

## 3.3 CONFLICT – COLONISATION



Type: Doric temple of Segesta (Sicily)  
Chronology: late 5<sup>th</sup> century BC

The temple of Segesta was built following the rigorous canons of Greek Doric architecture at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. It is an excellent example of the cultural interaction between Greeks and natives, as Segesta was indeed was one of the major cities of the Elymians, one of the three indigenous peoples of Sicily.

Other aspects of the effects of the colonization of Southern Italy and Sicily worth considering in your research may be:

- Greek inscriptions found in non-Greek contexts
- Greek alphabet adopted for writing non-Greek languages
- Coinage based on Greek designs and weights minted by some non-Greek cities
- Greek pottery styles adopted and adapted by indigenous peoples of Sicily and Magna Graecia.

### MY RESEARCH

How far can archaeology explore the social and cultural transformations occurring in Sicily and Magna Graecia as a consequence of the establishment of Greek colonial settlements?