



The Rise of Macedon

Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #19

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Upcoming Dates

- Monday, April 27
Clouds Essay Due
- Monday, May 18
Images Essay Due
- Tuesday, May 26
Final Exam
- Sunday, April 26
Responses for Week 12 Due

2

Fall 2026 courses in Ancient History

 <p>HIA 320 / 720</p>	<p>History of Ancient Greece</p> <p>The unfolding and culmination of civilization in Greece, through key transformations of Greek culture and city-states from the Bronze Age up through the Hellenization of the east.</p> <p>Thurs 9:00-9:45 p.m.</p> <p>Prof. Wilson 3 credits W/Res Intensive</p>	 <p>HIA 314 / 714</p>	<p>Classical Myth and Society</p> <p>A comparison of the origins and development of classical mythology and heroic legend as religious beliefs, their relation to other mythologies, and their adaptation in literature and art from Mesopotamian and Homer through the present.</p> <p>Fri 12:15-1:00 p.m. (DYN001)</p> <p>Prof. Marinelli 3 credits W/ Intensive</p>
 <p>HIA 311 / 750</p>	<p>Women in Antiquity</p> <p>Examination of the image, role, and status of women in Ancient Greek, Ancient Roman, and other societies as seen through the important literary works of antiquity.</p> <p>Tues 6:00-6:45 p.m.</p> <p>Prof. Wilson 3 credits W/Res Intensive</p>	 <p>HIS 246</p>	<p>Civilizations of the Ancient World</p> <p>A survey of the Mediterranean world, tracing the development of civilization from Mesopotamia and Egypt to ancient Greek, City-States and the dominion of Rome.</p> <p>Tues/Thurs 9:45-10:30 p.m.</p> <p>Prof. Wilson 3 credits</p>

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Four things today

- War Between the Greeks
- The Fourth-Century Crisis
- Macedon and Philip II
- Alexander the Great

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Questions about whatever



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Wars Between the Greeks

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The Undeclared War

- Sparta dragged into war by Corinth
- Athens could have sued for peace
- Instead overextends itself in Egypt

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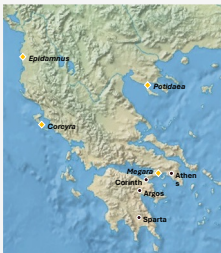
The Thirty Years' Peace

- Neither side interferes with allies of the other
- Neutrals free to join either side
- Arbitration of disagreements
- No one can switch sides
- Sparta and Athens can use force within their alliances

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Breakdown of the Peace

- Epidamnus and Corcyra
- Potidaean Ultimatum
- Megaran Decrees



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Corinth appeals to Sparta

- Corinth is allied with Sparta
- Corinth declares war
- Demands Sparta join them in doing so
- Sparta reluctant


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Strengths and weaknesses



Athens and allies


- Wealth
- Undisputed advantage at sea
 - Number and quality of ships
 - Training



Sparta and allies

- Undisputed advantage in infantry
 - Number and quality of troops
 - Training

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Perikles's strategy

- Sparta has the advantage on land
- Athens can't be besieged (because of the Long Walls)
- Bring everyone inside the walls of Athens

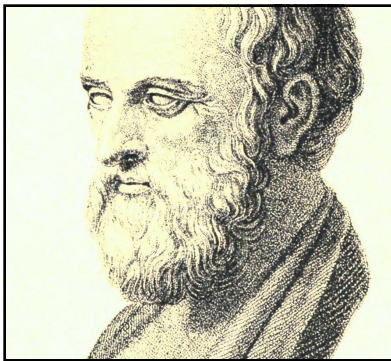
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The Plague at Athens

- Ancient cities are not meant to hold large populations
- Human and animal waste, no major river
- Killed ~75,000 to 100,000 people, ~25% of the population
- Economic and military disaster
 - Massive loss of manpower for war and labor
 - Many key figures killed including Pericles
 - Disillusionment with the gods and morality
 - Population polarized over the war

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Peace of Nikias

- Kleon and Brasidas both die
- Nikias leads pro-peace faction
- Nikias arranges a truce
 - Athenians give up captured bases
 - Sparta gives up Athenian ex-allies
 - Megara and Corinth reject treaty

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Alcibiades

- Popular and sexy
- Leader of the faction demanding defeat of Sparta
- Proposes bold expansion of war to Sicily
- Violation of the herms

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The Sicilian Expedition

- Expedition to create a second front in Sicily
 - 200 triremes
 - ~15,000 troops
- Disastrous leadership
- Disastrous tactics
- Troops and ships all lost

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Decelea

- Alkibiades defects to Sparta
- Advises creation of permanent Spartan base in Attica
- Minor part of Sparta's end game to win war

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Battle of Aegospotami

- Athens must be defeated by sea
- Sparta must hire a navy
- Persia agrees...
- ...in exchange for Ionia and Caria

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Post-war Athens

- Abolition of democracy
- Thirty Tyrants
- Damage to Athens
 - Loss of many men and women
 - Rancor and disillusionment
 - Huge economic cost and loss of resources
- Trial of Socrates

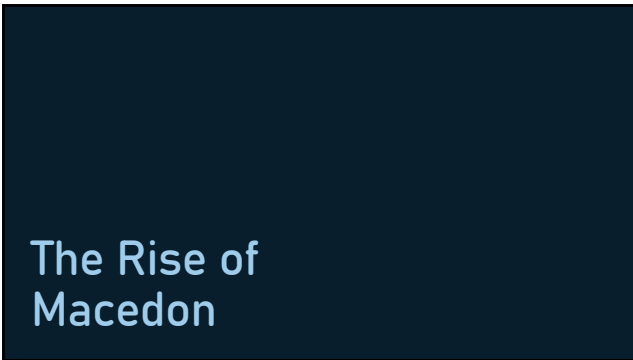
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Fourth Century Crisis

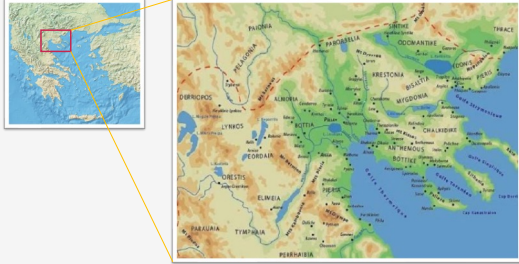
- Peloponnesian War solves nothing
- Followed by more decades of war

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Macedon



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Greek influence

- Barbarian kingdom but close to Greece
 - A lot of trade
 - Greek language and ideas
- Perception of Greece as the most advanced civilization
- Increases divide between coastal Macedon and more traditional tribes inland

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Shared hatred of Persia

- Persia marched through Macedon on both invasions of Greece
- Tremendous damage and confiscation of food, supplies

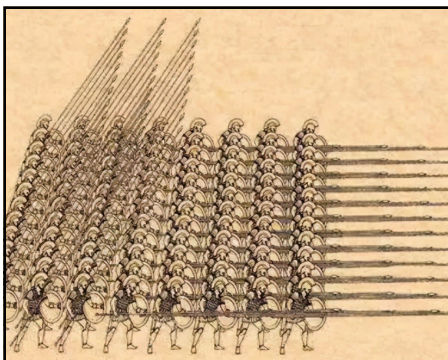
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Philip II

- Macedon 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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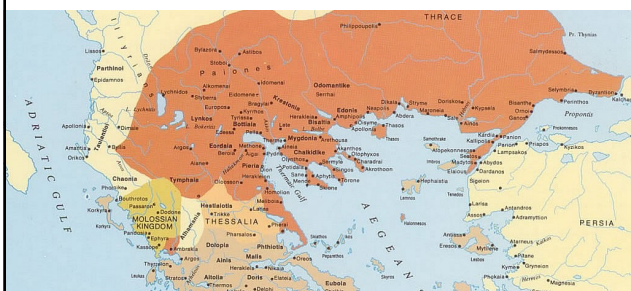


Military reforms

- Reinvents hoplite warfare
- Professional army and cavalry
- Training and discipline
- New formations and tactics
- Siege engine

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Philipian expansion



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Dominion over Hellas

- The Greeks wear themselves out through constant war
- Philip uses their divisions against them to gain political power in Thessaly
- Many Greeks want Philip as the only possible leader against Persia
- Only one actual battle, and the rest Greece is Philip's control

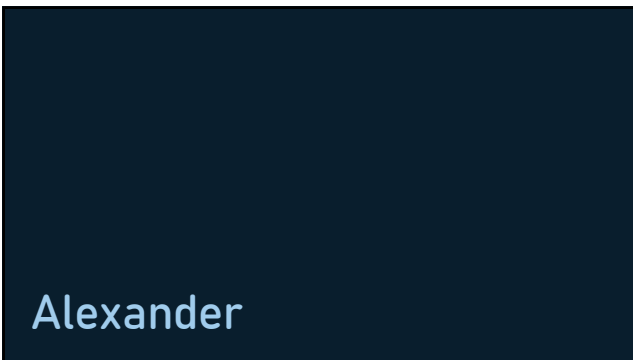
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Philip is killed

- Sudden and unexpected assassination
- Philip had prepared Alexander, but he is still only 20 years old

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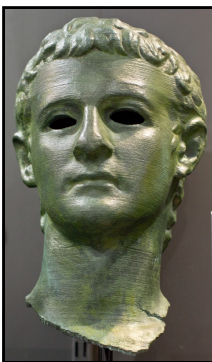
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Alexander's youth

- Philip had multiple wives and sons
 - Choosing Alexander worsened rivalries between mothers and tribes
- Educated to think and strategize as a Greek
 - Trained by Aristotle
- Philip intended a transition and an evolution
 - from barbarian king (himself) to the ideal king (Alexander)
 - From Macedon's barbarian past to its evolved and civilized future

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Alexander as a Greek



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Alexander's conquests

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King of Asia

- Destroys Persepolis and makes Babylon his capital as "King of Asia"
- Sets about trying to merge Greek, Mesopotamian, and Egyptian achievements and culture
- Alexander's goal is to create the ultimate civilization

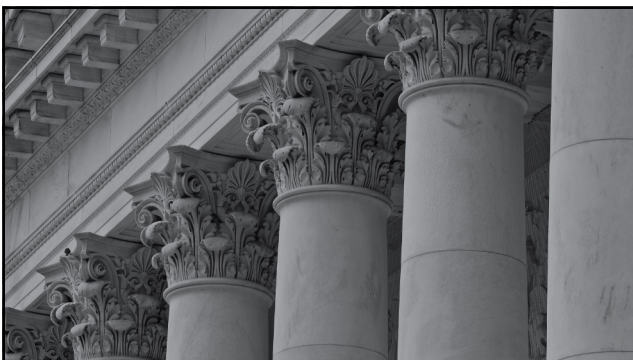
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"To the strongest"

- Dies unexpectedly of illness at 32 years old
- Planned heir not yet born
- Supposedly answered "to the strongest"
- Death launches years of wars between Alexander's generals to control parts of his empire

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