

pregledni znanstveni članek
prejeto: 2003-11-22

UDK 327(495:497.4)(091)

SLOVENSKO-GRŠKI STIKI SKOZI ZGODOVINO

Borut MAHNIČ

SI-1290 Grosuplje, Ponova vas 77
e-mail: borut.mahnic@gov.si

IZVLEČEK

Namen prispevka je podati okvirni pregled slovensko-grških stikov skozi različna zgodovinska obdobja. Vključuje stike iz obdobja antične Grčije, Bizanca, Beneške republike, Habsburške monarhije oziroma Otomanskega imperija, za časa nekdanje Jugoslavije pa vse do današnjih meddržavnih odnosov med Republiko Slovenijo in Helensko republiko.

Ključne besede: slovensko-grški odnosi, Slovenci, Grki, antična Grčija, Bizanc, Beneška republika, Jugoslavija, Republika Slovenija, Helenska republika, Republika Ciper

CONTATTI SLOVENO-GRECI ATTRAVERSO LA STORIA

SINTESI

Il contributo si propone di tracciare un quadro di contatti sloveno-greci nei diversi periodi storici, partendo dal periodo dall'Antica Grecia, attraverso i periodi di Bisanzio, la Repubblica di Venezia, la monarchia asburgica, l'impero ottomano, l'ex Jugoslavia fino agli attuali rapporti internazionali tra la Repubblica di Slovenia e la repubblica ellenica.

Parole chiave: rapporti sloveno-greci, sloveni, greci, Antica Grecia, Bisanzio, Repubblica di Venezia, Jugoslavia, Repubblica di Slovenia, repubblica ellenica, Repubblica di Cipro

SLOVENE-GREEK LINKS TROUGH HISTORY

Borut MAHNIČ

SI-1290 Grosuplje, Ponova vas 77

e-mail: borut.mahnic@gov.si

SUMMARY

It is evident from the above text that the ancient Greeks had a certain influence on the development of the present Slovenian territory through direct contacts, trade and transfer of spiritual patterns (iron, olive trees, wine, worship, art). The myth of the journey of the Argonauts over our land is alive even today. There was a continuation of Greek influences during the period of Roman power in this area as well. With the arrival of our Slavic forefathers to our lands the Hellenic-Byzantine influence was retained only in the coastal area, which was at that time under the rule of vestigial Greek rulers. The brief activities of Byzantine envoys Cyril and Metodus in Lower Pannonia had longer effects in Slovene lands. The effort by Prince Kocelj to maintain a balance between eastern Byzantium and western Rome and the Franks was another interesting episode. Contacts continued in the period of domination of the Venetian Republic in the area, when parts of both lands were under Venetian control. The origin of ancestors of the first Greek president of the modern era, Count Capodistrias, in the city of Koper has a significant symbolic value for bilateral relations. Two sorts of wine believed to be related (malvazija/monemvasia, rebula/robola) could be associated with direct contacts between Slovenian and Greek lands or with Venetian influence. The Greek fight for liberation from the Turkish yoke enjoyed the sympathy of Slovenian intellectuals, while the poet of Italian ethnic origin Besenghi degli Ughi from Izola participated actively in those fights. Contacts were maintained during the existence of former Yugoslavia, which had developed good bilateral relations with Greece. During the Second World War there was cooperation in the fight against the occupying powers and in this context a number of Slovenian fighters joined the Greek liberation movements. The bilateral relations have been logically upgraded both in terms of their level as well as substance following the independence of the Republic of Slovenia. They are becoming even stronger with their relationship as partners as members of the EU and NATO.

Key words: Slovene-Greek relations, Slovenes, Greeks, ancient Greece, Byzantium, Venetian Republic, Yugoslavia, Republic of Slovenia, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Cyprus