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Edward Dąbrowa. « $AP\Sigma AKE\Sigma \Theta EO\Sigma$. Observations on the nature of the Parthian ruler-cult », in: C. Lippolis, S. de Martino, eds., Un impaziente desiderio di scorrere il mondo. Studi in onore di Antonio Invernizzi per il suo settantesimo compleanno. Firenze, Le Lettere, 2011, p. 247-253. (Monografie di Mesopotamia, XIV)

Mithradates I promoted the divinization of his father and predecessor Phriapitius in order to strengthen his own political position and that of the Arsacid dynasty, providing it with a solid religious foundation. It was this decision that determined the creation of a dynastic center in Old Nisa, giving birth to a distinctly Parthian ruler-cult. While the cult made use of Hellenistic patterns, its theological contents were probably based more on Iranian rather than Greek traditions, and was mainly focused on non-Greek populations, as shown by the occurrence of titles referring to the divinity of Parthian kings mostly on coins struck in the Iranian mints.

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