

---

**| RESEARCH ARTICLE**

## **The Effectiveness of the Akhayayian People in the Development and Splendor of the Ancient Greek Civilization**

**Pohanmal Shafiqullah Mushtaq**

*Professor, Department of History, Faculty of Education, Baghlan University*

**Corresponding Author:** Pohanmal Shafiqullah Mushtaq, **E-mail:** [shafiqullah.mushtaq2020@mail.com](mailto:shafiqullah.mushtaq2020@mail.com)

---

**| ABSTRACT**

The study is one of the important and key topics in the history of Western civilization. The main focus on solving this issue is the mixing of the Achaean civilization with the sub-characteristics of the western civilization and its effects on people's lives, which this article focuses on to solve this question. The culture and civilization of the Akhayayian that has special importance considered the historical background, which is centered on the grandeur of the cultural identity of the West and solves the major problems in the history department, which is of special importance. The main purpose of this article is to reveal the role of Akhayayian civilization in the crystallization of Western civilization. In addition, it does not solve the gaps that exist in the framework of the teaching curriculum of this subject. The research about different sciences is derived from various methodologies, and the structure of library methodology is mainly used in this article.

**| KEYWORDS**

Ancient, Greece, Akhayayian culture, dynamics

**| ARTICLE INFORMATION**

**ACCEPTED:** 29 November 2022

**PUBLISHED:** 03 December 2022

**DOI:** 10.32996/jhsss.2022.4.4.27

---

### **1. Introduction**

Around the twelfth century BC, the "Dori" people, who were one of the Greek tribes, attacked the Peloponnese valley and drove "its inhabitants, who apparently called themselves Akhayayian from their native land. Many of these people were driven from," their homes. They crossed the sea and came to Asia Minor, and in this land along the coast, they created a long line of their "immigrant nations, which are generally called "Ionians" and its inhabitants "Ionians (the same Javanese or Javanese is the Old Testament). These settlements, which were built by people with culture and close to cultural centers, quickly opened their way to culture in Khashan, while the people of mainland Greece were relatively behind. According to the laws discovered, the Akhayayian or Akhayayian were from the Hanafs and the predecessors of "Ahiawa", which was equal to "Khatian". Of course, the Egyptian sources of the Akhayayian are known as "Akai Vash" of the Hanafs. Homer called the Greek-speaking people of southern Thessaly the Achaean people, and because the Akhayayian became more powerful than all the Greek peoples, Homer called all those who attacked Troy Akhayayia. The Akhayayian were people with fertile thoughts, sharp eyes, and an amazing ability to criticize and judge, which they developed very quickly. The Akhayayian had the common heritage of one of the "Viru" languages or a language from the "Indo-Germanic" family, which was a rich, diverse and melodious, and very flexible language and a famous historian such as H. J. Rose (the author of the book History of Ancient Greek Literature) believes that Greek literature began with the Akhayayian, H.J. In the book of Qatur, which he wrote under the title of the history of Greek literature, Zar considered everything that they have seen in relation to Greek literature to be the heritage of the Akhayayian. And on the other hand, Thucydides reminds us that the Akhayayian were the most diligent and successful in creating culture and development of the regions where they lived, and just like the administration and social order of these people in every corner of Greece where they lived, almost it has been an example. Based on this genius, talent, and abilities that they have shown, it has definitely had a significant impact on the creation of Greek culture and civilization, which we are trying to discuss in this article. Hence our effort in this research is intended to present a general picture of the culture, literature, political developments, and social order of the Achaean society and also their

**Copyright:** © 2022 the Author(s). This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) 4.0 license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). Published by Al-Kindi Centre for Research and Development, London, United Kingdom.

role in creating the unique civilization of Greece. Also, it has been tried to use as much as possible first-hand sources translated according to the topic, and according to Will Durant, if we want to get a general picture of the Achaean society, the best and the complete sources are the two valuable works of Homer, which we have used most here, in addition, to Homer's Valuable researches of Thucydides, " History of the Peloponnesian War " have also been used, among the researches, the precious work of " Will Durant has been used for its unparalleled comprehensiveness " as well of course as that the reader will observe, we did not and do not , agree with many of the historical information and facts presented by Will Durant, but with the same effect Will Durant has been our pioneer, still trying in order to take advantage of new researches, it is hoped that despite the shortcomings, the purpose of the research will be fulfilled.

## 2. Akhayayian ( 1300-1100BC)

The land that we call Greece today (formerly called Hylas) has not always had a permanent inhabitant, but the tribes have moved many times, and each tribe has left their home under the pressure of invaders. There was no trade, and the communication of different tribes with each other, either on land or by sea, was not without danger. People used their residential areas only to provide the necessities of their lives and did not get anything in addition to that to invest; they didn't have a regular agricultural system, and they didn't even plant trees for fear that their defenseless dwellings would be raided and all their possessions would be stolen. And because they were of the opinion that the daily food could be brought anywhere, migration was not difficult for them, and as a result, they had neither a big city nor a military force(Tosidid, 2017, p. 26).

The lack of organized agriculture and the lack of a single centrality made the Greeks less likely to engage in collective action in ancient times; even because of this dispersion that prevailed there, the entire land was not called Hylas(Greece ). The best evidence of this fact is Homer; he never called the whole land of Greece by this name; Hellenic only mentions the soldiers of Achilles, who came from the region of Fitiotis and were actually the first Hellenes, and Homer first mentioned the Greeks who lived there as three peoples: Argosian, Danai and Akhayayian.(Thucydides. 1377 books 1-2)

Akhayayian or Akhayayian were one of the original Greek tribes who lived mainly in the Peloponnese islands and in the areas along the coast of Asia Minor. Will Durant traces the origin of this tribe to ", Akaiwasha" who joined other " sea tribes " and invaded Egypt from Libya, and considered this tribe a displaced group I fought for my own bellies.(Will Durant. 2016, p 716) . . In the works of Homer, the Greek-speaking people of southern Thessaly are called the Achaean people. But because these people .became more powerful than all the tribes, Homer repeatedly called all the Greeks who invaded the city of Troy by their names Greek historians and orators of the era Classics considered the Achaean people to be natives like the Plasgo people and said: As far as the memories remain, they were natives of Greece (Bahmanesh. 1338 p. 134).

It is mentioned in the inscriptions that Atarisias reigned over the Ahiava people in the 13th century BC. It can be said that this Atarisias is Atreus, the king of the Achaean people. In Greek stories, Zeus is the father of Tantalus, the king of Phrygia; Tantalus is the father of Pelvis, the father of Atreus; And Atreus is the father of Agamemnon. Pelvis knew how to refuse and went to Western Peloponnese around 1283 BC to marry Hippodamia, the daughter of King Elis' Oinomaeus. The love story of these two is still ,depicted on the triangle of the eastern arch of the Great Temple of Zeus in Olympia. Daughter of Pelops with Sthenlos-son Perseus king of Argos—married, and then the kingship passed to their son Eurosteus, and after his death, to his uncle, Atreus. When Atreus and Tondareus passed away, Agamemnon and Menelaus, From their capitals, one in Muknai and another in Sparta, ruled over all of eastern Peloponnese, so that land was called Peloponnese or " Pelopus Island " after their ancestors. ,Therefore, Agamemnon was one of the native Greek tribes the general who attacked Troy and besieged Troy for years, was an Achaean. And this people that, in the 14th and 13th centuries, as a result of natural proliferation, covered Thessaly and the Peloponnese, where they lived with the Plasgis. Blood mixing was found around 1250 B.C. They have become the ruling class (.Spiel Fogel, 2010, p 111). In the description of these people, Will Durant mentioned that the Achaean people are physically upright: Men are tall and strong, and women are lovely and seductive in the strict sense of the word. The beauty of these people is so much that the American poet said: If I were God, I would make all men strong. I used to build and make all women beautiful, and then I would become a man myself. Achaean society is a beautiful community. The men, with their long hair and bold beards, are handsome, and the women are beautiful in the strict sense of the word. Men wear loincloths, and women even wear niqabs from time to time (.Will Durant p. 703 1391). These people were daring, fearless, intelligent, and self-reliant, and they respected individual rights more than any of the other ethnic groups who were their cultural peers. The rulers who understood their feelings obeyed them honestly and were rebellious and disobedient to the rulers who did not pay attention to their feelings and never submitted to humiliation and humiliation. Their material culture was not advanced yet, but these people were ready and willing to learn(H.J. Zar. 1358 pp. 12-13). In the Achaean society, the power was in the hands of the old families and big owners who, when they saw a danger to the foundation of the security of the land, were satisfied with the rule of a king. But at the time of peace, they used to act as al-Tawaifi monarchs ( Kretschmer.1967.128) .In the Achaean society, social laws were also based on blood relations Every family depended on the tribe, and each tribe considered themselves to be descended from a holy hero. The members of the tribe did not marry others, and their inheritance did not go to anyone else(Homer: Iliad. 1377. p. 286). Achaean society, with this description and

characteristics, has had a significant role and influence in the literature, culture, work, administration, and order of political affairs of the Greek civilization and has caused the brilliance and dynamism of this civilization. The ancient Greek civilization experienced its golden age and its peak in the classical era in all material and spiritual branches and achieved great and lasting achievements except in architecture, engineering, and trade, almost in culture, literature, administration, and political order. We see traces of the Achaean civilization in classical Greek society. Therefore, we will examine each of the above categories separately.

## **2. The role and influence of the Akhayayan in ancient Greek literature**

We don't know if the Greeks had literature in the beginning and, if they had, what kind of literature it was, but it is almost certain that the "Misan" civilization, as it was from mixing with the immigrants and under the influence of the Cretan civilization, It created a series of ethnic legends and was influential in the cultivation of ethnic legends and myths, the most prominent of which are the heroic stories, that is, the stories of Homer and after that, all the descriptions of the conquests and heroic deeds of the kings and they are princes who ruled in the land of "Mysena" and the composition of the gods, in principle, belongs to any class of people in such a way that it can be said that they are completely similar to Mycenaean princes and kings, and the leaders of this civilization are mainly The Akhayayan and the Mycenaean civilization played a major role in creating Greek literature and culture. Because according to many historians and civilization experts, Greek literature first begins with legends, myths and heroic stories; hence all stories, legends, and myths are at their best among the Achaean peoples has been available; however, in the study of ancient Greek literature, a unique point is the heroic legends, and myths that were created by and among the Akhayayan In addition to these stories and myths, the Akhayayan As, as soon as they settled in the regions of Asia Minor, tried to preserve and write everything that was important to them, and all these efforts went hand in hand and played a prominent and effective role in determining the fate of Greek literature.(Thucydides, 1377, p. 34).

The basis of the writings of the Akhayayan is apparently like Chinese characters and thought writing, which means that the letters of this device are often representative of the word instead of representing the syllable of the letter itself, thus, the Cretan script although it may not have been used much, was at least known in the era of the "Mycenaeans " in the mainland of Greece. have been used, but it cannot be said that Greek poets used it in principle, and if they used it, in what cases and in what form was it used, more important than this was the adaptation of the North Semitic alphabet, which the Greeks called "letters" They called it Phoenician," and with the changes and reforms they made in it, they made it true to their purpose. This alphabet was the same" as the Hebrew alphabet except for some differences in the shape of the letters. This means that it consisted of breaking a string of signs, each of which represented a non-vowel letter. The Greeks made appropriate reforms that were necessary for the expression of a language like theirs: they invented some letters to represent the vowels, and of course, they either invented the Semitic" sounds or borrowed them from other sources, and they finally completed it and gradually and with the passage of time" and with the many local reforms they implemented, the Greek alphabet, the father of the Roman alphabet, and therefore English entered the field of life as we know it today, if the above review If we accept it, it is clear that even the writings of the Akhayayan have reached today's English alphabet(H.J. Zar. 1358 p. 19). However, the Akhayayan entered the field with a language full of richness and tenderness, and by mixing with the Ionians, they made an important contribution to the establishment and foundation of Greek literature. Despite the fact that we believe that the Akhayayan had literature and poetry gatherings and courtesies in the "old" civilization, we should not lose sight of the fact that the old civilization existed around 1100-1300 BC, so from that date we don't have anything in our hands to talk about the "old" poets, miner and musicians in detail, therefore the negation of the existence of poets and their proof are both almost in the aura of ambiguity, but from the works that Homer cites encourages us to think that there were really worthy poets and writers who lived in the "Old" civilization, unfortunately, there is no information about them(Yoonan literature. 1358, p18). Of course, it is worth noting that Will Durant never agreed with this theory. He believes that the Akhayayan themselves never knew how to write and left the art of writing, which was left to them from previous ages to the fallen merchants and scribes, and he mixed the blood and put the flesh on the clay tablet. Will Durant states that throughout the works of Homer, the book is only mentioned in one place, and that is in a special case, a wrapped tablet is given to a pike, and in it, he instructs the receiver to kill the pike. Or where he says: Like the Romans of the next millennium these people despise culture as a corruption of women, they use books with distaste, and the literature they know is limited to war poems and unwritten songs of mendicants. Indeed, at this point, Will Durant 's statements have a contradiction, and a paradoxical procedure is, on the one hand, they talk about the unique courtesies and artistic performances that existed in the Achaean society, and on the other hand, they relate backwardness and illiteracy to the Akhayayan As it is mentioned that the king or Achaean prince gathers his lieutenants in a ceremony, and the miner plays the harp. And with a simple poem, he enumerates the heroism of the ancestors, and this is both a poem and a history of the Achaean people, as we see Will. Although Durant talks about the poetry and history of the Achaean people, before that, he denies literature and learning the art of writing the Achaean people. Odysseus prepares a song and says: Call the celestial miner, Demodocus here, because God has blessed him with the art of singing more than others... Then a herald approached and led the good miner, and he was the one that the Muses [The Moses] loved him more than the people, and they gave him the good and the defect of being deprived of sight and blessed him with the gift of sweet song (Will Durant. 2011 p. 716). However, both in terms of the contradictions that are hidden in Will

Durant's historical data and in terms of new discoveries that disprove Will Durant's theory, it makes Will Durant's words void of reality.

What is certain is that writing actually existed in Greece in 1800 BC and most likely sometime before that. But the Akhayayian have had the method of preserving and preserving this literature more than other peoples. If, in addition to the inscriptions that were engraved on stones, metals, etc., it can be seen that these devices were used for literary purposes. As Homer mentions them in his letters, something like a "folding tablet," which was probably wooden and covered with wax and was also used in the classical ages, and for detailed documents and to make them easier to read, scrolls were used. They used Egyptian papyrus whenever it was available. This was a narrow scroll that was prepared from the number of pieces of zamkh that were connected to each other and the upper part of the text of the document that had to be preserved was written in the columns in the middle of the scroll (H.J.Roz. 1373 p. 20) Therefore, contrary to Will, Durant's theory of the Akhayayian, in addition to the fact that he himself had calligraphy and writing techniques they also made great efforts to preserve and preserve works and inscriptions. Among the remaining literary works of the Akhayayian we can mention the inscriptions they made on the roofs of their houses and the borders they carved on their walls and temples during architecture there that Homer mentions about King Alcinous' camp, bronze walls, inscriptions made of aphifam glass paste, doors made of wire and gold, and other characteristics that may be more related to the field of poetry. In addition to these, many inscriptions and tablets are attributed to the Akhayayian but because many researchers reject them, we also refrain from bringing them. Anyway, it can be said that writing among the Akhayayian was not something completely unknown, but it can be said that it was a rare art and it was not so common, and it was not so easy to access that it was possible to record a long poem. and make the systems of that era reach us. But as far as we know, the Akhayayian made use of the available materials and materials with all their intelligence, and in Greek literature, as mentioned above, it had a significant impact and role.

#### 4. The presence of Achaean culture in the body of ancient Greek civilization

The Greek civilization, which is like the island of Greece, has turned towards inferiority, and in Crete, because of luxury and luxury, it has become weak and has fallen to destruction in general, but thanks to the meeting of the five Cretan, Mocanian, Achaian, Dorian, and Oriental cultures, He regained his youth (Will Durant. 2011, p. 725) among which the diligent and intelligent Akhayayian have played a central role in renewing and reviving this culture. Therefore, we should never think that Greek culture is a flame that has suddenly and miraculously started to shine in the sea of barbarism. We should see this culture as the product of the gradual and scattered initiatives of people who had an abundance of blood and tradition, were stimulated by warlike groups and powerful empires and ancient civilizations around them, and learned from other peoples. As we mentioned, upon entering the shores of Asia Minor, the Akhayayian encountered people with culture and literature, and everything that was important and valuable to them was captured. In this way, the combination of Achaean culture and native culture that existed in these areas gradually prospered, and the customs and rituals of Akhayayian were mixed with the lifestyle of the native people, and as a result the culture of Manzeh based on the justice of shining Greece was established (Will Durant 1391 p. 722). Because the lifestyle and culture of the Akhayayian were so rational and based on justice that many historians look at their civilization as a pearl in the history of ancient Greek civilization. Because for the first time in the history of ancient nations, we see that they were the ones who treated slaves as human beings; And they were not deprived of support in sickness, boredom, and old age. It is possible that there was a loving human relationship between them. However, when we examine the civilized and classical Greek culture, we see that from Pericles to the Athenian king, everyone tries to improve the condition of slaves and establish social justice on the basis of the justice that existed in the Achaean era. When Solon proposed the law for the Greeks, although he tried to establish the social and cultural justice that existed in the Achaean society, he could not establish it among the society. Therefore, according to Will Durant, the rich social and cultural justice that can be seen in the civilization of the classical era did not appear all at once but was deeply influenced by cultures, especially the moderate culture of Achaia.

#### 5. The place of Achaean art in ancient Greek civilization

Akhayayian also had a hand in art, painting, stone carving, etc. As Homer describes the scenes engraved and inlaid on the shield of Achilles or the prominent motifs of the coat of arms of Odosseus, he uses all his creative power and introduces the motifs on the shield of Achilles as enchanting. Homer's speech about the architectural art of the Akhayayian is short but enlightening. According to the works of Homer, conventional houses were apparently made of sun-baked clay, and the only foundation was stone. Excellent houses cover and decorate the interior walls with plaster. He has built luxurious houses with heating. Their home furniture is made of solid wood and often artistically carved or polished. The architecture and art of the Akhayayian in contrast to the age of Pericles, is focused on palaces instead of serving temples. But during the era of Pericles, which is the peak of Greek civilization the Achaean architectural style is still used in temples. Some aspects of Greek art, such as pottery and sculpture, are deeply influenced by Achaean art. Greek sculpture, especially in the Ionian settlements in Western Asia Minor, speaks of the great influence of the Pahlavi civilization and Achaean civilization (Will Durant. 2010 p. 719) painting and Unfortunately, the art of sculpting with destruction. The Moknai civilization remained abandoned, but it didn't take long for painters and sculptors to revive Achaean paintings and sculptures in the seventh century BC, and the Achaean legacy continued, sometimes declining and

sometimes successful, until the classical era. In the classical era, under the leadership and support of Phidias, the great architect and sculptor, who held the position of Minister of Art in the Greek government, he reached the peak of prosperity and perfection and gained a prominent position in the Greek world (Spiel Fugil. 1392 p. 128). Painters followed the Akhayayan not only in decorating public buildings and private houses and tombs but also in painting statues and parts of shrines. Unfortunately, all such works of that era have disappeared, and only their mention remains in ancient texts.

Pottery, like all other arts, had declined with the decline of the Mokenai civilization in the 11th century BC. From the very end of the Mokenai civilization (c. 1100 BC) in the designs on Greek pottery, a tendency to exaggerate and decorate geometric shapes appeared, and all the possibilities of combining and adjusting straight lines, or all kinds of patterns were used to transform the figures of people and animals and the image of plants into geometric shapes. In this pottery, the background was baked in red clay, and the pattern was executed in black, which was a common custom for everyone during the Achaean period. Therefore, it can be said that the basis of Greek art was founded in the Mycenaean civilization (civilization of the Pahlavi era) and this art, gradually in the following eras and with the emergence of new tools and different techniques in painting, sculpting and pottery, to the status of Shamakh and Unmatched arrived. The great contribution of Achaean art to the ancient artists can never be denied and all that the Akhayayan used in the palaces were used by the Greeks in the temples (Mehdi Mostafavi. 2011, p. 46). But why did the Akhayayan pay the most attention to the palace? It can be said that the king or sultan had more power among the Achaean people, and palaces were mostly built for them. As Fugil stated: Mycenaean civilization included a number of powerful and centralized kingdoms in a complex of palaces such as those found in Mycenae, Tiryns, Pylos, Thebes, and Urichomenos, and most of the royal members and royal families lived in these palaces. (Spiel Fugil. 191 p. 125). However, the art and paintings left by the Akhayayan both in palaces and on tablets, have had the greatest influence on Greek art, the only difference being that, the Achaean tablets have pages of war, hunting, and occupations. They usually show aristocracy, and their best architecture has been in the service of palaces, but in classical civilized Greece, with a few changes, the same arts and roles have been applied to temples, etc.

## **6. The Akhayayan are the founders of the type of work and agriculture in the ancient Greek civilization**

The Achaean community is a farming and fishing community that Homer mentioned in his description of Agamemnon. As the Akhayayan, smelled the newly returned dark soil with pleasure, and the Cretan farmers plowed the land and blew the wheat, watered the fields, and to prevent winter floods, the banks of the rivers were raised. Winter floods make many farmers despair and impose hard work and huge damages on them; powerful floods..., in their fast path, dams crush the land, and neither the long rows of embankments prevent it nor the walls of the fruit orchards stand against its sudden attack. Cultivation is difficult because, most of the fields are either mountains or swamps, or forested hills, and wild animals come to the village. They gallop, therefore hunting is a necessary thing, and it has not yet become a recreational sport (Will Durant. 2011, p. 711). For this reason, it can be said that the Akhayayan were both farmers and hunters, and there is no mention of their thievery, except when Agamemnon was at war with Troy, and that was because there at least to agriculture and hunting he paid less. Therefore, contrary to Will Durant's theory, work in the Achaean society is an acceptable tradition and accepted by all. Therefore, when we examine the peak of Greek civilization in (500-338) I see that the trace of agriculture that existed in the Achaean society is correctly observed in the period, of wonder and the peak of Greek civilization (Mitro Polski, 1352 p. 164). Agriculture, which the Achaean people did with great interest, caused people to show interest in work and agriculture in the classical Greek era and spend many hours in the fields. On the other hand, agriculture provided the livelihood of the majority of Greek people. Hesiod, a poet from Teos, located in the center of Greece, who lived around the seventh century BC, has a beautiful epic poem entitled "Works and Days". He, who was no more than a farmer himself, spoke about the values of his non-aristocratic society and looked for aversion to the aristocracy - he despised everything that the aristocracy emphasized on the pride of war (Spiel Fugil. 1392 p. 103). The intense love and interest that Hesiod showed for agriculture and praised his non-aristocratic type of agriculture undoubtedly had its roots in the past of that nation and was deeply influenced by the agriculture of the Akhayayan (Spiel Fugil. 1392 p. 105).

However, apart from food, the land also provides metal. But the Akhayayan started using metals that were obtained from the earth later, which evolved in the following periods. These people do not engage in business for sales and profit; rather, they work long hours, work for free, and are immune from the sting and motivation of public competition. Each family carries most of its own needs. All members of the house, even the father, who is the head of the house, work and participate in the work. Amir Mahal also gets to work and always works at times, and work is a kind of fun and profitable. Craftsmen are free people, and unlike their counterparts in later ages, they are considered slaves. They do not, the Sultan, in time of need; the farmers are called to work. There are few slaves, but they are not in a low position. Most of them work at home and are equal to our domestic servants, with the difference that their service continued until the end of their lives (Herodotus. 1380 p. 204). Therefore, we can see that in the classical era and the peak of the ancient Greek civilization, unlike the "Dark Age" (which considered hard work as a form of humiliation), Greek people worked long hours, and they all worked almost the same, the only difference is that work in the Achaean society is that work tools and metals are used by the classical Greeks (Metropolsky, 1352, p. 160). According to the above explanations, it can be concluded that:

A: Since agriculture has been one of the sources of livelihood of the Greeks, it is necessary for the Greeks to engage in agriculture and they have provided their livelihood mostly from agricultural resources, and in this way, they have been forced to do hard work and many hours of work

B: The type of agriculture and working hours, according to Hesiod, have reached the Greeks since the Achaean period; despite the fact that during the classical period, agricultural tools and implements had progressed, still, in many places, the traditional agricultural style and method among Akhayayian have been common .

### **7. The contribution of the Akhayayian to the democracy and administrative system of the ancient Greek civilization**

civilization and society, since Homer was most interested in it, many historians and civilologists have called this period the Homeric era" in short, the Homeric society is a rural or agricultural economic society with a monarchical political system. have" been. Although "kingdom" is the only form of government in this society, this kingdom has the potential to become an "aristocratic" system. Although the clerical, judicial, and commanding duties that will be assigned to three "adkhon: independent" in the future are gathered in the king and claim divine descent and hereditary throne, his kingship is not absolute and unquestioned. Customs and traditions make him respect the Council of "Rish Sepidan" and consult with them on important matters. He is not able to impose his will on the council, and even when he succeeds in gaining the approval of the council, he must wait for the approval of the "general assembly". In this system, nobles are addressed as kings, and they also claim divine ,descent. Therefore, the seeds of oligarchy and democracy can be clearly seen in the government system of the Mycenaean era and the kingdom system intended by Homer can easily be transformed into an aristocratic system. In this system, there are signs of social organizations, such as clans and clans, which are specific to the historical period of Greece. The importance of blood and tribal ties, which are the coordinates of early societies, can be understood from a phrase in the ninth book of the Iliad, in which the rejected person is described as someone who does not belong to any "beyond". This society is also based on the system of slavery (which indicates the presence of a powerful and organized aristocracy), but slavery has a less ugly appearance.

.In such a society, political developments in the context of the fluctuation of the king's power will determine future conditions Land ownership relations, blood ties, and the chain-like nature of immovable ownership are the consequences. There is no slowness or stagnation in the process of development, but the provision of new conditions and resources can increase the speed and dynamics of these developments. Will Durant's opinion is that in the Achaean society, the power was in the hands of the old families and big owners who, when they saw a danger to the foundation of their country's security, consented to the rule of a .king, but when it was peaceful, they adopted the style of tribal kings

In the Achaean society, social laws were also based on blood relations. Each family depended on the tribe, and each tribe considered itself to be of the descent of a holy hero, worshiped a certain god and performed special religious ceremonies, and also had a wise ruler and common land, and a dedicated cemetery. They did not marry others, and their inheritance did not go to .anyone else

The invasion of the Dorians from the north brought important changes to the Achaean society. These warlike and non-violent tribes invaded Greece from Thessaly around the year 1104 and finally invaded the Peloponnese and Crete and settled in Lasdaemonia. These tribes lived in the stage of animal husbandry and hunting, and their best weapon was "iron weapon". In the first place, this attack led to the destruction of the previous socio-political system, the decline of agriculture and trade, and, on a large scale, the Mycenaean civilization. Aegean sea islands and eastern and western lands. These migrations, which cover a long period of Greek history (around 1100 to 750 BC), which is known as the "Dark Age", had many consequences for Greece. Because ,the return of these immigrants in the following centuries, who had accumulated new material and spiritual wealth thanks to trade seafaring, and the hardships of travel, could not be without an impact. The invasion of Dorian was the last wave of barbaric tribes entering ancient Greece, and after that, peace emerged in this land; under its shelter, the Hellenes could practice cooperation and competition, and in the field of civilization, which now has far beyond its borders, in He had the era of Homer and in the shadow of independence and dynamism, they were engaged in the engineering of classical Greek civilization.

.The Achaean society, which has such an order and is unique in its type and time, is because it has a general assembly(Council) a dominant order in this society has caused no society in that era was a competitor or at their level. King because The fear and maintenance of the device itself is not a tax, but sometimes it receives a " gift " from under its own hands(Tusidid. 2017, p. 128) . Of course, many believe that if the king had not taxed his subjects, they would not have been destitute, and that is why they believe who filled his coffers through Choruchpal, and from this, they conclude that the Achaean king excited and mobilized all the people over the abduction of a woman, and based on this, he was able to start the Trojan War. to throw; however, the political order and administration that existed in the society of Achaia and their taunting and good-looking people lived in the shadow of such an order that later in the Athenian democracy, we can talk about their general assembly and council, and their influence sees in the government of Solon and others. The purpose here is that in the history of Greece, the general assembly and council were

formed for the first time in the Achaean era and as a result of the efforts of those people, who have been continuously influential in the Greek civilization in the later years.

## **8 Conclusion**

Based on what has been obtained about the Akhayayian or what has been defined by archaeologists, it can be concluded that in addition to the dynamism and brilliance of the ancient Greek civilization, geographical influences, the connection with the civilizations of Egypt, Crete, and Eastern civilizations are important. The presence and existence of the Achaean tribes have played a significant role in the evolution of this civilization because they have had fruitful and beneficial activities in all fields. On the other hand, the Achaean peoples have been displaced by the attacks of foreigners during their lifetime but they have never stopped producing and developing. On the other hand, the Akhayayian recorded and wrote down everything they saw as important and valuable, which made them remember valuable traditions and customs for Eura and the next generations. Although the existence of a brilliant civilization such as the Greek civilization cannot be proven by single causes and factors or a few limited causes, as we here separately (society, culture, literature, etc) the Achaean people we have examined, it can be shown that one of the reasons for the emergence of the great Greek civilization is the existence of a bright and talented people like the Akhayayian. Because after the Akhayayian the Greek kingdom system was transformed into an aristocracy system, and this transformation made it possible to establish communication between the long coasts and neighboring islands and land, and provide a dynamic environment for Greek communities. The growth of trade and the empowerment of the navy was at least the result. However, the rise and dynamism of Greek civilization were never the results of a single cause, but many factors were involved, and it took a long time until Greek civilization was formed and became the leader of freedom and democracy. One of the factors that the Greek people achieved democracy and freedom and honored was the existence of the general assembly (council) that was mentioned in this speech. Therefore, the biggest and best factor that brought this civilization to such a magnificent and wonderful state was the efforts of the native and original Greek Akhayayian.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Publisher's Note:** All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers.

## **References**

- [1] Ancient History Source: Book 11th Britannica: History of Ancient Greece.
- [2] Bahmanesh, A. (1966). *History of ancient Greece*. Tehran: University of Tehran Press.
- [3] Comparison between Democracy in Ancient Greece and United States master essays free research papers.
- [4] Durant, W. J. (2012). *History of Civilization*, (Arianpour and others, Trans.). Tehran: Scientific and Cultural Press.
- [5] Donlan, W. (1997). *Review: the homeric city in history*, Reviewed work(s): Homeric and the sacred city by Stephan Scully, 5(1).
- [6] Dietz, M. (2009). *Between polis and empire: Aristotle's politics*
- [7] Fugil, A. (2001). *Western Civilization*, (M. Hossein Arya, Trans.). Tehran: Amir Kabir Press.
- [8] Herodotus, (2001). *Chronicles*, (A. W. Mazandarani, Trans.). Tehran: Afrasiab Press.
- [9] Homer, (1998). *Odyssey*, (M. Kazazari, Trans.). Tehran: Nashri Markaz Press.
- [10] Kitu, H.D.F. (1991). *The greeks*, (S. Aqali, Gifrar.). Tehran: Guftar Press.
- [11] Kitu, H.D.F. (1991). *The greeks*, (S. Aqali, Gifrar.). Tehran: Guftar Press.
- [12] Krieger, (1991). *Geschichte de peloponnesischen*,
- [13] Kazarzi, M. J. (Trans.). *Iliad*. Tehran: Nashri Markaz Press.
- [14] Lukas, H. (2003). *History of civilization*, (A. H. Azarang, Trans.). Tehran: Sokhon Press.
- [15] Murshidlou, J. (2004). Investigation of the dynamic characteristic of ancient Greek civilization Batakia on the evolution of the civil system of Athens *Journal of History Research*, 6(19).
- [16] Meshaihi, M. R. (Trans). (1960). *Hayat Mardan Nami*. Tehran: Bangah Translation and Publication.
- [17] Plutark (1958). *The book of plutark* (A Kasravi, Trans & excerpted by). Tehran: Azadegan Center Press.
- [18] Zar, H. J. (1993). *The literature history of ancient Greek (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.)*, (E. Yunsi, Trans.). Tehran: Amir Kabir Publication Institute.