



**The Rise of Makedon**

History of Ancient Greece | Meeting #12

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**Upcoming Dates**

- Thursday, November 27  
No class meeting
- Monday, December 15  
Position Paper Due
- Sunday, November 23  
Responses for Week 23 Due

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**Five things today**

- The Fourth Century Crisis
- Makedon
- Philip II
- Philip in Greece
- Philip as king

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### Quiz #8 | The Rise of Makedon

1. All of the following are true about the "Greeks" of the Makedonians **(L2, L3, L4)**
  - a. There was extensive Greek influence in Makedon, affecting education, architecture, and religion
  - b. Makedonian nobles held firmly onto many "barbarian" traditions, including drinking to excess, hunting for sport, and polygamy
  - ☒ c. Like the Greeks, the Makedonians had done away with kings and embraced the Greek idea that men are free
  - d. The Greeks were largely hostile to Persia, but the Makedonians had once been Persian allies
2. When Philip II first came to power, Makedon
  - ☒ a. was on the verge of collapse after invasions and war with its Greek and non-Greek neighbors
  - b. was completely untouched by Greek culture
  - c. had started experimenting with an early form of communism
  - d. sent all its noble daughters to marry Persian kings
3. Philip's new Makedonian phalanx was different from a traditional hoplite phalanx in that it had
  - a. fewer
  - ☒ b. longer spears
  - c. better shoes
  - d. trumpets
4. All of the following were true of the Amphictyonic Council of Delphi (also called the Delphic Amphictyony) **(L2, L3, L4)**
  - a. It supervised the Pythian Games
  - b. It invited Philip to wage a sacred war, which led ultimately to the Battle of Chaeroneia and the defeat of the Greeks
  - ☒ c. It was named after an old guy named Amphictyon
  - d. Philip gained a voting majority through his control of Thessaly and the break-up of Phocis
5. Philip was stabbed to death by
  - a. an Athenian turncoat
  - ☒ b. a treacherous bodyguard
  - c. a Makedonian lord
  - d. a Persian spy

Extra Credit

EC: What do you think were Philip's most important acts or reforms, and why?

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### Responses

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## Ancient History Spring 2026



### History of Ancient Rome

HIA 321 / 721

The foundation and development of the Roman state, including the rise and decline of the Republic and Empire, with emphasis on its political, economic, social, and cultural achievements.

Three 6-credit units. 3 credits. 30 hours instruction.



### Classical Myth and Society

HIA 314 / 714

A comparison of the origins and development of classical mythology and how it related to religious beliefs, their relation to other mythologies, and their adaptation to literature and art from ancient and modern times through the present.

Three 6-credit units. 3 credits. 30 hours instruction.



### Women in Antiquity

HIA 317 / 750

Examination of the image, role, and status of women in ancient Greek, Roman, Jewish, and other societies as seen through the important literary works of antiquity.

Three 6-credit units. 3 credits. 30 hours instruction.



### Civilizations of the Ancient World

HIS 240

A survey of the Mediterranean world, tracing the development of civilization from Mesopotamia and Egypt to ancient Greek City States and the dominance of Rome.

Three 6-credit units. 3 credits. 30 hours instruction.

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## Questions about whatever



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## The Fourth-Century Crisis

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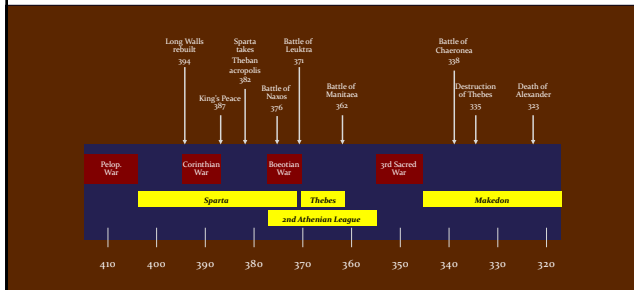
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## Fourth-Century timeline



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## Spartan imperialism



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### The Corinthian War (396-387)

- Sparta against a coalition of city-states
  - Thebes, Athens, Corinth and Argos
  - Allies initially backed by Persian Empire
- Inconclusive
  - Spartan successes on land
  - Allies destroy Spartan navy
  - Athens begins recapturing Delian League islands

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### The King's Peace, 387

- Spartan diplomat who traveled to Susa to negotiate the terms
- Asian Greek cities belong to Persia
- All other Greek cities autonomous
- Peace enforced by threat of Persian force
- Spartans named as guarantors of the Peace

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### Spartans on the Kadmeia, 382

- Spartans abuse their role as guarantors
- Passing Spartan army invades Thebes and seizes citadel
  - Anti-Spartan leader executed
  - Spartan oligarchy created
  - Spartan garrison installed
  - Violation of King's Peace
- Thebes rebels, launching new war

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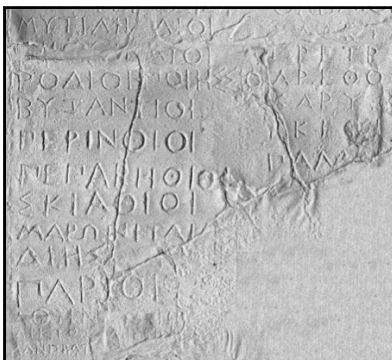
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### Second Athenian League

- Athens recreates a multi-city naval alliance
  - 60 cities brought into confederation
- Preserve peace in Greece and counterbalance Sparta
- More inclusive and moderate in its terms than Delian League
- Thebes joins this time

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### Epaminondas and the Sacred Band

- Thebes driven to counter Sparta's superiority in war
- Sacred Band
  - Elite, highly skilled soldiers
  - Bonded in pairs to protect each other in battle

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Primary Source Reading

### Cornelius Nepos On Epaminondas



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Primary Source Reading

### Xenophon The Battle of Leuctra



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### Battle of Mantinea, 362

- All out final battle between Thebes and Sparta
- Thebes wins, but Epaminondas is killed
  - Thebes fails to maintain hegemony without him
  - Spartans were weakened by yet another defeat
- Hellas left weakened and leaderless

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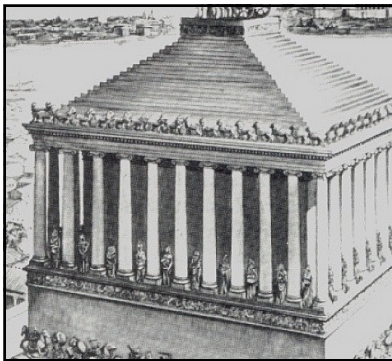
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### End of the Second Athenian League

- Theban hegemony causes conflict with Athens
  - Secedes after Leuktra
- Revolts and ambition
- Social War (357–355 BC)
  - Chios, Rhodes, Kos, and Byzantium war against Athens
  - League disintegrates

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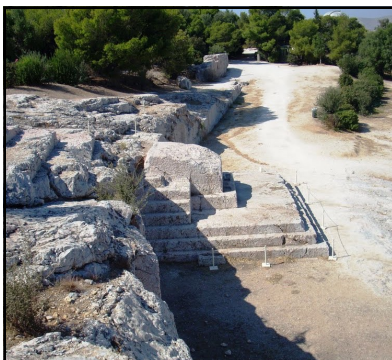
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### Stasis in the fourth century

- Divisions within cities
  - Leadership increasingly ineffective
  - Increased disillusion
- Civil wars add to disorder

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### Dominion of Makedon

- Economic, cultural, and political weakness and division in Hellas
- Rise of Philip II
- Hatred of Persia
  - Aggression against Persia required Greek unity
  - A unifying leader is needed

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## Hellas in the Fourth Century

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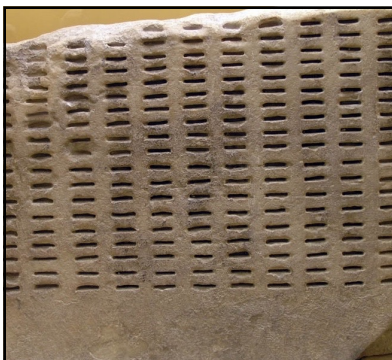
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### The Athenian justice system

- Places where citizens gather to speak and listen
  - Assembly
  - Civil and criminal justice
  - People are sovereign, thus mechanisms reflect that
- Justice system puts problems before Athenian people
  - Not decided by judge, king, or elected officials but by the sovereign people

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### Jurors and the Dikastēria

- Massive juries (201, 501)
  - Representative sampling chosen by lot
  - Given compensation
- Not necessarily representative
  - Old people, layabouts more available
  - Lowest class not eligible
- Ongoing efforts to prevent bribery, corruption
- Active engagement seen as similar to Spartan role of fighting and dying

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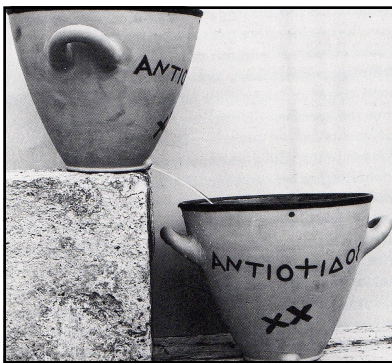
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### Oratory in the courts

- Oratory of advocates and processing of justice by audience
  - One of the things that makes written word inferior
- Plays and oratory are similar
  - Both exist not for speakers but for audience
- As with performance of play, oratory is interactive
  - What's most important is what the audience does

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### The nature of crime in Athens

- Criminal law carries down from Draco
  - Make damage that people do to each other a matter of public concern
  - Crime as it affects the community
- Murder especially to be punished
  - Community cost a life, provokes gods
- Athens itself as sacred
  - Crimes as a corruption of Athens in a sacred sense
  - Community itself as divine and special, beyond the individual mortal life

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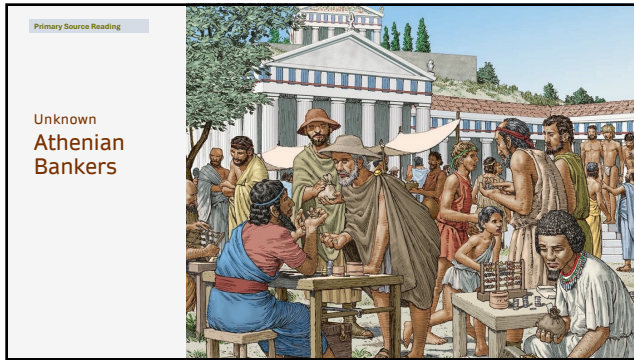
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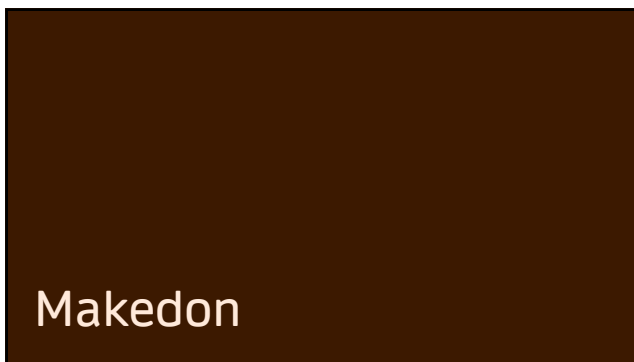
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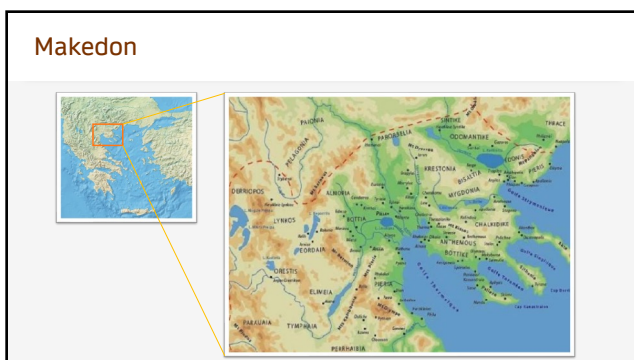
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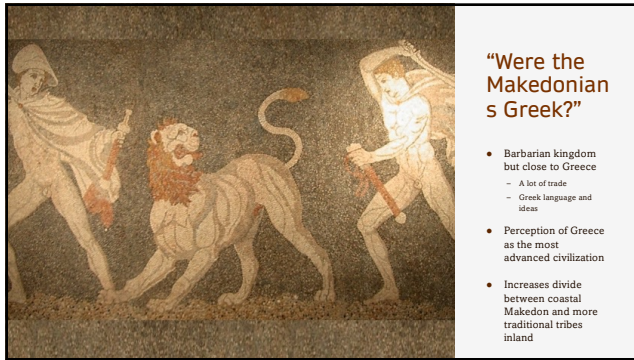
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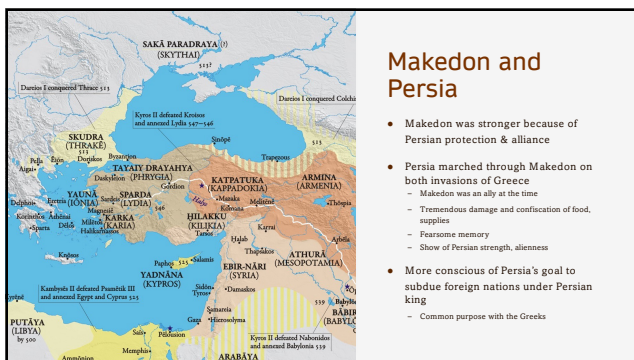
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## Makedon vs. Hellas

- Regional and tribal rather than urban
- Feudal organization
- War and hunting as rites of passage
- Cultural traditions
  - Royal polygamy
  - Unmixed wine
  - Burial mounds
- Hellenization

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### Fifth century expansion



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### Hellenization

- Trade brings goods, interaction
- Deliberate importing of culture and religion
  - New capital with Greek architecture, art, teaching-
- Deliberate effort to elevate Makedon
  - In eyes of Greeks (not like other random drunken horsemen)
  - In Makedonian eyes
  - Model of civilization is the Greek polis
- Engineer an evolution
  - A generation that is more civilized, more advanced more successful

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### Instability and conflict

- Hellenization was controversial and resisted
  - Especially in the highlands
- Foreign enemies see an opportunity in cultural division
- Series of invasions and weak kings

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## Philip II

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### Philip II

- Makedon had been dominated by tribal chiefs with weak king
- Philip is the ultimate barbarian king
- Wins over chiefs
  - Charisma
  - Exceptional leadership ability
  - Promises of land, power, and wealth

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Primary Source Reading

Justin  
The Beginning  
of Philip of  
Makedon's  
Reign



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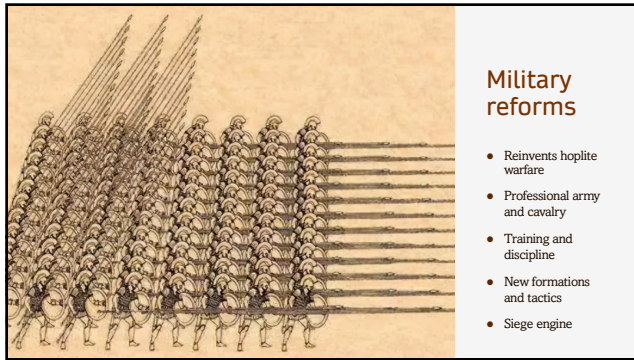
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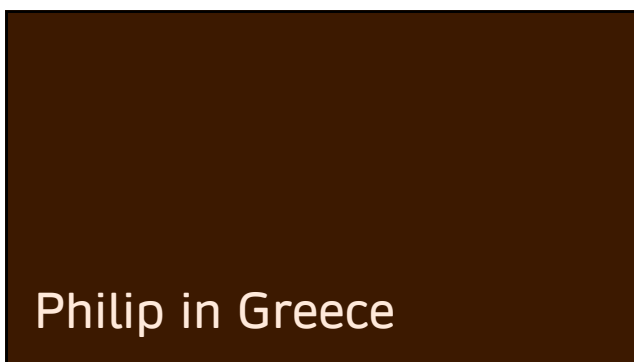
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### Upstart Phocis makes trouble

- Thessaly falls into disorder after the death of unifying leader, Jason of Pherae
- Phocis intervenes
  - Intensifying conflict and supporting new unpopular tyrants
  - Looking for allies against strengthening rival, Thebes
- City of Larissa asks Philip for help
- Philip pushes Phocas back, restores local government in Thessaly
- Thessalian League puts Philip in direct control

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### Third Sacred War

- Second of three stages of Philip's ascension over Greece
- Thebes forces Phocis into subordination after Leuktra
  - Phocis infuriated and resentful, doesn't have money and men to fight Thebes
  - Steals treasury at temple of Apollo at Delphi to buy mercenaries
- Amphitryonic Council goes to war with Phocis
  - Confederation of cities protecting Delphi
- Thebes calls for help
  - No one wants to boost Theban hegemony
  - Athens and Sparta both support Phocis
- Thebes turns to Philip
  - Phocis still a threat to Makedon, but he doesn't want Thebes to be strong either
- Philip gets the victory he wants
  - Phocis broken into villages, some of the people scattered
  - Thebes weakened — victory was clearly Philip's
  - Philip takes control of Amphitryonic Council and occupies Thermopylae

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### Philip and Athens

- Dislodging him now impossible
- Left to Athens to face threat of Philip
  - Athens's interest in Northern Aegean coast, especially Chalcidike
- Philip makes promises to Athens
  - Not in Philip's interest for Athens to have a strong presence in Northern Aegean
- Philip devastates Olynthos

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### Peace of Philocrates, 346

- Terms favor Philip
  - Athens renounces claims to Amphipolis
  - Must abandon allies Phocis and Thrace
  - Agrees to permanent alliance with Philip
- Philocrates forced into exile and condemned

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### Battle of Chaeronea, 338

- Athens, Thebes, Corinth, Megara, and other ally against Philip and Thessaly
- Philip has strategic and tactical advantage
  - New Macedonian phalanx vs. old Greek phalanx
  - Even in Athens opinion is divided and funding limited
- Decisive victory for Philip
- No need for further battles or conquests of defeated cities

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## The Greeks and Philip

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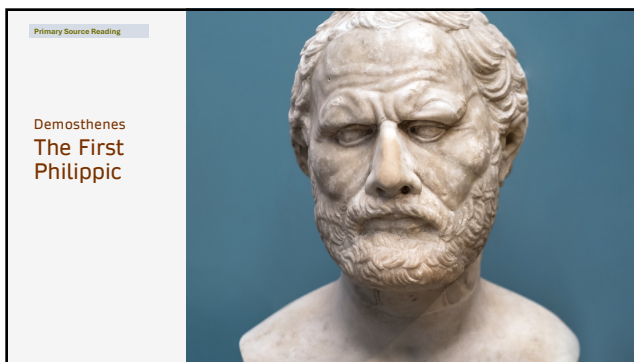
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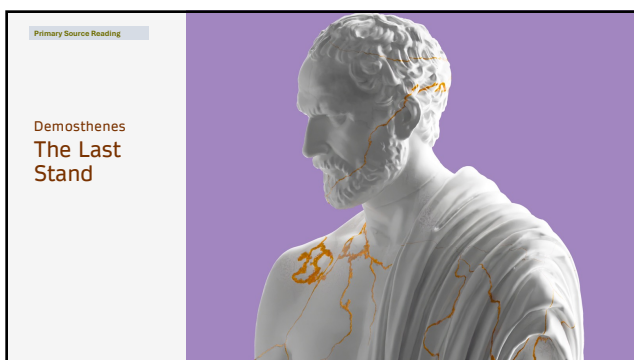
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### Athenian disunity

- War fatigue
- Weaker economy
- Push to increase patronage for theater and arts
- Need for combined force against Persia

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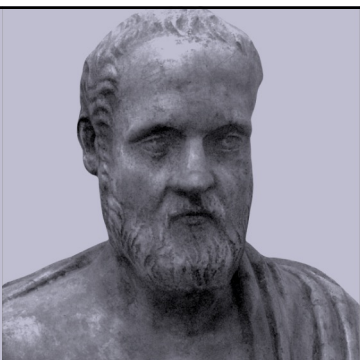
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Primary Source Reading

### Isocrates Address to Philip



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## Philip as king

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Why was Philip II so successful?



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Primary Source Reading

Plutarch  
The Murder of  
Philip II



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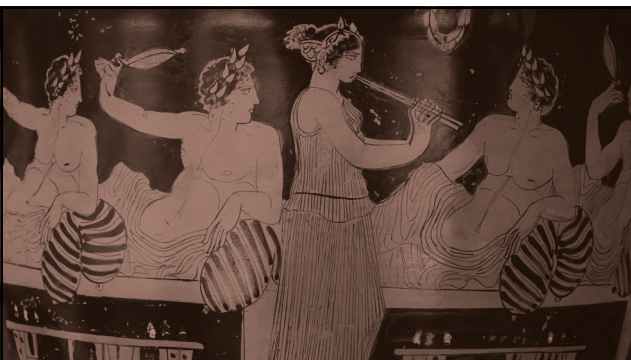
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