Abstract:
The study of medicine and healing practices in the Prehistoric Aegean has attracted much attention in the last few years. The proliferation in the examination of skeletal remains sheds light not only on palaeopathology and the state of health of Bronze Age Aegean populations or the practice of healing and medical knowledge of the particular cultures, but also enriches our understanding of the particular societies. The development of medicine and the attitude of a society towards the health of its population attest to the quality of human development, but moreover reflect the social order and ideology that shape it. The archaeological evidence for the practice of healing in Mycenaean Greece offers the opportunity to approach the subject from different angles, such as from the view of medical practices, palaeopathology, staple isotopes and paleodiet, the use of plants for medicinal purposes, the existence of healers, or the veneration of healing deities.

The aim of the presentation is to examine the health status and healing practices that concern women during the Mycenaean period in Greece from a variety of archaeological sources in an attempt to reconstruct the lives and ailments of Mycenaean women but also to deepen our understanding of Mycenaean society through its attitude towards the well-being of its people.