



Greek colonization, 9th–6th centuries BC

From the 9th to the 6th centuries many Greeks settled far overseas, as traders, mercenaries in foreign service or colonists. As a rule they could not found major settlement colonies in the territory of established kingdoms such as Egypt, Assyria/Babylonia and the Etruscan cities. But populous Greek settlement colonies took over the best land in Sicily and south Italy, frequently at the expense of weakly organized native peoples. The colonies, mostly Milesian, around the Black Sea were small trading depots except for the great settlement of Olbia. The Ukrainian hinterland sent urgently needed wheat through

The emporia were trading ports in Tripolitania, secured by Carthage before c. 515, when Carthage ousted Spartan settlers from the abortive colony of Kyrene.

- Etruscan city-states c. 500BC
- Greek homeland in 11th–10th centuries
- Mycenaean settlements of late 13th century
- Greek settlements of late 11th–10th centuries
- 9th-century colonies
- 8th-century colonies
- 7th-century colonies
- 6th-century colonies
- Dorian colony
- Ionian colony
- Aeolian colony
- Achaean colony
- Achaean/Troizenian colony
- Lokian colony
- East Greek colony
- Greek trading post
- ▲ Phoenician colony
- Phoenician trading post
- temporary settlement

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BLACK SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Tartessos, on the site of Sevilla, was taken over by the Carthaginians only in the 5th century, when Gadir (Gades) became a Carthaginian town.

Mogador and Lixus, Phoenician trading posts, not necessarily visited all the year round, in the 7th and 6th centuries.

Phoenician trading contacts by the 8th century.

Chytrios became Hellenized in the 4th century. Amathous retained the Cypriot pre-Greek language.

The strategoi were "camps" on either bank of the Peloponnesian branch of the Nile, given to Greeks by Pharamondites I and evacuated under Amasis.