



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Alexandrea in Aegyptio. The role of the Egyptian tradition in the Hellenistic and Roman periods : ideology, culture, identity, and public life

Savvopoulos, K.

Citation

Savvopoulos, K. (2011, January 27). *Alexandrea in Aegyptio. The role of the Egyptian tradition in the Hellenistic and Roman periods : ideology, culture, identity, and public life*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/16395>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/16395>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

PROPOSITIONS for the PhD thesis and the field of study

By Kyriakos Savvopoulos

1. The overview and interpretation of the role of the Egyptian tradition in Alexandria during the Hellenistic and Roman periods can offer a complementary view in the traditional *Alexandria ad Aegyptum* reconstruction of the city. The Egyptian point of view (*Alexandria in Aegypto*) can offer a better understanding of the process of the Greco-Egyptian interaction.
2. The contribution of the Egyptian tradition in Greco-Egyptian interaction is a multidimensional phenomenon of acculturation with both visible and invisible aspects, regarding public and private life in Alexandria, notably ideology, culture and identity.
3. During the course of Greco-Egyptian interaction, Greek and Egyptian styles and contents tend gradually not to represent absolute ethnic or cultural groups or ideals (ethnicity), but they rather represent aspects of the available flexible options of cultural expressions within the Alexandrian multicultural assemblage.
4. Attempting to offer a more precise terminology concerning the role of the Egyptian tradition in the process of acculturation in Alexandria of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, *Alexandrianisation* can be described the multidimensional adoption and adaptation of the Egyptian tradition to the needs (both public and private) of the Alexandrian society
5. The study of the Hellenistic world is quite crucial in our era, characterized by cosmopolitan societies, flexible ethnic identities and globalized tendencies in economy and culture.
6. There is space for further systematic and more comparative study of the Hellenistic world, especially related to issues of cross-cultural interaction.
7. While politically limited to 30 BC, Hellenistic studies should involve also part of the Roman period, especially in cases of ideology, culture and society. The study of the Roman east should include a careful consideration of the Hellenistic experience/agency.
8. There is a need for more systematic contact and collaboration among the institutions related to the Greco-Roman Mediterranean, related different fields and areas, for better access to different areas and material evidence as well as for a more awareness in all the updated approaches in various disciplines of study.