THE SHIFTING FRONTIER: THE ACHAEMENID EMPIRE'S TREATMENT OF WESTERN COLONIES

Jon L. Berquist

ABSTRACT

Until recently, most formulations of ancient Israel's history within the biblical time-frame separated the timeline into four broad segments: pre-monarchic (also called patriarchal), monarchic, exilic, and postexilic. This outline allowed the construction of many major interpretations, based upon presumed differences between these periods. Newer presentations of that history, however, have called into question many parts of this reconstruction. Other terms are more descriptive than the appellation "postexilic," which has two chief drawbacks. The first is that it is open-ended; the last 25 centuries have been after the exile, and so will the centuries. The second is that "postexilic" defines the period in terms of its predecessor, and it is not surprising that much scholarship of this period has been reductionistic.

FULL TEXT:

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REFBACKS

- There are currently no refbacks.

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The Medes, a Western Persian people, arrived from what is today Kurdistan sometime around the 700s BC and came to dominate most of ancient Afghanistan.[citation needed] They were an early tribe that forged the first empire on the present Iranian plateau and were rivals of the Persians whom they initially dominated in the province of Fars to the south. Arachosia, Aria and Bactria were the ancient more eastern satraps of the Achaemenid Empire that made up most of what is now Afghanistan during 500 B.C. The inhabitants of Arachosia were known as Pactyans, possibly today's Pakhtuns or Pashtuns. The city of Bactria (which later became Balkh), is believed to have been the home of Zarathustra, who founded the Zoroastrian religion. Number 17 Jon Berquist The Shifting Frontier: The Achaemenid Empire's Treatment of Western Colonies. Number 18 Kurt Burch Invigorating World System Theory as Critical Theory: Exploring Philosophical Foundations and Postpositivist Contributions. Number 19 Immanuel Wallerstein The Modern World-System and Evolution. The depiction of the empire’s 23 subject peoples bringing tribute to Persepolis is corroborated by its textual sources which record the tributes and taxes to be paid, taxes which also included salt (Frye, 1963). Indeed, cuneiform tablets record the presence of a thriving urban trade in “salt, beer, wine, and ceramic vessels” (Dandamaev and Lukonin, 1989; p 215), underlining its importance as both a staple as well as an item of economic desirability. ... The Shifting Frontier: The Achaemenid Empire’s Treatment of Western Colonies. Article. Full-text available.