

42. The Thebans, Lócrians,<sup>1</sup> Thessálians, and nearly all the States of Northern Greece, leagued against the Phócians, while Athens and Sparta declared in their favor, but gave them little active assistance. At first the Thebans, confident in their strength, put their prisoners to death, as abettors of sacrilege; but Philomélus retaliated so severely upon some Thebans who had fallen into his power, as to prevent a repetition of the crime. After the war had continued five years, a new power was brought forward on the theatre of Grecian history, in the person of Philip, who had recently established himself on the throne of Mac'edon, and whom some of the Thessálian allies of Thebes applied to for aid against the Phócians. The interference of Philip forms an important epoch in Grecian affairs, at which we interrupt our narrative to trace the growth of the Macedonian monarchy down to the time when its history became united with that of its southern neighbors.

## SECTION II.

GRECIAN HISTORY FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PHILIP ON THE THRONE OF  
MAC'EDON TO THE REDUCTION OF GREECE TO A ROMAN PROVINCE:  
360 TO 146 B. C. = 214 YEARS.

ANALYSIS. 1. Geographical account of Macedonia.—2. Early history of Macedonia. Grecian rulers. PHILIP OF MAC'EDON.—3. Philip's residence at Thebes.—4. His usurpation of the kingdom of Mac'edon. His wars with the Illyrians and other tribes. His first efforts against the Phócians.—5. Philip reduces Phócis. Decree of the Amphictyonic council against Phócis. Growing influence of Philip.—6. The ambitious projects of Philip. [Illyria. Epirus. Acarnania.]—7. Rupture between Philip and the Athenians. [Chersonesus.] Devotion of the orator Æschines to Philip. [Amphis'sa.] Philip throws off the mask. [Elatéia.]—8. Thebes and Athens prepare to oppose him. Dissensions.—9. The masterly policy of Philip. The confederacy against him dissolved by the battle of Chéronéa. [Chéronéa.]—10. Philip's treatment of the Thebans and the Athenians. General congress of the Grecian States, and death of Philip.

11. ALEXANDER succeeds Philip. He quells the revolt against him. His cruel treatment of the Thebans.—12. Servility of Athens. Preparations of Alexander for his career of Eastern conquest.—13. Results of his first campaign. [Gran'icus. Halicarnas'sus.]—14. He resumes his march in the spring of 333. Defeats Darius at Is'sus. [Cappadocia. Cilicia. Is'sus.] Results of the battle. Effect of Alexander's kindness.—15. Reduction of Palestine. [Gaza.] Expedition into Egypt. [Alexandria.] Alexander returns and crosses the Euphrates in search of Darius.—16. The opposing forces at the battle of Arbéla. [Arbela. India.]—17. Results of the battle, and death of Darius.—18. Alexander's residence at Babylon. His march beyond

1. The Lócrians proper inhabited a small territory on the northern shore of the Corinthian Gulf, west of Phócis. There were other Lócrian tribes north-east of Phócis, whose territory bordered on the Eubœan Gulf. (Map No. 1.)

the Indus. [Hyph'asis R.]—19. His return to Persia. [Persian Gulf. Gedrósia.] His measures for consolidating his empire.—20. His sickness and death.—21. His character.—22. As judged of by his actions. The results of his conquests. [Seleucia.]—23. Contentions that followed his death.—24. Grecian confederacy against Macedonian supremacy. Sparta and Thebes. Athens is finally compelled to yield to Antip'ater.—25. Cassan'der's usurpation. Views and conquests of Antig'onus. Final dissolution of the Macedonian empire. [Ipsus. Phrygia.]

26. The four kingdoms that arose on the ruins of the empire. Those of Egypt and Syria the most powerful.—27. The empire of Cassan'der. Usurpation of Demétrius. Character of his government. The war carried on against him.—28. Unsettled state of Mac'edon, Greece, and Western Asia.—29. Celtic invasion of Mac'edon. [Adriatic. Pannonia.]—30. Second Celtic invasion. The Celts are repelled by the Phócians. Death of Brennus, their chief.—31. Antig'onus, son of Demétrius, recovers the throne of his father. Is invaded by Pyr'rius, king of Epirus.—32. Pyr'rius marches into Southern Greece. Is repulsed by the Spartans. He enters Ar'gos. His death.—33. Remarks on the death of Pyr'rius. Ambitious views of Antig'onus

34. THE ACHE'AN LEAGUE. Arátus seizes Sicyon, which joins the league.—35. Arátus rescues Corinth, which at first joins the league. Conduct of Athens and Sparta.—36. Antig'onus II.—37. League of the Ætoliens, who invade the Messénians. [Ætolia.] Defeat of Arátus. General war between the respective members of the two leagues.—38. Results of this war. The war between the Romans and Carthaginians. Policy of Philip II. of Mac'edon.—39. He enters into an alliance with the Carthaginians. His defeat at Apollónia. [Apollónia.]—40. He causes the death of Arátus. Roman intrigues in Greece.—41. Overthrow of Philip's power. The Romans promise independence to Greece.—42. Remarks on the sincerity of the promise. Treatment of the Ætoliens. Extinction of the Macedonian monarchy. [Pydna.]—43. Unjust treatment of the Achæans. Roman ambassadors insulted.—44. The Achæan war, and reduction of Greece to a Roman province. Remarks of Thirlwall.—45. Henceforward Grecian history is absorbed in that of Rome. Condition of Greece since the Persian wars. In the days of Strabo.

COTEMPORARY HISTORY.—1. Cotemporary annals of other nations:—Persians—Egyptians.—HISTORY OF THE JEWS.—2. Rebuilding of the second temple of Jerusalem. The Jews during the reigns of Xerxes and Artaxerxes. Nehemiah's administration.—3. Judea a part of the satrapy of Syria. Judea after the division of Alexander's empire. Judea invaded by Ptolemy Soter.—4. Judea subject to Egypt. Ptolemy-Philadelphus. The Jews place themselves under the rule of Syria.—5. Civil war among the Jews. Antiochus plunders Jerusalem. Attempts to establish the Grecian polytheism.—6. Revolt of the Mac'cabees.—7. Continuation of the war with Syria. [Bethoron.] Death of Judas Maccabæus.—8. The Syrians become masters of the country. Prosperity of the Jews under Simon Maccabæus.—9. The remaining history of the Jews.

10. GRECIAN COLONIES. Those of Thrace, Mac'edon, and Asia Minor. Of Italy, Sicily, and Cyrenæica. 11. MAGNA GRÆCIA. Early settlements in western Italy and in Sicily. [Cuma. Neap'olis. Nax'os. Géla. Messána. Agrigen'tum.]—12. On the south-eastern coast of Italy. History of Syb'aris, Crotona, and Tarentum. [Description of the same.]—13. First two centuries of Sicilian history. [Him'era.] Géla and Agrigen'tum. The despot Gélo.—14. Growing power of Syracuse under his authority.—15. The Carthaginians in Sicily—defeated by Gélo. [Panormus.]—16. Hiero and Thrasylulus. [Etna.] Revolution and change of government.—17. Civil commotions and renewed prosperity. [Kamarina.]—18. Syracuse and Agrigen'tum at the time of the breaking out of the Peloponnesian war. The Ion'ic and Dorian cities of Sicily during the struggle. Sicilian congress.—19. Quarrel between the cities of Selinus and Egé'ia. [Description of the same.] The Athenian expedition to Sicily. [Cat'ana.]—20. Events up to the beginning of the siege of Syracuse.—21. Death of Lam'achus, and arrival of Gylip'pus, the Spartan.—22. Both parties reinforced—various battles—total defeat of the Athenians.—23. Carthaginian encroachments in Sicily—resisted by Dionys'ius the Elder. Division between the Greek and Carthaginian territories. [Him'era.]—24. The administration of Timoleon. Of Agath'ocles. The Romans become masters of Sicily.

25. CYRENA'ICA.—Colonized by Lacedæmonians. Cyrène its chief city. Its ascendancy over the Libyan tribes. War with the Egyptians.—26. Tyranny of Agesilaus—founding of Bar'ca—the war which followed. Agesilaus. Civil dissensions. Camby'ses.—27. Subsequent history of Cyrène and Bar'ca. Distinguished Cyrèneans. Cyrèneans mentioned in the Bible history

1. MAC'EDON, or Macedónia, whose boundaries varied greatly at different times, had its south-eastern borders on the Æ'gean Sea, while farther north it was bounded by the river Stry'mon, which separated it from Thrace, and on the south by Thes'saly and Epírus. On the west Macedónia embraced, at times, many of the Illyrian tribes which bordered on the Adriatic. On the north the natural boundary was the mountain chain of Hæ'mus. The principal river of Macedónia was the Axius (now the Vardar), which fell into the Thermáic Gulf, now called the Gulf of Salon'iki.

2. The history of Macedónia down to the time of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, is involved in great obscurity. The early Macedónians appear to have been an Illyr'ian tribe, different in race and language from the Hellénes or Greeks: but Herod'otus states that the Macedónian monarchy was founded by Greeks from Ar'gos; and according to Greek writers, twelve or fifteen  
I. PHILIP OF GRECIAN PRINCES REIGNED THERE BEFORE THE ACCESSION OF MAC'EDON. Philip, who took charge of the government about the year 360 B. C., not as monarch, but as guardian of the infant son of his elder brother.

3. Philip had previously passed several years at Thebes, as a hostage, where he eagerly availed himself of the excellent opportunities which that city afforded for the acquisition of various kinds of knowledge. He successfully cultivated the study of the Greek language; and in the conversation of such generals and statesmen as Epaminon'das, Pelop'idas, and their friends, became acquainted with the details of the military tactics of the Greeks, and learned the nature and working of their democratical institutions. Thus with the superior mental and physical endowments which nature had given him, he became eminently fitted for the part which he afterwards bore in the intricate game of Grecian politics.

4. After Philip had successfully defended the throne of Mac'edon during several years, in behalf of his nephew, his military successes enabled him to take upon himself the kingly title, probably with the unanimous consent of both the army and the nation. He annexed several Thracian towns to his dominions, reduced the Illyr'ians and other nations on his northern and western borders, and was at times an ally, and at others an enemy, of Athens. At length, during the sacred war against the Phócians, the invitation which he received from the Thessálian allies of Thebes, as already noticed afforded him a pretence, which he had long coveted, for a more active inter-

ference in the affairs of his southern neighbors. On entering Thes'saly, however, on his southern march, he was at first repulsed by the Phócians and their allies, and obliged to retire into Macedónia, but, soon returning at the head of a more numerous army, he defeated the enemy in a decisive battle, and would have marched upon Phócis at once to terminate the war, but he found the pass of Thermop'ylæ strongly guarded by the Athenians, and thought it prudent to withdraw his forces.

5. Still the sacred war lingered, although the Phócians desired peace; but the revengeful spirit of the Thebans was not allayed; Philip was again urged to crush the profaners of the national religion, and having succeeded, in spite of the warnings of the patriotic Demosthenes, in lulling the suspicions of the Athenians with proposals of an advantageous peace, he marched into Phócis, and compelled the enemy to surrender at discretion. The Amphictyon'ic council, being now reinstated in its ancient authority, with the power of Philip to enforce its decrees, doomed Phócis to lose her independence forever, to have her cities levelled with the ground, and her population, after being distributed in villages of not more than fifty dwellings, to pay a yearly tribute of sixty talents to the temple, until the whole amount of the plundered treasure should be restored. Finally, the two votes which the Phócians had possessed in the Amphictyon'ic council were transferred to the king of Mac'edon and his successors. The influence which Philip thus obtained in the councils of the Grecians paved the way for the overthrow of their liberties.

6. From an early period of his career Philip had aspired to the sovereignty of all Greece, as a secondary object that should prepare the way for the conquest of Persia, the great aim and end of all his ambitious projects; and after the close of the sacred war he accordingly exerted himself to extend his power and influence, either by arms or negotiation, on every side of his dominions; but his intrigues in At'tica, and among the Peloponnésian States, were for a time counteracted by the glowing and patriotic eloquence of the Athenian Demosthenes, the greatest of Grecian orators. In his military operations Philip ravaged Illyr'ia—reduced Thes'saly more nearly to a Macedónian province—conquered a part of the

1. The term *Illyr'ia*, or *Illyr'icum* was applied to the country bordering on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and extending from the northern extremity of the Gulf south to the borders of Epirus. (Map No. VIII.)

Thracian territory—extended his power into Epirus and Acarnania—and would have gained a footing in Elis and Achæia, on the western coast of the Peloponnésus, had it not been for the watchful jealousy of Athens, which concerted a league among several of the States to repel his encroachments.

7. The first open rupture with the Athenians occurred while Philip was engaged in subduing the Grecian cities on the Thracian coast of the Hellespont, in what was called the Thracian Chersonesus.<sup>2</sup> A little later, the Amphictyonic council, through the influence of Æschines, an orator second only to Demosthenes, but secretly devoted to the interests of the king of Macedonia, appointed Philip to conduct a war against Amphisæa,<sup>3</sup> a Lœcian town, which had been convicted of a sacrilege similar to that of the Phœcians. It was now that Philip, hastily passing through Thrace at the head of a powerful army, first threw off the mask, and revealed his designs against the liberties of Greece by seizing and fortifying Elateia<sup>4</sup> the capital of Phœcis which was conveniently situated for commanding the entrance into Bœotia.

8. The Thebans and the Athenians, suddenly awaking from their dream of security, from which all the eloquent appeal of Demosthenes had not hitherto been able to arouse them, prepared to defend their territories from invasion; but most of the Peloponnésian States kept aloof through indifference, rather than through fear. Even in Thebes and Athens there were parties whom the gold and persuasions of Philip had converted into allies; and when the armies marched forth to battle, dissensions pervaded their ranks. The spirit of Grecian liberty had already been extinguished.

9. The masterly policy of Philip still led him to declare that the sacred war against Amphisæa, with the conduct of which he had

1. *Acarnania*, lying south of Epirus, also bordered on the Adriatic, or Ionian sea. From *Ætolia* on the east it was separated by the *Achelous*, probably the largest river in Greece. The *Acarnanians* were almost constantly at war with the *Ætolians*, and were far behind the rest of the Greeks in mental culture. (Map No. I.)

2. The *Thracian Chersonesus* ("Thracian peninsula") was a peninsula of Thrace, between the *Mælian Gulf* (now Gulf of *Sáros*) and the *Hellespont*. The fertility of its soil early attracted the Greeks to its shores, which soon became crowded with flourishing and popular cities. (Map No. III.)

3. *Amphisæa*, the chief town of *Lœcis*, was about seven miles west from *Delphi*, near the head of the *Crisean Gulf*, now Gulf of *Salona*, a branch of the *Corinthian Gulf*. The modern town of *Salona* represents the ancient *Amphisæa*. (Map No. I.)

4. *Elateia*, a city in the north-east of *Phœcis*, on the left bank of the *Cephisus*, was about twenty-five miles north-east from *Delphi*. Its ruins are to be seen on a site called *Elephata*. (Map No. I.)

been intrusted by the Amphictyonic council, was his only object, and he had a plausible excuse for entering Bœotia when the Thebans and Athenians appeared as the allies of a city devoted by the gods to destruction. At *Charonæa*<sup>1</sup> the hostile armies met, nearly equal in number; but there was no *Pericles*, nor *Epaminondas*, to match the warlike abilities of Philip and the young prince *Alexander*, the latter of whom commanded a wing of the Macedonian army. The day was decided against the Grecians, although their loss in battle was not large; but the event broke up the feeble confederacy against Philip, and left each of the allied States at his mercy.

10. While Philip treated the Thebans with some severity, and obliged them to ransom their prisoners, and resign a portion of their territory, he exercised a degree of lenity towards the Athenians which excited general surprise—offering them terms of peace which they themselves would scarcely have ventured to propose to him. He next assembled a congress of all the Grecian States, at *Corinth*, for the purpose of settling the affairs of Greece. Here all his proposals were adopted, war was declared against *Persia*, and Philip was appointed commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces; but while he was making preparations for his great enterprise he was assassinated on a public occasion by a Macedonian nobleman, in revenge for some private wrong.

11. *Alexander*, the son of Philip, then at the age of twenty years, succeeded his father on the throne of Macedonia. At once the *Illyrians*, *Thracians*, and other northern tribes that had been made tributary by Philip, took up arms to recover their independence; but Alexander quelled the spirit of revolt in a single campaign. During his absence on this expedition, the Grecian States, headed by the Thebans and Athenians, made preparations to shake off the yoke of Macedonia; but Alexander, whose marches were unparalleled for their rapidity, suddenly appeared in their midst. *Thebes*, the first object of his vengeance, was taken by assault, in which six thousand of her warriors were slain. Ever distinguished by her merciless treatment of her conquered enemies, she was now

1. The plain of *Charonæa*, on which the battle was fought, is on the southern bank of the *Cephisus* river, in Bœotia, a few miles from its entrance into the *Copæic lake*. In the year 447 B. C. the Athenians had been defeated on the same spot by the Bœotians; and in the year 86 B. C. the same place witnessed a bloody engagement between the Romans under *Sylla*, and the troops of *Mithridates*. (Map No. I.)

doomed to suffer the extreme penalties of war which she had often inflicted on others. Most of the city was levelled with the ground and thirty thousand prisoners, besides women and children, were condemned to slavery.

12. The other Grecian States which had provoked the resentment of Alexander, hastily renewed their submission; and Athens, with servile homage, sent an embassy to congratulate the youthful hero on his recent successes. Alexander accepted the excuses of all, renewed the confederacy which his father had formed, and having intrusted the government of Greece and Mac'edon to Antip'ater, one of his generals, set out on his career of eastern conquest, at the head of an army of only thirty-five thousand men, and taking with him a treasury of only seventy talents of silver. He had even distributed nearly all the remaining property of his crown among his friends; and when he was asked by Perdic'as what he had reserved for himself, he answered, "MY HOPES."

13. Early in the spring of the year 334, Alexander crossed the Hel'lespont, and a few days later defeated an immense Persian army on the eastern bank of the Gran'icus,<sup>1</sup> with the loss on his part of only eighty-five horsemen and thirty light infantry. Proceeding thence south towards the coast, the gates of Sardis and Eph'esus were thrown open to him; and although at Milétus and Halicarnas'sus<sup>2</sup> he met with some resistance, yet before the close of the first campaign he was undisputed master of all Asia Minor.

14. Early in the following spring (B. C. 333), he directed his march farther eastward, through Cappadócia<sup>3</sup> and Cilic'ia,<sup>4</sup> and on the coast of the latter, near the small town of Is'sus,<sup>5</sup> again met

1. The *Gran'icus*, the same as the Turkish *Demotiko*, is a small stream of Mys'ia, in Asia Minor, which flows from Mount I'da, east of Troy, northward into the Propontis, or Sea of Marmóra. (*Map No. IV.*)

2. *Halicarnas'sus*, the principal city of Cária, was situated on the northern shore of the Ceramic Gulf, now Gulf of Kos, one hundred miles south from Smyrna. Halicarnas'sus was the birth-place of Herod'otus the historian, of Dionys'ius the historian and critic, and of Heraclitus the poet. It was Artemis'ia, queen of Cária, who erected the splendid mausoleum, or tomb, to her husband, Mausólus. The Turkish town of *Bodroom* is on the site of the ancient Halicarnas'sus. Near the modern town are to be seen old walls, exquisite sculptures, fragments of columns, and the remains of a theatre two hundred and eighty feet in diameter, which seems to have had thirty-six rows of marble seats. (*Map No. IV.*)

3. *Cappadócia* was an interior province of Asia Minor, south-east of Galátia. (*Map No. IV.*)

4. *Cilic'ia* was south of Cappadócia, on the coast of the Mediterranean. (*Map No. IV.*)

5. *Is'sus* (now *Aiasse*, or *Uzün*) was a sea-port town of Cilic'ia, at the north-eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, and at the head of the Gulf of Is'sus. The plain between the sea and the mountains, where the battle was fought, was less than two miles in width,—a sufficient space for the evolutions of the Mac'edonian phalanx, but not large enough for the manœuvres of so great an army as that of Darius. (*Map No. IV.*)

the Persian army, numbering seven hundred thousand men, and commanded by Darius himself, king of Persia. In the battle which followed, Alexander, as usual, led on his army in person, and fought in the thickest of the fight. The result was a total rout of the Persians, with a loss of more than a hundred thousand men, while that of the Greeks and Macedónians was less than five hundred. The Persian monarch fled in the beginning of the engagement, leaving his mother, wife, daughters, and an infant son, to the mercy of the victor, who treated them with the greatest kindness and respect. When, afterwards, Darius heard, at the same time, of the generous treatment of his wife, who was accounted the most beautiful woman in Asia,—of her death from sudden illness, and of the magnificent burial which she had received from the conqueror,—he lifted up his hands to heaven and prayed, that if his kingdom were to pass from himself, it might be transferred to Alexander.

15. The conqueror next directed his march southward through northern Syria and Palestine. At Damascus a vast amount of treasure belonging to the king of Persia fell into his hands: the city of Tyre, after a vigorous siege of seven months, and a desperate resistance, was taken by storm, and thirty thousand of the Tyrians sold as slaves. (B. C. 332.) After the fall of Tyre, all the cities of Palestine submitted, except Gaza,<sup>1</sup> which made as obstinate a defence as Tyre, and was as severely punished. From Palestine Alexander proceeded into Egypt, which was eager to throw off the Persian tyranny, and he took especial care to conciliate the priests by the honors which he paid to the Egyptian gods. After having founded a new city, which he named Alexandria,<sup>2</sup> and crossed the

1. *Gaza*, an early Philistine city of great natural strength in the south-western part of Palestine, was sixteen miles south of Ascalon, and but a short distance from the Mediterranean. The place was called *Constantia* by the Romans, and is now called *Rassa* by the Arabs. (*Map No. VI.*)

2. *Alexandria* is about fourteen miles south-west from the Canopic, or most western branch of the Nile, and is built partly on the ridge of land between the sea and the bed of the old Lake Marcóti, and partly on the peninsula (formerly island) of Pháros, which projects into the Mediterranean. Alexandria, the site of which was most admirably chosen by its founder, the only port on the Egyptian coast that has deep water, and that is accessible at all seasons. Lake Marcóti, which for many ages after the Greek and Roman dominion in Egypt was mostly dried up, and whose bed was lower than the surface of the Mediterranean, had no outlet to the sea until the English, in the year 1801, opened a passage into it from the Bay of Aboukir, when it soon resumed its ancient extent. The ancient canal from Alexandria to the Nile, a distance of forty-eight miles, was reopened in 1819. While the commerce of the Indies was carried on by way of the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, Alexandria was a great commercial emporium, but it rapidly declined after the discovery of the passage to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope. It is probable that the commerce of the east, through the agency of steam, will again flow, to a great extent, in the ancient channel, and that Alexandria will again become a great commercial emporium. (*Map No. V.*)

Libyan desert to consult the oracle of Júpiter Am'mon, he returned to Palestine, when, learning that Darius was making vast preparations to oppose him, he crossed the Euphrátes, and directed his march into the very heart of the Persian empire, declaring that "the world could no more admit two masters than two suns."

16. On a beautiful plain twenty miles distant from the town of Arbéla,<sup>1</sup> whence the battle derives its name, the Persian monarch, surrounded by all the pomp and luxury of Eastern magnificence, had collected the remaining strength of his empire, consisting of an army, as stated by some authors, of more than a million of foot soldiers, and forty thousand cavalry, besides two hundred scythed chariots, and fifteen elephants brought from the west of India.<sup>2</sup> To oppose this force Alexander had only forty thousand foot soldiers, and seven thousand cavalry, but they were well armed and disciplined, confident of victory, and led by an able general who had never experienced a defeat, and who directed the operations of the battle in person. (B. C. 331.)

17. Darius sustained the conflict with better judgment and more courage than at Is'sus, but the cool intrepidity of the Macedonian phalanx was irresistible, and the field of battle soon became a scene of slaughter, in which, some say, forty thousand, and others, three hundred thousand of the barbarians were slain, while the loss of Alexander did not exceed five hundred men. Although Darius escaped with a portion of his body-guard, yet the result of the battle decided the contest, and gave to Alexander the dominion of the Persian empire. Not long after, Darius himself was slain by one of his own officers.

18. Soon after the battle of Arbéla, Alexander proceeded to Babylon, and during four years remained in the heart of Persia, reducing to subjection the chiefs who still struggled for independence, and regulating the government of the conquered provinces. Ambitious of farther conquests, he passed the Indus, and invaded the country of the Indian king Pórus, whom he defeated in a sanguinary engagement, and took prisoner. When brought into the presence of Alexander, and asked how he would be treated, he replied, "Like a king;" and so pleased was the conqueror with the lofty demeanor

1. *Arbela* was about forty miles east of the Tigris, and twenty miles south-east from the plain of Gaugamela, where the battle was fought. Gaugamela, a small hamlet, was a short distance south-east from the site of Nineveh.

2. The term *India* was applied by the ancient geographers to all the part of Asia which is east of the river Indus. (Map No. V.)

of the captive, and with the valor which he had shown in battle, that he not only re-instated him in his royal dignity, but conferred upon him a large addition of territory. Alexander continued his march eastward until he reached the Hyphásis,<sup>1</sup> the most eastern tributary of the Indus, when his troops, seeing no end of their toils, refused to follow him farther, and he was reluctantly forced to abandon the career of conquest which he had marked out for himself to the eastern ocean.

19. Resolving to return into Central Asia by a new route, he descended the Indus to the sea, whence, after sending a fleet with a portion of his forces around through the Persian Gulf<sup>2</sup> to the Euphrátes, he marched with the rest of his army through the barren wastes of Gedrósia,<sup>3</sup> and after much suffering and considerable loss, arrived once more in the fertile provinces of Persia. For some time after his return his attention was engrossed with plans for organizing, on a permanent basis, the government of the mighty empire which he had won. Aiming to unite the conquerors and the conquered, so as to form out of both a nation independent alike of Macedonian and of Persian prejudices, he married Statira, the oldest daughter of Darius, and united his principal officers with Persian and Median women of the noblest families, while ten thousand of his soldiers were induced to follow the example of their superiors.

20. But while he was occupied with these cares, and with dreams of future conquests, his career was suddenly terminated by death. On setting out to visit Babylon, soon after the decease of an intimate friend, which had caused a great depression of his spirits, he was warned by the magicians that Babylon would be fatal to him; but he proceeded to the city, where, haunted by gloomy forebodings and superstitious fancies, he endeavored to dispel his melancholy by indulging more freely in the pleasures of the table. Excessive drinking at length brought to a crisis a fever, which he had probably con-

1. The *Hyphásis*, now called *Beyah*, or *Beas*, is the most eastern tributary of the Indus, the *Sutledge*, which enters the Bay from the east, has been mistaken by some writers for the ancient Hyphásis. (Map No. V.)

2. The *Persian Gulf* is an extensive arm of the Indian ocean, separating Southern Persia from Arabia. During a long period it was the thoroughfare for the commerce between the western world and India. The navigation of the Gulf, especially along the Arabian coast, is tedious and difficult, owing to its numerous islands and reefs. The *Bahrein* islands, near the Arabian shore, are celebrated for their pearl fisheries, which yield pearls of the value of more than a million dollars annually. (Map No. V.)

3. *Gedrósia*, corresponding to the modern Persian province of *Mekran*, is a sandy or barren region, extending along the shore of the Indian Ocean from the river Indus to the mouth of the Persian Gulf. (Map No. V.)

tracted in the marshes of Assyria, and which suddenly terminated his life in the thirty-third year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign. (B. C. May, 324.)

21. The character of Alexander has afforded matter for much discussion, and is, to this day, a subject of dispute. At times he was guilty of remorseless and unnecessary cruelty to the vanquished, and in a fit of passion he slew the friend who had saved his life; but on other occasions he was distinguished by an excess of lenity, and by the most noble generosity and benevolence. His actions and character were indeed of a mixed nature, which is the reason that some have regarded him as little more than a heroic madman, while others give him the honor of vast and enlightened views of policy, which aimed at founding, among nations hitherto barbarous, a solid and flourishing empire.

22. If we are to judge by his actions, however, rather than by his supposed moral motives, he was, in reality, one of the greatest of men; great, not only in the vast compass and persevering ardor of his ambition, which "wept for more worlds to conquer," but great in the objects and aims which ennobled it, and great because his adventurous spirit and personal daring never led him into deeds of rashness; for his boldest military undertakings were ever guided by sagacity and prudence. The conquests of Alexander were highly beneficial in their results to the conquered people; for his was the first of the great monarchies founded that contained any element of moral and intellectual progress, and presented a prospect of advancing improvement, and not of continual degradation, to its subjects. To the commercial world it opened new countries, and new channels of trade, and gave a salutary stimulus to industry and mercantile activity: nor were these benefits lost when the empire founded by Alexander broke in pieces in the hands of his successors; for the passages which he opened, by sea and by land, between the Euphrates and the Indus, had become the highways of the commerce of the Indies; Babylon remained a famous port until its rival, Seleucia,<sup>1</sup> arose into eminence; and Alexandria long continued to receive and pour out an inexhaustible tide of wealth.

1. *Seleucia*, built by Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, was situated on the western bank of the Tigris, about forty-five miles north of Babylon. Seleucus designed it as a free Grecian city; and many ages after the fall of the Macedonian empire, it retained the characteristics of a Grecian colony,—arts, military virtue, and the love of freedom. When at the height of its prosperity it contained a population of six hundred thousand citizens, governed by a senate of three hundred nobles.

23. The sudden death of Alexander left the government in a very unsettled condition. As he had appointed no successor, several of his generals contended for the throne, or for the regency during the minority of his sons; and hence arose a series of intrigues, and bloody wars, which, in the course of twenty-three years, caused the destruction of the entire family of Alexander, and ended in the dissolution of the Macedonian empire.

24. When intelligence of the death of Alexander reached Greece, the country was already on the eve of a revolution against Antipater; and Demosthenes, still the foremost advocate of liberty, now found little difficulty in uniting several of the States with Athens in a confederacy against Macedonian supremacy. Sparta, however, was too proud to act under her ancient rival, and Thebes no longer existed. Antipater attempted to secure the straits of Thermopylae against the confederates, but he was met by Leosthenes, the Athenian general, and defeated. Eventually, however, Antipater, having received strong reinforcements from Macedonia, attacked the confederates, and completely annihilated their army. Athens was compelled to abolish her democratic form of government, to receive Macedonian garrisons in her fortresses, and to surrender a number of her most famous orators, including Demosthenes. The latter, to avoid falling into the hands of Antipater, terminated his life by poison.

25. Antipater, at his death, left the government in the hands of Polyperchon, as regent during the minority of a son of Alexander; but Cassander, soon after usurped the sovereignty of Greece and Macedonia, and, for the greater security of his power, caused all the surviving members of the family of Alexander to be put to death. Antigonus, another of Alexander's generals, had before this time overrun Syria and Asia Minor, and his ambitious views extended to the undivided sovereignty of all the countries which had been ruled by Alexander. Four of the most powerful of the other generals, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander, formed a league against him, and fought with him the famous battle of Ipsus,<sup>1</sup> in Phrygia,<sup>2</sup> which ended in the defeat and death of Antigonus, the destruction of the power which he had raised, and the final dissolution of the Macedonian empire, three hundred and one years before the Christian era.

1. *Ipsus* was a city of Phrygia, near the southern boundary of Galatia, but its exact locality is unknown. (Map No. IV.)

2. *Phrygia* was the central province of western Asia Minor. (Maps Nos. IV. and V.)

26. A new partition of the provinces was now made into four independent kingdoms. Ptol'emy was confirmed in the possession of Egypt, together with Lib'ya, and part of the neighboring territories of Arabia; Seleu'cus received the countries embraced in the eastern conquests of Alexander, and the whole region between the coast of Syria and the Euphrátes; but the whole of this vast empire soon dwindled into the Syrian monarchy: Lysim'achus received the northern and western portions of Asia Minor, as an appendage to his kingdom of Thrace; while Cassan' der received the sovereignty of Greece and Mac'edon. Of these kingdoms, the most powerful were Syria and Egypt; the former of which continued under the dynasty of the Seleu'cidæ, and the latter under that of the Ptol'emies, until both were absorbed in the growing dominion of the Roman empire. Of the kingdom of Thrace under Lysim'achus, we shall have occasion to speak in its farther connection with Grecian history.

27. Cassan' der survived the establishment of his power only four years. After his death his two sons quarrelled for the succession, and called in the aid of foreigners to enforce their claims. Demétrius, son of Antig'onus, having seized the opportunity of interference in their disputes, cut off the brother who had invited his aid, and made himself master of the throne of Mac'edon, which was enjoyed by his posterity, except during a brief interruption after his death, down to the time of the Roman conquest. Demétrius possessed in addition to Mac'edon, Thes'saly, At'tica, and Bœótiá, together with a great portion of the Peloponnésus; but his government was that of a pure military despotism, which depended on the army for support, wholly independent of the good will of the people. Aiming to recover his father's power in Asia, he excited the jealousy of Seleu'cus, king of Syria, who was able to induce Lysim'achus, of Thrace, and Pyr'rhus, king of Epirus, to commence a war against him. The latter twice overran Macedónia, and even seized the throne, which he held during a few months, while Demétrius was driven from the kingdom by his own rebellious subjects; but his son Antig'onus maintained himself in Peloponnésus, waiting a favorable opportunity of placing himself on the throne of his father.

28. During a number of years Mac'edon, Greece, and Western Asia, were harassed with the wars excited by the various aspirants to power. Lysim'achus was defeated and slain in a war with Seleu'cus; and the latter, invading Thrace, was assassinated by Ptol'emy Cerau'nus, who then usurped the government of Thra

and Mac'edon. In this situation of affairs, a storm, unseen in the distance, but which had long been gathering, suddenly burst upon Mac'edon, threatening to convert, by its ravages, the whole Grecian peninsula into a scene of desolation.

29. A vast horde of barbarians of the Celtic race had for some time been accumulating around the head waters of the Adriat'ic, making Pannónia<sup>2</sup> the chief seat of their power. Influenced by hopes of plunder, rather than of conquest, they suddenly appeared on the frontiers of Mac'edon, and sent an embassy to Cerau'nus, offering peace if he were willing to purchase it by tribute. A haughty defiance from the Macedonian served only to quicken the march of the invaders, who defeated and killed Cerau'nus in a great battle, and so completely routed his army that almost all were slain or taken. (B. C. 280.) The conquerors then overran all Mac'edon to the borders of Thes'saly, and a detachment made a devastating inroad into the rich vale of the Penéus. The walled towns alone, which the barbarians had neither the skill nor the patience to reduce by siege, held out until the storm had spent its fury, when the Celts, scattered over the country in plundering parties, having met with some reverses, gradually withdrew from a country where there was little left to tempt their cupidity.

30. In the following year (279 B. C.) another band of Celts, estimated at two hundred thousand men, under the guidance of their principal *Brenn* or chief, called Bren'nus, overran Macedónia with little resistance, and passing through Thessaly, threatened to extend their ravages over southern Greece; but the allied Grecians, under the Athenian general, Cal'lipus, met them at Thermop'ylæ, and at first repulsed them with considerable loss. Eventually, however, the secret path over the mountains was betrayed to the Celts as it had been to the Persian army of Xerxes, and the Grecians were forced to retreat. A part of the barbarian army, under Bren'nus, then marched into Phócis, for the purpose of plundering Delphi, but their atrocities roused against them the whole population, and they found their entire march, over roads mountainous and difficult,

1. The *Adriat'ic* or *Hadriatic* (now most generally called the *Gulf of Venice*) is that large arm of the Mediterranean sea which lies between Italy and the opposite shores of Illyr'ia, Epirus, and Greece. The southern portion of the gulf is now, as anciently, called the *Ionian sea*. The *Adriat'ic* derived its name from the once flourishing sea-port town of A'dria north of the river Po. The harbor of A'dria has long been filled up by the mud and other deposits brought down by the rivers, and the town is now nineteen miles inland. (*Map No. VIII.*)

2. *Pannónia*, afterwards a Roman province, was north of Illyr'ia, having the Danube for its northern and eastern boundary. (*Map No. VIII & IX.*)

beset with enemies burning for revenge. The invaders also suffered greatly from the cold and storms in the defiles of the mountains. It was said that the gods fought for the sacred temple, and that an earthquake rent the rocks, and brought down huge masses on the heads of the assailants. Certain it is that the invaders, probably acted upon by superstitious terror, were repulsed and disheartened. Bren'nus, who had been wounded before Delphi, is said to have killed himself in despair; and only a remnant of the barbarians regained their original seats on the Adriatic.

31. After the repulse of the Celts, Antig'onus, the son of Demetrius, was able to gain possession of the throne of Mac'edon, but he found a formidable competitor in Pyr'rhus, king of Epirus, who resolved to add Mac'edon, and, if possible, the whole of Greece to his own dominion. Pyr'rhus had no sooner returned from his famous expedition into Italy, of which we shall have occasion to speak in Roman history,<sup>a</sup> than he seized a pretext for declaring war against Antig'onus, and invaded Macedónia with his small army, (274 B. C.) the remnant of the forces which he had led against Rome, but which he now strengthened with a body of Celtic mercenaries. When Antig'onus marched against him, many of his troops, who had little affection or respect for their king, went over to Pyr'rhus, whose celebrated military prowess had won their admiration.

32. Antig'onus then retired into Southern Greece, whither he was followed by Pyr'rhus, who professed that the object of his expedition was merely to restore the freedom of the cities which were held in subjection by his rival; but when he reached the borders of Lacónia he laid aside the mask, and began to ravage the country, and made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise Sparta, which was little prepared for defence. He then marched to Ar'gos, whither he had been invited by one of the rival leaders of the people, but he found Antig'onus, at the head of a strong force, encamped on one of the neighboring heights. Pyr'rhus gained entrance into the city by night, through treachery, but at the same time the troops of Antig'onus were admitted from an opposite quarter—the citizens arose in arms, and a fierce struggle was carried on in the streets until daylight, when Pyr'rhus himself was slain (272 B. C.) by the hand of an Ar'give woman, who, exasperated at seeing him about to kill her son, hurled upon him a ponderous tile from the house-top. The greater part of the army of Pyr'rhus, chiefly composed of Macedónians,

a. See page 149.

then went over to their former sovereign, who soon after gained the throne of Mac'edon, which he held until his death.

33. The death of Pyr'rhus forms an important epoch in Grecian history, as it put an end to the struggle for power among Alexander's successors in the West, and left the field clear for the final contest between the liberty of Greece and the power of Mac'edon, which was only terminated by the ruin of both. When Antig'onus returned to Mac'edon, its acknowledged sovereign, he cherished the hope of ultimately reducing all Greece to his sway, little dreaming that the power centered in a recent league of a few Achæ'an cities was destined to become a formidable adversary to his house.

34. The *Achæ'an League* comprised at first twelve towns of Acháia, which were associated together for mutual safety, forming a little federal republic—all the towns having an equality III. ACHÆ'AN LEAGUE. of representation in the general government, to which all matters affecting the common welfare were intrusted, each town at the same time retaining the regulation of its own domestic policy. The Achæ'an league did not become of sufficient political importance to attract the attention of Antig'onus until about twenty years after the death of Pyr'rhus, when Arátus, an exile from Sic'yon, at the head of a small band of followers, surprised the city by night, and without any bloodshed delivered it from the dominion of the tyrants who, under Macedónian protection, had long oppressed it with despotic sway. (251 B. C.) Fearful of the hostility of Antig'onus, Arátus induced Sic'yon to join the Achæ'an league, and although its power greatly exceeded that of any Achæ'an town, it claimed no superiority of privilege over the other members of the confederacy, but obtained only one vote in the general council of the league, a precedent which was afterwards strictly adhered to in the admission of other cities. Arátus received the most distinguished honors from the Achæ'ans, and, a few years after the accession of Sic'yon, was placed at the head of the armies of the confederacy. (B. C. 246.)

35. Corinth, the key to Greece, having been seized by a stratagem of Antig'onus, and its citadel occupied by a Macedónian garrison, was rescued by a bold enterprise of Arátus, and induced to join the league. (243 B. C.) Other cities successively gave in their adherence, until the confederacy embraced nearly the whole of Peloponésus. Although Athens did not unite with it, yet Arátus obtained the withdrawal of its Macedónian garrison. Sparta opposed the league—induced Ar'gos and Corinth to withdraw from it—and by



her successes over the Achæ'ans, eventually induced them to call in the aid of the Macedónians, their former enemies.

36. Antig'onus II., readily embracing the opportunity of restoring the influence of his family in Southern Greece, marched against the Lacedæmónians, over whom he obtained a decisive victory, which placed Sparta at his mercy. But he used his victory moderately, and granted the Spartans peace on liberal terms. On his death, which occurred soon after, he was succeeded on the throne of Mac'edon by his nephew and adopted son, Philip II., a youth of only seventeen.

37. The Ætólians,<sup>1</sup> the rudest of the Grecian tribes, who had acquired the character of a nation of freebooters and pirates, had at this time formed a league similar to the Achæ'an, and counting on the inexperience of the youthful Philip, and the weakness of the Achæ'ans, began a series of unprovoked aggressions on the surrounding States. The Messénians, whose territory they had invaded by way of the western coast of the Peloponnésus, called upon the Achæ'ans for assistance, but Arátas, going to their relief, was attacked unexpectedly, and defeated. Soon after, the youthful Philip was placed at the head of the Achæ'an League, when a general war began between the Macedónians, Achæ'ans, and their confederates, on the one side, and the Ætólians, who were aided by the Spartans and E'leans, on the other.

38. The war continued four years, and was conducted with great cruelty and obstinacy on both sides; but Philip and the Achæ'ans were on the whole successful, and the Ætólians and their allies became desirous of peace, while new and ambitious views more eagerly inclined Philip to put an end to the unprofitable contest. At this time the Carthaginians and Romans were contending for mastery in the second Punic war, and Philip began to view the struggle as one in which an alliance with one of the parties would be desirable, by opening to himself prospects of future conquest and glory. By siding with the Carthaginians who were the most distant party, and from whom he would have less to fear than from the Romans, he hoped to be able eventually to insure to himself the sovereignty of all Greece, and to make additions to Macedónia on the side of Italy. He therefore proposed terms of peace to the Ætólians; and a treaty

1. Ætolia was a country of Northern Greece, bounded on the north by Thes'saly, on the east by Dóris, Phocis, and Lócra, on the south by the Corinthian Gulf, and on the west by Acarnánia. It was in general a rough and mountainous country, although some of the valleys were remarkable for their fertility. (Map No. 1.)

was concluded at Naupac'tus, which left all the parties in the war in the enjoyment of their respective possessions. (217 B. C.)

39. After the great battle of Can'næ,<sup>a</sup> which seemed to have extinguished the last hopes of Rome, Philip sent envoys to Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, and concluded with him a treaty of strict alliance. He next sailed with a small fleet up the Adriat'ic, and while besieging Appollónia,<sup>1</sup> a town in Illyr'ia, was met and defeated by the Roman prætor, M. Valérius, who had been sent to succor the Illyr'ians. (215 B. C.) Philip was forced to burn his ships, and retreat over land to Macedónia, leaving his baggage, and the arms of many of his troops, in the enemy's hands. Such was the unfortunate issue of his first encounter with the Roman soldiery.

40. Soon after his return to Macedónia, finding Arátus in the way of his projects against the liberties of Southern Greece, he contrived to have the old general removed by slow poison;—a crime which filled all Greece with horror and indignation. In the meantime, the Romans, while recovering ground in Italy, contrived to keep Philip busy at home, by inciting the Ætólians to violate the recent treaty, and inducing Sparta and E'lis to join in a war against Mac'edon. Still Philip, supported for awhile by the Achæ'ans, under their renowned leader, Philopœ'men, maintained his ground, until, first, the Athenians, no longer able to protect their fallen fortunes, solicited aid from the Romans; and finally, the Achæ'ans themselves, being divided into factions, accepted terms of peace.

41. Philip continued to struggle against his increasing enemies, until, being defeated in a great battle with the Romans,<sup>b</sup> he purchased peace by the sacrifice of the greater part of his navy, the payment of a tribute, and the resignation of his supremacy over the Grecian States. At the celebration of the Isth'mian games at Corinth the terms of the Roman senate were made known to the Grecians, who received, with the height of exultation, the proclamation that the independence of Greece was restored, under the auspices of the Roman arms. (196 B. C.)

42. Probably nothing was farther from the intention of the Roman senate than to allow the Grecian States to regain their ancient power and sovereignty, and it was sufficient to damp the joy of the more

1. Appollónia was situated on the northern side of the river Aóus (now Vojutza) near its mouth. Its ruins still retain the name of *Pollini*. Appollónia was founded by a colony from Corinth and Corcyra, and, according to Strabo, was renowned for the wisdom of its laws.

a. See p. 158.

b. Battle of Cynocéphale, 197 B. C. See p. 161