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Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.
tions of the Greeks which provoked this hatred of Egyptian people towards the Greeks and found its most sharp expression in the papyri from Sarapeum.

V. V. Struve. *Obshchiny Egipta i Shumera i obshchiny Indii. (The Communities of Egypt and Sumer and the Communities of India).* Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, XVIII, 1965, no. 20, the series of history, language and literature. Issue 4, pp. 52—64.

The first part of the essay (pp. 52—56) is devoted to the characterisation of the Egyptian village in Greco-Roman times, the organisation of which was close to the Indian community described by K. Marx. The Egyptian community, the history of which begins in the last centuries of the 4th millennium, preserved its vital power owing to a rising of the masses in the second half of 18th cent. B.C. but in Ptolemaic times the community begins to decline because of a ruthless collection of taxes and towards the end of the Roman epoch finally perishes, with it the ancient Egyptian culture and the language of ancient Egypt perish too.


In this essay an attempt has been made to examine the correctness of A. S. Zhhebel'ev's hypothesis who in his interpretation of a well-known letter of Apollonius to Zenon on an embassy of Pairisades II, unlike M. Ros-tovtsev, came to an assertion accepted by many Soviet historians that a competition in the corn trade existed between Egypt and the Bosporus which caused a slow extinction of the Bosporus. According to the author, although the production of corn in the 3rd cent. B.C. brought with it the possibilities of a competitive struggle, since it was not a predominant or unique form of production in the Mediterranean area, and in the circumstances of the strongly applied methods of extra-economic compulsion, it could not cause a commercial competition similar to modern forms. The Bosporus decays because of a defeat on the international corn market. The study of the Bosporan eco-