

Migration, Mobility and Place in Ancient Italy

Migration, Mobility and Place in Ancient Italy challenges prevailing conceptions of a natural tie to the land and a demographically settled world. It argues that much human mobility in the last millennium BC was ongoing and cyclical. In particular, outside the military context ‘the foreigner in our midst’ was not regarded as a problem. Boundaries of status rather than of geopolitics were difficult to cross. The book discusses the stories of individuals and migrant groups, traders, refugees, expulsions, the founding and demolition of sites, and the political processes that could both encourage and discourage the transfer of people from one place to another. In so doing it highlights moments of change in the concepts of mobility and the definitions of those on the move. By providing the long view from history, it exposes how fleeting are the conventions that take shape here and now.

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For
Cleo, Ezra, Sama and Tala

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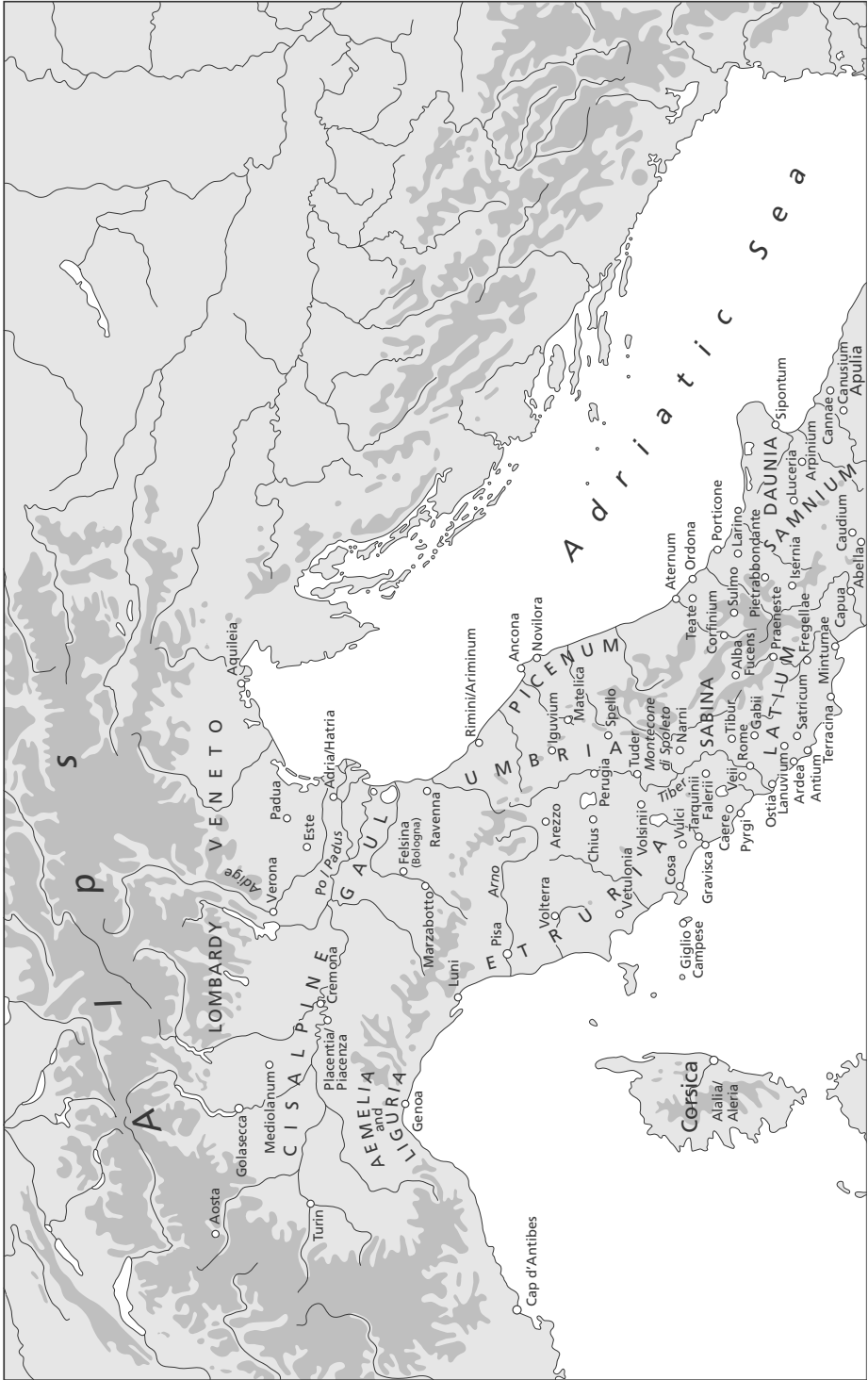
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This map illustrates the Greek world during the period 480-336 BCE. It shows the major regions of the Balkans and the Aegean Sea, including the BALKAN REGION, THRACE, ILLYRIA, MACEDON, EPIRUS, THESALY, and ASIA MINOR. Key cities and locations are marked, such as Epidauros, Corinth, Athens, Sparta, and the various islands of the Aegean. The map also shows the surrounding seas: Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea, Propontis, and the Black Sea. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in kilometers (0 to 400 km) and miles (0 to 200 miles).

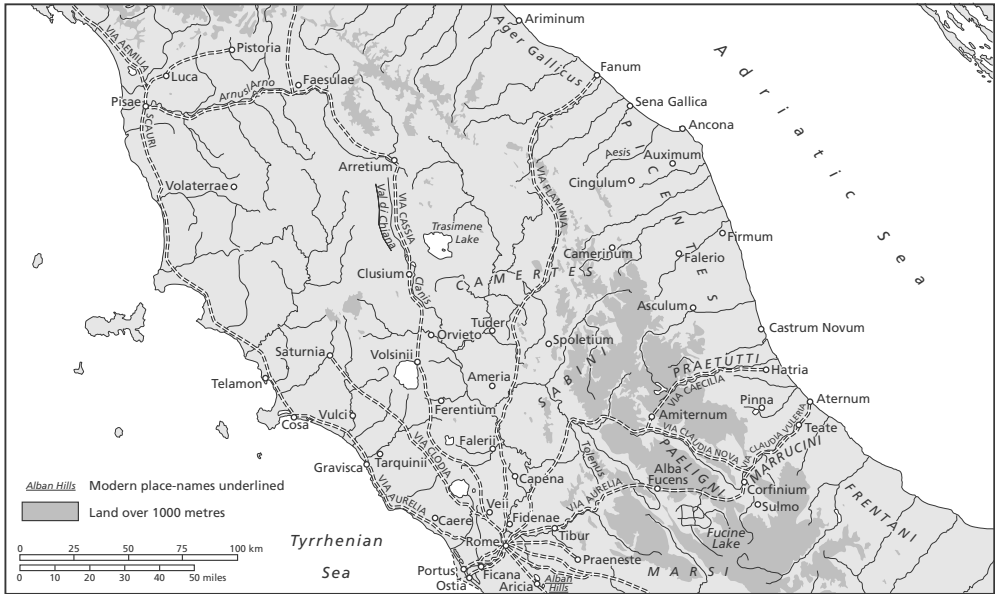
Map 2 Ancient East Mediterranean with sites noted in text.



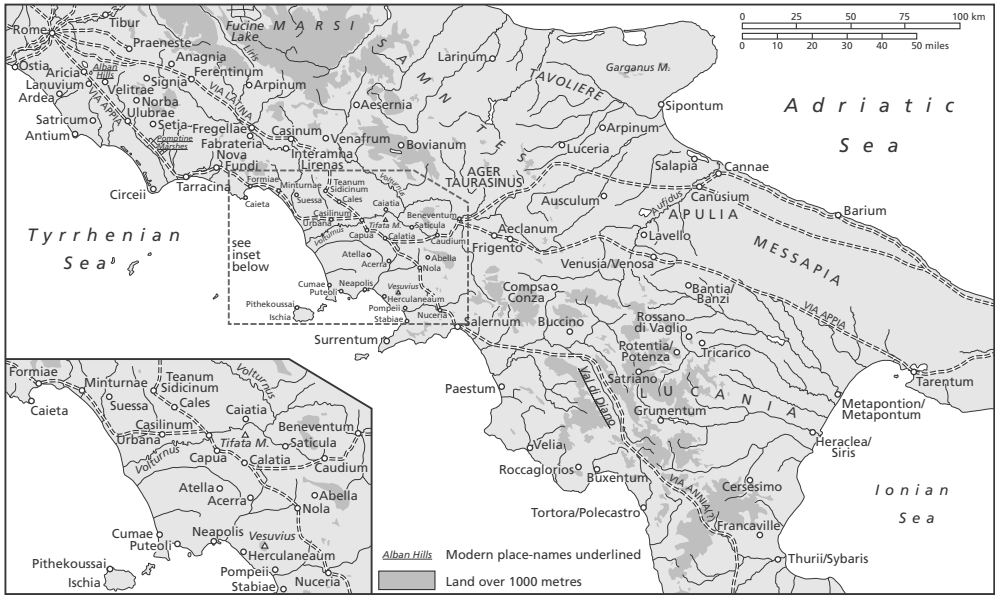
Map 3 Ancient Italy with sites noted in text.



Map 3 (Cont.)



Map 4a North Italy with sites noted in text.



Map 4b South Italy with sites noted in text.