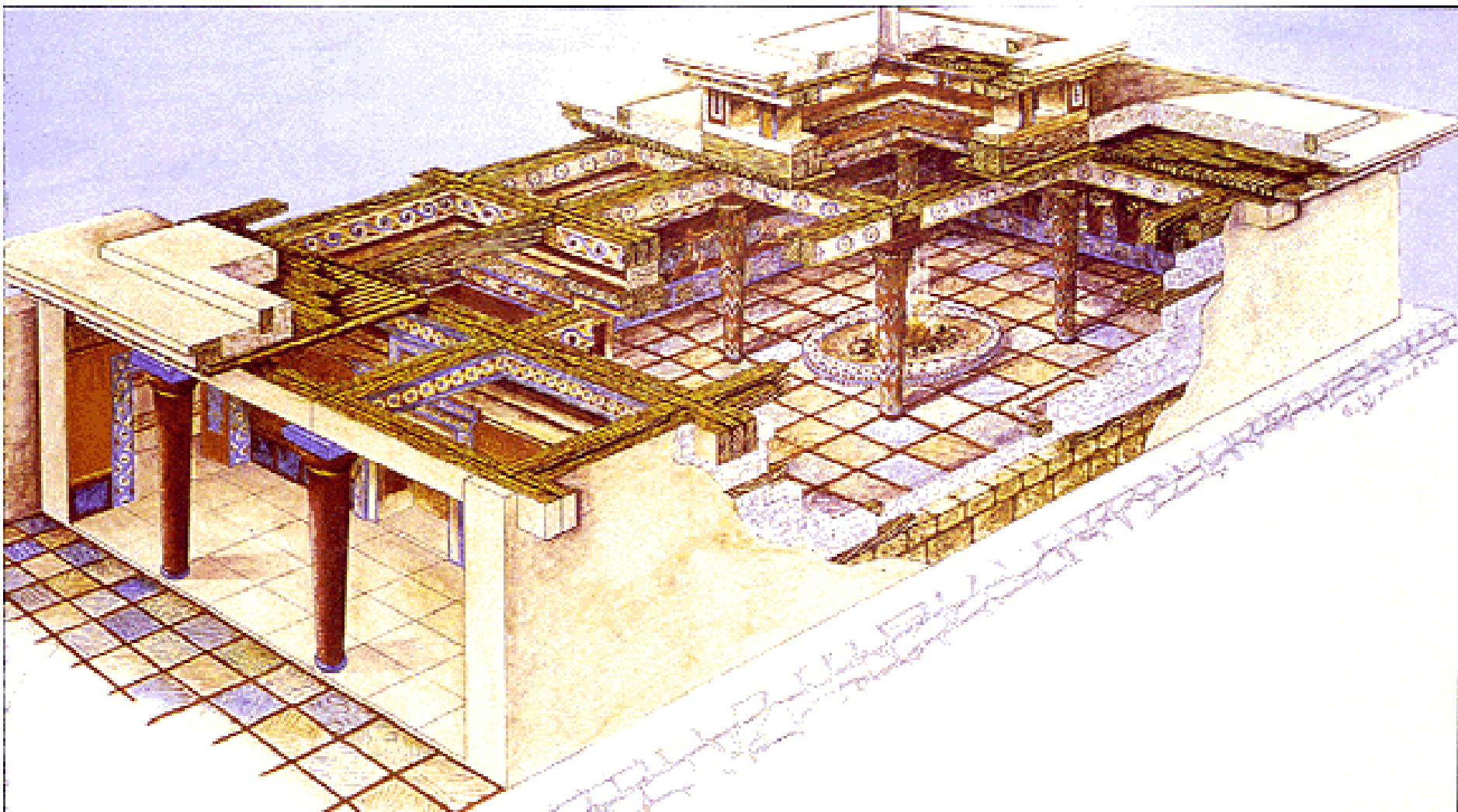


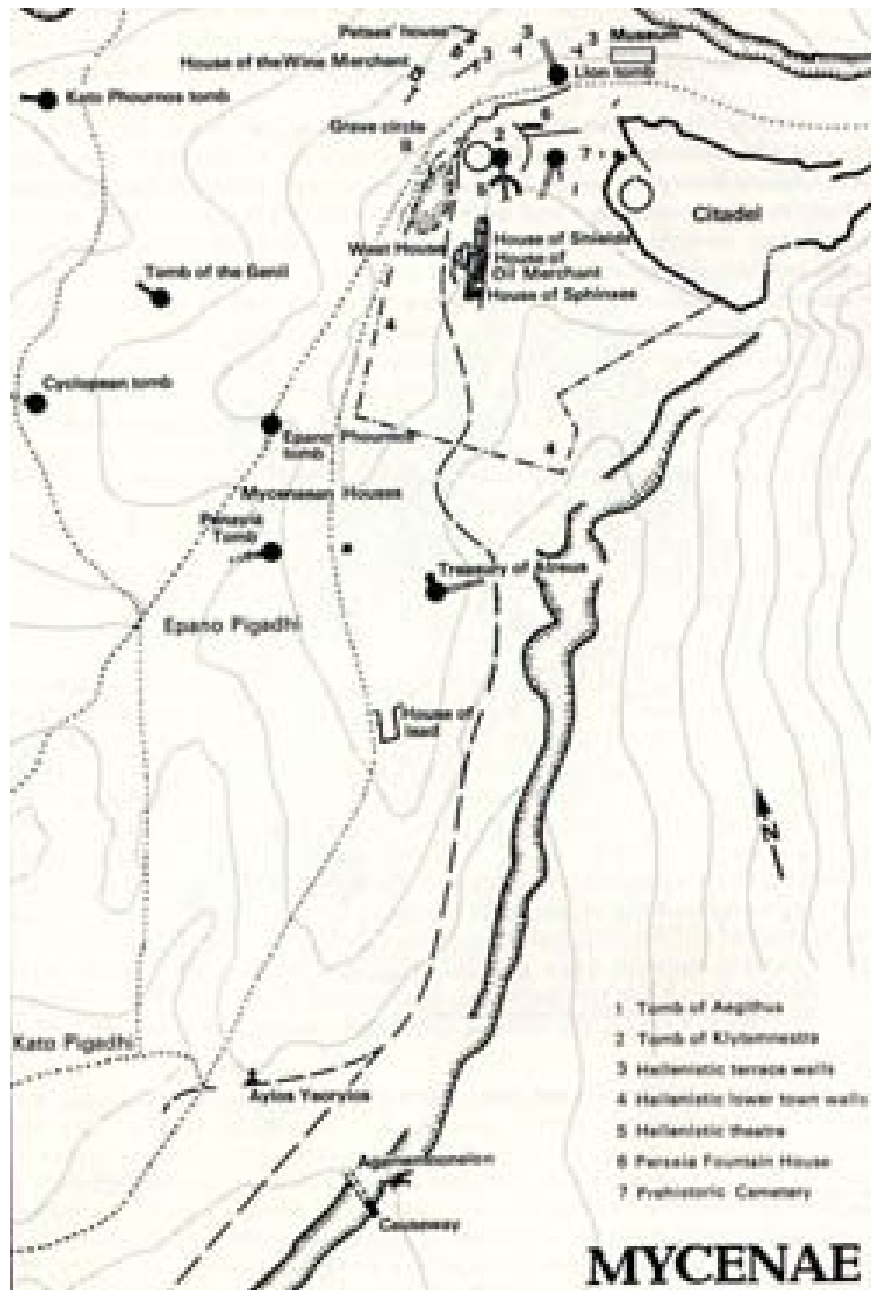


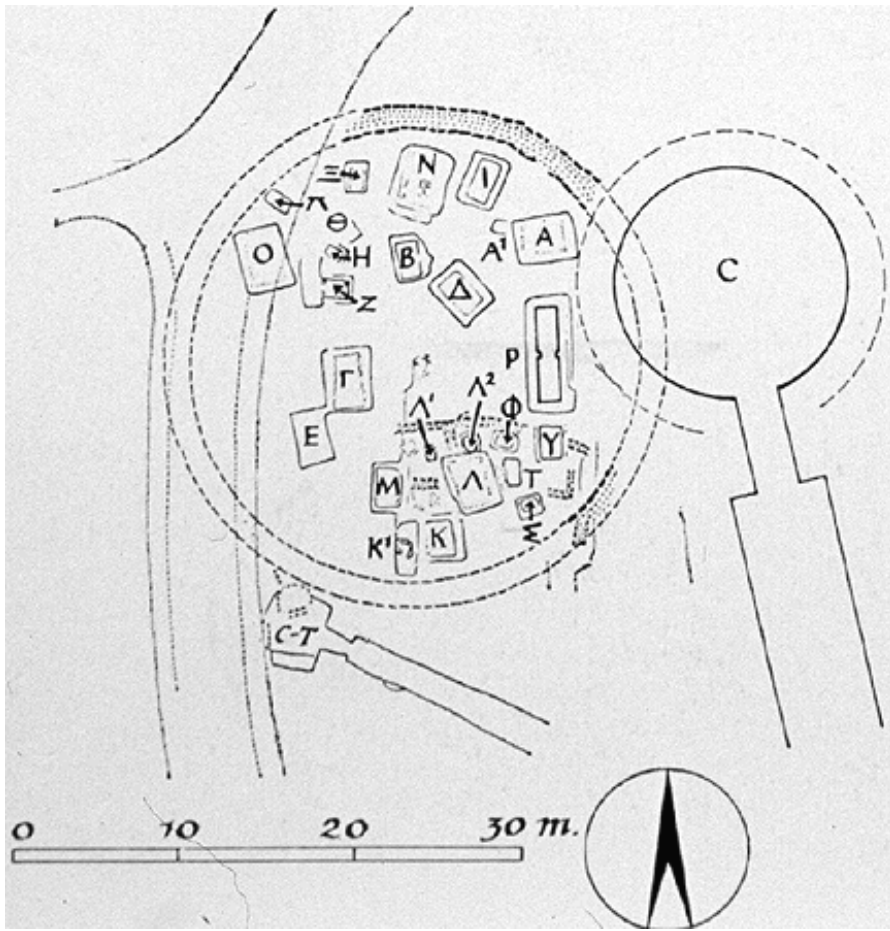




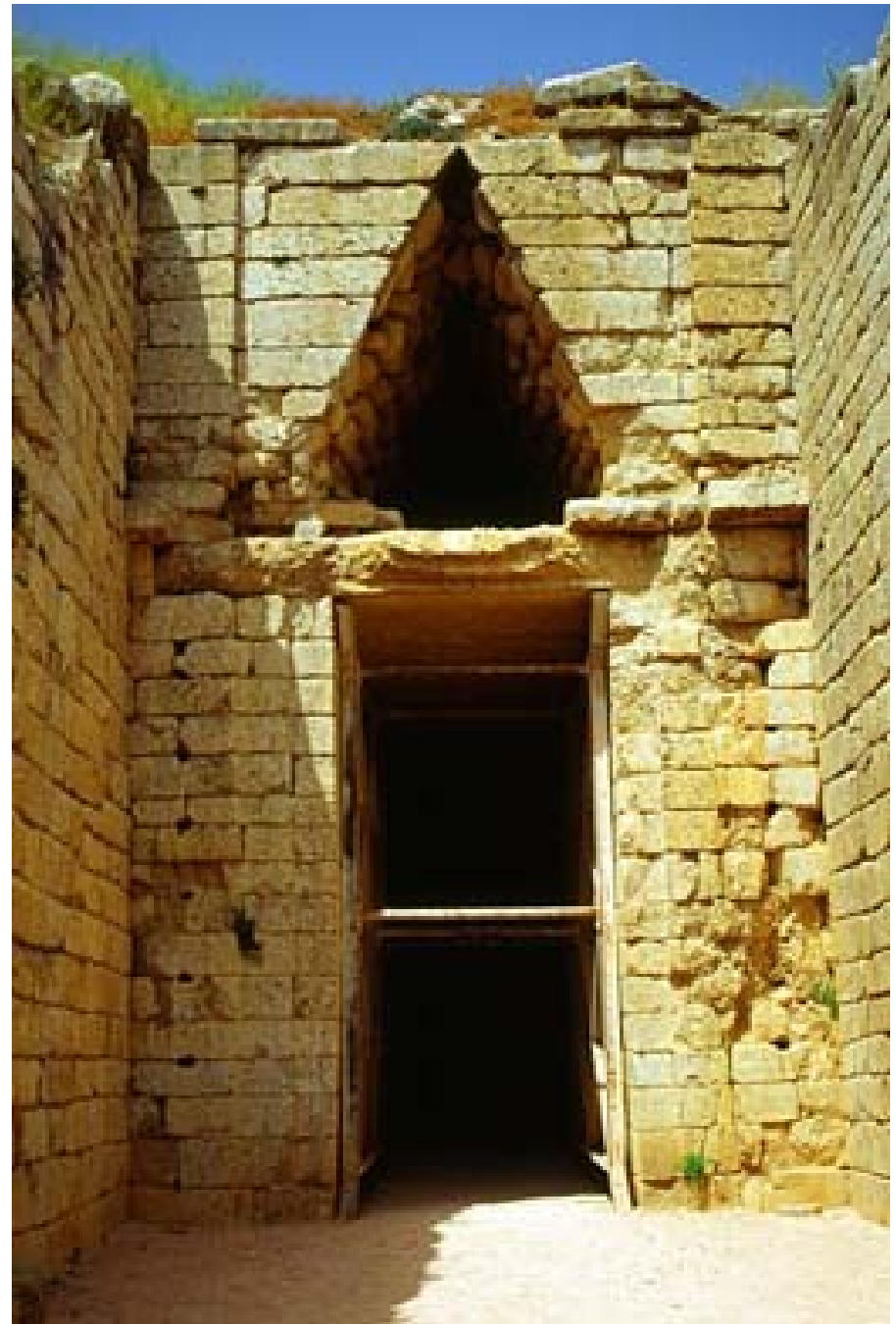




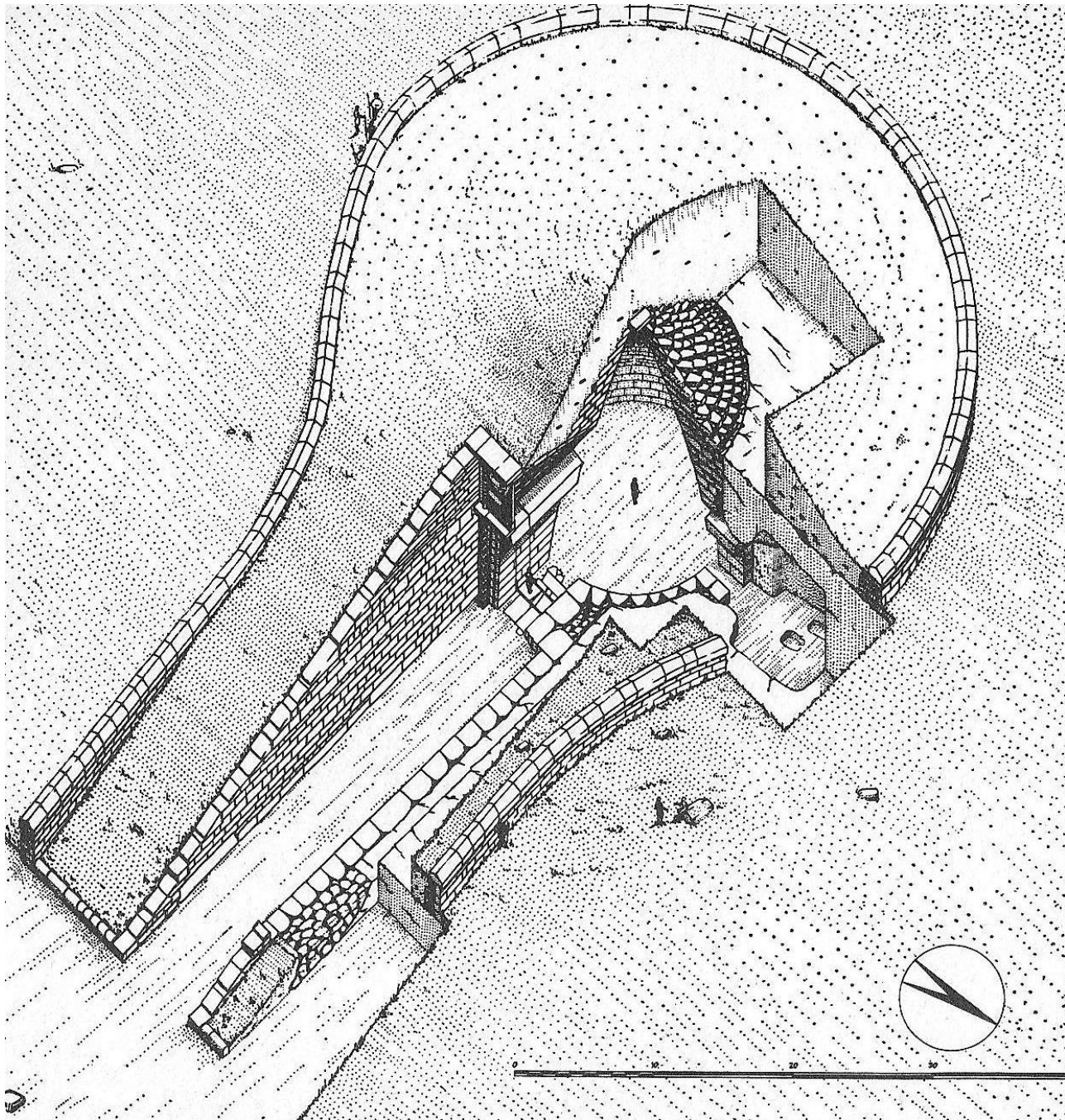


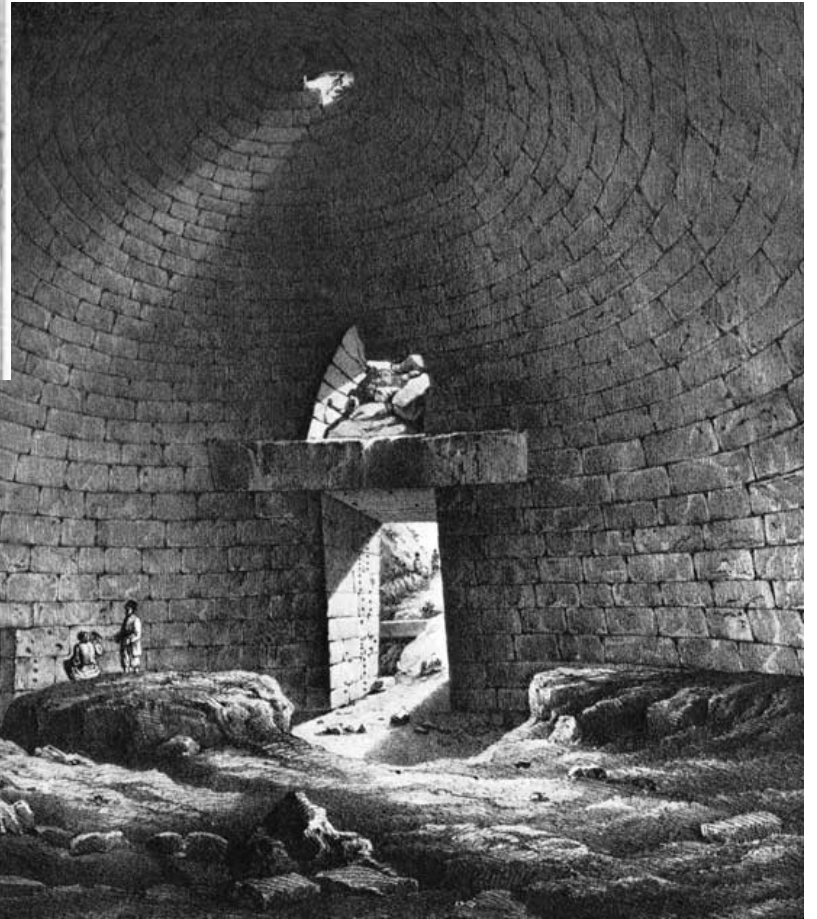
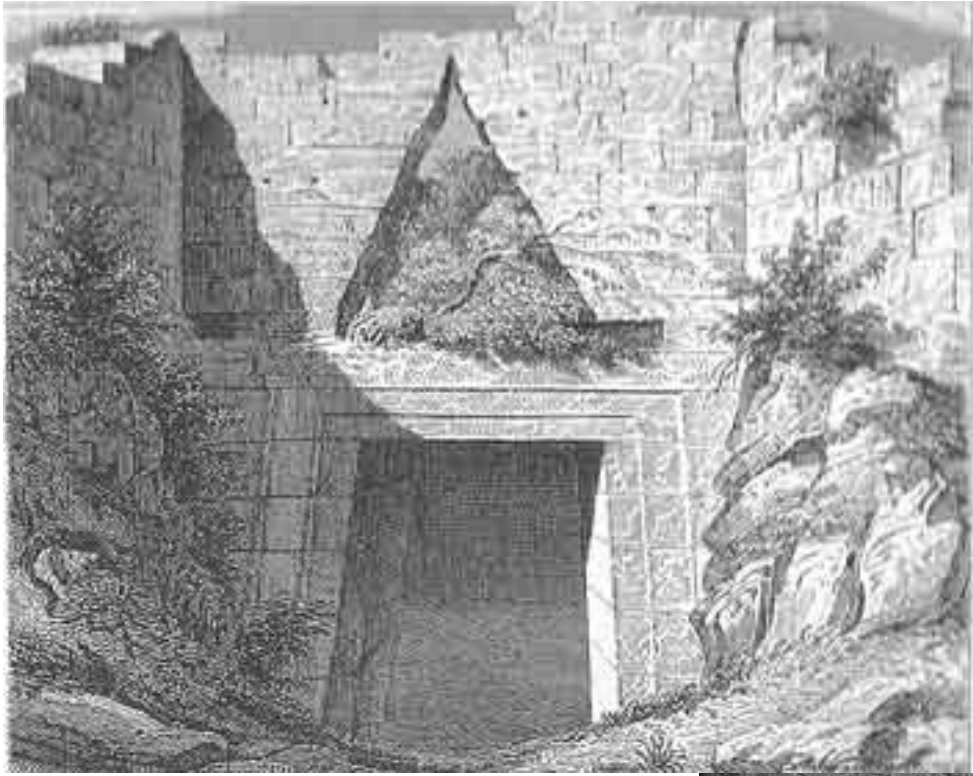










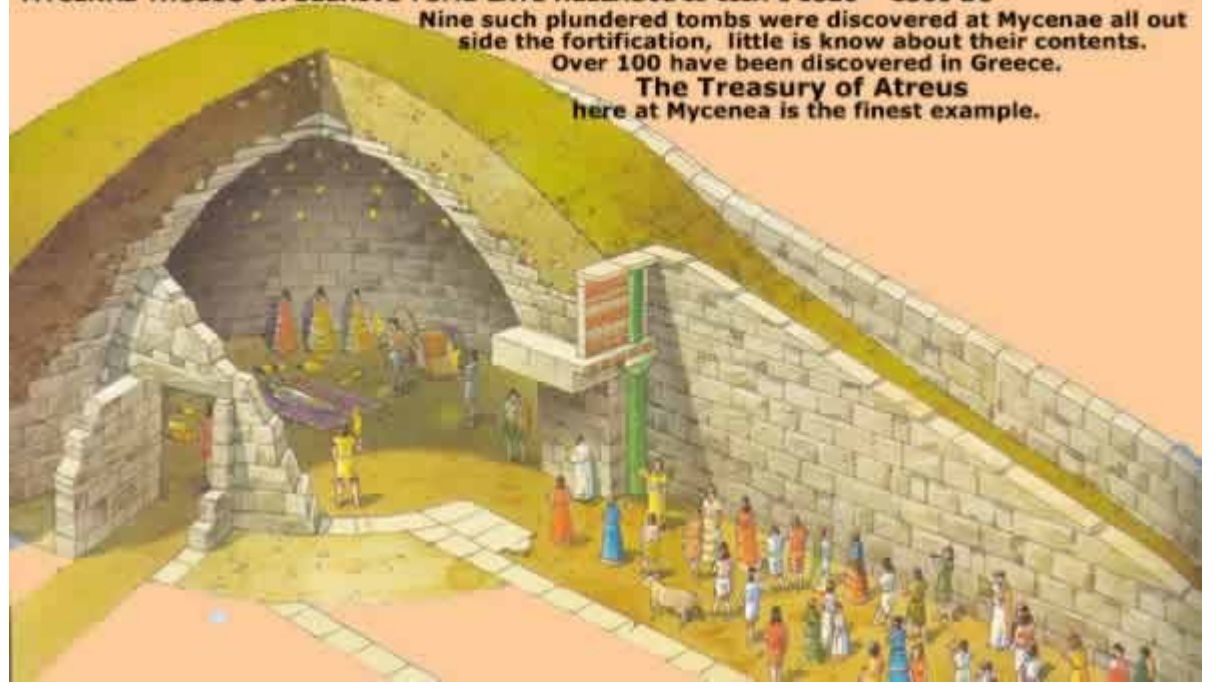




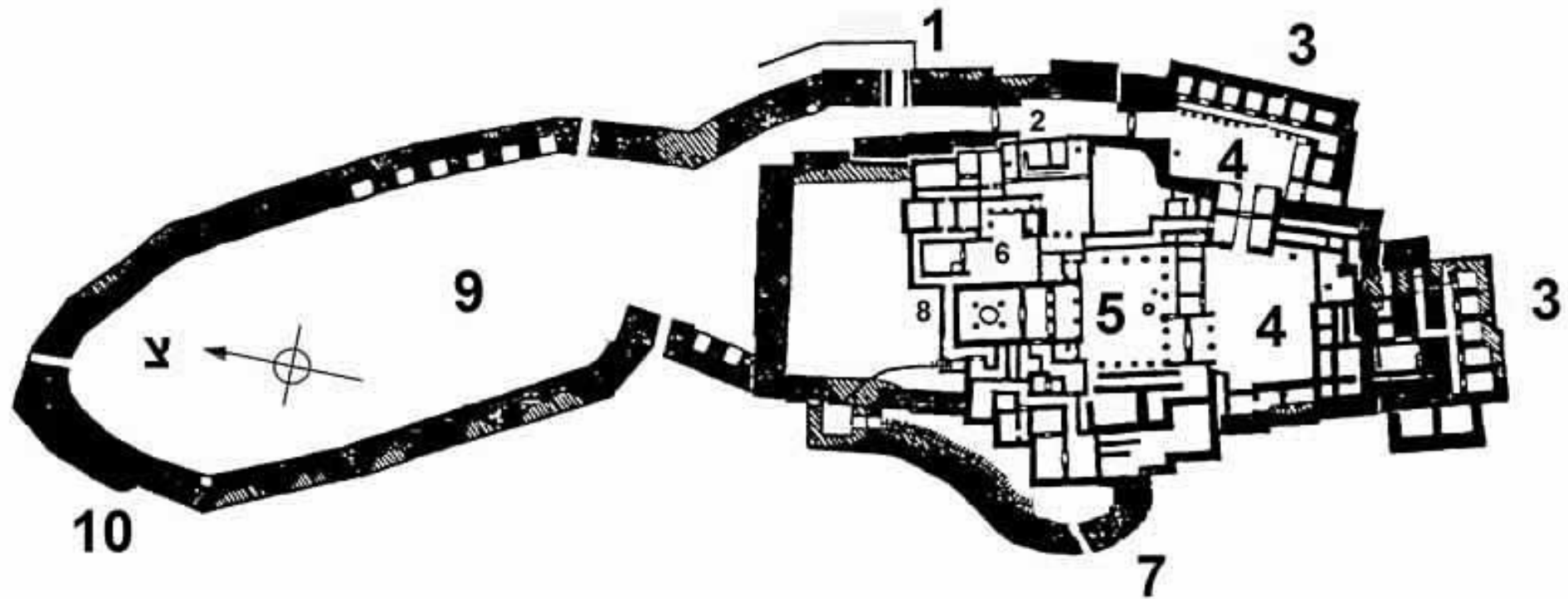


MYCENAE THOLOS OR BEEHIVE TOMB LATE HELLADIC II-III A c 1520 - 1300 BC

Nine such plundered tombs were discovered at Mycenae all outside the fortification, little is known about their contents. Over 100 have been discovered in Greece. The Treasury of Atreus here at Mycenae is the finest example.



TÍRYNS

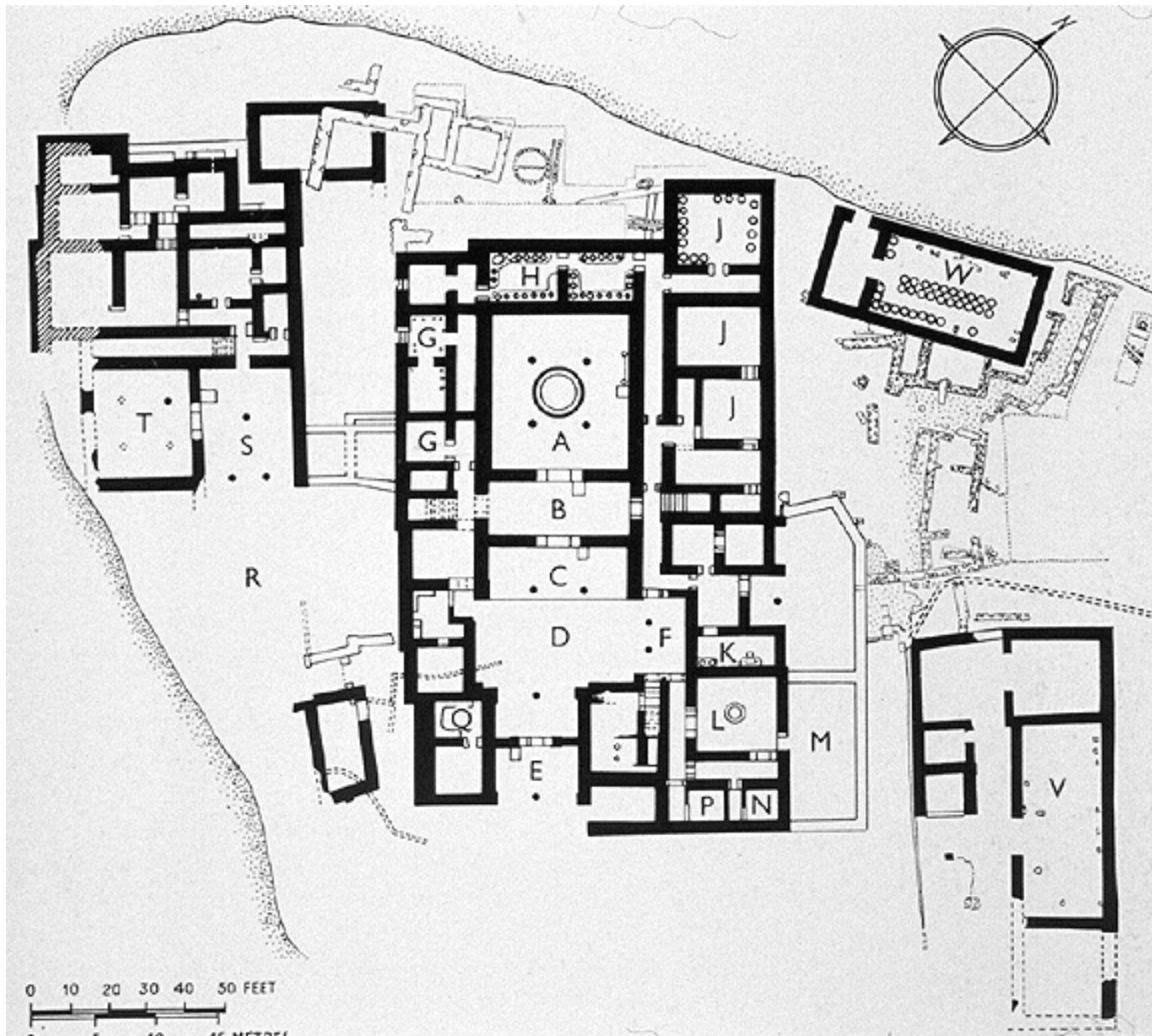




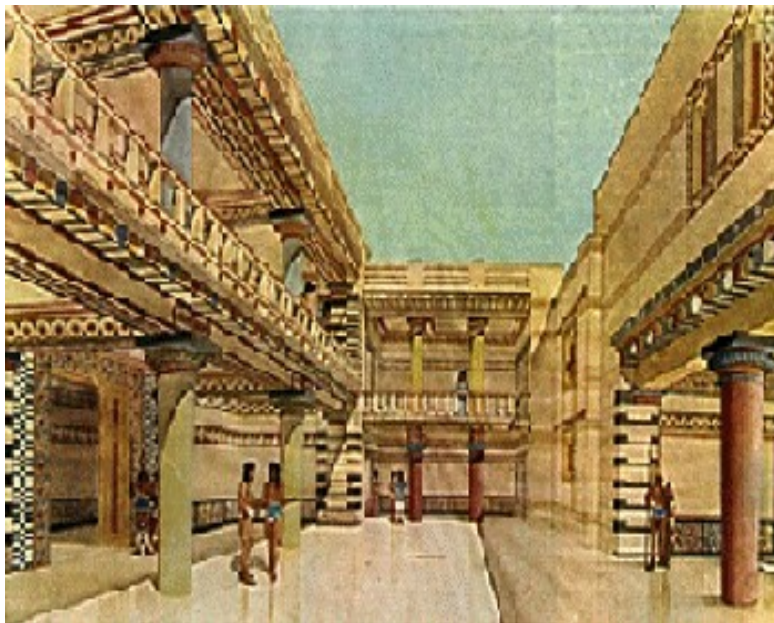




PYLOS







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- CAH. vol II, part 1 – History of the Middle East and the Aegean region c. 1800-1380 B.C., chapter XIV, p. 627-658.
- CAH. vol II, part 2 – History of the Middle East and the Aegean region c. 1380-1000 B.C., chapter XXII(a) p. 165-187.
- CAH. vol II, part 2 – History of the Middle East and the Aegean region c. 1380-1000 B.C., chapter XXVII, p. 338-358.