

Numismatic Evidence for Multiculturalism in the Seleucid Empire

In this poster presentation, I intend to trace local variations of Seleucid coinage within the wider framework of the Seleucid Empire. I will demonstrate how the multicultural nature of the Seleucid Empire is made evident by making comparisons between the structure and iconography of various types of Seleucid coinages, ranging from bronze coins up to gold *staters*. Particular attention will be paid to the socio-historical analysis of Kosmin and the numismatic analyses of Thonemann and Wójcikowski (Kosmin 2014; Thonemann 2015; Wójcikowski 2021). Examination of these two main areas in which Seleucid coinage varied serves to firmly establish the empire's multicultural nature and how this served both to facilitate the entrenchment of Seleucid rule and the extent of its cultural influence.

A poster comprising this research will feature side-by-side comparisons of different types of Seleucid coinages, as well as a comparison between the coinage of Alexander the Great and Antiochus III Megas. Each coin analyzed will be provided with images of both the obverse and reverse, along with the associated metadata. A brief paragraph of analysis will be included with each category of coinage to further explain how each supports the notion of Seleucid multiculturalism in the Hellenistic period.

Selected Bibliography

- Kosmin, Paul J. *The land of the elephant kings: Space, territory, and ideology in the Seleucid Empire*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 2014.
- Thonemann, Peter. *The Hellenistic world: Using coins as sources*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015.

Wójcikowski, Robert S. “The Horned Horse in the Coinage of Seleucus I Nicator.” *Studies in Ancient Art and Civilisation* 25 (December 19, 2021): 123–42.

<https://doi.org/10.12797/saac.25.2021.25.07>.