

Conclusion of Lecture 4
and

Commencement of Lecture 5,
(and.)
(End)

Continuation of Lecture 4.
favored by the party in Sparta
who were opposed to Lysander. In-
troduction, and reform of Solon's con-
stitution; the forms could be restored;
the spirit that had departed c^d
not be recalled.

The defeat of the younger Cyrus in
Asia, 400, involves the Spartans
in a new war with the Persians.

Tissaphernes attacks the Ionian ci-
ties in Asia Minor, who had aided
Cyrus; these cities had sought the
aid of the Spartans, the Spartan
general, Thimbron, who is recalled
and in 398 Dercylidas appointed.
Command and campaigns of Agesilaus
in Asia, from the Spring of 396 to 392
he formed the design of overturning the
Persian throne itself.

The policy of Persia, was now to divert
the attention of Agesilaus, by raising

in a war against Sparta in Greece itself. They sent Timocrates to Greece to bribe the Greeks.

Corinth, Thebes, Argos, Athens, & Thessaly, now joined in a war against Sparta. This is called the Corinthian war. The tyranny of Sparta, and the recent plundering of the sacred land of Elis, were the pretexts.

Agésilas is recalled from Asia. gain a victory at Coronae, war terminated by the peace of Antalcidas between the Spartans & Persians, which gave up all the Greek cities, and deprived the allies of Persian aid.

The Thebans contending among themselves, one party sent to demand aid of the Spartans, who under pretence of aiding them, entered Thebes, and garrisoned the citadel. They kept

it 4 years, when Pelopidas with 12 of his associates entered Thebes with women's clothes on, over their armour, and surprising the heads of the usurpation at a feast, cut them off. 370. We have now a period of rivalry between Thebes & Sparta. The greatness of Thebes was the work of two men, it rose and sank with them.

In 374 a general peace mediated in Greece by the Persians, (in order to obtain auxiliary troops against the Egyptians,) on the condition of the freedom of all the Grecian cities; accepted by Sparta and Athens, but rejected by Thebes, because it could not accept the condition, without soon falling again under the yoke of Sparta.

In 371 the Thebans gain a victory over the Spartans, near Leuctra, in which both Gramineus & Pelopidas command.

In 369 Sparta in its distress forms
a union with Athens, under an
agreement of an alternate com-
mand.

In the north also Thebes played
a part not less splendid than in
the south; she attempted to liberate
Thessaly from the tyrant Alexander
at Pherae.

In 368 the first successful expedi-
tion of Pelopidas to Thessaly. Thebes
was the empire in Macedonia,
and after establishing the consti-
tuted succession, the young Philip
was sent to Thebes as a hostage,
and educated in the house of
Epaminondas. Pelopidas ^{went} to Thessaly
as ambassador to Alexander, and
was held as a captive by him;
this occasions the 2^d expedition
of the Thebans, in which Epami-
nondas saves the army, and li-
berates his friend 367.

A union between Thebes and Persia
successfully negotiated by Pelopidas.
In 364, the last expedition of Pe-
lopidas against Alexander, in which
he himself fell. In 362 the battle
of Mantinea, and death of Epami-
nondas. The Spartans refuse
a peace with Persia, and send
Agésilas to Egypt, to support
the rebellion of King Tachos.

The condition of Greece appears after
this war, so far essentially changed
that no state stands at the head;
a freedom the result of debility.

In 358 the islands Cos, Rhodes
and Chios, and the city Byzantium
form an alliance, and revolt from
Athens. Aristarchus 3^o compels
Athens to make peace, ~~with~~ forces
it to concede liberty to its allies.

At the very time when the increasing
power of Macedonia, under Philip,
should have united all the Grecian

States, if such a union had still been possible, Greece plunges into a new civil war of 10 years, known by the name of the Sacred or Phocian war.

The Amphictyons, who favored the Thebans accused the Phocians of impiety for cultivating the sacred fields of Delphi. They command that the sacred field be laid waste, and the Phocians pay a heavy fine. The Phocians are unable to do this; Philomelus made the general of the Phocians; seizes the treasure of Delphi, which gives him Athenian, & other mercenary troops, to conduct the war against the Thebans, Locrians & who are charged with the execution of the decision of the Amphictyons. In 353 Philomelus killed; succeeded by his brother Onomarchus; The Thessalians joined the Phocians, Philip of Macedon assisted the

Thebans, and a battle was fought in Thessaly, where Onomarchus fell. Phayllus, his brother succeeds him. Philip endeavours to penetrate by Thermopylae into Greece, but the Athenians prevent him. He makes peace with Athens 347, passes Thermopylae, reduces the Phocians, and thrusts them out of the council of Amphictyons, & obtains in their stead a seat & voice in that assembly.

We now have the subjugation of Greece by Philip - next chapter.

Great men.

Socrates - in the time of Pericles. The friend and tutor of Alcibiades.

Heraclitus - Pindar. Phidias.

Euripides, rival of Sophocles.

Thucydides. Hippocrates, born in the island of Cos. medicine - Xenophon

Fourth Division. 5th Lecture.
History of the Macedonian Empire.
First Period.

From its origin to the death of Alexander the Great from 800 to 323.

The early history of Macedonia obscure. When the invasions of Europe by the Persians began, Macedonia was one of the first countries they entered.

Under Darius Hystaspes the Macedonian Kings became tributary to the Persians; the battle of Platea restored to them their independence.

But the Macedonian kings had other dangerous neighbors, the Thracians, and the Athenian colonies on their coasts.

Archelaus makes walls & fortresses, and he ever made his court the seat of literature. After the murder of Archelaus, an unquiet period full

of obscurities;

The three sons of Amyntas 2^d Alexander, Perdiccas and Philip, successively occupy the throne on the death of their father, but the two first in the midst of such disturbances, ~~that~~ it could seem even doubtful, whether a Macedonian kingdom were yet to exist.

Alexander was confined on the throne by Pelopidas, and at the same time gives his brother Philip as a hostage to be carried to Thebes; in the same year he is deposed by Ptolemaeus a pretender to the throne; Ptolemaeus begins a regency, under promise of preserving the empire for the two younger brothers; Ptolemaeus murdered in 365 by Perdiccas 3^d. The Athenians establish Perdiccas on the throne; he dies in a war against the Illyrians, leaving behind him Amyntas, a son not yet of age, & Philip escapes from Thebes, in

order to gain possession of the throne.
The 24 years reign of Philip one of the
most instructive and interesting in the
whole history of the world, by the method
of his policy. It is impossible to view
without admiration, the splendid ca-
reer of the man, who did not lose
his courage at an almost desperate
beginning, and in his highest prosperity
was not deserted by prudence.

Philip's history was in his own age dis-
torted to his disadvantage by orators
and historians. Even now it seems dif-
ficult to write his history impartially.
The state of Macedonia, when Philip
entered on the government, was wretched.
two pretenders to the crown were sup-
ported. Argæus, by Athens, and Pan-
samias, by the Thracians; the former
a son of Philip's brother Perdiccas;

Philip conquers Argæus, & purchases
peace of Athens, by declaring the free-
dom of Amphipolis 360. He makes

a compromise with the Thracians, &
Pansamias is removed. He conquers the
Illyrians and Thracians, & is proclaimed
king.

It was his policy gradually to reduce
the Grecian Macedonian cities, not only
to make himself master of Macedonia,
but also to remove the Athenians from
his territory. His first aim in respect
to Greece was, to establish his own claim
to be considered a Greek, and to have
Macedonia acknowledged as a member
of the Grecian union of states. The pos-
session of the gold mines of Thrace
enabled him to create finances.

Athens is kept quiet by promises, &
Amphipolis taken by Philip.

At the request of the Thesabians, he
drives the tyrants from Pheræ, but
they again find a support during the
sacred war from the Phocians. When
the Phocians were subdued Philip became
for the time being master of Thessaly;
he finally made it a Macedonian
province.

He expels the Athenians from Euboea, and makes a peace with them, that opens for him, the way through Thermopylae.

After reducing the Phocians, he obtains his seat in the assembly of the Amphictyons, and his guardianship of Greece established.

The state of Greece, especially of Athens, after the sacred war, needs to be considered, as well as the manner in which Philip formed and preserved his parties in the Grecian states. Bribery was not his only method; he borrowed of others as well as gave; in general it was characteristic of his policy, that he scarcely ever made use of the same means twice.

A melancholy influence was exerted on the morality of the Greeks, by the spirit of faction, the decline of religious sentiments, and also the great increase of money by means of the treasures of Sicily, and Macedonia. We have

to form an estimate of the power of Athens, in the age of Demosthenes and Phocion. Demosthenes possessed great eloquence & political sagacity, but very little talents for negotiation; Phocion perhaps did not trust enough in his country; Demosthenes too much. Athens, however, was still able to preserve her importance as a naval power.

From 344 to 342 Philip makes new conquests in Elyria & Thrace. The Thracians however were less his object than the Grecian colonies on the Hellespont.

340 besieges Perinthus & Byzantium, frustrated by Phocion. This awakes the Athenians and also the Persians from their lethargy.

Philip's policy after this accident was to seem to have lost sight of the affairs of Greece, and to seem to be employed in the war against the barbarians on the Danube; but in the

mean times his agents were pursuing his schemes in Greece with the greatest activity; Eschines the orator, who is well paid by Philip, obtains in the assembly of the Amphictyons, his appointment as general of the Greeks in the new sacred war, to avenge the pretended sacrilege committed by the Locrians, against Delphi. Agreeably to his usual maxim, he allowed them first to entreat him to come.

330. The second invasion of Greece by Philip. He first garrisoned the important boundary city Plataea, in Phocis, and soon showed that he fought this time not for the honor of Apollo only. Demosthenes brings about an alliance between Athens & Thebes. But the overthrow at Pharsala in the same year decided the question of the dependence of Greece. And now it was easy for Philip to play the part of magnanimity

towards Athens.

He now makes preparations for the execution of the plan against Persia, not as his own, but as a national war of the Greeks, against the barbarians. Thus by the nomination of Philip by the Amphictyons, to be the general of the Greeks, against the Persians, the dependence of Greece was secured in an honorable manner, and the splendor of the undertaking flattered the vanity of the nation, at whose expense it was to be executed.

336. Philip while solemnizing at Pella a town of Macedonia the marriage of his daughter, was murdered by Pansanias, one of his courtiers; probably at the instigation of Persia.

The death of Philip produced great commotion at court, and in all the conquered countries, and in Greece. The preservation of the power he had acquired depended entirely on his suc-

-cessor, at once to establish his credit, Alexander did this by his victorious expedition against the Thracian nations, and by the destruction of Philes. In the assembly of the Grecian States at Corinth, Alexander is appointed the commander in chief of the Greeks against the Persians. He passes the Hellespont, and war begins. He leaves Antipater governor of Macedonia & Greece. He was met at the Granicus, a river of Bithynia, by Memnon, ~~the~~ Persian general, over whom he gained a complete victory. Memnon died soon after, and this victory, opened Alexander's way into the interior of Asia Minor.

He was met at Issus in Cilicia by Darius himself, and gained a victory over him; Darius sued for peace which Alexander refuses. After this victory he seems first to have planned

the total overthrow of the Persian throne. Alexander must have been very sure of his future victory, since he suffered Darius to fly, while he besieged Tyre. The siege lasted 7 months; he thus became master of the sea; he then subjected Egypt and built Alexandria.

He then penetrates into the interior of Africa, returning to Asia, Darius met him on the plains of Arbela, and was entirely defeated, & flies to Bessus, Satrap of Bactriana.

Alexander takes Babylon, Susa, & Persepolis.

Bessus murders Darius in Bactria, and forms the design of establishing an empire for himself. But the rapidity of Alexander's conquests prevents. The Sarmatians now became the northern boundary of the Macedonian monarchy.

Alexander then undertakes an esc-

-pedition to India; this had its origin in his natural fondness for romantic undertakings. He thought his empire would be completed, if it extended to the eastern ocean.

Alexander's invasion was directed against northern India, or Punjab; at that time a populous & highly cultivated land. He passed the Indus at Taxila, crossed the Hydaspes, and here conquered King Porus. He then passed the Acēsines, and Hydraotes. The eastern limit of his expedition was the Hypphasis, where the revolt of his army, while yet but half way to the Ganges, compelled him to return. Returning he passed through the country of the Malli, to the Hydaspes, where the largest part of the army embarked, to pass from this river into the Acēsines, and from this to the Indus, down which

they sailed to its mouth.

Although Alexander was compelled to relinquish the conquest of India, still the connection of Europe to India, which continued from that time was his work. The communication by land was secured by the colonies which he established; and by the voyage of his general Nearchus, he intended to open the communication by sea from the mouth of the Indus to that of the Euphrates. At the same time, he himself on his return to Persia and Babylon, passed through the desert provinces of Georgia and Armenia, which till then had never been visited.

The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, lasted from the beginning of October 326 to the end of February 325, and the almost incredible march of the king about as long.

The whole extent of Alexander's conquests after he had given up India, was exactly that of the former Persian Empire, and his farther scheme, probably, extended only to Arabia.

It was easy to make these conquests, but difficult to maintain them, for Macedonia, already much exhausted by constant recruiting, could not furnish sufficient garrisons. Alexander removed this difficulty, by protecting the conquered from oppression, and respecting their religion; by leaving the civil governments in the hands of the natives; while the command of the garrisons only, which remained in the principal places, and the newly established colonies, was entrusted to Macedonians. It was his principle to overturn in the interior as little as possible.

But he had great plans for the future. Babylon was to become the

chief city of his empire, and of the world. His unexpected death of a fever in Babylon, was, under existing circumstances, the greatest calamity which could have befallen mankind. His illness may very readily be accounted for, from the excessive fatigue he had undergone. He unquestionably did not die of poison, and when intemperance in drinking is charged upon him, allowance must be made for the customs of the Persians to Macedonian court. When an opinion is to be formed of his moral character, he must not forget the natural violence of his feelings, which were capable of the most rapid transitions, and the unavoidable influence of constant success on man.

2d Period.

History of the Macedonian Monarchy, from the death of Alexander the Great, to the battle at Ipsus 323 - 301.

The very first arrangements that were made after the death of Alexander, contained the seed of all the melancholy revolutions, which afterwards took place. Not only the jealousy and ambition of the leading men, but the interference of the army also, is here manifested in a fearful manner. And altho' the idea of the supremacy of the royal family was but gradually dissipated, the relations in this family were so entangled, and so melancholy, that its fall seemed inevitable.

Condition of the royal family on the death of Alexander. Three months after his death, a son was

born, the rightful heir of the empire. He left an illegitimate son Hercules; an illegitimate half brother Arrhidæus; his mother, the proud Lamea Olympias; his aunt, Cleopatra, the sister of his mother; his cousin Eurydice, daughter of Byane, a sister of Philip's, who afterwards married Arrhidæus and a sister Thessalonice, afterwards wife of Parrander of Macedonia. The weak Arrhidæus under the name of Philip, and the child Alexander, were at last proclaimed as kings, while the regency was conferred on Perdiccas, Leonnatus, and Melager; the last was soon murdered at the instigation of Perdiccas. Yet Antipater & Craterus preserved the direction of European affairs.

Thus the subsequent history became a history of satraps, who quarrelled among themselves, because all desired to rule, & none to obey. This continued

for 22 years. In few periods of history is the change of events so great, and for that reason the preservation of a general view so difficult. The most convenient division is into 3 periods, of which the first extends to the death of Perdiccas 321, the second to the death of Eumenes 315, and the third to the overthrow and death of Antigonus in the battle of Ipsus 301.

323. 1st division of the provinces by Perdiccas. He appears to have intended to enforce his claims as regent by reserving no single province for himself; and calculated entirely on having the command of the royal army.

In the division Ptolemy received Egypt; Leonnatus, Phrygia, Lycia, and Pamphylia; Lysimachus, Thrace; while Macedonia remained to Antipater & Craterus. The foreigner Eumenes, was to receive

Cappadocia, which was yet to be conquered. There was a general revolt of the hired troops whom Alexander had settled in Upper Asia, and who desired to return to their country; Pythion was sent against them, & destroyed them. Perdiccas enjoined on Leonnatus & Antigonus to put Eumenes in possession of his province. Antigonus was too proud to obey, & Leonnatus preferred to go to Eumene, to marry Pleopatra, the aunt of Alexander, when however he fell directly in the Lamian war. Perdiccas upon this put himself at the head of the army & gained Cappadocia himself from Arriarathes its king.

Perdiccas cherished the ambitious design of mounting the throne by marrying Pleopatra, and for this purpose repudiated his wife, the daughter of Antipater. Pleopatra actually went to Asia. But the army obliged

Perdiccas to marry Eurydice, the daughter of Philip's sister, to the king Arrhidæus. Perdiccas found in her a rival in the government, and an opponent, who was very troublesome to him.

Perdiccas makes attempts to overthrow Antigonus and Ptolemy by complaints before the army. Antigonus flies to Antipater in Macedonia; and then Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy form a union against Perdiccas and his friend Eumenes.

321. Beginning and end of the first war. Antipater and Craterus invade Asia; Perdiccas marches to Egypt against Egypt Ptolemy; and leaves his friend Eumenes the command in Asia Minor. Antipater advances towards Syria, against Perdiccas; Craterus is routed and killed by Eumenes. Perdiccas makes many unsuccessful attempts to cross the Nile, and before the arrival of Antigonus, becomes the

victim of the mutiny of his army. Thus three of the chief personages, Perdiccas, Leonnatus, and Craterus, had left the stage, and Eumenes who had just been victorious, had now to sustain alone the attack of the allies.

This brings us to the second period from 321 to 315. to the death of Eumenes.

Arrhidæus resigns, and Antipater becomes regent. A new division of the provinces is made in Syria. Seleucus receives Babylon, and all the lands of the outlawed Eumenes, were promised to Antigonus, in addition to his former possessions.

Antigonus then makes war against Eumenes. who shuts himself up in a firm mountain forest, hora, in ^{Phrygia} ~~Lydia~~, to wait for better times, and Antigonus becomes master of all Asia Minor, while Ptolemy possesses himself of Syria and Phenicia.

In the same year Antipater died, naming the aged Polysperchon, regent in preference to his own son Cassander. Eumenes escapes from his fortress in Rora, and goes to Upper Asia, with the design of strengthening himself there. While on his way news is brought him of his chief nomination to the chief command of the royal troops. Polysperchon, as regent, had elected him to that office.

Antigonus gains a naval victory over the royal fleet under Plitus; Eumenes vainly endeavours to sustain himself in Lower Asia; He marches to Upper Asia, & there forms a union with the Satraps, who were already under arms against the powerful Selencus of Babylon.

Antigonus follows him, and Upper Asia becomes the seat of war. The Argyraspidae, a Macedonian legion, united; Antigonus defeats Eumenes,

and this legion are the means of delivering him up to Antigonus, who was obliged to have him executed. The royal house lost in him its solitary faithful defender.

But in the royal house much had in the mean time changed. During the regency of Antipater, Olympias the mother of Alexander, had remained in Epirus; after his death Polysperchon invited her to return to Macedonia, in order to strengthen himself against Cassander; she caused Arrhidacus and his wife Eurydice to be executed; but the next year she was besieged by Cassander in Pydna, and executed in her turn. While Cassander kept Roxana, the widow of Alexander, and the young king in his power.

Third division of time, from the death of Eumenes to the death of Antigonus 315 to 301

The destruction of Eumenes seemed to have continued forever the dominion of Antigonns, in Asia; especially as the youthful old man beheld himself, as it were, revive in the bold rioter and talented visionary his son Semetrius. Even Selenus thought it for his safety to fly from Babylon to Egypt.

Antigonns, having made changes in the upper provinces, returns to Asia Minor, where his presence seemed in the highest degree necessary on account of the aggrandizement of Ptolemy in Syria and Phœnicia; of the Macedonian Cassander in Europe; of Lysimachus in Mysia, and of the Cassander of Bœria in Asia Minor. He again puts himself in possession of Phœnicia, which was absolutely necessary to him for building a fleet. He besieged Tyre for 14 months; the

resistance it made showed that the city had not been entirely destroyed by Alexander.

The fugitive Selenus, Ptolemy, the two Cassanders, and Lysimachus, form a league against Semetrius and Antigonns.

Ptolemy gains a victory over Semetrius at Gaza, 312, after which Selenus returns to Babylon, but notwithstanding he is afterwards injured by Semetrius, he is able to keep his ground in upper Asia. On the other hand Ptolemy gave up Syria and Phœnicia, as soon as Antigonns approached with the main army 312. A general peace between Antigonns and his foes, with the exception of Selenus, from whom upper Asia is again to be taken. The first condition that every one should keep what he had, sufficiently shows, that Antigonns prescribed the peace;

The second, that the Grecian cities should be free, contained the seed to a new war, which they were to begin when they pleased; and the third, that Alexander, who was now growing up, should, as soon as he became of age ascend the Macedonian throne, was, perhaps designedly, the sentence of death for the unhappy prince, who with his mother was in the same year executed by Cassander. Cleopatra too came soon afterwards to her end by the measures of Antigonus.

Even the execution of the peace produced hostilities; Ptolemy wished to compel Antigonus to withdraw his garrisons from the Grecian cities, and Antigonus wished to compel Cassander to do the same. The freedom of the Greeks was now a mere idea.

308. Expedition of Demetrius for

the liberation of Athens. It was the happiest day of his life, when he announced their liberty to the Athenians. — (He freed them from Cassander)

The increasing naval power of Ptolemy and his taking Cyprus, determined Antigonus to a formal rupture; he commissioned his son Demetrius to drive him out of Cyprus.

Demetrius won a great naval victory near Cyprus, over Ptolemy 307.

Demetrius besieges the principal city of the island of Rhodes; by this siege he won for himself the name of Poliorcetes, altho' he was unsuccessful, at least, his success was doubtful, when, very opportunely he was requested by the Athenians to withdraw for the more urgent necessity of liberating Greece.

Second residence of Demetrius in Greece. The garrisons of Cassander are expelled

from the Grecian cities, especially in the Peloponnese; Demetrius nominated as general of the Greeks, for the purpose of conquering Macedonia and Thrace. It now became the common interest of Cassander, and the other princes to oppose the two powerful Antigonans.

302. Cassander, Ptolemy, and Seleucus form an alliance against Antigonans and Demetrius.

Seleucus and Lysimachus form a junction in Phrygia. Antigonans to concentrate his force, recalls his son from Greece. Ptolemy is induced by a false rumor of the defeat of Lysimachus, to retreat to Egypt. A great and decisive battle is fought at Ipsus in Phrygia 301. It cost Antigonans his life, and annihilated his kingdom; which Lysimachus & Seleucus divided between

themselves, without any care for their absent allies. Lysimachus received Asia Minor as far as the Taurus; all the rest fell to Seleucus; except that they gave Cilicia to Philisthenes, the brother of Cassander. Demetrius escaped to Greece.

Third Period.

History of the several kingdoms & states, which arose out of the divisions of the Macedonian monarchy, after the battle of Ipsus
1st History of the Syrian kingdom under the Seleucidae 312 to 64.

The kingdom of the Seleucidae was at first founded in Upper Asia by Seleucus Nicator.

Seleucus in 321 received Babylon as a province, but after the defeat of Barmenes, 315, he was obliged to fly, because he would not submit to the victor Antigonans. But his mild administration had made him

So beloved, that after the victory of Ptolemy over Demetrius at Gaza, 312, he could venture with a weak train to return to Babylon. In this year the kingdom of the Seleucidae takes its beginning.

Whilst Antigonus was employed in Asia Minor, Seleucus in the following 10 years extends his dominion over all Upper Asia. He did this with ease, as Antigonus had made himself hated there, for his severity. In 307 Seleucus found himself in possession of all the countries between the Euphrates and Indus, and Oxus.

305. He made a grand expedition against the Indian king Sandrocotus. He advanced to the Ganges, and entered into an intimate connection with Sandrocotus, which was afterwards continued & maintained by ambassadors. He brought back a great multitude of elephants; the connection with India appears to

have continued ever after.

By the battle of Ipbus, Seleucus immediately acquired the greatest part of the lands of Antigonus, Syria, Cappadocia, Mesopotamia and Armenia; Syria was from that time made the chief province of the kingdom; (yet Coclosyria & Phenicia remained in the hands of Ptolemy).

Mutual relations are now formed among the kings, who compute as it were a system of states, in which there is a visible effort for the preservation of a balance of power, partly by alliances, partly by marriages.

Lysimachus and his son Agathocles had married two daughters of Ptolemy, and to preserve the equilibrium of power, Seleucus marries the beautiful Stratonice, the daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Asia enjoyed 18 years of repose after the battle of Ipsus. Seleucus built many cities, among which was the new capital Antiochia in Syria, and Selenia on the Tigris, and Selenia on the Orontes;

The internal organization of the kingdom was into Satrapies, of which, there were 72; But the maxim of Alexander to give the Satrapies to natives, was entirely dis-regarded by his successors; of which the Selenidae soon felt the effects. Under a prince like Seleucus no kingdom could easily fall asunder, but he even anticipated such an event, by giving Upper Asia with his wife Stratonice to his son Antiochus.

In 202 a war broke out with Lysimachus; in a battle that ensued Lysimachus lost his throne and his

life, and Asia Minor became a part of the Syrian Kingdom. After the victory over Lysimachus, Seleucus passed into Europe to take Macedonia; Here he was murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, a son of Ptolemy Soter, who had previously fled from Egypt to the court of Seleucus, where he had been favorably received. With Seleucus, the splendor of his empire may be said to have declined.

His son Antiochus Soter, 1st succeeded him; He resigns his claims to Macedonia by the marriage of his then-daughter Phila, to Antigonus Gonatus, son of Demetrius, who was then in possession of it. He made unsuccessful attempts to subject Bithynia; Tricomeds its king, calls to his assistance the Galli, a nation of Europe, who had invaded Macedonia; he gives them residences in Galatia, and from this time they

by taking part in the wars as mercenaries. The newly established kingdom of Pergamum flourishes, in spite of the attack of Antiochus. He also invades Egypt, to support Magas, who had rebelled against Ptolemy 2^d but is frustrated 264.

262 to 247. Antiochus 2^d Theos. His reign was one of women. Several of the eastern provinces seceded, out of which the Bactrian and Parthian kingdoms were formed. The boundless luxury of the court promoted the degeneration of the ruling family. His step-sister and wife Laodice exercises an influence over him; his sister-in-law the widow of Magas, (who was king of Cyrene, and had rebelled against Ptolemy 2^d) entangles him in a war with Ptolemy to establish her claims on Cyrene; He makes peace with Ptolemy, by marrying Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy, and repudiat-

ing Laodice. after the death of Ptolemy 247 B. C. he exchanges Berenice for Laodice again, and she in distrust poisons him. The separation of Parthia and Bactria as kingdoms in his reign.

Selenus 2^d Callinicus. His 20 years reign is an unbroken series of wars. He was the son of Laodice, who caused him to be placed on the throne, & murdered Berenice and her son at Antioch. This occasioned a most unsuccessful war with Ptolemy Evergetes, of Egypt. Selenus seeks assistance of his younger brother, Antiochus, the governor of Asia Minor, which forces Ptolemy to a truce 243. A war then follows between the two brothers in which Antiochus is conquered, and during which Eumenes of Pergamum enlarges his kingdom at the expense of Syria. Selenus makes an expedition against Arsaces, who had founded the kingdom of Parthia, and formed an alliance with the Bactrian king. This ended in a defeat, 238, which the Parthians

consider as the true epoch of the foundation of their kingdom; in 236 he undertakes a second expedition, when he was made prisoner by the Parthians, and long remained there, perhaps till his death 227.

His elder son Seleucus 3^d. Ceraunus, was very soon, on an expedition against king Attalus of Pergamus, destroyed by poison. 224. But Achæus, the son of his mother's brother, confirmed the sovereignty of the Seleucidae in Asia Minor, and also preserved the crown, for the younger brother Antiochus, governor of Babylon.

Antiochus 3^d. the Great.