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order to define them in the right way, he gives some examples which are described in ancient works, such as the famous hetaira Aspasia of Pericles' and Milto of Persians, Neaera and Nicarete.

To sum up, this work is not aimed to present all aspects of ancient Greek women, but to choose special characters who illustrate his personal perspectives. P. Brulé is good at tracing the origins of some problems concerning women by using the sources of ancient writers. He indicates his special point of view to the Greek women, but he does not make some debate to other modern works around this topic. It is a useful and interesting book which enlightens us with different view of ancient Greek women. For though P. Brulé does not deal with all aspects, but he narrates profoundly and intensively in the aspects which he is interested in. Its basic keynote is to narrate the subordinate status of Greek women in the world which is dominated by men. No doubt, among all the modern works about Greek women, this work provides us with the more comprehensive information for ancient Greek women especially for the citizen women.

Guo XIA, IHAC

R.J. RHODES (ed.), *Athenian Democracy*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2004. ISBN 0-7486-1687-X. pp. xviii+358, paperback. £19.90

R.J. Rhodes's reader focuses on the political institutions, political activity, history and nature of Athenian democracy and introduces some of the best British, American, German, and French scholarship on its origins, theory, and practice. The chapters of this book are grouped according to the kind of topic investigated, and variety of approaches will be found in each part of the book. Part I is devoted to political institutions, with chapters on Athenian citizenship (Chapter 1), voting in the assembly (Chapter 2), the fourth-century mechanism for the allotment of jurors to law-courts (Chapter 3), payment for service in assemblies and juries and its effect on participation in those bodies (Chapter 4), and the different forms of capital punishment and the rationale for their use (Chapter 5). Part II contains chapters on political activity: the demagogues as an essential structural feature of the assembly-based democracy (Chapter 6), a study of the ways in which politicians manoeuvred within the framework of the democracy (Chapter 7), the function and the problems of competitive festivals in the *polis* (Chapter 8), and the unusual extent to which

democratic Athens tried to separate public life from private life (Chapter 9). Whenever we believe that Athens first became democratic, the reforms of Solon (Chapter 10), Cleisthenes (Chapters 11, 12) and Ephialtes (Chapter 13) are commonly seen as milestones in Athens' political development, and studies of these form Part III. Finally, in Part IV, Chapter 14 is a general attempt to pick out what it was in Greek life that led to the development of democracy in Athens. The author gives general introduction and introductions to each part. The book has useful maps, guide to further reading, bibliography and index. Some ideas of the authors and editors are questionable, for example "Citizenship ... excluded not only children, but also women, immigrants and slaves, but those exclusions were entirely normal: Rome was abnormal in repeatedly extending its citizenship and in making citizens of liberated slaves" (P. 3) Such terminology as "normal" and "abnormal" can only mislead the reader, it would be better to say that Athens and Rome had different approaches to citizenship. But generally the book is well done and can be recommended to all students of this important topic.

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R. REES, *Diocletian and the Tetrarchy*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2004. ISBN 0-7486-1661-6. Pp. XVI+219, paperback. £16.99

The book aims to make accessible the sources and controversies concerning a key period in the history of the Late Roman Empire – the reign of Diocletian (284-305) and its immediate aftermath. In Part I ("Debates", pp. 1-90) an introduction to Diocletian and the world of the late third century CE is followed by six thematic chapters covering a range of aspects of government and society under this emperor, including military, economic, religious and administrative affairs. These chapters discuss the original sources, highlight their strengths and weaknesses and consider the main scholarly approaches to them. Throughout Part I there are regular cross references to the source material which is presented in Part II ("Documents", pp.91-196) –this includes literary, archaeological, artistic, legal and documentary evidence, as well as coins and inscriptions.

There is also a chronological table, a guide to further reading, essay questions and exercise topics, a full bibliography, a glossary of technical terms, a brief list of relevant Internet resources and an index.

Sometimes the author is too brief, his general evaluation of Diocletian rule is also