

Chronology:

404	Defeat of Athens in Peloponnesian War <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sparta becomes dominant <i>polis</i>• inflation throughout Greece	334	Alexander invades Persia
395-387	Corinthian War	333	Battle of Issus
371	Battle of Leuctra <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thebes becomes dominant	332	Alexander deifies himself at Siwa in Egypt <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alex personally outlines Alexandria
359-336	Reign of Philip II of Macedon	331	Battle of Gaugamela
336	Alexander assumes the throne	330	Alex occupies Persepolis
		326	Battle of Hydaspes River <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (farthest extent of conquest)
		324	Alex returns to Babylon
		323	Alexander the Great dies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• wars between the Successors breaks out

Star Terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Phillip II</i>• <i>Alexander the Great</i>• <i>Aristotle</i>	Geog. Terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Macedonia• Persian Empire• Hindu Kush
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A. Battle of Issus (Pompeii), Roman mosaic of a of ca. 310 BCE Greek painting

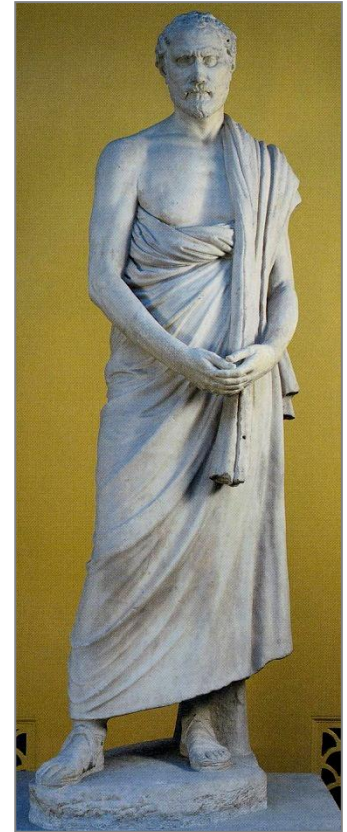
Tactics of Alexander; Roman ability with tessera; their love of Alexander's heroism and stories;



B. Demosthenes, Roman copy after a bronze original of c. 280 BCE, marble

using art to capture a likeness and personality/ Demosthenes/ realistic depiction vs. an idealized one

This statue was one of several Athenian heroes opposed to the Macedonian rule of Athens that was set up in the agora, or marketplace, of the city. **Demosthenes** was forced by the Macedonians to flee Athens. When he reached the island of Poros, he drank poison rather than submit to the enemy. An inscription on the base of the sculpture reads: 'If your strength had equaled your resolution, Demosthenes, the Macedonian Ares [i.e. Alexander the Great] would have never ruled the Greeks. This statue is an example of Hellenistic interest in character. Demosthenes' life was beset by difficulties, including his financial hardship and a speech impediment. He was a serious stutterer as a young man, but he trained himself to become the greatest public speaker in Athens. His political enemies succeeded in having him exiled from Athens on a trumped-up charge of corruption. In Polyeyktos' rendition, Demosthenes is an elderly, haggard man, with long, thin arms.



C. Coin of Amon-Zeus on the left and a silver tetra drachm of Alexander on the right



Alexander visited the oracle at Siwa in Egypt, asked his questions and received information. It is not known what was discussed, but it is certain that after the visit, Alexander started to worship Ammon. He also

wanted to be called 'son of Zeus' or 'son of Ammon', which amounts to the same. Already in Antiquity, people thought that the oracle told Alexander that he was Zeus' son, but this is speculation. Besides, the hypothesis is unnecessary, because Alexander was already regarded as the son of the supreme god: since his visit to Heliopolis and Memphis, he was the son of Ra, which could and was translated as 'son of Zeus'. This coin demonstrates his attempt at both divinity and reaching his subjects through propaganda