

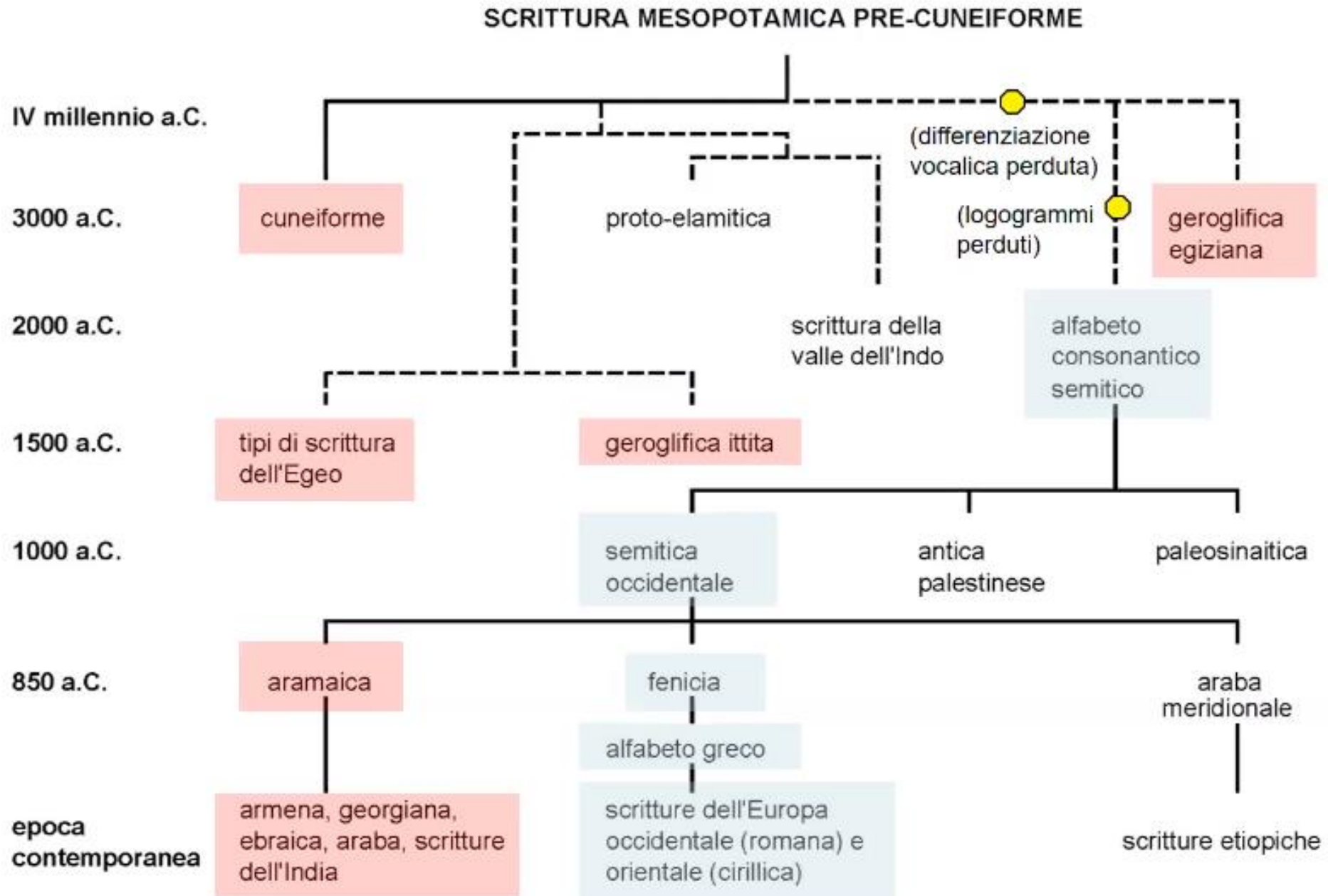
Storia greca
a.a. 2023-2024, I semestre
Prof. Omar Coloru



**UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI BARI
ALDO MORO**















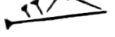
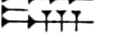



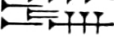


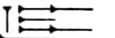
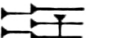

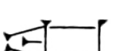
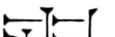


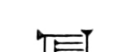



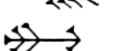
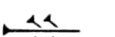


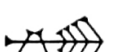




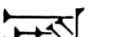


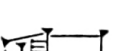
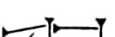
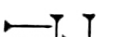

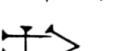
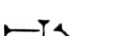






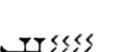



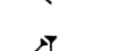












GENEALOGIA DELLA SCRITTURA



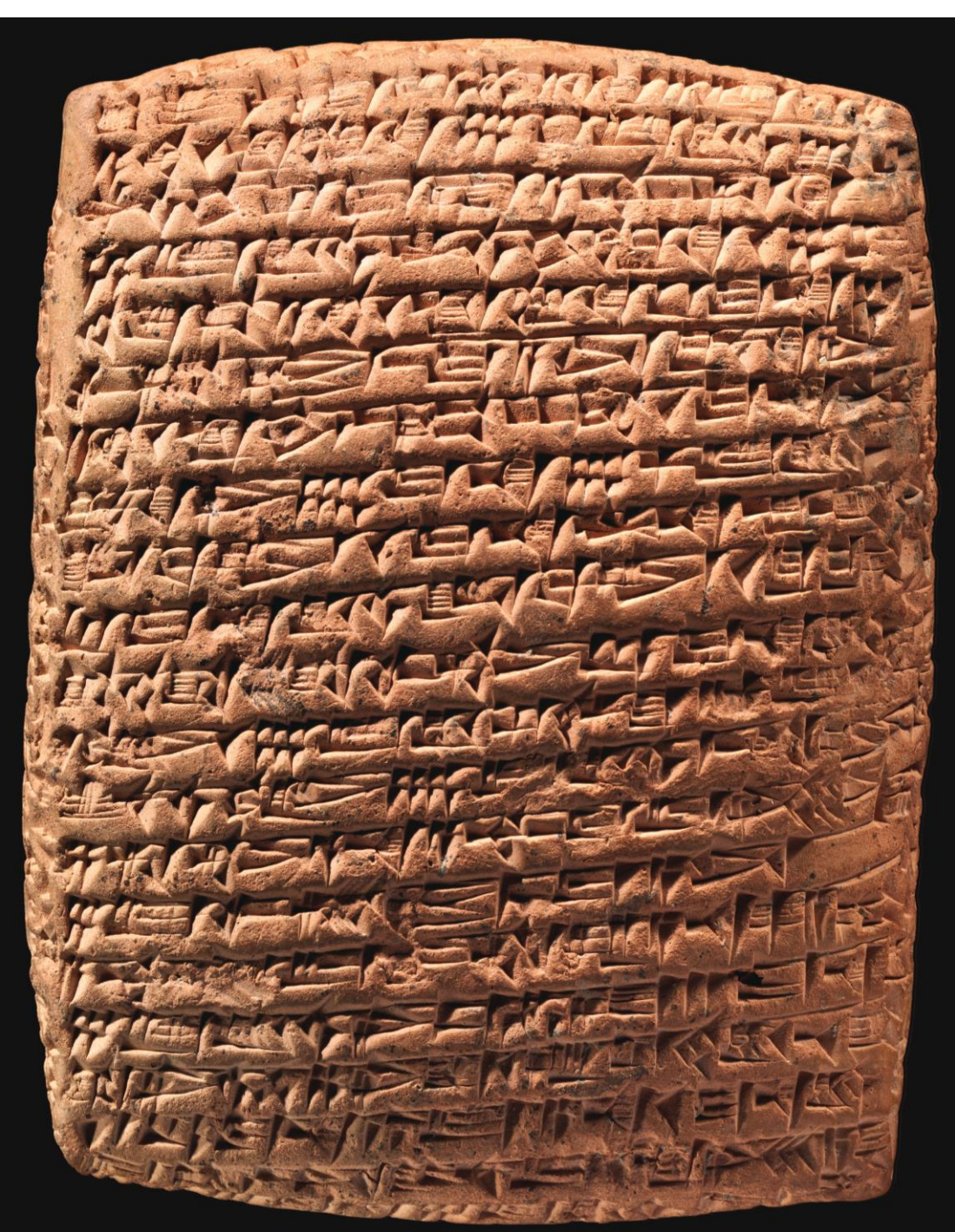
Tavoletta di Kish (metà del IV millennio)
Oxford, Ashmolean Museum



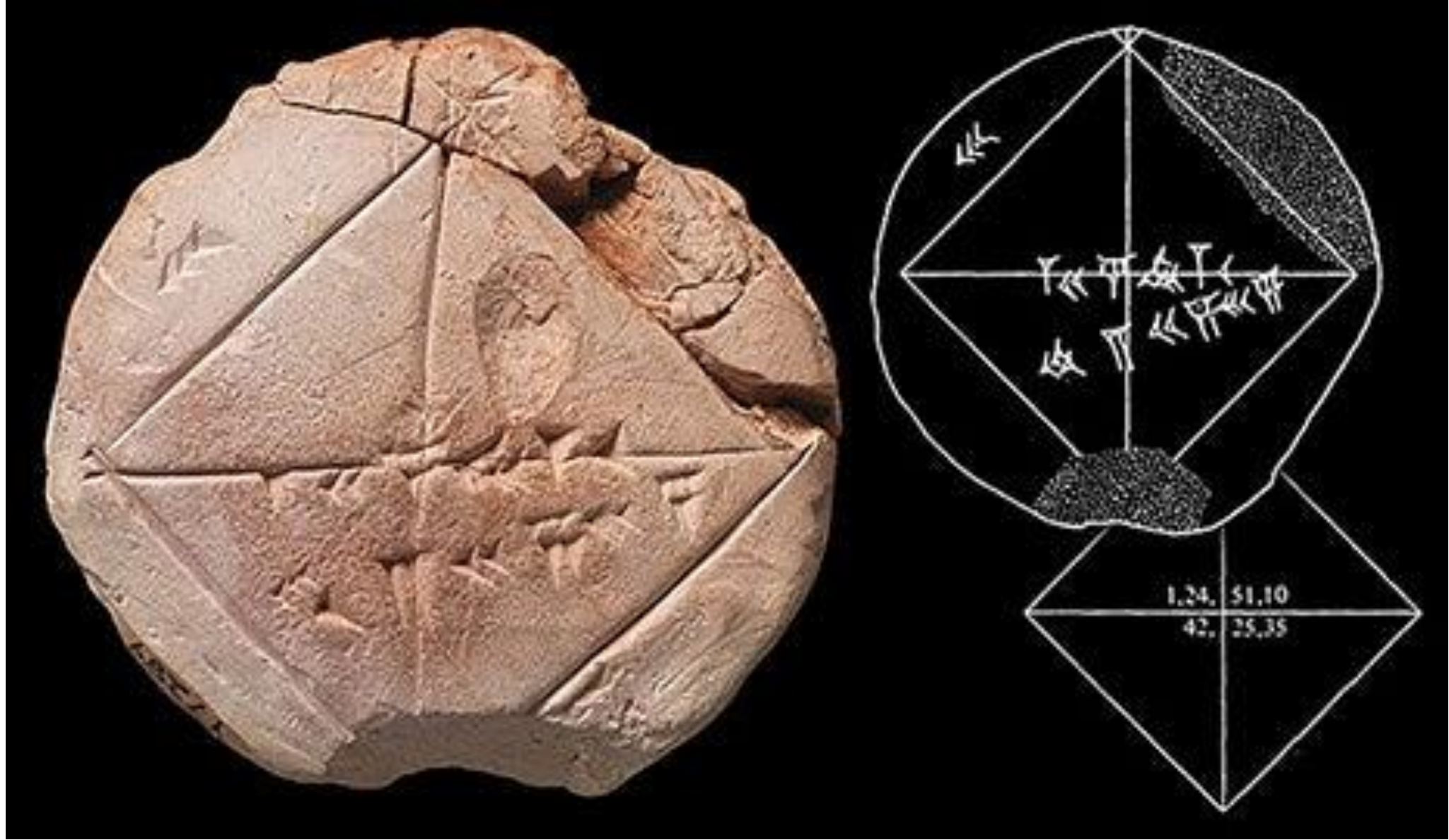
SUMERIAN	EARLY BABYLONIAN	LATE BABYLONIAN	ASSYRIAN	
				star
				sun
				month
				man
				king
				son
				prince
				lord
				his
				reed
				power
				mouth
				ox
				bird
				destiny
				fish
				gardener
				habitation

Scrittura cuneiforme: i segni hanno valore ideografico e sillabico

Ideata dai Sumeri, viene poi utilizzata per notare la lingua accadica (la lingua semitica più antica)



Tavoletta cuneiforme paleoassira da Kanesh con registrazione di un investimento di argento da parte del mercante Imdi-ilum (1888-1876 a.C.) nell'acquisto di stagno, stoffe e lapis lazuli (The Metropolitan Museum, New York)



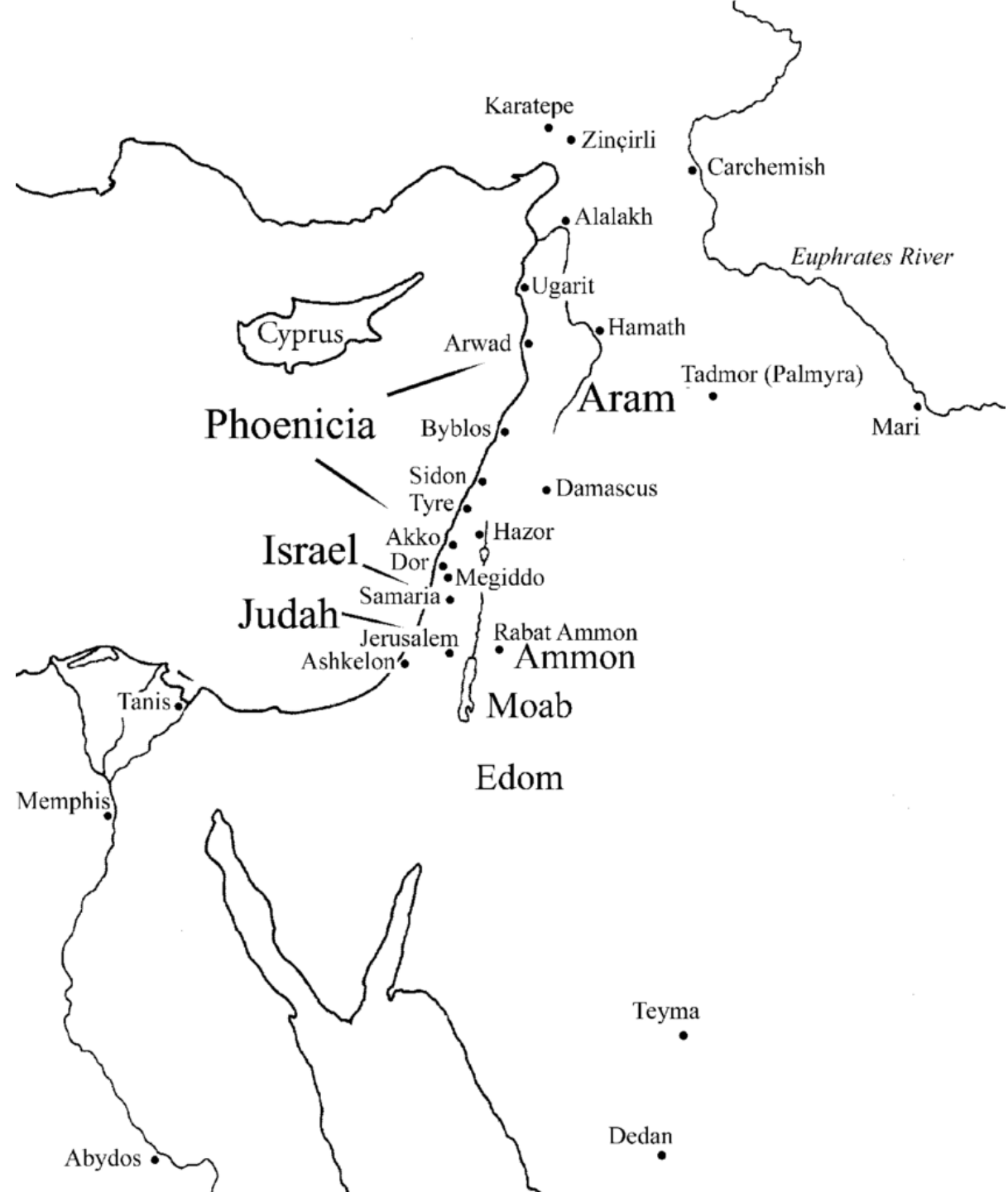
Esercizio di scuola del periodo paleobabilonese, ca. 1900-1700 a.C.
(Yale Babylonian Collection, YBC 7289)

Il nome di Babilonia in cuneiforme













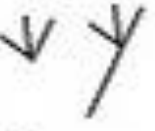

KA₂.DINGIR.RA^{KI}











Bāb-ili(m)















L'origine dell'alfabeto greco (Erodoto V.58-59.1)

58.1. Perciò questi Fenici che erano giunti con Cadmo, ai quali appartenevano i Gefirei, avendo abitato questa regione, introdussero tra i Greci molti e svariati insegnamenti e, fra questi, le lettere dell'alfabeto che, come mi sembra, non c'erano prima tra i Greci; e dapprima usarono quelle lettere di cui si servono tutti i Fenici; poi, col passare del tempo, insieme al suono, cambiarono anche la sequenza delle lettere. 2. In quel tempo, la maggior parte delle terre intorno le abitavano fra i Greci gli Ioni, i quali, avendo imparato, grazie all'insegnamento dei Fenici, le lettere, dopo averne modificato leggermente la sequenza, se ne servivano e, usandole, le chiamarono, com'era giusto, dal momento che in Grecia le avevano introdotte i Fenici, «lettere fenicie». 3. E, secondo l'usanza antica, gli Ioni chiamavano le pelli (*diphthera*) «libri», perché allora, nella scarsezza dei papiri, si servivano di pelli di capre e di pecore; e ancora al mio tempo, del resto, molti fra i barbari scrivono su queste pelli. 59.1. Vidi del resto anch'io di persona lettere cadmee, nel santuario di Apollo Ismenio, a Tebe dei Beozzi, incise su tre tripodi e per lo più simili a quelle ioniche.

											
ALEPH	BETH	GIMEL	DALETH	HE	VAV	ZAHIN	CHETH	THET	JOD	KAPH	LAMED

									
MEM	NUN	SAMEK	AJIN	PE	SSADE	QOPH	RESH	SHIN	TAV

											
ALPHA	BETA	GAMMA	DELTA	E	U	ZETA	HETA	THETA	IOTA	KAPPA	LAMBDA

									
MY	NY	(XI)	O	PI	SAN	KOPPA	RHO	SIGMA	TAU

Le origini dell'alfabeto secondo i Greci

1) Fenicia

V sec. a.C. : Erodoto (Hdt., V, 58)

IV sec. a.C.: Aristotele, Eforo

II sec. a.C.: *Scholia* a Dionisio il Trace

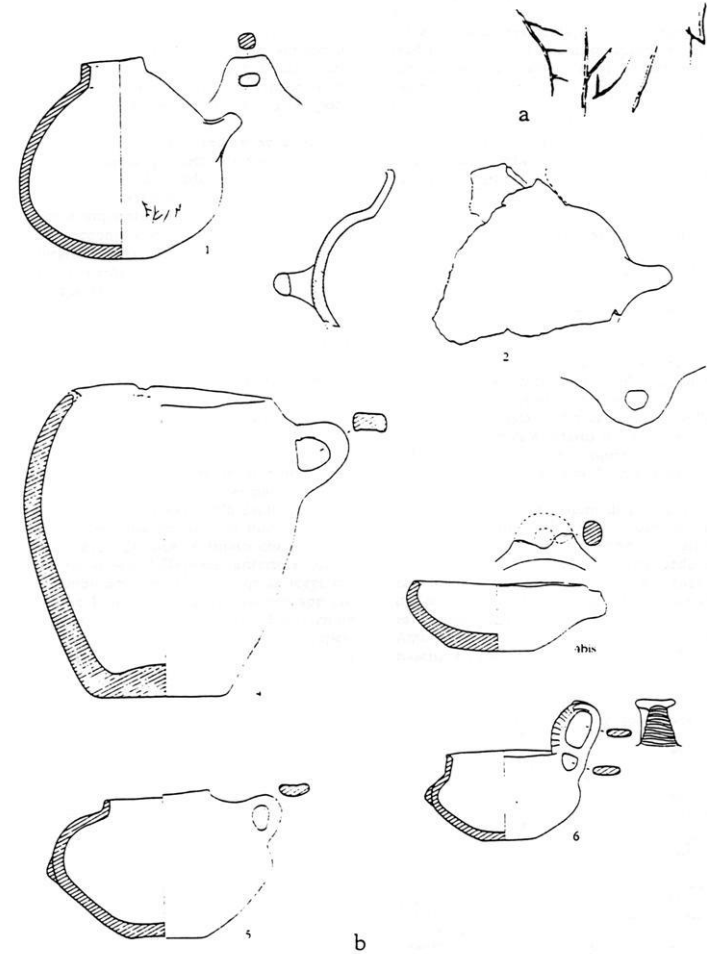
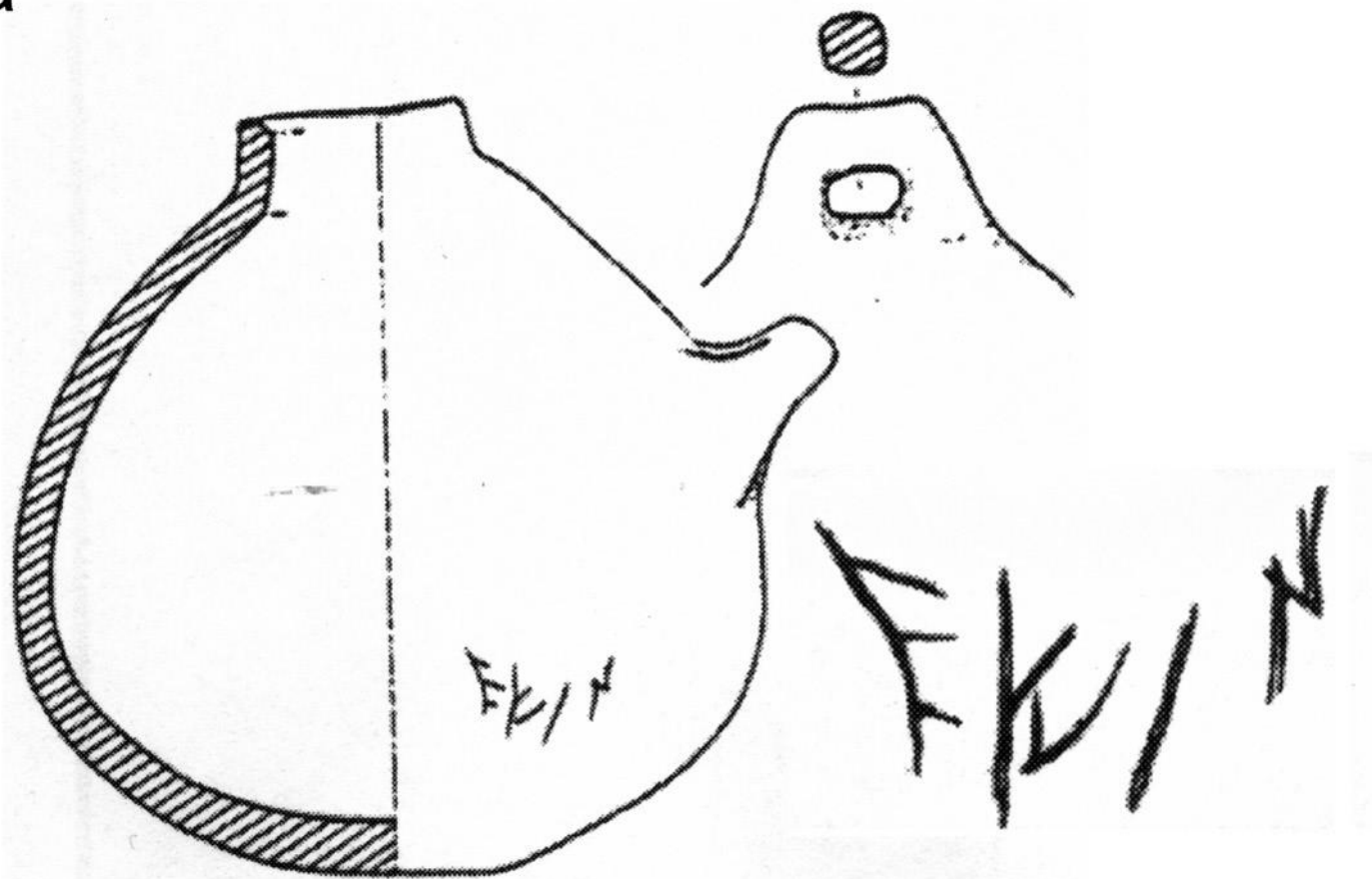
I sec. a.C.: Diodoro Siculo (Diod., III, 67,1), Cronaca di Lindo (99 a.C.)

2) Egizia

VI-V sec. a.C. : Anassimandro e Ecateo di Mileto

Cfr. Tacito, *Annali*, XI, 14

a



Vaso a fiasco, Necropoli dell'Osteria dell'Osa, tomba 482, ante 770 a.C. Da Sestieri 1992a, Tav. 20, n. 16

La coppa di Nestore (Necropoli di San Montano, Ischia, antica Pitecussa, seconda metà dell'VIII sec. a.C.) → **Antonetti – De Vido, iscrizione 1**



Νέστορος: ἔ[μ]ι : εὔποτ[ον] : ποτέριον
hòs δ' ἂν τῶδε πίῃσι : ποτέρι[ō] : αὐτίκα κῆνον
hίμερος χαιρέσει : καλλιστε[φά]νῳ : Ἄφροδίτῃς.



*Sono la coppa di Nestore da cui è
piacevole bere,
e chi beve da questa coppa, subito lo
prenderà il desiderio di Afrodite
dalla bella corona.*

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly representing a transcription of the vase's inscription. The text is written on a horizontal line and includes various symbols and characters, some of which resemble Greek letters.



La *Oinochoe* del Dipylon (terzo quarto dell'VIII secolo a.C., Atene, Museo archeologico nazionale)