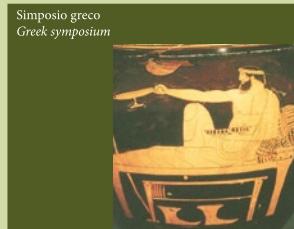
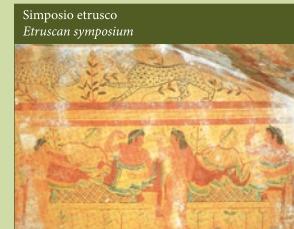
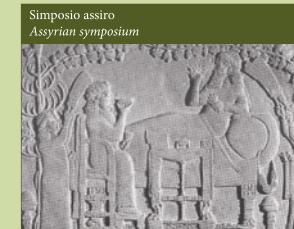
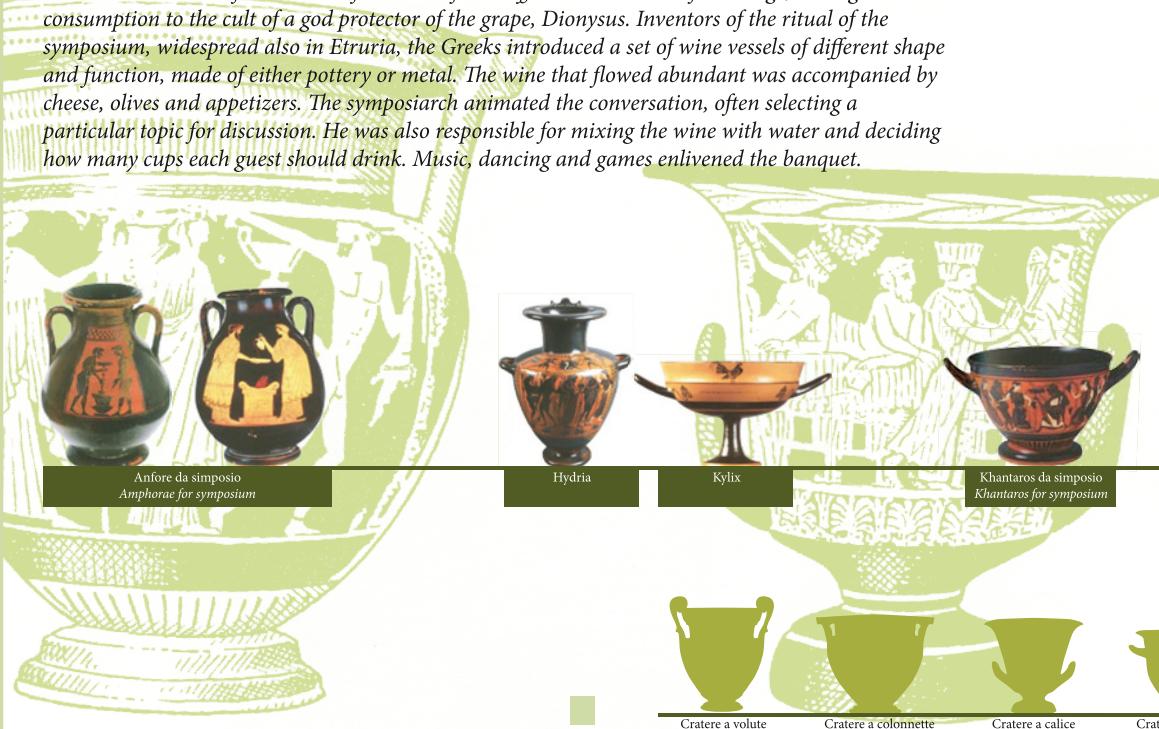


# IL CONSUMO RITUALE DEL VINO NELLE CIVILTÀ GRECA ED ETRUSCA: IL SIMPOSIO

## RITUAL WINE CONSUMPTION IN THE GREEK AND ETRUSCAN CIVILIZATIONS: THE SYMPOSIUM

I Greci hanno trasformato il vino da semplice prodotto alimentare a merce di scambio, legandone il consumo al culto di un dio protettore della viticoltura, Dioniso. Inventori del rito del simposio, diffusosi anche in Etruria, utilizzavano un corredo di contenitori di forma e funzione diversa, in ceramica o in metallo a seconda del censio. L'abbondante vino che scorreva era accompagnato da formaggio, olive, stuzzichini. Il simposiarca animava la discussione tra i partecipanti, spesso scegliendo un tema particolare; si occupava, inoltre, di miscelare l'acqua col vino e determinava il numero delle coppe che ciascuno era tenuto a consumare. Musica, danza e giochi facevano da contorno.

*The Greeks had transformed wine from mere foodstuff to merchandise of exchange, linking its consumption to the cult of a god protector of the grape, Dionysus. Inventors of the ritual of the symposium, widespread also in Etruria, the Greeks introduced a set of wine vessels of different shape and function, made of either pottery or metal. The wine that flowed abundant was accompanied by cheese, olives and appetizers. The symposiarch animated the conversation, often selecting a particular topic for discussion. He was also responsible for mixing the wine with water and deciding how many cups each guest should drink. Music, dancing and games enlivened the banquet.*



Simposio georgiano moderno  
Modern Georgian symposium

