

POURDAVOUD CENTER LECTURE SERIES



SPEAKER



Maria Brosius is an Associate Professor of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations at the University of Toronto, Canada. Her research focuses on political and cultural

links between the classical and Near Eastern worlds, with special emphasis on how documents are constructed to facilitate the transmission and exchange of information and knowledge. She holds a doctorate from the University of Oxford for her study on Women in Ancient Persia.

The mission of the Pourdavoud Center for the Study of the Iranian World is to engage in transformative

research on all aspects of Iranian antiquity, including its reception in the medieval and modern periods, by expanding on the traditional domains of Old Iranian studies and promoting cross-cultural and inter-disciplinary scholarship.

Advanced registration is requested.

For more information and to RSVP:

<http://pourdavoud.ucla.edu/events/achaemenid-king-governors-identity-imitation-identification/>



THE ACHAEMENID KING AND HIS GOVERNORS: IDENTITY - IMITATION - IDENTIFICATION

NOVEMBER 29, 2017 | 4:00 P.M. | 306 ROYCE HALL

MARIA BROSIOUS (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)

While we may have a rather clear idea about the relationship between the Achaemenid king and his satraps, the relationship between the king and local governors and city-rulers has received less scholarly attention. An exception to this omission is Mausolus of Caria who seems to stand out because Greek sources refer to him both as a king and a satrap. Is his position within the Persian governmental structure indeed exceptional, and perhaps a sign of the increasing autonomy of local rulers of the fourth century BCE, as has been suggested, or is he a typical representative for the local dynasts of the Persian empire? This lecture aims to investigate the relationship between the Achaemenid king and local rulers, and considers images of royalty and imperial power, as well as recent archaeological finds to inquire to what extent these rulers identified themselves with the Persian court or saw themselves as (semi-) independent political leaders.