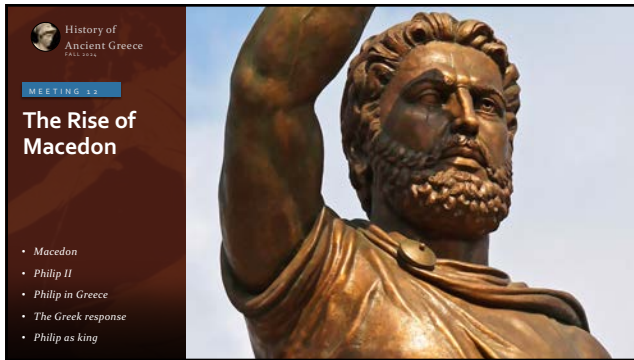


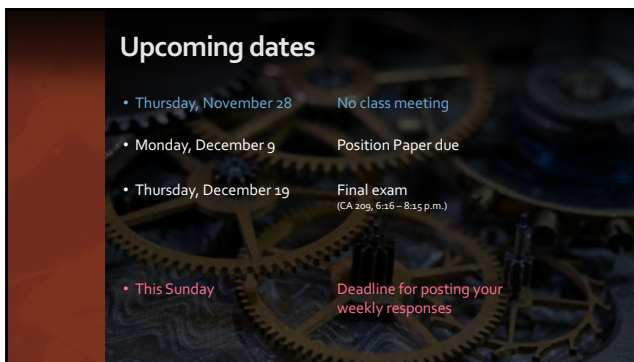


History of Ancient Greece
MEETING 3.2

The Rise of Macedon

- Macedon
- Philip II
- Philip in Greece
- The Greek response
- Philip as king

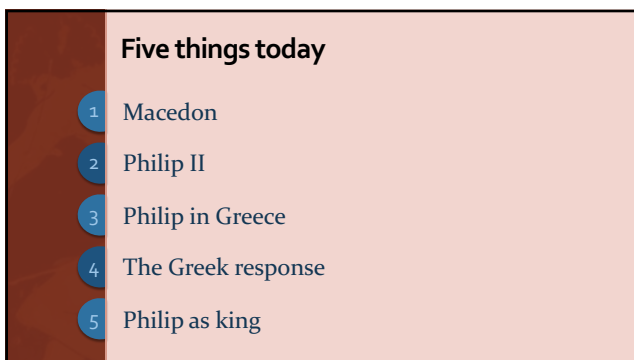
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Upcoming dates

- Thursday, November 28 No class meeting
- Monday, December 9 Position Paper due
- Thursday, December 19 Final exam
(CA 209, 6:15 – 8:15 p.m.)
- This Sunday Deadline for posting your weekly responses

2



Five things today

- 1 Macedon
- 2 Philip II
- 3 Philip in Greece
- 4 The Greek response
- 5 Philip as king

3



4

Quiz #9: The Rise of Macedon

1. All of the following are true about the "Greekness" of the Macedonians EXCEPT:

 - a. There was extensive Greek influence in Macedon, affecting education, architecture, and religion
 - b. Macedonian nobles held firmly onto many "barbarian" traditions, including drinking to excess, hunting for sport, and polygamy
 - ☒ c. Like the Greeks, the Macedonians had done away with kings and embraced the Greek idea that men are free
 - d. The Greeks were always hostile to Persia, but the Macedonians had once been Persian allies
2. When Philip II first came to power, Macedon

 - ☒ a. was on the verge of collapse after invasions and war with its Greek and non-Greek neighbors
 - b. was completely untouched by Greek culture
 - c. had started experimenting with an early form of communism
 - d. sent all its daughters to marry him on mass
3. Philip's new Macedonian phalanx was different from a traditional hoplite phalanx in that it had

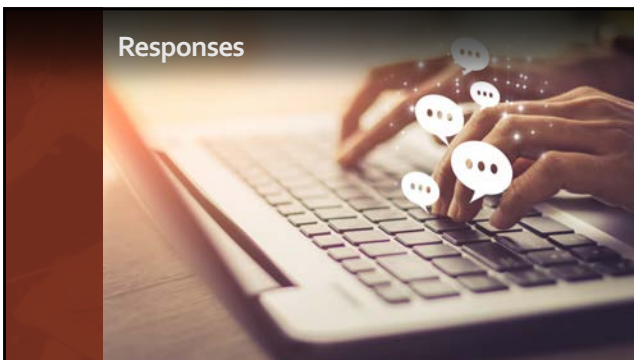
 - a. horses
 - ☒ b. longer spears
 - c. better armor
 - d. trumpets
4. All of the following were true of the Amphictyonic Council of Delphi (also called the League of Amphictyons) EXCEPT:

 - a. It supervised the Pythian Games
 - b. It invited Philip to wage a sacred war, which led ultimately to the Battle of Chaeroneia and the defeat of the Greeks
 - ☒ c. It was named after some guy named Amphictyos
 - d. Philip gained a voting majority through his control of Thessaly and the break-up of Phocis
5. Philip was stabbed to death by

 - a. an Athenian turncoat
 - ☒ b. a Macedonian bodyguard
 - c. a Macedonian lord
 - d. a Persian spy

EC. What do you think were Philip's most important acts or reforms, and why?

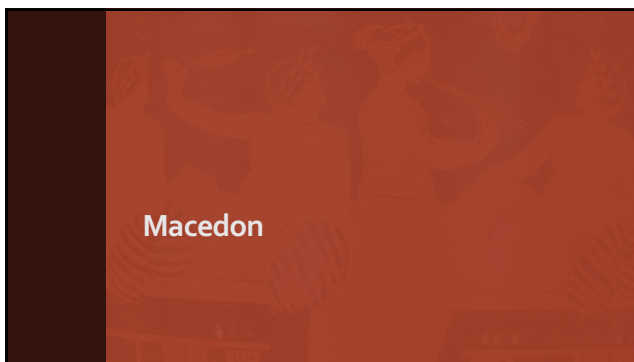
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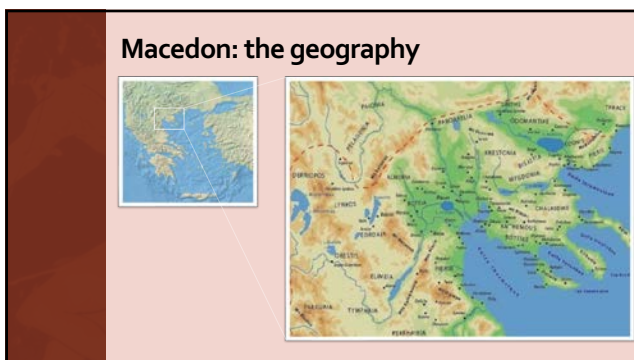
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Macedon vs. Hellas

- Regional and tribal rather than urban
- Feudal organization
- War and hunting as rites of passage
- Cultural traditions
 - Royal polygamy
 - Unmixed wine
 - Burial mounds
- Hellenization
 - Trade
 - Deliberate importing of culture and religion

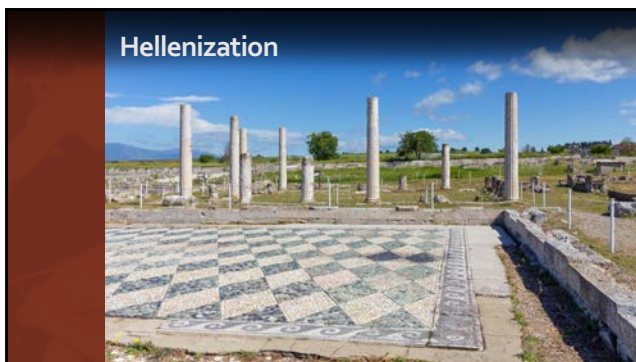
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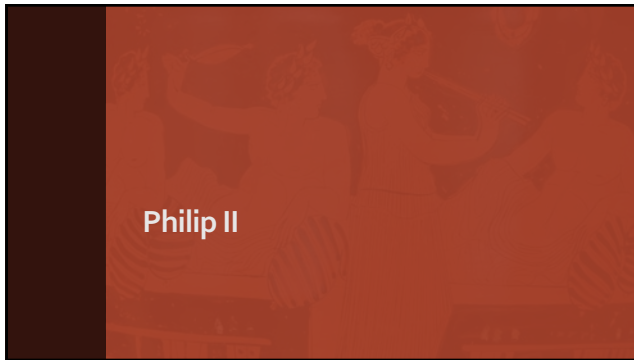
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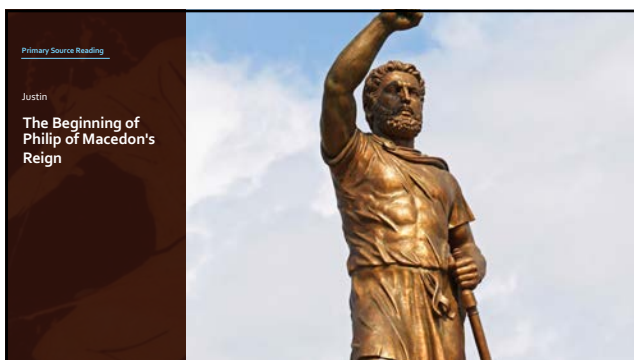
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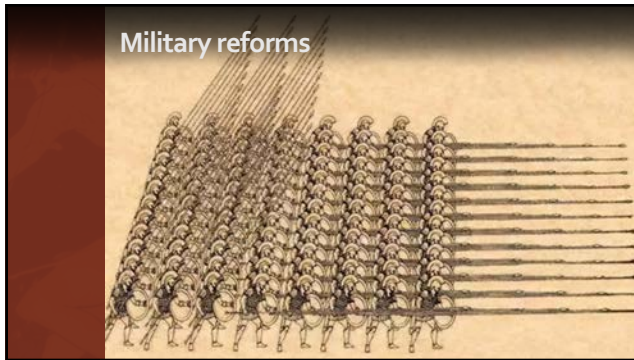
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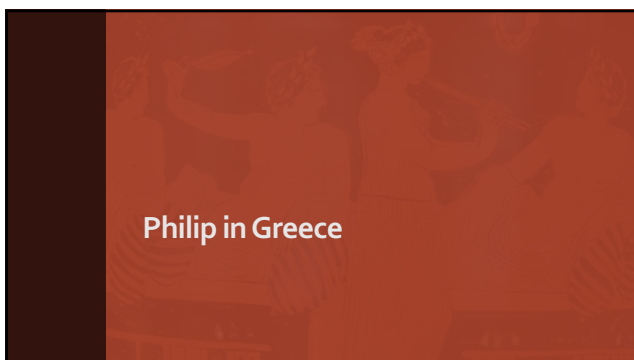
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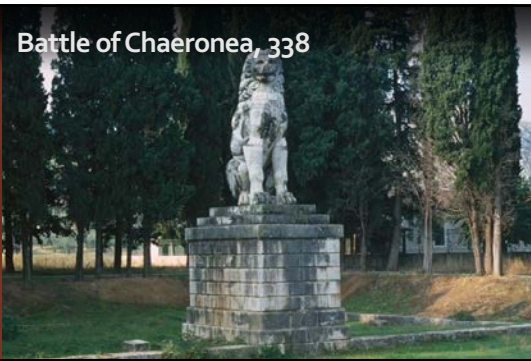
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Peace of Philocrates, 346

- Athens renounces claims to Amphipolis
- Must abandon allies Phocis and Thrace
- Agrees to permanent alliance with Philip

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Battle of Chaeronea, 338



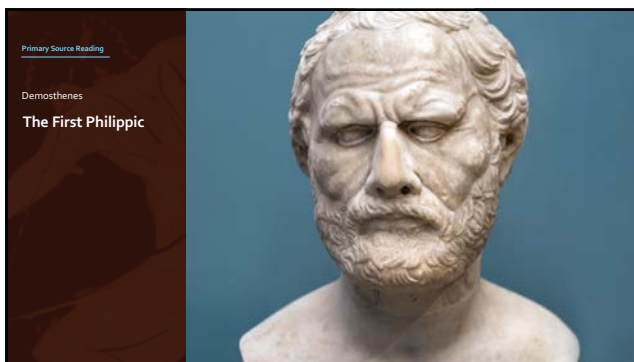
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The Greeks and Philip

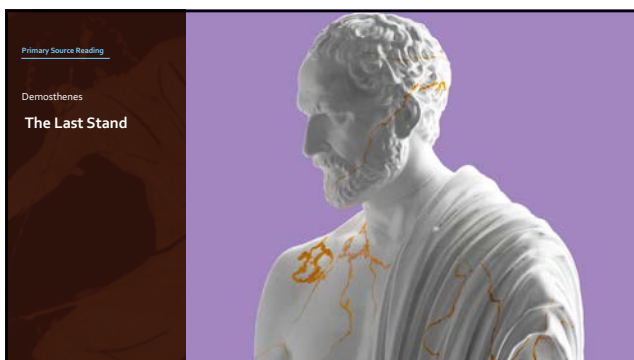
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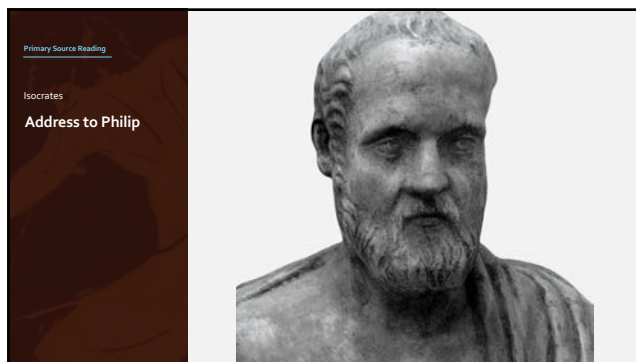
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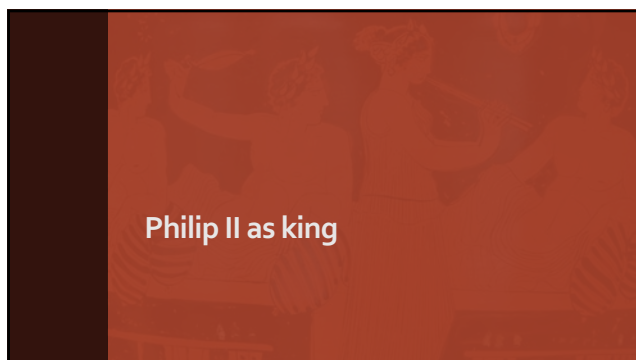
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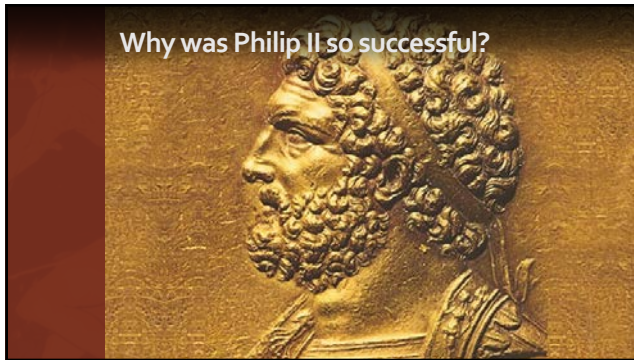
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