

BOOKLET

ANCIENT DAYS

26th – 29th September 2019

Brno, Czech Republic



WELCOME

Dear participants,
We would like to warmly welcome you to Brno, the capital of Moravia. We hope that you will enjoy time here. Please do not hesitate to tell us about your needs or to ask us questions. We look forward to spending time with you!

Jiří Kouřil, a chairman of the Ancient Society



Ancient Days are organized by:

ANCIENT SOCIETY



in collaboration with:

MASARYK
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND SPORT MANAGEMENT

MUNI
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STUDIES

CZECH OLYMPIC ACADEMY



ČESKÁ
OLYMPIJSKÁ
AKADEMIE

The event is a part of 100 years anniversary of the Faculty of Arts (Masaryk University)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Shaoli WANG, Ph.D.

Professor, School of History and Culture, Northeast Normal University

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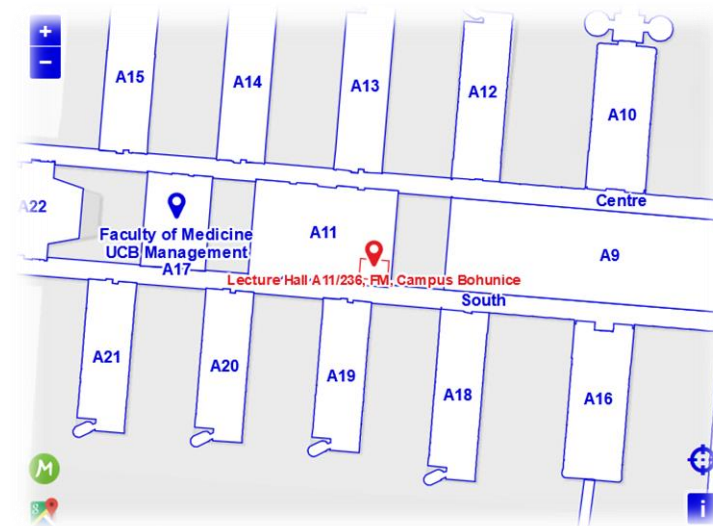
Keynote title: *Living Means More Than Moving: Philosophy of Life in Chinese Ideological Tradition*

Date: THU 26th SEP. 09:20 AM

How to get here (conference)

A11/236, Faculty of Medicine MU, University Campus at Bohunice, Kamenice 753/5, Brno

<https://webcentrum.muni.cz/ff-anticka-spolecnost/en/ancient-days/conference>



From Brno Main railway station:

Bus no. 40 or 61: get off at "Univerzitní kampus"

From centre ("Česká"):

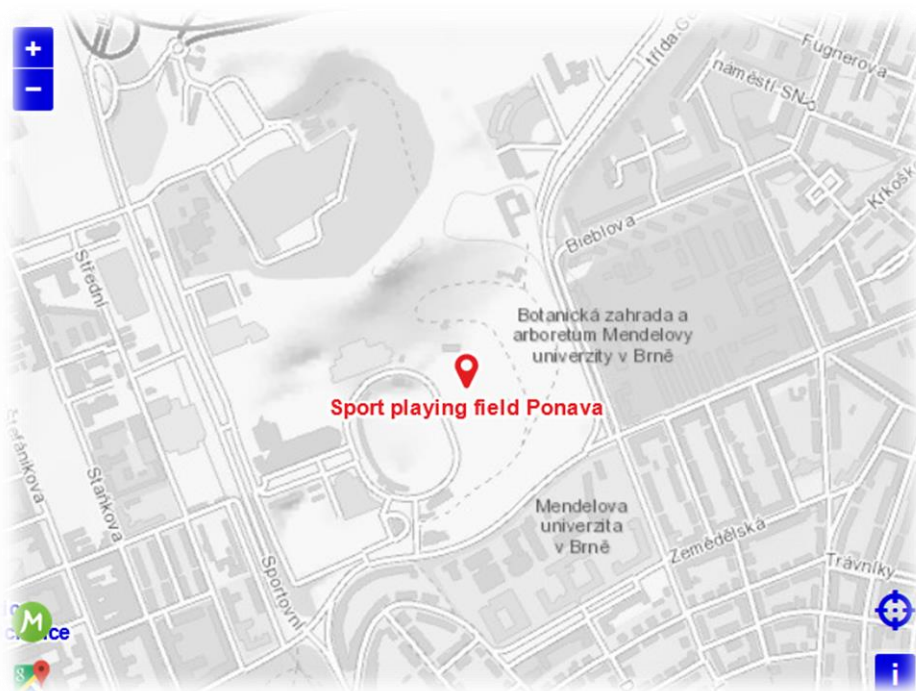
Tram no. 5 or 6: get off at "Mendlovo Náměstí" then take the bus no. 25 and get off at "Univerzitní kampus"



How to get here (ancient games)

Location: Brno, Sport playing field Ponava (Drobného street 814/1, 602 00, Ponava, 602 00 Brno-Kr. Pole)

<https://webcentrum.muni.cz/ff-anticka-spolecnost/en/ancient-days/ancient-sport-games>



From Brno Main railway station:

Bus no. 67: get off at "Sportovní"

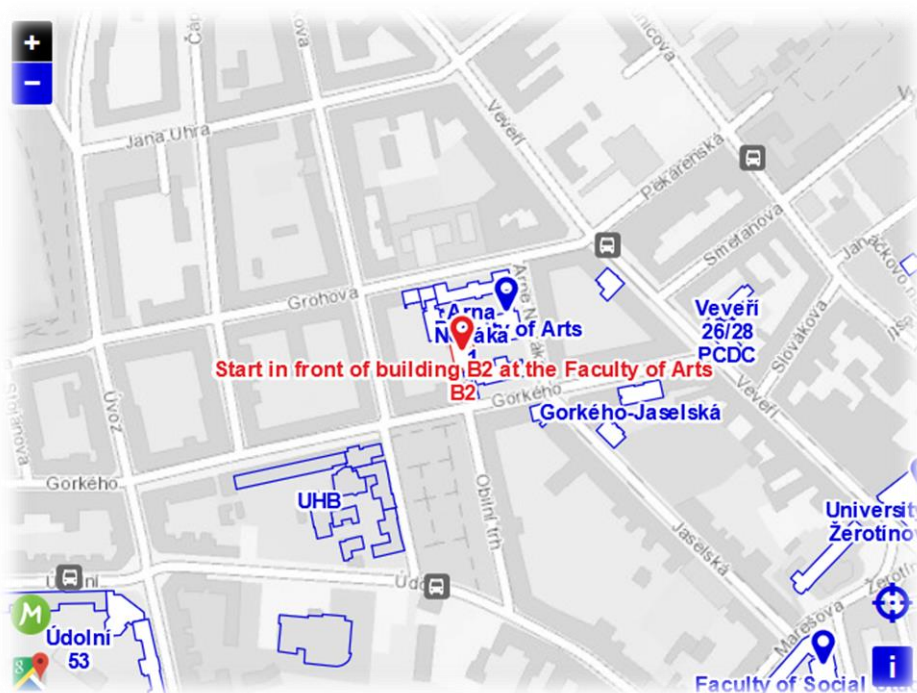
From "Mendlovo Náměstí":

Bus no. 25 or 26: get off at "Zimní stadion"

How to get here (stathmos)

Location: Brno, Arne Nováka 1 (courtyard)

<https://webcentrum.muni.cz/ff-anticka-spolecnost/en/ancient-days/stathmos>



From Brno Main railway station:

Tram no. 12: get off at "Grohova"

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

KOUŘIL, Jiří, Ph.D. student

HONS, David, student

MALÁTEK, Tomáš, student

BENECH, Jakub, Ph.D. student

BEDNÁŘ, Michal, student

THE PROGRAMME OF ANCIENT DAYS

Thursday 26th September 2019: CONFERENCE

A11/236, Faculty of Medicine MU, University Campus at Bohunice, Kamenice 753/5, Brno, Czech Republic			
09:00	REGISTRATION		
09:20	prof. Shaoli Wang, Ph.D.	<i>Living Means More Than Moving: Philosophy of Life in Chinese Ideological Tradition</i>	Keynote Speaker China
10:00	opening of the section ANCIENT HISTORY		
10:05	Mgr. Věra Klontza-Jaklová, Ph.D.	<i>Minoan Bull-leaping: Ritual, Show, or Sport?</i>	Czech Republic
10:30	Mgr. et Mgr. Kristína Rašlová	<i>Etruscan Morals – Interpretation of Ancient Writings and Archaeological Sources</i>	Slovakia
10:55	PhDr. Jiří Kouřil, M.Sc., Ph.D.	<i>Alexander's Combined Weapons during Balkan Campaign</i>	Czech Republic
11:20	Mgr. Katarzyna Całus	<i>Caesar's Fight for Power in Rome in 59 BC</i>	Poland
11:45	Mgr. Tereza Kvasničková	<i>The Rise and Fall of Judah in the Hellenistic Period in the Works of Flavius Josephus</i>	Czech Republic
12:10	Mgr. Jakub Benech	<i>Military Reforms of Emperor Gallienus</i>	Slovakia
12:35	Bc. David Hons	<i>Constructional Development of the Roman Limit in Slovakia in the Second Half of the 4th Century</i>	Czech Republic
13:00	Mgr. Jakub Šiler	<i>Petronius Maximus - Murderer or Just a Shrewd Politician?</i>	Czech Republic

13:25	COFFEE BREAK		
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A11/236, Faculty of Medicine MU, University Campus at Bohunice, Kamenice 753/5, Brno, Czech Republic			
14:00	opening of the section OLYMPISM		
14:05	prof. PhDr. Aleš Sekot, CSc.	<i>Olympism versus Olympic Games?</i>	Czech Republic
14:30	Bc. Zdeněk Škoda	<i>Art Competitions at the Olympic Games 1912-1948 and the Czechoslovak participation</i>	Czech Republic
14:55	Valerio della Sala, M.A.	<i>Olympics Games: The Organisation, The History, The Committee, The Projects. Rome 1960- Barcelona 1992: From a Dream to the Olympic Model</i>	Spain
15:20	Maik Weitzmann, M.Sc.	<i>Cost and Revenue Overruns of the Olympic Games 2000-2018</i>	Germany
15:45	Mgr. Tereza Možná	<i>Eligibility, Classification and Inclusion of Athletes with Autism Spectrum Disorder into the Concept of Paralympic Games and International Sports Event</i>	Czech Republic
16:10	Manika Tomar, M.A.	<i>Sports Diplomacy through the Tools of Sports Mega Events and International Sports Organisations</i>	India
16:35	Eridiola Buzi, M.Sc.	<i>Fair Play Behaviors in Physical Education</i>	Italy/Albania
17:00	Assoc. prof. PaedDr. Emanuel Hurych, Ph.D.	<i>The Universal Project: Some Philosophical Aspects how to Develop the Ideas of Olympism in the Alternative Way</i>	Czech Republic
17:25	Chuan Yu Tseng, M.Sc.	<i>Olympism and Olympic Education as Liberal Arts Education in Taiwan University</i>	Taiwan

19:00	CLOSING CEREMONY*		
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* *Closing Ceremony*: free of charge for the conference participants and organizers; for the members of the Ancient Society: 200 CZK / person; for others: 300 CZK (food and drinks included).
(Restaurace Stadion; [address](#): Kounicova 20/685, 602 00 Brno-Veverří)

Friday 27th September 2019: ANCIENT GAMES, categories C (pupils) and B (juniors)

08:00	REGISTRATION			
08:30	OPENING GAMES			
08:45	CEREMONY			
09:00	<i>dromos (pentathlon), girls C</i>			<i>glima, girls C</i>
09:15	<i>dromos (pentathlon), boys C</i>			
09:30	<i>dromos (pentathlon), girls B</i>	<i>diskos (pentathlon), girls C</i>		
09:45	<i>dromos (pentathlon), boys B</i>			<i>glima, boys C</i>
10:00	<i>hippios, girls C</i>	<i>diskos (pentathlon), boys C</i>	<i>akon (pentathlon), girls C</i>	
10:15	<i>hippios, boys C</i>			
10:30	<i>dolichos, girls + boys B</i>	<i>diskos (pentathlon), girls B</i>	<i>akon (pentathlon), boys C</i>	<i>halma (pentathlon), girls C</i>
10:45				
11:00	<i>dromos, girls C</i>	<i>diskos (pentathlon), boys B</i>	<i>akon (pentathlon), girls B</i>	
11:15	<i>dromos, boys C</i>			<i>halma (pentathlon), boys C</i>
11:30	<i>dromos, girls B</i>		<i>akon (pentathlon), boys B</i>	
11:45	<i>dromos, boys B</i>			
12:00	ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME, RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT (<i>dromos, hippios, dolichos, glima</i>)			
12:45	<i>diaulos, girls C</i>		<i>halma (pentathlon), girls B</i>	<i>glima (pentathlon), girls C</i>
13:00				
13:15	<i>diaulos, boys C</i>			<i>glima (pentathlon), boys C</i>
13:30			<i>halma (pentathlon), boys B</i>	
13:45	<i>diaulos, girls B</i>			<i>glima (pentathlon), girls B</i>
14:00				
14:15	<i>diaulos, boys B</i>			<i>glima (pentathlon), boys B</i>
14:30				
14:45	RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT (<i>diaulos, pentathlon</i>)			
	GIRLS CATEGORY C	BOYS CATEGORY C	GIRLS CATEGORY B	BOYS KATEGORIE B

Main referee: PhDr. Jiří Kouřil, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Referee for runs (*dromos, diaulos, hippios, dolichos*): Mgr. Tereza Antošovská

Referee for *diskos* (discus): Mgr. Mirón Jurík

Referee for *akon* (javelin throw): Mgr. Jakub Benech

Referee for *halma* (long jump): Bc. David Hons

Referee for *glima* (viking wrestling): Michal Bednář

Saturday 28th September 2019: ANCIENT GAMES, category A (women, men)

08:00	REGISTRATION			
08:30	OPENING GAMES			
08:45	CEREMONY			
09:00	<i>dromos (pentathlon), women A</i>			
09:15				<i>palé, women A</i>
09:30	<i>dromos (pentathlon), men A</i>			
09:45		<i>diskos (pentathlon), women A</i>		
10:00				<i>palé, men A</i>
10:15	<i>hoplitodromos, women A</i>			
10:30		<i>diskos (pentathlon), men A</i>	<i>akon (pentathlon), women A</i>	
10:45				
11:00	<i>hoplitodromos, men A</i>		<i>akon (pentathlon), men A</i>	<i>halma (pentathlon), women A</i>
11:15				
11:30				
11:45	<i>dromos, women A</i>			<i>halma (pentathlon), men A</i>
12:00				<i>glima (pentathlon), women A</i>
12:15				
12:30	<i>dromos, men A</i>			<i>glima (pentathlon), men A</i>
12:45				
13:00	ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME, RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT (<i>dromos, palé, pentathlon</i>)			
13:30	<i>diaulos, men A</i>			<i>glima, women A</i>
13:45				
14:00	<i>diaulos, women A</i>			<i>glima, men A</i>
14:15				
14:30	<i>dolichos, women, men A</i>			
14:45				
15:00	<i>Kabbadi, teams</i>			
16:00	RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT (<i>dolichos, diaulos, glima, kabaddi</i>)			
	WOMEN CATEGORY A	TEAMS		MEN CATEGORY A

Main referee: PhDr. Jiří Kouřil, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Referee for runs (*dromos, diaulos, hippios, dolichos*): Mgr. Tereza MožnáReferee for *diskos* (discus): Mgr. Mirón JuríkReferee for *akon* (javelin throw): Mgr. Jakub BenechReferee for *halma* (long jump): Bc. David HonsReferee for *palé* (Greek wrestling) and *glima* (viking wrestling): Michal Bednář

Sunday 29th September 2019: *STATHMOS* (a competition in the ancient military march)

6:45-6:55	REGISTRATION
7:00	START
07:00-19:00	RACE
19:05	RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT

The rules of the sports disciplines (in Czech)

BĚHY:

- 1) *dromos*: běh na 192 m
- 2) *diaulos*: běh na 384 m
- 3) *hippios* (pro kategorii C): běh na 768 m
- 4) *dolichos* (pro kategorii B): běh na 3 456 m
- 5) *dolichos* (pro kategorii A): běh na 4 608 m
- 6) *hoplítodromos* (jen pro kategorii A): běh na 384 m se štítem

Dromos a *diaulos* budou probíhat formou rozběhů. Do rozběhů se budou závodníci losovat. Pouze vítěz každého rozběhu postupuje dále (do dalšího rozběhu či finále). *Hippios* a *dolichos* poběží všichni závodníci dohromady. *Hoplítodromos* poběží vždy jeden závodník na čas se štítem (cca 9-10 kg) v levé ruce (závodník/závodnice s nejlepším časem bude vítězem/vítězkou). Za současné vítězství ve 3 běžeckých disciplínách v kategorii A je vypsána prémiová cena se speciálním titulem *triastés*.

ÚPOLY:

- 1) *vikinská glima*: soutěžit se bude v základní formě; soupeři se uchopí za boky (oblečení) a na pokyn k soutěžení se budou soupeře snažit položit 3x na záda; dotyk zad se počítá jako bod (resp. minus bod); po 3 těchto kontaktech se zemí soutěžící vypadává a vítěz postupuje do dalšího kola; při lichém počtu účastníků a losování soupeřů bude vždy vylosovaný 1 *efedros*, ten postoupí dále "bez boje". Zakázány jsou údery, kopy, škrábání, kousání.
- 2) *řecké palé*: zápas bude probíhat stejně jako *glima* jen s tím rozdílem, že se při zahájení soupeři nebudou držet ani dotýkat, cílem je povalit 3x soupeře na zem (styk zemí se zády, prsy, břichem, hýžděmi či kolenem jsou brány za položení na zem). Vše ostatní jako v *glimě*; zakázány jsou údery, kopy, škrábání, kousání.

Za současné vítězství v obou těchto disciplínách v kategoriích ženy, muži je vypsána prémiová cena se speciálním titulem *paradoxos* podle antického vzoru a nápodoby Hérakla.

OSTATNÍ:

Pentathlon: soutěžit se bude v 5 disciplínách v tomto pořadí:

- *dromos*: běh na 192 m, vítězové rozběhů postupují do dalšího kola, vítězem bude ten nejrychlejší z finálového běhu,
- *diskos*: hod bronzovým diskem bez otočky (3 pokusy každý, muži velkým diskem, ostatní malým diskem), vítězem disciplíny bude ten, kdo odhodí disk nejdále,
- *akon*: hod oštěpem s poutkem na terč (3 pokusy každý), vítězem bude ten, kdo získá nejvíce bodů,
- *halma*: skok do dálky se závažími (*haltérami*), 3 skoky každý, skoky se sčítají, neplatný pokus se nenahrazuje (je tedy lepší skákat na jistotu), vítězem disciplíny bude ten, kdo dosáhne v součtu jeho 3 pokusů nejdelšího výkonu,
- *palé* (pro kategorie B a C *glima*), pravidla zde budou stejná jako pravidla pro samotné *palé* či *glimu*.

Celkovým vítězem se stane ten, kdo získá největší počet vítězství. Při shodě počtu vítězství rozhoduje poslední *palé/glima*. Pokud někdo dosáhne 3 vítězství z jednotlivých disciplín pětiboje, dále se nepokračuje a dotyčný bude celkovým vítězem. Pokud v prvních 4 disciplínách zvítězí 4 různí soutěžící, pak k *palé/glimě* postupují všichni soutěžící a celkovým vítězem se stane vítěz *palé/glimy* i pokud jím bude někdo jiný než předešlí 4 vítězové (vítězství v *palé/glimě* je zde silnější). Pokud 2 soutěžící zvítězí každý ve 2 disciplínách, pak k závěrečnému střetu v *palé/glimě* přistoupí pouze tito 2. Pokud získá 1 soutěžící 2 dílčí vítězství a další 2 soutěžící po 1 vítězství, poté k *palé/glimě* přistoupí pouze tito 3 soutěžící a losem se rozhodne, kdo bude *efedros* a do finále postoupí bez boje, ostatní dva se o postup do finále utkají mezi sebou.

Pro pětiboj máme vypsány také speciální odměny za vyrovnání některých antických rekordů:

- Chionis ze Sparty: skok do dálky: 16,60 m+ (jde o součet 3 pokusů),
- Flegyas: hod diskem: 50 m+ (velkým diskem),
- Fayllos z Krotónu: skok do dálky: 16,31 m+ a současně hod diskem: 28,72 m+ (28,17 m+ / 28,10 m+).

Kabbadi: týmová staroindická hra; soutěžit se bude v základní formě s 5 členy družstva (minimálně 1 dívka v týmu). Jeden soutěžící z útočícího týmu vyběhne do pole protivníků a bude se snažit dotknout jednoho či více soupeřů, pokud se mu podaří kohokoli dotknout a dostat se zpět na vlastní polovinu (stačí dotek středové čáry) dříve, než jej soupeři zadržít alespoň na 3 vteřiny, všichni, kterých se dotkl (a kteří se dotkli jej např. při obraně), vypadávají. Poté útočí druhé družstvo. Při vyřazení soupeřů se do pole vrací stejný počet soutěžících druhého družstva, kteří předtím vypadli. Vítězným týmem se stane ten, jenž vyřadí všechny členy soupeřova družstva. Podle počtu přihlášených týmů se bude hrát buď na skupiny, nebo na variantu *efedros*.

Stathmos: soutěž ve vojenském 12h pochodu se zátěží (ženy 10 kg, muži 20 kg). Velký okruh bude mít kolem 30 km, malý kolem 7 km. Závod se začne na velkém okruhu, po jeho zdolání se každý může vydat na velký okruh podruhé či na malý okruh, jenž může absolvovat vícekrát. Soutěž končí po 12 hodinách a celkovým vítězem se stane ten, kdo ve své kategorii ujde nejvíce km. Není dovoleno celou trať běžet, je ale povolen indiánský běh. Povoleny jsou jakékoli pauzy. Na trati budou 3 občerstvovací stanice. Každému se vypočítá tempo a v diplomu o účasti toto přirovná (zhruba) k některým z následujících (za dosažení zvýrazněných bodů [4, 5, 6] obrží závodníci speciální diplomy a medaile):

- 1) spartské pochodové tempo (1 velký okruh)
- 2) makedonské pochodové tempo (2 velké okruhy)
- 3) římské klasické pochodové tempo (velký okruh pod 5 hodin)
- **4) římské rychlé pochodové tempo (velký okruh pod 4 hodiny)**
- **5) spartský rekord z roku 490 př. Kr. (2 velké + 2 malé okruhy)**
- **6) Alexandrovo maximální tempo při pronásledování Dáraia III. (2 velké + 3 malé okruhy)**

Všechny soutěže se uskuteční při min. účasti 2 soutěžících v dané kategorii.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

(Ancient History)

(alphabetical order)

Military Reforms of Emperor Gallienus

Benech, Jakub

Abstract: Using his reforms, Emperor Gallienus did not only greatly influence how the army was led, but also dealt a political blow to the strongest social class in the Roman Empire. These reforms arised from his numerous military experience, as well as from needs partly defined by continous invasions across the borders of the Empire, and partly by chronic inner insurrections and usurpations, which were both typical for the period called era of barracks emperors (also called a "soldier emperor"). By these reforms, The Roman Army was drawn closer to its late-antique form and additionally earned their inventor hatred of his contemporaries, which were thereafter put out of power in the Army.

Key words: barracks emperors; comitatenses; crisis; Gallienus; limitanei; military reforms; senators; tribunus laticlavus.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 12:10

Caesar's Fight for Power in Rome in 59 BC

Całus, Katarzyna

Abstract: The content of the speech is an analysis of the actions taken by Gaius Julius Caesar in 59 BC, which were supposed to provide this politician along with Pompey and Marcus Licinius Crassus a takeover of power in Rome. The hostile relations between the mentioned politicians and the majority of optimates in the Senate prompted Caesar, Crassius and Pompey to establish cooperation also known so-called first triumvirate. They entrusted the implementation of their plans to Caesar, who was the only one of them to hold public office this year. In fact , it was secret to a certain period of time. It was also characteristic of conspiracies and plots. They have been trying to take over the power in the Republic since it was founded. The triumvirates eliminated their opponents not only by means of political means, but also leading an armed fight, using armed supporters. Thus, they led to the elimination of antagonist from the political stage, and dominance over the public forum. The author of the speech Caesar's initiatives and moves in the conducted political games with optimates that ultimately led to the deprivation of the hostile party's influence on public affairs in the state.

Key words: Gaius Julius Caesar; Gnaeus Pompeius; Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus; Marcus Licinius Crassus; optimtes; triumvirs.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 11:20

Constructional Development of the Roman Limit in Slovakia in the Second Half of the 4th Century

Hons, David

Abstract: In this paper I deal with building development and its documents on the Danube limit especially during the reign of Emperor Valentinian I or his followers. Building development can be monitored and described primarily on the basis of written sources, numismatic, epigraphic and archaeological knowledge. The most striking examples of interventions can be found in the case of the castles Gerulata - Rusovce and Iža. Construction activities can also be observed in the case of civilian buildings from the locality Bratislava-Děvín, where we have only small evidence of construction activity from around 375 AD. These are mainly findings of brick with stamps typical for this period and the assumption that the trench found on the north side The site originated as a result of Valentiniana I. drawn against Quadi in 375. In the case of the site Gerulata-Rusovce we encounter a building called burgus, which is the most important late antique extension of the site. It was a massive tower or fortress, measuring 30 × 29 meters. Its dating to the Valentinian period was the finding of brick with stamps, which most likely belonged to Emperor Valentinian's officer Tempsonius Ursicinus. Kastel in Iža was the only camp of the Roman limit ejected to the left bank of the Danube and formed the bridgehead of the legionary camp Brigetio. There are several construction interventions associated with the reign of Emperor Valentinian I. The first of these is the walled-up area of the northern gate of the camp, where the emperor Valentinian's bronze coin was found at the site. The second intervention is to increase and pave the access road on the south side of the castle. Also, a new arched trench was excavated on the south side, which filled the gap in the existing trench system and the castle was now completely protected from all sides. The last hit attributed to Valentinian's activity is the finding of a temporary camp ditch near the castle. This is associated with Valentinian's campaign against the Quads in 375. Evidence of Valentinian's activity in today's Slovakia is evidenced by the works of ancient authors Ammianus Marcellinus, Zósimos and Jordanus . Along with the findings of epigraphic inscriptions, which speak directly of building forts, and the findings of numismatics, which make it possible to express the conviction that the building activity actually took place here, are the sources of the addition of archaeological findings and their setting in the historical context.

Key words: Defensive structures; Gerulata; Iža; limit; Slovakia; Valentinian I.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 12:35

Minoan Bull-leaping: Ritual, Show, or Sport?

Klontza-Jaklová, Věra

Abstract: The paper aims to evaluate the role of physical fitness during the Cretan Bronze Age, particularly during the Neopalatial Period (MM III - LM IB). Depictions of activities, which we today understand as sport (in particular running, boxing, wrestling, acrobatic performances, and bull-leaping), are usually connected with dancing scenes, ritual practices, and what we contemporarily call “free-time-activities.” In traditional interpretations, our understanding of sport, fitness and physical exercise is mixed with fragmentary information from mythology and early written sources, which are often erroneously seen as “reportage“. Contemporary archaeology tends to understand and to approach particular cultural phenomena in a holistic context, as part of a complex unity. We try to understand how the particular system operated as a political, environmental, and ideological "organism“, how the then individuals and societies perceived it. Depictions of physical activities come mainly from the Neopalatial period and from contexts clearly connected with ruling elites. Most activities of this period were institutionalized, connected to the ruling ideology; they had rules, meanings for society, and importance for the integrity of the early centralized state. Within this paper, we examine the subject, paying special attention to bull-leaping, within the context of the social complexity, power structures and mythology of palatial Crete, making use of parallels from neighbouring regions (Near East, Egypt), from later periods and from ethnoarchaeology, and taking into account the types of media of this particular iconography.

Key words: Aegean Bronze Age; bull leaping; Minoan Crete; ritual.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 10:05

Alexander's Combined Weapons during Balkan Campaign

Kouřil, Jiří

Abstract: This presentation deals with Alexander the Great as a brilliant strategist and commander. The main goal of the presentation is to show the genius of Alexander thanks to his excellent combined weapons during the Balkan campaign in 335 B.C. The great combination of the weapons and troops was reflected in Alexander's victories against the Thracians, Triballi, Gets and Illyrians. The influence of Philip II and his reforms and the impact of Aristotle's education on Alexander was very important, but Alexander himself was a military genius as well. The education and strategical thinking thereof warrior king meant that he was undefeated during many years of wars. His great combination of the weapons/troops in the Balkan campaign brought several relatively easy victories here – easy for him and his commanders. They recognized a trap in the Haemus Mons against the Thracians and they used a great strategy against the Triballi hidden in the forest and against the Gets beyond the Danube river too. Alexander's parade battle drill at the Pelion fortress was unusual and thanks to that Alexander defeated the Illyrians with Glaucias of Taulantii (the Illyrian king) and Cleitus (the king of the Dardanians). This strategy was very useful for the deliverance from a trap and Alexander's bad position at Pelion. The combination of the Agrians, archers, cavalry and heavy infantry in Alexander's army during the Balkan campaign was extraordinary and that atoned small mistakes as well in that time.

Key words: Agrians; Alexander; archers; Balkan campaign; cavalry; strategy.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 10:55

The Rise and Fall of Judah in the Hellenistic Period in the Works of Flavius Josephus

Kvasničková, Tereza

Abstract: I have chosen a contribution for you on the rise and fall of Judah in the Hellenistic era in the work of Flavio Joseph. The aim of the paper is to explore the history of Judah under the Ptolemy, the Seleucid and the Romans, and to look at how Judaic Jews were able to use the international political situation and gain autonomy under foreign rule. Autonomy is an expression of a state where a particular community - in a different environment - determines its own rules, follows them and is independent of the rules of the surrounding whole. Let us emphasize that the Jews fought for their Law, which is a collection of Torah-derived orders that the Jew must adhere to. The ideal was at least to make the alien ruler let the Jews live their way of life in autonomic Judea. It should be pointed out that I will draw on the work of the Hellenized Jew Flavius Joseph, who wrote the history of the Jews, and therefore glances briefly at his interpretation of the events and the values of Hellenistic Judaism that Flavius presents in his work.

Key words: helenism; independence; jewish; laws; struggle.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 11:45

Etruscan Morals – Interpretation of Ancient Writings and Archaeological Sources

Rašlová, Kristína

Abstract: The leading role of Etruscan power on the Apennine peninsula was not limited only by the traditional nucleus area of Etruscan culture (Tuscany and northern Lazio). The Etruscan civilization expanded to the southwestern regions (Campania) and to the northern parts of Italy (Po valley). The influence of Etruscan culture was spread across the peninsula (from Campania to Bologna) and beyond (north and central Europe, Iberian peninsula, North Africa, etc.), mainly thanks to the growth in commercial contacts. The primary sources of the research are represented by ancient texts in Latin and Greek (including poetry, oratory, geographic works and others) from diverse periods treating Etruscan culture and society. The wide extension of the periods should demonstrate the probable influences and effects on the writers' thinking. The greatest emphasis has been put on the comparison of Roman authors of diverse periods (mainly 1st century BC), finding the problematic parts of their opinions about Etruscan morality and their comparison with archaeological sources. In antiquity, the writers of historical works were not the professionals. It means that the *curriculum* of the potential historian was quite similar to that of the potential orator, poet or even philosopher. The most significant writings about Etruscans are those dealing with their morals and ethics. Authors described the high class of society on purpose. It was their intention to depict Etruscans as opulent hedonists which took part in the spectacular banquets. The fact is that from the archaeological point of view, that was not true (at least in general). Archaeobotanical and anthropological analysis proves that the lifestyle of most of the Etruscan population was standardly average. Interpretation of ancient writings and archaeological sources verifies that the ancient authors were biased, sometimes without a critical approach to sources, which could cause the misunderstanding of some elements of Etruscan society. There could be several reasons why it was so.

Key words: archaeological sources; ethics; Etruscans; greek; latin; morality; written sources.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 10:30

Petronius Maximus – Murderer or Just a Shrewd Politician?

Šiler, Jakub

Abstract: Western Roman politician Petronius Maximus was a very influential figure in the first half of the fifth century AD. He held the position of many imperial offices. Most important among them were his four praefecturas (two urban and two praetorial). During them he had a significant impact on the face of the city of Rome itself (e.g. he paid for the reparation of a number of older statues and also the construction of a new forum near the Esquiline hill) as well as on the Western Roman legislature. His involvement in the latter probably helped him to form an alliance with a well known Roman patricius, Flavius Aëtius, with whom he shared similar political goals. He was so successful that he later received the second highest title of a Roman dominate - (civil) patricius. This made him the third most powerful man in the Western Roman Empire, subordinate only to the emperor himself and the formerly mentioned Flavius Aëtius who, also a patricius, had in addition a control over the Roman army. However, things did not stay this way for long. In the September of the year 454, Western Roman emperor Valentinian III. had Aëtius killed, because he feared Aëtius might want to overthrow him, only to be killed himself just half a year later by Aëtius' former bodyguards. In the upcoming situation, three possible candidates for the vacant throne arose and one of them was noone else than Petronius Maximus. He used his influence and political shrewdness to secure the throne for himself and thus he became an emperor. His sudden rise to this position creates fertile ground for speculations about his involvement in the forementioned murders. This in fact did not slip from attention of the contemporary as well as the later authors who connected him with the murder(s). But where lies the truth?

Key words: discrepancy; emperor; heritage; late antiquity; murder; political career/offices; regicide.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 13:00

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

(Olympism)

(alphabetical order)

Fair Play Behaviors in Physical Education

Buzi, Eridiola

Abstract: Sports, Physical Education, and the involvement with Physical Activity have a variety of outcomes to offer to children and young people. Physical benefits, well-being, socialization, and values are the essential outcomes attached to Sports activities. Olympism aims to develop universal ethical principles. Therefore, values development and values achievements are an important part of the modern Olympic movement. This study aims to measure and evaluate “Fair Play” behaviors that middle school students show during their Physical Education classes. To do so, the “*Fair Play Questionnaire in Physical Education (FPQ-PE)*” was used. The questionnaire consists of two pro-social values (respect toward teammates and respect for conventions) and two antisocial (gamesmanship and cheating), and it is based on a Likert 5 point scale, detecting frequency (1=Never, 5=Always). Two hundred fifty (n=250, M= 129, F=121) students (grades 6 to 9) from Tirana, Albania, were recruited for this study. The analysis showed a significant difference between girls and boys, with higher self-reported behaviors in favor of girls for the antisocial values. The results can be related to the competitive sports that students are following and the sports that they are practicing. Values transmitted through Sports have positive and negative dimensions. Therefore, there is a constant need for good examples from professional players, parents, and teachers.

Key words: antisocial; behaviors; fair play; physical education; pro-social; values.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 16:35

The Universal Project: Some Philosophical Aspects of Developing the Ideas of Olympism in the Alternative Way

Hurych, Emanuel

Abstract: The article deals with the basic philosophical viewpoints on which the organization of various ancient festivals and games was built. These are mainly the principles of kalokagathia and areté. Other aspects of those ancient games, especially religious and cultural, should be emphasized, as well. In establishing the modern Olympic Games, the inspiration for ancient examples has been strongly accentuated at a wider philosophical level, especially by Pierre de Coubertin. However, the development of modern Olympism after the Second World War accentuated mainly the increasing measurable quality of sports performances. The recent Olympic Games have become enormous events in which the economic and political interests of multinational institutions are increasingly penetrating. Coubertin's Olympic concept established the philosophical basis of modern Olympics, which, while adapting the principles of ancient ideas to the situation at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, nevertheless respected these principles very seriously. At present, however, these principles are often rather used in marketing, but the character of professional sports is often difficult to reconcile with them. In the main part, the paper deals with some alternative ways to keep and disseminate the ideas of Olympism outside the mainstream of the Olympic movement. One of the possibilities mentioned can be presented by the revival of the tradition (the example of modern Nemean Games). The high degree of authenticity and the reverent adherence to the original ancient traditions in modern conditions has a very interesting dimension here. In the present case, it is still a relatively institutionalized (but not so massive as the Olympic Games) form of developing Olympic ideas. The paper presents the Universal project, which was implemented in 1995–2012 in Jihlava. It did not reach such a large size. However, in the Czech conditions since the mid-1990s, it represented more than 15 years experience how the Olympic ideals could be spread in an alternative way. The paper explains in more detail the principles and circumstances of the implementation of the Universal project - the defense of amateurism, the emphasis on virtues (areté principle, but also a reminder of Plato virtues) and versatility in a certain harmony (kalokagathia principle). Especially the last element was developed very consistently in the case of the Universal competition, no matter how it was done in a narrowed interpretation of the principle of kalokagathia (in the balance of mental and physical abilities). At the end of the paper, there are mentioned other possibilities how to support the ideas of Olympism by alternative ways and not to let them fall into oblivion (e.g., “Steel Man” competition). The author sees the development of versatility as some guiding principles for the realization of this idea. It is represented by multiple-choice activities in such a wide range that it is not possible to become a specialist. (Today, the similar possibility has already been fulfilled, for example, in the triathlon, whose birth in the form of Hawaiian Iron Man was originally presented with very interesting motives from the perspective of the principles of Olympism). Other principles for preserving the possibility of developing the key principles of Olympism are, according to the author of the paper, the consistent keeping of the included activities outside the harsh commercial environment and also the presence of a story with a historical context and the resulting respect for tradition.

Key words: modern Olympism; Nemea; Olympia; Steel Man; Universal.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 17:00

Eligibility, Classification and Inclusion of Athletes with Autism Spectrum Disorder into the Concept of Paralympic Games and International Sports Event

Možná, Tereza

Abstract: The paper focuses on the eligibility, classification and inclusion of athletes with autism spectrum disorder in the concept of International competitions worldwide, especially Paralympic Games and Special Olympics. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is defined by WHO as a group of complex brain development disorders situated on a continuum of severity. These are characterised by impaired social behaviour, complication with social interaction and communication and restricted and a narrow range of interests and activities that are both unique to the individual and carried out repetitively. Individuals with ASD often present other co-occurring conditions, including epilepsy, anxiety and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The level of intellectual functioning in individuals with ASDs is extremely variable, extending from profound impairment to superior levels. Around 60-70 percent of children who are diagnosed with autism are also diagnosed with other intellectual impairments. Based on epidemiological studies conducted over the past 50 years, the prevalence of ASD is growing across the world in both adults and children and appears to be increasing globally. It is estimated by WHO that worldwide 1 in 160 children has an ASD. Currently there is no global organisation that would organise and support high performance sport for athletes with autism. The International Federation for Athletes with Intellectual Impairments (INAS) organises competitions such as world or regional Championships and is a member of the International Paralympic Committee. INAS manages eligibility and classification, and works together with other International Federations. There are three criteria that an athlete must meet in order to be considered for INAS and Paralympic competition. An IQ of 75 or lower. Significant limitations in adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills and their impairment must have been diagnosed before the age of 18. Missing category for persons with ASD and higher IQ affects not only the possibility and chances of success, but also the interest of coaches, investors and public interest for such athletes. Given the high prevalence of autism spectrum disorders and the current lack of appropriate competition categories, a proposal to test new eligibility groups has been included in the INAS Strategic Plan for 2017-2020. The General Assembly unanimously began discussing this at the beginning of 2017 when the Test Groups II2 and II3 for Athletes with ASD were established as part of the Paralympic Games. Perhaps the autism community should put its efforts into seeking professional and well educated coaches, so that all autistic children would have a chance to succeed in some sport. For a few this might result into participation in Olympic or Paralympic competitions.

Key words: ASD; Autism; Autism Spectrum Disorder; II2 II3 Group; Paralympic Games.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 15:45

Olympics Games: The organisation, The History, The Committee, The Projects. Rome 1960-Barcelona 1992: From a Dream to the Olympic Model.

Sala, Valerio della

Abstract: The choice of analysing the Olympic Games of Rome 1960 and Barcelona 1992 belongs to the conflicting and diverse impact generated on the two cities. These two editions created a big urban transformation, which allows for a new critical perspective, concerning public services and management measures. I will examine how management models will either prevent or increase the exploitation of the intangible benefits, necessarily associated to the Olympic event. Olympic venues are at the hearth of the Olympic planning, as they constitute the citizens' Olympic legacy. In fact, these venues' sitting capacity and their technology determinate their future use and value among the citizens, possibly enhancing the sportive practice within the local community. The Olympic venues design, supported by a strong, public transportation system, is therefore of pivotal importance in order to develop a new and stable city economy able to imply its own resources and to limit the environmental impact as like as cost instability. My critical analysis, regarding these two mega-events, is carried out through the development of 13 guidelines, aiming to offer effective criteria in order to guarantee not only an economic revenue but also intangible, future benefits. This investigation shows how cities should favour from these intangible benefits, which develop as a consequence of both, the Olympic bid's success and the infrastructural evolution. Only thanks to these new philosophies, cities and regions, as a consequence, could profit from the intangible benefits, belonging to the Olympic game, such as: employment, structure and infrastructure use, tourism, job offers, SME, cultural development, decision making, trade.

Key words: Legacy; Olympics Games; Sustainability; Urbanism.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 14:55

Olympism versus Olympic Games?

Sekot, Aleš

Abstract: Sport is not only a source of experiences but in its consequences, it is a means of development of man. Sport and its institutions and important events reflect given nature and culture of society. Gradational democratisation and emancipation of society and broader mass of people during the ending of the 19th century revived the ideals of Olympism as a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. At that time sport as an important social and cultural phenomenon had been also affected by a life style change, democratization, consume orientation in society, commercialisation, and at the time of being strongly affected via growing medialization, mutual intersection of cultures, demographic changes, globalization, etc. Original goal of the Olympic Games as the top sport organisational reflection was to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to encouraging the establishment of a peaceful society, concerned with the preservation of human dignity. Since last several decades the Olympic Games became the preeminent mega event reflecting the nature and problems of global society with rivalry and emulation between nations diffused or even disrupted the aspirations of Olympism. Czech Sokol Organisation considers the problem of the contemporary Olympism in its significant diversion, within its historical progress, from the original ideas and ideals. Especially the gradual one-sided orientation of Olympism towards the Olympic Games and towards the related increasing commercialisation are in the centre of critique not only sport specialists.

Key words: culture; Olympic Games; Olympism; Sokol; Sokolism; sport.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 14:05

Art Competitions at the Olympic Games 1912-1948 and the Czechoslovak Participation

Škoda, Zdeněk

Abstract: The article deals with the art competitions that appeared on the program of modern Olympic Games between 1912 and 1948. It reveals the philosophical background of their existence within the Summer Olympics and their relation to the idea of kalokagathia. The article describes the reasons for their origin and how the founder of the modern Olympic movement Pierre de Coubertin succeeded in pushing this idea forward. There were five artistic disciplines: fine arts, music, sculpture, literature, and architecture. I will briefly introduce the history of art competitions in chronological order, show how their popularity gradually increased but I will also reveal the reasons the art competitions were removed from the program of the Olympic Games in the 1950s of the 20th century. Czech and Czechoslovak artists were frequent participants in the competitions. Except for Antwerp 1920 and Amsterdam 1928, they represented Czechoslovakia in large numbers until the time of the first Olympic Games after World War II in London 1948. In total, works by more than 50 Czechoslovak artists were presented and some were remarkably successful. Two composers Josef Suk and Jaroslav Křička and a sculptor Jakub Obrovský were even awarded Olympic medals in the 1930s. We will take a closer look at these achievements and present their works. This work is based mainly on primary sources, I have worked with official reports from the Olympic Games, the estate of the Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee Frantisek Widimsky, period memories, period articles and unique documents from the archive of the Czech Olympic Committee. The article aims to present a lesser known but important place of art competitions in the history of the modern Olympic movement and to recall the achievements of Czech and Czechoslovak artists.

Key words: Art competitions; Czechoslovakia; Jakub Obrovský; Jaroslav Křička; Josef Suk; kalokagathia; Olympic games; Pierre de Coubertin; sport and art.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 14:30

Sports Diplomacy through the Tools of Sports Mega Events and International Sports Organisations

Tomar, Manika

Abstract: For time immemorial, Olympic Games have influenced the world in numerous ways. The earliest signs of diplomacy were showcased when countries would put the wars on hold to send their best soldiers to participate in the Olympic games. However, the influence of Olympic Games has certainly increased but the areas of influence are a contested site. Soft power, as coined by Joseph Nye, since its inception has proven to be an important diplomatic tool. Soft power focuses on cultural infusion as opposed to the hard powers. In 1956, Hungarian revolutionaries attempted to overthrow the communist government and restore democracy to a country that had been under Soviet influence for nearly two decades. The uprising failed, and almost 3,000 people lost their lives. A month after the fighting stopped, Hungary met the USSR at the Summer Olympics in Melbourne. While the Soviet military helped quash the Hungarian uprising, it couldn't stop Hungarians from annihilating their men's water polo team, 4-0, in a bloody match that saw players from both sides actively engage in hostilities. While this may seem like a terrible example, it offers us insight into the world of sport diplomacy. There was no doubt the Soviets could crush anything the Hungarians threw at them militarily, but in the pool, Hungary showed they were the force to be reckoned with. Sports diplomacy is a broad subject that provides countries like Hungary to exact revenge over the Soviet Union in water polo and gives others the opportunity to host events that showcase the best their country has to offer. Hosting a major world sporting event, such as the Olympics or FIFA World Cup, allows a country to put a spotlight on what they want the world to see, in effect nation branding, which has the potential to increase awareness and drive up international tourism. The infusion of culture, as soft powers initiates and diplomacy of a nations through sports cannot be segregated. Soft power acquires a better front when it brings two powers together in one arena for better communication. One classic example is found in the sport of Table Tennis. The invitation by China for an all-expense paid trip to Beijing was received by America during the 31st World Table Tennis Championship in 1971. Consequently, It made them the first delegation after 1949 communist China. Even with limited impacts on diplomacy that sports created, it is obvious that it functions as a legitimization tool for a lot of emerging economies or economies with an autocratic ruler. The communist China, despite its record Human rights violations, China gained a favorable image by hosting the 2008 summer Olympic games. China has also proved instrumental in driving economic growth in the lowly developed central Asian Republics. The paper walks you through the development and importance of diplomacy through the lens of soft power in ancient Olympic games and how it has sustained itself over the years. It highlights the critique to sports diplomacy as well wherein soft power has failed to make the arena an equal playing field for the gender. A gendered bias especially among para-olympic players is an important aspect to look at when diplomacy is considered.

Key words: International Olympic Committee; Policy advocacy; Soft Power; sports diplomacy; Sports Mega events.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 16:10

Olympism and Olympic Education as Liberal Arts Educating in Taiwan University

Tseng, Chuan Yu

Abstract: Olympism is a philosophy of life that advocates a balanced learning philosophy between body, mind and spirit. It emphasizes the concept of whole-person education, focusing not only on the integration of knowledge, but also on the broad vision of students and the cultivation of complete personality. According to the "IOC Agenda 2020" policy of the International Olympic Committee reform program, we pay attention to the issue of outstanding athletes in various countries, and propose multi-enhanced planning programs for excellent athletes, including: 1. Voice: athlete's commission and athletes' forum 2. Well-being: mental and physical health, and nutrition 3. Finance: financial management and sponsorship 4. Careers: dual career and career transition 5. Games-time: Get ready Pack and Athletes365 Space 6. Integrity: Clean Sport and Safe Sport. The Olympic spirit emphasizes the purpose of education in the process of sports and operation. Through the athlete education curriculum planned by the IOC reform program, and combining the core competencies of Liberal Arts education. We hope to find effective ways and provide solutions for the future athletes' supporting education plan in Taiwan.

Key words: core competencies; liberal education; Olympic education, Olympism.

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THU 26th SEP. 2019 17:25

Cost and Revenue Overruns of the Olympic Games 2000-2018

Preuß, Holger, Andreff, Wladimir & Weitzmann, Maike

Abstract: A recently observed phenomenon is the negative outcome of referendums to host Olympic Games (e.g. Calgary 2026). Reason for this seems to be the expected increase in the costs of staging the Olympic Games. Other examples of negative Olympic referendums were Munich, St. Moritz, Vienna, Krakow, Hamburg, Graubünden and Innsbruck (Könecke & de Nooij, 2017; Scheu & Preuß, 2018). Besides, media report on rising and exorbitantly high costs at the Olympic Games. Cost overruns are referred to as the amount by which the final cost exceeds the estimated cost. Cost overruns are found on most major projects. Thus, they are not a phenomenon that only occurs at Olympic Games (Cantarelli, Flyvbjerg & Buhl, 2012), since delays and cost overruns are frequently observed in public works projects. Nevertheless, there is a gap in the research of event organisations. Technical, economic, political and environmental problems, project-related resources (Abdel-Hafeez, El-Attar & Abdel-Hafez, 2016) and event-related problems are used to explain cost overruns. It is difficult to identify the causes of cost overruns in complex projects because it is a construct of various problems that lead to higher costs. Principal Agent Theory can explain the reasons for many cost overruns, with individual maximization of benefit without moral hazard playing a key role. In order to identify the evolution of the Olympic Games budget, the revenues and expenses of the Olympic Games Organising Committee (OCOG budget) were distinguished from the investments required for the Olympic infrastructure (non-OCOG costs). After collecting data, adjustments for inflation and currency were made to enable comparisons. If inflation was not taken into account, the results would have led to a false overestimation of the cost overruns. For almost all of the Games analysed, the costs of the Olympic infrastructure and OCOG expenditure increased over time. For the OCOG budget, however, the expenditure overruns were always covered by increased revenues, which often even led to profits. With the exception of Sochi 2014, most of the investment costs for Olympic infrastructure show cost overruns similar to those for other major projects. In general, the results show that costs do not necessarily have to rise. Establishing a detailed plan in advance is therefore important. Further recommendations will be given at the end of the presentation.

Key words: cost overrun; mega sport event; Olympic Games; revenue overrun.

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