



HELLENIC MIGRATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY

IT «Leonardo da Vinci» – Milazzo (ITALY)

Athens, May 1st, 2018

Magna Graecia (Latin meaning "Great Greece", Greek: Μεγάλη Ἑλλάς, Megálē Hellás, Italian: Magna Grecia) was the name given by the Romans to the coastal areas of Southern Italy in the present-day regions of Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria and Sicily that were extensively populated by Greek settlers; particularly the Achaean settlements of Croton, and Sybaris, and to the north, the settlements of Cumae and Neapolis. The settlers who began arriving in the 8th century BC brought with them their Hellenic civilization, which was to leave a lasting imprint on Italy, such as in the culture of ancient Rome.

How it began



How it began

According to Strabo, Magna Graecia's colonization had already begun by the time of the Trojan War and lasted for several centuries.



In the 8th and 7th centuries BC, for various reasons, including demographic crises (famine, overcrowding, etc.), the search for new commercial outlets and ports, and expulsion from their homeland, Greeks began to settle in southern Italy. They included settlements in Sicily and the southern part of the Italian Peninsula. The Romans called the area of Sicily and the foot of Italy Magna Graecia (Latin, "Great Greece") since it was so densely inhabited by the Greeks.

The Greek Culture

With colonization, Greek culture was exported to Italy, in its dialects of the Ancient Greek language, its religious rites and its traditions of the independent polis.

An original Hellenic civilization soon developed, later interacting with the native Italic civilisations.

The most important cultural transplant was the Chalcidean variety of the Greek alphabet, which was adopted by the Etruscans; the Old Italic alphabet subsequently evolved into the Latin alphabet, which became the most widely used alphabet in the world.

GREEK LETTERS—		α	β	γ	δ	ε,ει,η	Ϝ	ζ	η(η)	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ο,ου,ω	π	ρ	ς	σ	τ	υ	ξ	φ	χ	ψ
7	OLD ATHENIAN	ΑΑ	ΒΒ	ΓΓ	ΔΔ	ΕΕ ε,ει,η		Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ο ο,ου,ω	Π	Ρ	Σ	Σ	Τ	Υ		Φ	Χ	Ψ
8a	CORINTHIAN (OLD FORM)	ΑΑ	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε ε,η	Ϝ		Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ο ο,ω	Π	Ρ	Σ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Ξ	Φ	Χ	Ψ
8b	CORINTHIAN (YOUNGER FORM)		Β			Ε					Ι	Λ	Μ						Σ							
9a	CHALCIDIAN COLONIES IN ITALY (INSCRIPTIONS)	ΑΑ Α	Β	Γ	Δ	ΕΕ Ε			Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Χ	Φ	Ψ	
9b	Ditto (VASES)	ΑΑ Α	Β	Γ	Δ	ΕΕ Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Σ	Τ	Υ	+	Φ	Ψ		
10	OLD LATIN	ΑΑ Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε Ε	Ϝ Ϝ	Ζ	Η		Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Χ			Ζ

The Greek Culture



Temple of Concordia - Akragas



Temple of Neptune - Paestum

Many of the new Hellenic cities became very rich and powerful, like Neapolis (Νεάπολις, Naples), Syracuse (Συράκουσαι), Acragas (Ἀκράγας) Paestum (Ποσειδωνία) and Sybaris (Σύβαρις). Other cities in Magna Graecia included Tarentum (Τάρας), Epizephyrian Locri (Λοκροί Ἐπιζεφύριοι), Rhegium (Ῥήγιον), Croton (Κρότων), Thurii (Θούριοι), Elea (Ἑλέα), Nola (Νῶλα), Ancona (Ἀγκών), Syessa (Σύεσσα), Bari (Βάριον).



Archimedes



Greek coins of Tarentum

The Myth

Arethusa (Ancient Greek: Ἀρέθουσα) means "the waterer". In Greek mythology, she was a nymph and daughter of Nereus, who fled from her home in Arcadia beneath the sea and came up as a fresh water fountain on the island of Ortygia in Syracuse, Sicily.

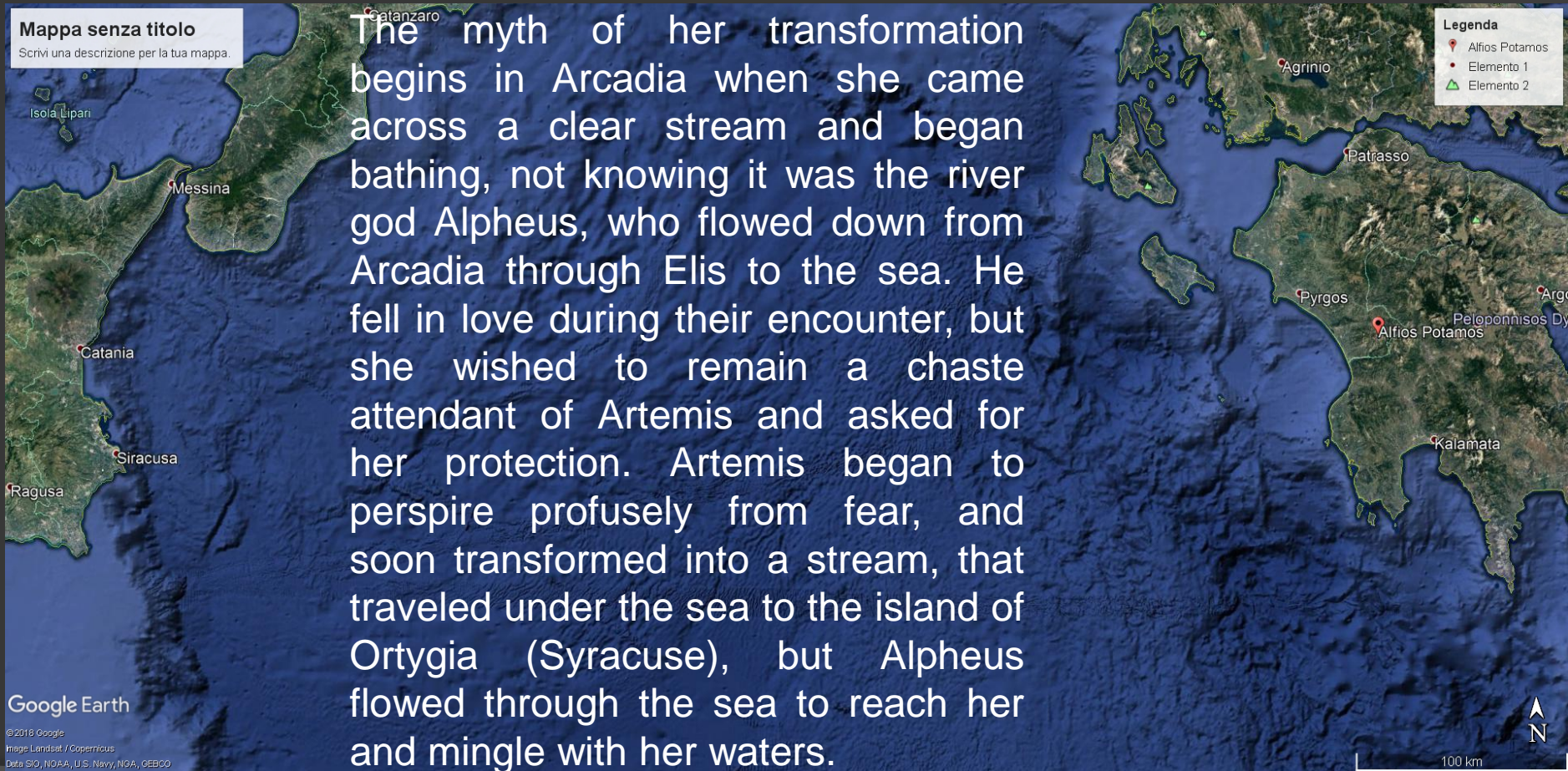
Mappa senza titolo

Scrivi una descrizione per la tua mappa.

The myth of her transformation begins in Arcadia when she came across a clear stream and began bathing, not knowing it was the river god Alpheus, who flowed down from Arcadia through Elis to the sea. He fell in love during their encounter, but she wished to remain a chaste attendant of Artemis and asked for her protection. Artemis began to perspire profusely from fear, and soon transformed into a stream, that traveled under the sea to the island of Ortygia (Syracuse), but Alpheus flowed through the sea to reach her and mingle with her waters.

Legenda

- Alfios Potamos
- Elemento 1
- Elemento 2



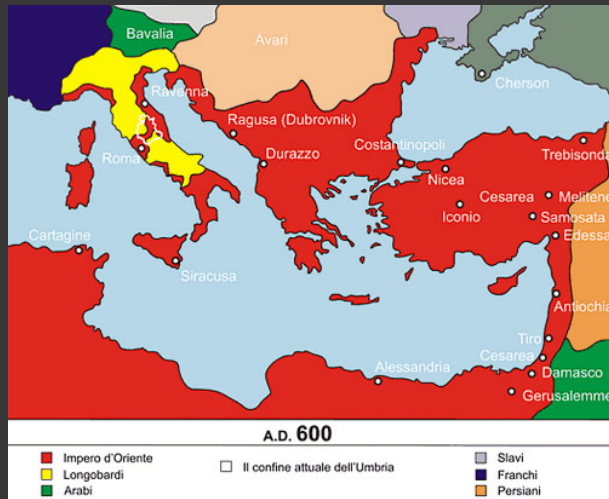
Google Earth

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Middle Ages

During the Early Middle Ages, new waves of Byzantine Christian Greeks may have come to Southern Italy from Greece and Asia Minor, as Southern Italy remained loosely governed by the Byzantine Empire. The Eastern Emperor governed the area until the advent of the Lombards then, in the form of the Catapanate of Italy, superseded by the Normans. Records of Magna Graecia being predominantly Greek-speaking, date as late as the 11th century (the end of Byzantine domination in Southern Italy). A remarkable example of the influence is the Griko-speaking minority that still exists today in the Italian regions of Calabria and Apulia.

Griko is the name of a language combining ancient Doric, Byzantine Greek, and Italian elements, spoken by few people in some villages in the Province of Reggio Calabria and Salento. There is still a rich oral tradition and Griko folklore.



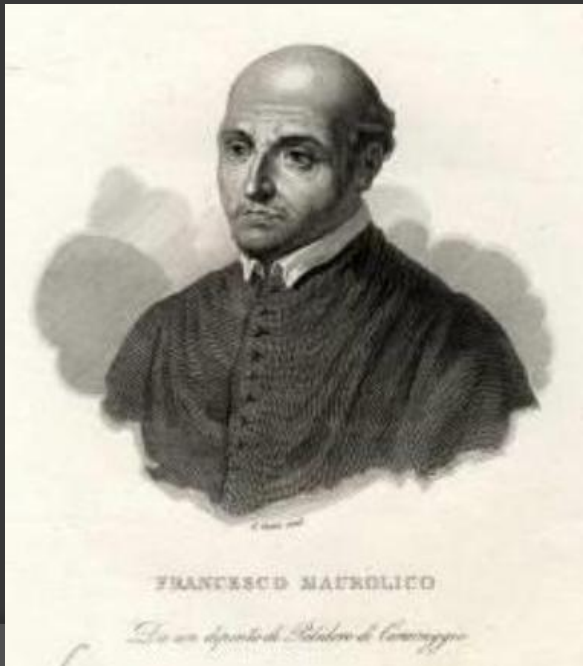
Middle Ages

The best examples of Byzantine influence can be seen today in architectural elements (domes) and decorations of Sicilian cathedrals and churches built during Norman times (11th century and up). Palatine Chapel in Palermo's Royal Castle, Cathedrals in Monreale and Cefalu, church Martorana (Palermo) with their large domes and very rich interior mosaics (Icons) are the best examples of Byzantine religious art.



Modern Ages

The migration of Byzantine Greek scholars and other emigres after the fall of Constantinople in 1453 until the 16th century, is considered by modern scholars as crucial in the revival of Greek and Roman studies, arts and sciences, and subsequently in the development of Renaissance humanism. These emigres were grammarians, humanists, poets, writers, printers, lecturers, musicians, astronomers, architects, academics, artists, scribes, philosophers, scientists, politicians and theologians.



Francesco Maurolico Φραγκίσκος Μαυρόλυκος (c. 1494–1575) was born in Messina, to a Greek family who had settled there following the Ottoman invasion of Constantinople. He was a mathematician and astronomer; throughout his lifetime he made contributions to the fields of geometry, optics, conics, mechanics, music, and astronomy. Maurolico's astronomical observations include a sighting of the supernova that appeared in Cassiopeia in 1572. The most important Classics High School in Messina is dedicated to him.

Modern Ages

After World War II, a large number of Greeks immigrated to countries abroad, mostly to the United States, Canada and Australia, however, a smaller number of diaspora migrants from Greece entered Italy from World War II onwards, today the Greek diaspora community consists of some 30,000 people, the majority of whom are located in Rome and Central Italy.

Notable Greeks in Italy

- Ugo Foscolo writer, revolutionary and poet (1778–1827)
- Matilde Serao journalist and novelist (1856–1927)
- Demetrio Stratos singer (1945–1979)
- Antonella Lualdi actress and singer (1931)
- Sylva Koscina actress (1933)
- Fiorella Kostoris economist (1945)
- Antonella Interlenghi actress (1960)
- Anna Kanakis actress and model (1962)
- Valeria Golino actress (1965)
- Virginia Sanjust di Teulada television announcer (1977)
- Nicolas Vaporidis actor (1982)
- Chiara Gensini actress (1982)
- Ria Antoniou model and actress (1988)
- Viviana Campanile Zagorianakou beauty pageant contestant (1990)
- Ludovica Caramis model (1991)

There is rich oral tradition and Griko folklore. Griko songs, music and poetry are particularly popular in Italy and Greece. Famous music groups from Salento include Ghetonia and Aramirè. Also, influential Greek artists such as Dionysis Savvopoulos and Maria Farantouri have performed in Griko. The Greek musical ensemble Encardia focuses on Griko songs as well as on the musical tradition of Southern Italy at large.

Griko	Modern Greek	English Translation
Καληνύφτα - <i>kali'nifta</i>	Καληνύχτα - <i>kali'nixta</i>	Good night
Έβω πάντα σέ σένα πενσέω, γιατί σένα φσυχή μου 'γαπῶ, τσαϊ ποῦ πάω, ποῦ σύρνω, ποῦ στέω στήν καρδιά, μου πάντα σένα βαστῶ.	Έγώ πάντα έσένα σκέφτομαι, γιατί έσένα ψυχή μου αγαπῶ, καὶ ὅπου πάω, ὅπου συρθῶ, ὅπου σταθῶ, στήν καρδιά μου πάντα έσένα βαστῶ.	<i>I always think of you because I love you, my soul, and wherever I go, wherever I drag myself into, wherever I stay, inside my heart I always hold you.</i>
[e'vo 'panta se 'sena pen'seo, ja'ti 'sena fsi'hi mu ya'po, tæ pu 'pao, pu 'sirno, pu 'steo stin kar'dia mu 'panta 'sena vas'to.]	[e'ɣo 'panda e'sena 'sceftome, ja'ti e'sena psi'çi mu aɣa'po, ce 'opu 'pao, 'opu sir'θo, 'opu sta'θo stin gar'ðja mu 'panda e'sena va'sto.]	...

Griko	Modern Greek	English Translation
Ἄνδρα μου πάει	Ὁ ἄνδρας μου πάει	My husband is gone
<p>Στὲ κούω τὴ μπάντα τσαὶ στὲ κούω ἧττο σόνο</p> <p>Στέω ἐττοῦ μα 'σα τσαὶ στὲ πένσεω στὸ τρένο</p> <p>Πένσεω στὸ σκοτεινὸ τσαὶ ἧττη μινιέρα</p> <p>ποῦ πολεμῶντα ἐτσεὶ πεσαίνει ὁ γένο!</p>	<p>Ἀκούω τὴν μπάντα, ἀκούω τὴ μουσικὴ</p> <p>Εἶμαι ἐδῶ μαζί σας μὰ σκέφτομαι τὸ τρένο</p> <p>Σκέφτομαι τὸ σκοτάδι καὶ τὸ ὄρυχεῖο ὅπου δουλεύοντας πεθαίνει ὁ κόσμος!</p>	<p><i>I hear the band, I hear the music</i></p> <p><i>I'm here with you but I think of the train</i></p> <p><i>I think of darkness and the mine where people work and die!</i></p>
<p><i>Andramu pai</i></p> <p><i>Ste 'kuo ti 'ba'da ce ste kuo itto sono, steo et'tu ma sa ce ste 'penseo sto 'treno,</i></p> <p><i>penseo sto skotinò citti miniera pu polemònta ecì peseni o jeno!</i></p>	<p><i>O andras mou pai</i></p> <p><i>Akuo ti banda, akuo ti musiki ime edho mazi sas ma skeftome to treno</i></p> <p><i>skeftome to skotadhi kai to orihio opu doulevontas petheni o kosmos!</i></p>	

