

Alexander

History of Ancient Greece | Meeting #13

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Upcoming Dates

- Monday, December 15
 - Position Paper Due
- Thursday, December 18
 - 6:15 to 8:15 p.m.
 - Final Exam
- Sunday, December 28
 - Ultimate Deadline
 - No late papers or resubmissions for reversible deductions after this date
 - No exceptions
 - Incompletes owing to personal emergencies must be mutually agreed before this date
- Sunday, December 7
 - Responses for Week 13 Due

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Five things today

- Philip in Greece
- Alexander
- Conquest
- Reign
- Death

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Quiz #9: Alexander the Great

1. All of the following are true about Alexander's sack of Thebes **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Athenians voted military aid for Thebes but held back from fighting alongside them
 - b. News of Thebes's destruction caused widespread uprising against Alexander and weakened his rule in Greece**
 - c. Alexander got his army to Thebes after days of forced marches from Illyria
 - d. The decision whether to destroy Thebes was technically not Alexander's, but that of Thebes's own Theban neighbors
2. On coming to Egypt, Alexander:
 - a. had to fight the most brutal battles of his campaign against the Egyptian satrap's forces
 - b. consulted the famous oracle of Zeus-Ammon**
 - c. established a great city of the Nile delta that he called Philipopolis, in honor of his father
 - d. denied his divine ancestry and swore he was merely "man, general, and king"
3. Alexander achieved all of the following at the Battle of Issus **EXCEPT**:
 - a. A decisive victory against Darius
 - b. The first defeat of a Persian army led by its king
 - c. The capture of Darius's wife, mother, and daughters
 - d. The annexation of the Punjab**
4. To signal the end of Persian rule, and in vengeance for the Persian desecration of Athenian temples in 480 BC, Alexander destroyed:
 - a. Susa
 - b. Persepolis**
 - c. Babylon
 - d. Heliopolis
5. Alexander's death came after he had:
 - a. executed his doctor for failing to save Hephaestion**
 - b. conquered everything and everyone he'd ever planned to conquer
 - c. forced the Macedonian veterans to stay in Asia rather than return home as they wished
 - d. painted his entire body in gold

Extra Credit


EC: Gosh, Alexander sure was great, wasn't he? (Agree or disagree, and defend your answer.)

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Responses


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Final Exam

- Identification and Impact
 - Define and discuss the impact of four or five terms or names
 - All terms will come from the review sheet
- Essays
 - Two essays having to do with overall themes of the course
 - Provide an argument and three solid examples
- For each section, I will give you twice as many options as you need


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Final Exam review

- The final exam covers all assigned materials
 - Everything in the assigned readings is fair game, even if we did not discuss it in class
 - The essays are cumulative—you can use examples from the entire course
- Review resources are linked on the Exams page
 - These include quiz notes, slides, lecture videos, weekly responses, textual topic discussions from online semesters, maps and timelines, and more

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Approach to preparing

- Make a list of the most important milestone events in the periods we've discussed
 - Think about causes and legacies
 - Dates are less important than sequences of events
- Use the review sheet
 - Look through the questions to gauge which topics to spend more time reviewing
 - Take note of the terms and review the ones you're unfamiliar with
- Pregame the essay
 - Try to come up with possible essay questions
 - Map out in advance possible examples and interpretations
 - Example: If there were a question about religion and culture, what would I say and what three examples would I give?


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Questions about whatever

10

Philip in Greece

11



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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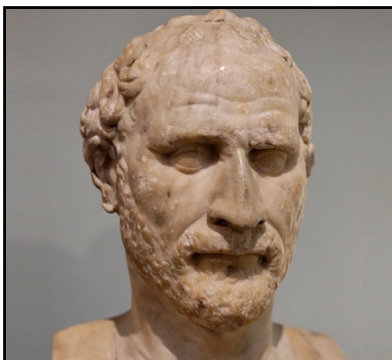
Battle of Chaeronea, 338

- 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

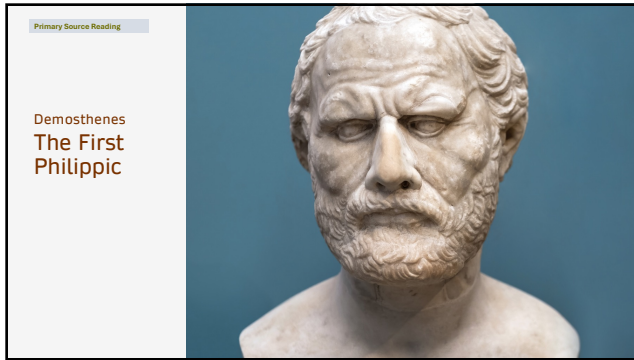
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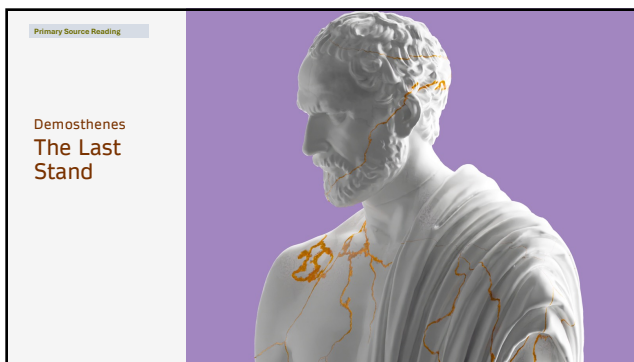
Politician as rhētōr

- Responsibility on the part of the citizen to participation
- Participation accomplished via interaction of oratory
- Interactive
- Active responsibility to hear and engage

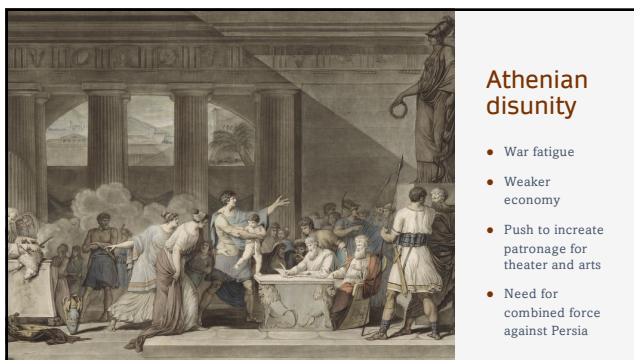
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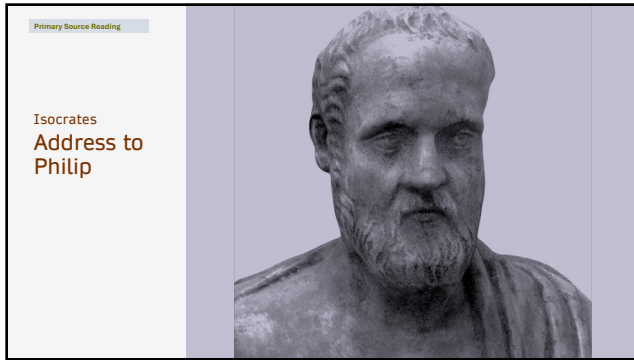
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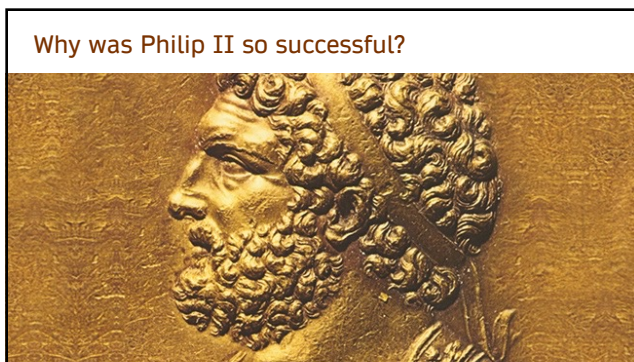
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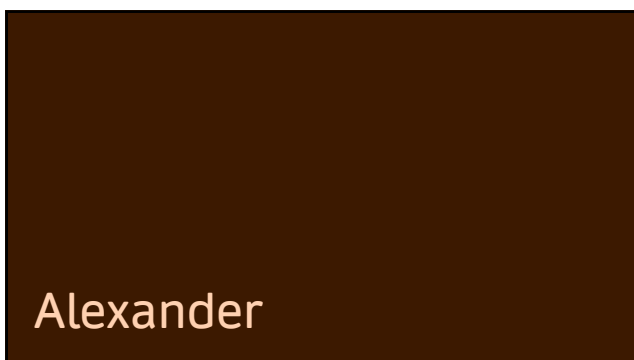
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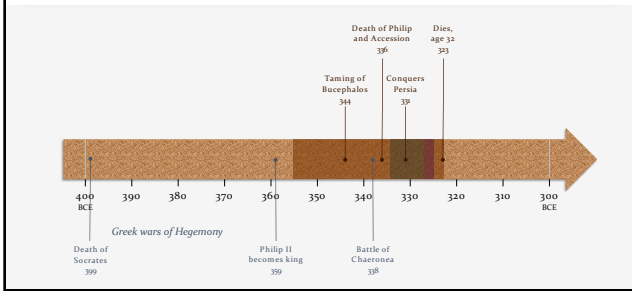


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Timeline: Alexander



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Primary Source Reading

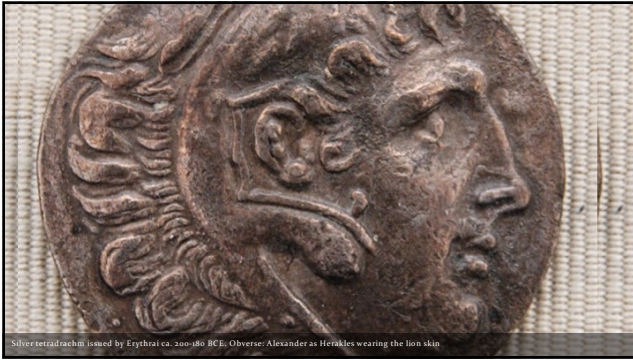
Plutarch The Murder of Philip II



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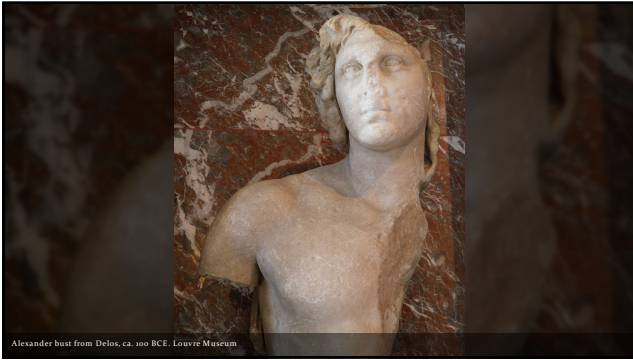
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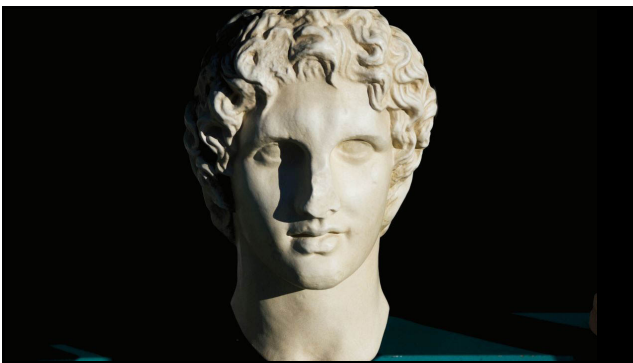
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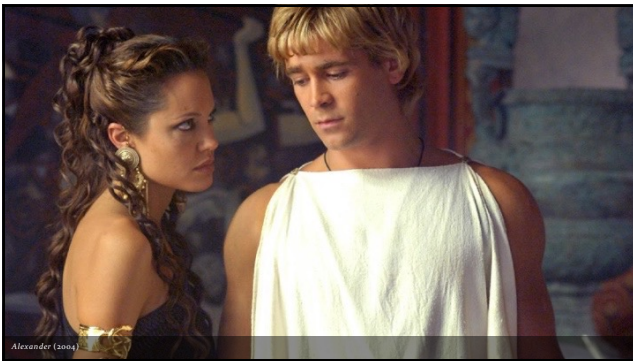
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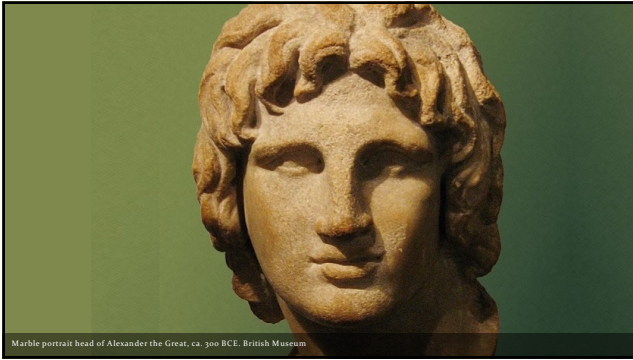
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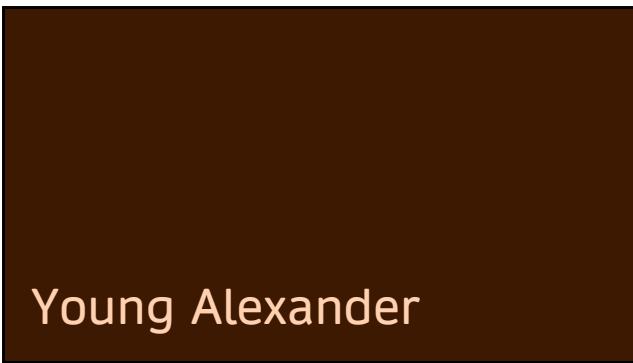
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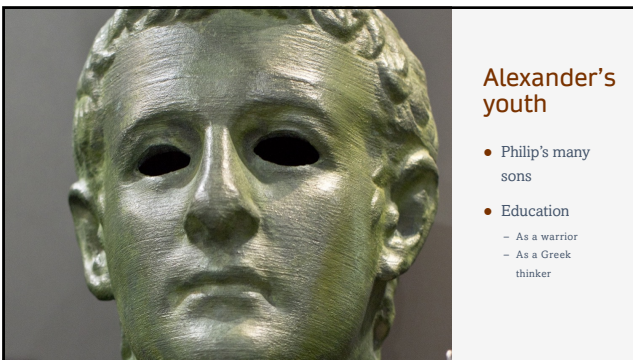
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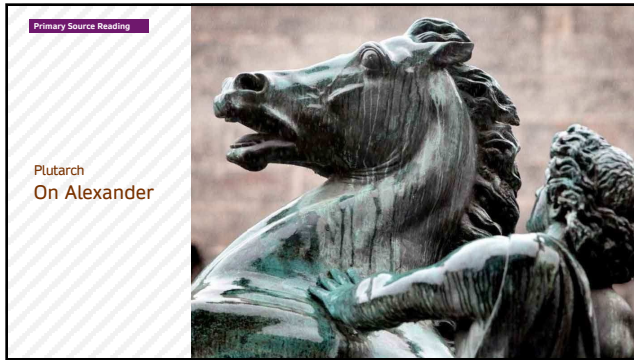
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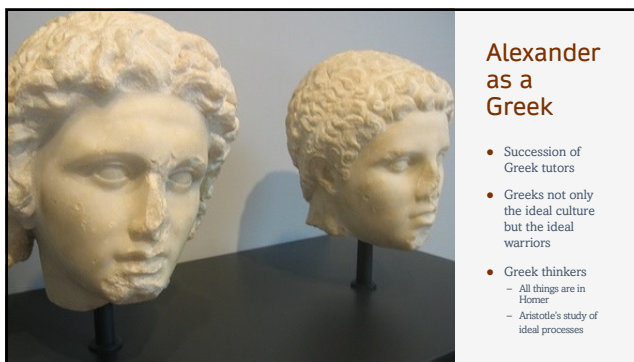
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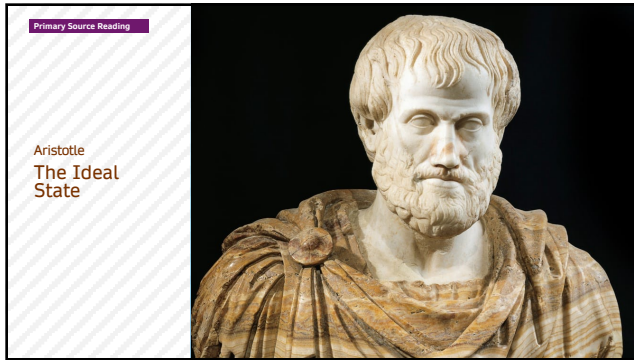
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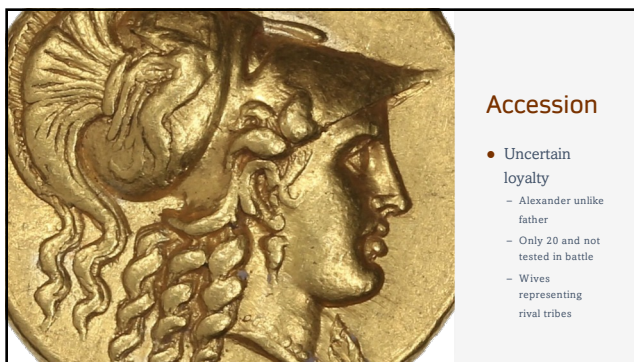
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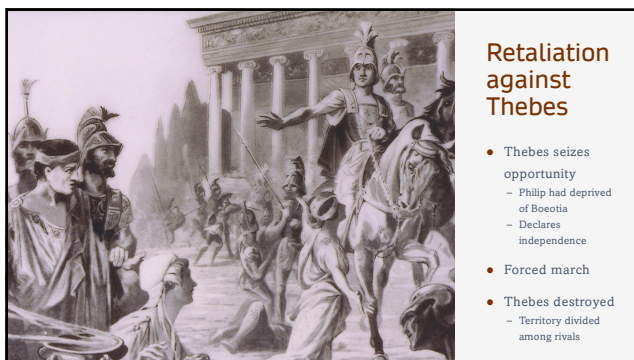
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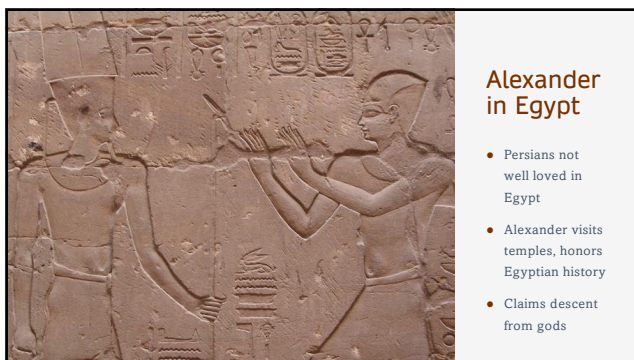
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Persian campaign

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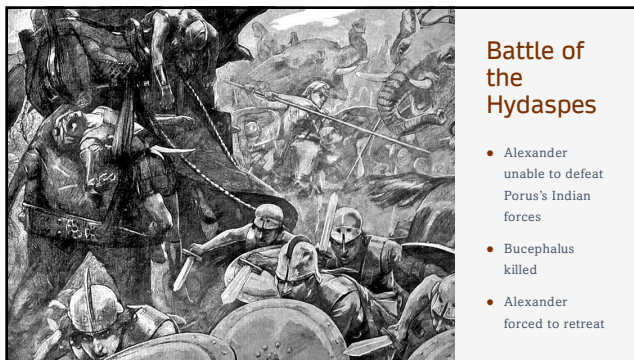
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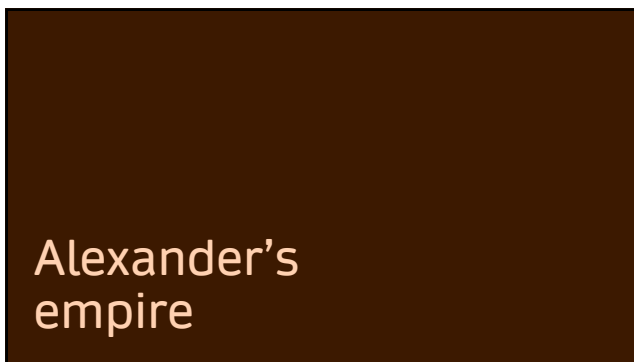
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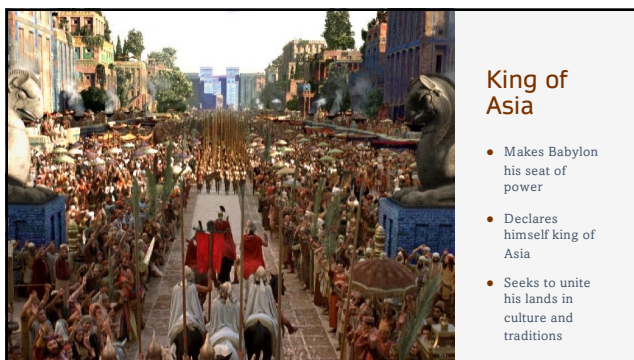
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[illegible]

Companions and Successors

- **Companions**
 - Longtime friends and generals from Macedon
- **Successors**
 - Those who will carry Alexander's legacy
 - Macedonians and Asians

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[illegible]

Cultural synthesis

- First to rule over many great cultures
 - Greeks
 - Persians
 - Babylonians
 - Egyptians
- Ideal civilization would be a synthesis of all

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Alexander's death

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"To the strongest"

- Alexander's death is sudden
 - Unexpected
 - Unplanned-for
- No heir
- Story goes that he pledged his empire "to the strongest" of his successors

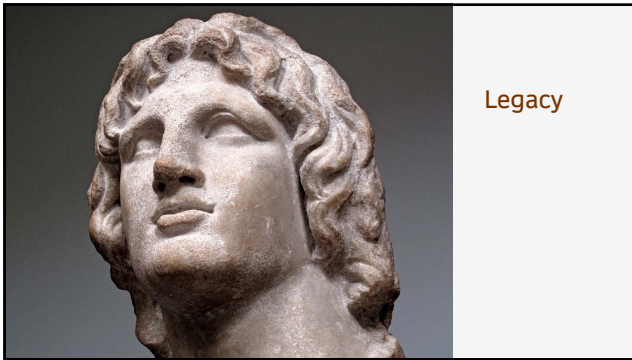
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Primary Source Reading

Plutarch
Death of
Alexander



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