

Chapter 1 : CYRUS ACCORDING TO HERODOTUS –“ Encyclopaedia Iranica

The Gallipoli Campaign, also known as the Dardanelles Campaign, the Battle of Gallipoli, or the Battle of Āḩanakkale (Turkish: Āḩanakkale SavaĀŸĀ±), was a campaign of the First World War that took place on the Gallipoli peninsula (Gelibolu in modern Turkey) in the Ottoman Empire between 19 February and 9 January

Seleucus II Callinicus Commentary The year number of the chronicle is lost, but it is practically certain that it is a chronicle concerning year 66 of the Seleucid era. This expedition was caused by the fact that shortly before his death in the summer of the Seleucid king Antiochus II Theos had repudiated his second wife Berenice Phernephorus , daughter of the Ptolemaic king Ptolemy II Philadelphus who died 28 January , in favor of his first wife Laodice and her two sons Seleucus and Antiochus Hierax. Antiochus resided with Laodice in Ephesus , while Berenice stayed in Antioch. Seleucus II Callinicus was proclaimed king, and immediately accepted as such in Babylon. However, the Seleucid empire now became the bone of contention of two queens, Berenice in Antioch and Laodice in Ephesus. The prospected kings were all young. Laodice had partisans in Antioch. One of the chief magistrates of the city kidnapped the child and killed him Valerius Maximus 9. The majority of the population seems to have been in favor of the queen. She established herself in the royal palace at Daphne Polyaeus 8. In September, he launched an attack on the Seleucid empire Hauben Ptolemy first arrived in Seleucia in Pieria , where he was welcomed, then proceeded to Antioch, where he was also received with enthusiasm, if the papyrus that reports this reception should not be dismissed as propaganda Papyrus Gourab, Wilcken, Chr. Berenice, however, was so stupid as to leave her safe haven and was instantly killed; a sign that public opinion was not as favorable to Berenice as the pro-Ptolemaic sources suggest. According to this papyrus, Berenice was still alive when Ptolemy arrived, but this is probably untrue. Several sources tell us that Ptolemy made a grand campaign into the interior of the Seleucid empire and even conquered it completely. The most eloquent source in this respect is the Adoulis inscription, found by the sixth century monk Cosmas Indicopleustes on the Persian gulf OGIS The text runs as follows: Great King Ptolemy, son of King Ptolemy [II Philadelphus] and Queen Arsinoe , the Brother- and Sister Gods, the children of King Ptolemy [I Soter] and Queen Berenice the Savior Gods, descendant on the paternal side of Heracles the son of Zeus, on the maternal of Dionysus the son of Zeus, having inherited from his father the kingdom of Egypt and Libya and Syria and Phoenicia and Cyprus and Lycia and Caria and the Cyclades islands, led a campaign into Asia with infantry and cavalry and fleet and Troglodytic and Ethiopian elephants, which he and his father were the first to hunt from these lands and, bringing them back into Egypt, to fit out for military service. Having become master of all the land this side of the Euphrates and of Cilicia and Pamphylia and Ionia and the Hellespont and Thrace and of all the forces and Indian elephants in these lands, and having made subject all the princes in the various regions, he crossed the Euphrates river and after subjecting to himself Mesopotamia and Babylonia and Sousiana and Persis and Media and all the rest of the land up to Bactria and having sought out all the temple belongings that had been carried out of Egypt by the Persians and having brought them back with the rest of the treasure from the various regions he sent his forces to Egypt through the canals that had been dug. But after the death of Seleucus, the kingdom of Syria passed in regular succession from father to son as follows: The second was another Antiochus [II], born of this marriage, who received the surname of Theos [the God] from the Milesians in the first instance, because he slew their tyrant, Timarchus. This Theos was poisoned by his wife. He had two wives, Laodice and Berenice, the former a love-match, the latter a daughter pledged to him by Ptolemy [III] Philadelphus. Laodice assassinated him and afterward Berenice and her child. He invaded Syria and advanced as far as Babylon. The Parthians now began their revolt, taking advantage of the confusion in the house of the Seleucids. Horace White; slightly adapted] Polyaeus 8. Justin Epitome of Pompeius Trogus According to Jerome Commentary on Daniel According to Catullus The claim that he reached the Indus is generally rejected and correctly so. In addition, the campaign into Babylonia was put in doubt, because no Babylonian source ever mentioned the invasion or acknowledged any other king than Seleucus. This chronicle now changes the situation entirely. The death of Antiochus II effected an eventful year for the Babylonians. The Egyptian invasion was a clear fact, though only short-lived.

Appian seems to be right in that Ptolemy advanced as far as Babylon. The fact that the Egyptian troops were unable to conquer the palace of Babylon may have been a factor as well. The chronicle contains no year number, only a month name, viz. The chronicle as preserved starts relating events of month IX. In view of the fact that the lower part of the tablet is preserved, we assume that the tablet contains a report of the very eventful year SE 66, either starting with month I or with month V, the month in which the death of Antiochus II was reported in Babylon. The arrival of the Ptolemaic forces in month IX 26 November December accords well with the accepted chronology. The end of the campaign is not recorded in the preserved part of the chronicle. The story breaks off with heavy fighting and manslaughter in Babylon, where the palace could not yet be captured. Street fighting in Seleucia is also recorded. The first contemporary document dated to Seleucus II is from By that time, the Ptolemaic troops will have left the country. We should, however, not give too much weight to the meaning of this document. It is apparent from all Babylonian documents that Seleucus was accepted as king from the start, that the Ptolemaic king was treated as a foreign invader, an enemy, his troops indicated as Hanaeans , which word probably had a negative connotation, as is made clear by the apposition "who did not fear the gods". If it is true that Ptolemy was enthusiastically accepted in Seleucia in Pieria and Antioch on the Orontes , this certainly does not hold true for Babylon.

Chapter 2 : Antiochus the Great (B.C.)

*Published by Discovery K12 *4* <http://DiscoveryK.com> be brought out, the comparative degree of prominence to be given to the various particulars, will all be different, son.*

The British had intended to use eight aircraft from Ark Royal to spot for the bombardment but harsh conditions rendered all but one of these, a Short Type, unserviceable. It transpired that Carden, suffering from stress, was placed on the sick list by the medical officer and command was taken over by Admiral John de Robeck. Despite some damage to the Allied ships engaging the forts by Ottoman return fire, minesweepers were ordered along the straits. In the Ottoman official account, by 2: There was confusion during the battle about the cause of the damage, some participants blamed torpedoes. Some of the senior naval officers like the commander of Queen Elizabeth, Commodore Roger Keyes, felt that they had come close to victory, believing that the Ottoman guns had almost run out of ammunition but the views of de Robeck, the First Sea Lord Jackie Fisher and others prevailed. Allied attempts to force the straits using naval power were terminated, due to the losses and bad weather. Two Allied submarines tried to traverse the Dardanelles but were lost to mines and the strong currents. Order of battle for the Gallipoli Campaign French troops land at Lemnos, After the failure of the naval attacks, troops were assembled to eliminate the Ottoman mobile artillery, which was preventing the Allied minesweepers from clearing the way for the larger vessels. An actual white flag should be regarded with the utmost suspicion as a Turkish soldier is unlikely to possess anything of that colour. Allied intelligence failed to adequately prepare for the campaign, in some cases relying on information gained from Egyptian travel guides. Brodie, tried to run the straits but hit a submarine net, ran aground and was shelled by a Turkish fort, killing Brodie and six of the crew; the survivors were forced to surrender. All agreed that the best defence was to hold the high ground on the ridges of the peninsula. There was disagreement as to where the enemy would land and hence where to concentrate forces. Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal was familiar with the Gallipoli peninsula from his operations against Bulgaria in the Balkan Wars and forecast that Cape Helles the southern tip of the peninsula and Gaba Tepe were the likely areas for landing. Von Sanders kept the bulk of the Ottoman forces inland in reserve, leaving a minimum of troops guarding the coast. A maximum effort to improve land and sea communications was ordered to move reinforcements swiftly to danger points and troops moved at night to avoid Allied air reconnaissance. This respite just sufficed for the most indispensable measures to be taken". Trenches and gun emplacements were dug along the beaches and troops went on route marches to avoid lethargy. From 11 April, an Ottoman aircraft made frequent flights over Mudros, keeping watch on the assembly of the British naval force and an airfield was established near Gallipoli. Landing at Anzac Cove and Landing at Cape Helles Landing at Gallipoli, April The Allies planned to land and secure the northern shore; to capture the Ottoman forts and artillery batteries so that a naval force could advance through the Narrows and the Sea of Marmara towards Constantinople. The Anzacs, with the 3rd Infantry Brigade spearheading the assault, were to land north of Gaba Tepe on the Aegean coast, from where they could advance across the peninsula, cutting off the Ottoman troops in Kilitbahir. The French made a diversionary landing at Kum Kale on the Asian shore before re-embarking, to hold the eastern area of the Helles sector. The Royal Naval Division simulated landing preparations at Bulair as a diversion and a New Zealand officer, Bernard Freyberg, swam ashore under fire to light flares, to distract the defenders from the real landings; Freyberg was later awarded the Distinguished Service Order. The force was to land and advance inland to cut the lines of communication to the Ottoman forces in the south. The 2nd Infantry Brigade.

Xerxes' Pontoon Bridges were constructed in BC during the second Persian invasion of Greece upon the order of Xerxes I of Persia for the purpose of Xerxes' army to traverse the Hellespont (the present day Dardanelles) from Asia into Thrace, then also controlled by Persia (in the European part of modern Turkey).

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Chapter 4 : XERXES ACCORDING TO HERODOTUS – Encyclopaedia Iranica

Freebase (/ 0 votes) Rate this definition. Dardanelles. The Dardanelles, formerly known as Hellespont, is a narrow strait in northwestern Turkey connecting the Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmara.

Table of contents for The landmark Herodotus: Strassler ; translated by Andrea L. Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog. Contents data are machine generated based on pre-publication provided by the publisher. Contents may have variations from the printed book or be incomplete or contain other coding. Thales predicts year of eclipse that ends battle, 1. Description of Babylon 1. Death of Prexaspes 3. Persians unable to win, are harassed, thwarted 4. Ionians decide to fight at sea ? Mardonios deposes Ionian tyrants, installs democracies. Fleet destroyed off Athos 6. Kleon and Leotychidas depose Demaratos. Fate of Leotychidas - 91? Spartan rite prevents 6. He dies from wounds ? Darius dies Xerxes becomes king, puts down the revolt - 7. Athos canal built - 7. Wealthy Pythius 7. Will the Greeks really fight? Xerxes shows them everything 7. Battle of Thermopylae 7. Locrians, Phocians 7. He asks Demaratos if Greeks will fight. Yes, he replies 7. Thebans surrender 7. Athens agrees to a Spartan admiral 8. Persians cross to Asia in boats 8. Rumour of Plataea 9. The Athenian Government in Herodotus, P. The Account of Egypt: Herodotus Right and Wrong, A. Herodotus and the Black Sea Region E. Rivers and Peoples of Scythia E. The Continuity of Steppe Culture? Classical Greek Religious Festivals G. Dialect and Ethnic Groups in Herodotus W. Aristocratic Families in Herodotus C. Herodotus on Persia and the Persian Empire, C. Hoplite Warfare in Herodotus J. Persian Arms and Tactics in Herodotus J. Oracles, Religion, and Politics in Herodotus D. Herodotus and the Poets A. Trireme Warfare in Herodotus N. Tyranny in Herodotus C. On Women and Marriage in Herodotus C. Dewald Glossary R Strassler? Levy Illustration Credits R.

Chapter 5 : Gallipoli Campaign - Wikipedia

The Hellespont was crossed near Doriscus, where Herodotus placed the great military review (). This account clearly shows a connection with the great catalogue of the Iliad (Armayer, c). First the size of the land army is determined, which comprised 1., fighting men ().

The historical past takes on clearer outline beginning with the figure of Cyrus the Great. With him the Persians too are introduced into world history. At least two traditions are discernible, which conflict with one another. This is connected with the broadly sketched childhood story of Cyrus see generally Van der Veen, , pp. Accame, ; Sancisi-Weerdenburg, ; Rollinger, b, pp. There are three stages leading Cyrus on the way to the throne. The task of eliminating the child Cyrus was given to the Mede Harpagus, but he did not carry it out and initiated a grave complication in the following events by handing over the little boy to the cowherd Mithradates with the instruction to abandon him in the wilderness 1. His wife Kyno, whose name Herodotus equates with the Median word spakaâ€”a key point for the conclusion that Median was a distinct language Schmitt, â€”had just had a miscarriage; and she persuaded her husband to raise the child Burkert, , p. Thus the plan of the tyrant Astyages was doomed to failure, and Cyrus grew up well cared for. The young lad proved himself as a sovereign, not only by organizing a royal household with various tasks, but also by treating disobedience with severe punishments, one of the victims of which was the son of the Mede Artembares 1. It also led to a fatal mistake of the Magi 1. Cyrus offered the Persians freedom from the Median yoke 1. Finally, Astyages was defeated by his grandson, and as a result the Persians rose to become the rulers of the empire of the Medes 1. The sovereignty of the Medes over Asia is described by Herodotus in imperial dimensions. Only a few passages show that there are also other political entities to account for. With his victory over Astyages, Cyrus had risen to be the ruler of this empire and hence also the lord over upper Asia. These conquests are described by Herodotus in three separate sections. Conquest of lower Asia. Expansion began with the victory over Croesus of Lydia, by which lower Asia came into the possession of the Persians and the latter also came into contact with the Greek cities in west and south Asia Minor. Lombardo, ; Burkert, ; Bichler, b, pp. With the two oracles pronounced at Delphi and Amphiaraus, prophesying that Croesus would destroy a great empire if he fought against Cyrus 1. Lanfranchi, ; Rollinger, In Cappadocia a battle fought between Croesus and Cyrus ended inconclusively 1. The Persians advanced as far as Sardis, where the matter came to a decision. Despite a courageous defence by the Lydians, the Persians managed to triumph due to a ruse by Harpagus 1. After fourteen days of siege, the Lydian metropolis fell 1. Croesus fell into the hands of the Persian king, who proposed to commit him to death by burning, together with 14 Lydian lads. Cyrus was to recognize his sinful behavior, but the Persians were no longer in a position to extinguish the pyre 1. A divine rain was needed to preserve Croesus from certain death by burning and to have Cyrus realize that he was facing a man loved by the god 1. Croesus not only was set free and treated as an honored guest 1. Cyrus thereafter disappears from the events of war. On the other hand, Herodotus intimates that those Greeks who were conquered accompanied Harpagus on his further campaigns 1. The incorporation of the conquered nations within the contingent of the Persian army was later to become a current pattern in the gradual expansion of the Persian Empire Bichler, b, p. Babylon and the Massagetae. Immediately following his discussion with Lacrines, Cyrus revealed his future plans of conquest, which included Babylon and Egypt, as well as the territories of the Bactrians and Sakas 1. This comprised the entire continental complex facing Europe, with the exception of Libya and the land of the Ethiopians Bichler, b, p. Herodotus further describes the conquest of upper Asia, expressly pointing out that he was merely mentioning particularly important events 1. Meanwhile, he described the campaigns against Babylon 1. In any case, the campaign against Babylon and the one against the Massagetae not only coincide in their structure, but also are antithetical, due to the contrasting outcome of the venture. The statement of the subject 1. The conclusion is a digression about some customs and practices of the region 1. The antithetical aspect of the construction is revealed, not only in the different outcomes of the two campaigns, but also in their details. While, in the case of Babylon, Nitocris was no longer alive and Cyrus took advantage of her irrigation works for his strategy, Tomyris proved to be an invincible opponent. While

Cyrus was defeated in what Herodotus 1. Both campaigns were characterized by divine signs, which display Cyrus as a king who starts to take on increasingly an aspect of overweening pride hybris. They start with the punishment of the Gyndes River ordered by Cyrus, after one of his white horses had drowned there 1. The royal prerogative of drinking the water of the Choaspes River 1. Even the diversion of the river during the conquest of Babylon may be viewed in a context of sacrilege Rollinger, ; see also Briquel, Even if the control of the rivers within Asia was possible, the Araxes, which forms the border between Europe and Asia Sieberer, , pp. Since the Massagetae lived beyond this river 1. Like all powerful men facing a boundless enterprise, Cyrus also had the chance to reflect and change his mind; but his hybris did not let him recognize the situation, so that the warning of the messenger of Tomyris to content himself with what he had 1. Even a further and final warning against crossing the river left Cyrus unmoved. In a dream, he saw Darius wearing wings which cast a shadow over Asia and Europe 1. In this way the god not only pointed to the future successor and to the fact that he would be the man to carry Persian supremacy to Europe Bichler, b, pp. However, the Great King misunderstood the dream and, fearing a revolt by Darius, sent his father Hystaspes to Susa to arrest Darius 1. Thus not only was the future usurper Darius kept alive Bichler b, p. Cyrus also ignored the last warning of Tomyris 1. Following a lost battle, his severed head was put into a bag full of blood, that being, according to Herodotus, the most credible variant among several stories about the death of the king 1.

Chapter 6 : The Ptolemy III Chronicle (BCHP 11)

Lysander (/ l aÉª Èˆ s Ā! n d É™r, Èˆ l aÉª Èœ s Ā! n d É™r /; died BC, Greek: Ἰῶννης ἡγεμῶν Ἰωνίων, LĀ½sandros) was a Spartan admiral who commanded the Spartan fleet in the Hellespont which defeated the Athenians at Aegospotami in BC.

Missing Hannibal at the Rhone by a day or two, P. Scipio returned by sea to Cisalpine Gaul, but sent his army on to Spain under his brother, Gnaeus. In Italy he advanced to meet Hannibal as the latter emerged from the Alps. In a cavalry engagement on the Ticinus River Scipio was defeated and wounded. It was in this skirmish that the young P. Scipio later Africanus first confronted Hannibal, while rescuing his father. Sempronius Longus would not listen to advice. While Scipio Africanus remained in Italy, his father then went on to Spain. Scipio Africanus in was present at the Roman disaster at Cannae where his father-in-law, Lucius Aemilius Paullus, the victor of the Second Illyrian War, chose to stand and die rather than be dishonored. During the next several years his father and uncle won several victories over the Carthaginians including the capture of Saguntum in Also in , the year-old Scipio Africanus won his first election, as Aedile, along with his brother, Lucius. However, in both the elder Scipios were killed in battle in the Baetis River valley, being immediately replaced by C. Claudius Nero and Gaius Marcius. When no one else would stand for the office, he was elected to command the new army set to Spain. He sailed for Spain with 10, infantry and 1, cavalry, disembarking at Emporaiae in or to find all Spain south of the Ebro River in Carthaginian hands. His first task was to win over the Celtiberian hill tribes as well as gain the loyalty of the veteran troops. In he was at Tarraco with 28, infantry and 3, cavalry. All three were at least 10 days march west of their main base at New Carthage, which was garrisoned by only 1, trained troops. Scipio suddenly conducted a rapid march south along the coast from the mouth of the Ebro to surprise the city. He invested the city and launched several assaults on the walls. On the third attempt, with the aid of his fleet he captured the city. This gave him immense booty, war stores, and an excellent harbor. His special treatment of the prisoners including a young princess greatly endeared him to the Celtiberians and brought him significant aid. Scipio immediately set about improving his army. He discarded the Italian short sword and replaced it with the Spanish gladius. This weapon was especially suited for the cut and thrust tactics favored by the Romans. He may also have adopted the Spanish javelin as the pilum. He instituted a rigorous schedule of training designed to improve the ability of his men to operate as individuals and in small units. He spent the winter of letting the meaning of his victory sink in on the Celtiberians. In Scipio with 35, - 40, troops defeated Hasdrubal Barca with 25, troops at Baecula on the upper Guadalquivir River. However Hasdrubal was actually trying to avoid a decisive battle in order to pass around the Romans and march on Italy. This Scipio failed to prevent. For description of this battle, see separate essay. The defeat of Hasdrubal Barca in Italy changed the strategic situation dramatically. There was no longer any need for Hasdrubal Gisgo to try to protract things in Spain. Now he had to force the issue in order to help Hannibal. Scipio likewise could now afford to storm towns one at a time in order to gradually drive the Carthaginians out of Spain. Therefore in Hasdrubal left Gades and moved to Ilipa near modern Corduba with 50, infantry, , cavalry, and 32 elephants. After gaining help from more Celtiberian chiefs, Scipio also prepared for battle. He concentrated about 45, infantry and 3, cavalry, including the Celtiberian allies, at Baecula. Not trusting his allies, Scipio executed an elaborate deception plan over three days in order to win a decisive victory, which resulted in the virtual loss of Spain by the Carthaginians. The ancient descriptions of this battle are disputed by military analysts, however. If the sources have any validity at all, it is clear that Scipio must have instituted a remarkable transformation of the tactical maneuver capability of his legions. Syphax appeared interested and was considering his options when Hasdrubal Gisgo played a trump in providing his extraordinarily beautiful daughter to be the Numidian queen. Scipio returned to Spain to quell a mutiny in his army and destroy as much Celtiberian resistance as possible, both with exemplary brutality. In the center piece of this operation he destroyed a 22, man force on the Ebro River. In Scipio captured Gades to complete the Roman conquest of Carthaginian Spain and returned to Rome for the election of Scipio won the election along with P. Licinius Crassus, and was assigned to Sicily. He was strongly opposed by the Roman senate led

by Fabius Maximus. After much political struggle he was allowed to sail to Utica where he landed in Syphax allied to Carthage in support of Hasdrubal Gisco and brought an army against Scipio, forcing him to raise the siege and fortify his own camp on the shore between Utica and Carthage. In by launching simultaneous night attacks and setting fire to their two adjacent camps, Scipio destroyed both the Numidian and Carthaginian armies. The Carthaginians raised two more armies, which were likewise destroyed in battle by Scipio and Syphax was captured, deposed, and replaced by a Roman ally, Masinissa. At this the Carthaginian government ordered Hannibal and Mago back to Africa to defend the city. Scipio was in a difficult position on the coast awaiting his new Numidian allies, while Hannibal was in position to block their junction. In a brilliant strategic gamble Scipio began a campaign of destruction in the interior and moved southwest to meet Numidian reinforcements under Masinissa, forcing Hannibal to come out for battle before his army was fully ready, on the plain west of Zama. Accounts of the battle are very confused. Modern authors build on the confusion by picking and choosing between parts of classical sources. His tactical concept was for the skirmish line to hold off the Roman legions until the greatly superior Roman - Numidian cavalry could be lured away by the weak Carthaginian cavalry, which was ordered to entice them away. Then the Carthaginian main forces would attempt a double encirclement, as at Cannae. In the main position the first echelon line of battle was 12, native Libyans, Carthaginians, and a contingent of Macedonian mercenaries. The Roman army, consisting of about 25, Roman and Italian legionaries and 10, Numidians, also formed its usual three lines of infantry but with the principes and triarii held back together as a second echelon. Scipio placed his Italian cavalry on the left and Numidian cavalry on the right. These troops believing themselves betrayed, then fought the Carthaginian first line phalanx, which nevertheless also managed to disorder the Roman hastatii. Carthaginian elephants proved worthless during this struggle. Scipio then brought up his principes and triarii to extend his line to each flank. He was not about to be surrounded as the Romans were at Cannae. Hannibal did likewise by merging his second and third lines. This destroyed the Carthaginians who lost 20, killed and 20, captured to the Roman losses of 1, to 2, total. Scipio again pressed successfully for moderate or lenient peace terms against the wishes of the Senate. He was given a triumph and the surname Africanus, but refused any other honors. Then he lived in private life until , when he was elected consul to fight the Ligurian Gauls in northern Italy. He was then one of the commissioners sent to Africa to settle a dispute between Masinissa and the Carthaginians. The campaign in Asia. Actually, Scipio had engineered the election of both Lucius and Gaius Laelius in order to insure for himself the effective command. The first project for the Romans was to secure naval supremacy. This they did, with the considerable help of the Rhodians and Pergamenians, and some aid from Carthage. The Syrian fleets were defeated in three battles. In one of these, Eudamus, Hannibal had fought and lost his first and last naval engagement. Antiochus now blundered into withdrawing his garrisons from Lysimachia and gave up the defense of the Hellespont. In addition, 5, veterans had volunteered to serve under their beloved leader. If Antiochus had chosen to contest the passage of the Hellespont, he, no doubt, could have forced Scipio into winter quarters in a very disadvantageous position. Having crossed his army, Scipio remained behind due to his religious duties as high priest. Antiochus spent his time as before Thermopyli in sensual pleasure at his court. When it was too late, he sent envoys to ask for peace. Even now the King might have had some success by refusing battle and withdrawing into the interior. Instead he hastened to meet the trained Roman legions with his ill-organized mass of Asiatic levies. The Roman army including Greek and Macedonian allies was less than half that figure. Scipio fell sick and returned to the sea coast. The army was now commanded by Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus. Antiochus had difficulty squeezing his forces into the restricted space available in the Hermus River valley, near Magnesia. In the first division he placed his light troops, bowmen, mounted archers, Arabs, and scythed-chariots. In the second were the heavy cavalry cataphractae , the Gallic Celtic and Cappadocian infantry, and the 16, man phalanx, which was his elite unit. His 54 elephants were located in the spaces between the phalanx and cavalry. The Roman army formed with a small cavalry force on its left flank resting on a river. In the center stood the legions. On the right were all the light infantry and most of cavalry under command of Eumenes of Pergamum. Eumenes opened the battle by using his bowmen and slingers to dispose of the scythe chariots and Arab camel corps.

Chapter 7 : Constantine the Great | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

next day, Xerxes announced he'd give up plan of a campaign. Handsome man threatened him with loss of his power if he gave up the war (). Xerxes' resolution flagged, and asked Artabanus for advice (a.1).

Some ancient authors record that he rose to Spartan citizenship from helot or even slave origins. He grew up in poverty and he showed himself obedient and conformable. According to Plutarch he had a "manly spirit". Lysander then undertook the major project of creating a strong Spartan fleet based at Ephesus which could take on the Athenians and their allies. The Spartan navarch Lysander refused to be lured out of Ephesus to do battle with Alcibiades. However, while Alcibiades was away seeking supplies, the Athenian squadron was placed under the command of Antiochus , his helmsman. During this time Lysander managed to engage the Athenian fleet and they were routed by the Spartan fleet with the help of the Persians under Cyrus at the Battle of Notium in BC. This defeat by Lysander gave the enemies of Alcibiades the excuse they needed to strip him of his command. He never returned again to Athens. He sailed north to the land he owned in the Thracian Chersonese. Out of office[edit] However, Lysander ceased to be the Spartan navarch after this victory and, in accordance with the Spartan law, was replaced by Callicratidas. This move threatened the Athenian grain supply. Athens sent their admiral, Conon , to relieve the siege. To relieve Conon, the Athenians assembled a new fleet composed largely of newly constructed ships manned by inexperienced crews. While this fleet was inferior to the Spartans, the Athenians employed new and unorthodox tactics, which allowed them to secure a dramatic and unexpected victory in the Battle of Arginusae , near Lesbos. The blockade of Conon by the Spartans was broken, the Spartan force was soundly defeated and Callicratidas was killed during the battle. Return to command[edit] The multitude saluting Lysander with loud acclamations. However, Spartan law did not allow the reappointment of a previous navarch, so Aracus was appointed as navarch with Lysander as his deputy. Nonetheless, Lysander was effectively the commander of the Spartan fleet. The Athenian fleet followed him there. Conon withdrew to Cyprus. Lysander also captured Lesbos Island. This action effectively closed the grain route to Athens through the Hellespont, thereby starving Athens. Realising the seriousness of the situation, Theramenes started negotiations with Lysander. These negotiations took three months, but in the end Lysander agreed to terms at Piraeus. An agreement was reached for the capitulation of Athens and the cessation of the Peloponnesian War in BC. The Spartans required the Athenians to raze the walls of Piraeus as well as the Long Walls which connected Athens and Piraeus; that the Athenians should abandon their colonies, and that Athens should surrender all but twelve of their ships to the Spartans. However, Theramenes did secure terms that saved the city of Athens from destruction. Command in Athens[edit] Lysander then put in place a puppet government in Athens with the establishment of the oligarchy of the Thirty Tyrants under Critias which included Theramenes as a leading member. The puppet government executed a number of citizens and deprived all but a few of their former rights as citizens of Athens. The practice started the period of Spartan hegemony. After storming and seizing Samos, Lysander returned to Sparta. Alcibiades, the former Athenian leader, emerged after the Spartan victory at Aegospotami and took refuge in Phrygia , northwestern Asia Minor with Pharnabazus , its Persian satrap. He sought Persian assistance for the Athenians. However, the Spartans decided that Alcibiades must be removed and Lysander, with the help of Pharnabazus, arranged the assassination of Alcibiades. For centuries the possession of money was illegal in Lacedaemonia, but the newly minted navy required funds and Persia could not be trusted to maintain financial support. Corruption quickly followed; while general Gylippus ferried treasure home, he embezzled a great amount and was condemned to death in absentia. In BC, he commanded a small force of exiles that invaded Attica and, in successive battles, defeated first a Spartan garrison and then the forces of the oligarchic government which included Lysander in the Battle of Munychia. The leader of the Thirty Tyrants, Critias, was killed in the battle. The Battle of Piraeus was then fought between Athenian exiles who had defeated the government of the Thirty Tyrants and occupied Piraeus and a Spartan force sent to combat them. In the battle, the Spartans defeated the exiles, despite their stiff resistance. Despite opposition from Lysander, after the battle Pausanias the Agiad King of Sparta , arranged a settlement between the two parties which allowed the reunification of Athens and

Piraeus, and the re-establishment of democratic government in Athens. Final years[edit] Lysander still had influence in Sparta despite his setbacks in Athens. Hoping to restore the juntas of oligarchic partisans that he had put in place after the defeat of the Athenians in BC, Lysander arranged for Agesilaus II, the Eurypontid Spartan king, to take command of the Greeks against Persia in BC. Lysander was arguably hoping to receive command of the Spartan forces not joining the campaign. So Agesilaus II frustrated the plans of his former mentor and left Lysander in command of the troops in the Hellespont, far from Sparta and mainland Greece. Back in Sparta by BC, Lysander was instrumental in starting a war with Thebes and other Greek cities, which came to be known as the Corinthian War. Agesilaus set out for Sparta with his troops, crossing the Hellespont and marching west through Thrace. Battle of Haliartus The Spartans arranged for two armies, one under Lysander and the other under Pausanias of Sparta , to rendezvous at and attack the city of Haliartus, Boeotia. Lysander arrived before Pausanias and persuaded the city of Orchomenus to revolt from the Boeotian confederacy. He then advanced to Haliartus with his troops. In the Battle of Haliartus , Lysander was killed after bringing his forces too near the walls of the city. Following his death, an abortive scheme by Lysander to increase his power by making the Spartan kingships collective and that the Spartan king should not automatically be given the leadership of the army, was "discovered" by Agesilaus II. However, in the view of Nigel Kennell, the plot fits with what we know of Lysander. While the Roman biographer Cornelius Nepos charges him with "cruelty and perfidy", [7] Lysander " according to Xenophon " nonetheless spared the population of captured Greek poleis such as Lampsacus , [3] perhaps in order to gain a useful reputation for mildness. Commemoration[edit] According to Duris of Samos , Lysander was the first Greek to whom the cities erected altars and sacrificed to him as to a god and the Samians voted that their festival of Hera should be called Lysandreia. A Dictionary of Greek and Roman biography and mythology. Little, Brown and co.

Chapter 8 : Star systems - Battletech Wiki

Antiochus III the Great: Antiochus III the Great, Seleucid king of the Hellenistic Syrian Empire from bce to , who rebuilt the empire in the East but failed in his attempt to challenge Roman ascendancy in Europe and Asia Minor.

Edit Constantine was a ruler of major historical importance, and he has always been a controversial figure. These are abundant and detailed, [8] but have been strongly influenced by the official propaganda of the period, [9] and are often one-sided. Each emperor would have his own court, his own military and administrative faculties, and each would rule with a separate praetorian prefect as chief lieutenant. The division was merely pragmatic: Each would be subordinate to their respective Augustus senior emperor but would act with supreme authority in his assigned lands. This system would later be called the Tetrarchy. According to Lactantius, Galerius was a brutal, animalistic man. He may have attended the lectures of Lactantius, a Christian scholar of Latin in the city. Constantine was nonetheless a prominent member of the court: In the months that followed, churches and scriptures were destroyed, Christians were deprived of official ranks, and priests were imprisoned. In a parallel ceremony in Milan, Maximian did the same. Constantius and Galerius were promoted to Augusti, while Severus and Maximian were appointed their Caesars respectively. Constantine and Maxentius were ignored. They assert that Galerius assigned Constantine to lead an advance unit in a cavalry charge through a swamp on the middle Danube, made him enter into single combat with a lion, and attempted to kill him in hunts and wars. Constantine always emerged victorious: His career depended on being rescued by his father in the west. Constantius was quick to intervene. After a long evening of drinking, Galerius granted the request. He rode from post-house to post-house at high speed, hamstringing every horse in his wake. Before dying, he declared his support for raising Constantine to the rank of full Augustus. The Alamannic king Chrocus , a barbarian taken into service under Constantius, then proclaimed Constantine as Augustus. Along with the notice, he included a portrait of himself in the robes of an Augustus. He therefore commanded one of the largest Roman armies, stationed along the important Rhine frontier. He strengthened the circuit wall around the city with military towers and fortified gates, and began building a palace complex in the northeastern part of the city. To the south of his palace, he ordered the construction of a large formal audience hall, and a massive imperial bathhouse. Constantine sponsored many building projects across Gaul during his tenure as emperor of the West, especially in Augustodunum Autun and Arelate Arles. Although not yet a Christian, he probably judged it a more sensible policy than open persecution, [82] and a way to distinguish himself from the "great persecutor", Galerius. As his panegyrist declared: Galerius refused to recognize him, but failed to unseat him. He offered to marry his daughter Fausta to Constantine, and elevate him to Augustan rank. Constantine accepted, and married Fausta in Trier in late summer Constantine now gave Maxentius his meagre support, offering Maxentius political recognition. Over the spring and summer of , he had left Gaul for Britain to avoid any involvement in the Italian turmoil; [93] now, instead of giving Maxentius military aid, he sent his troops against Germanic tribes along the Rhine. In , he raided the territory of the Bructeri , and made a bridge across the Rhine at Colonia Agrippinensium Cologne. In , he marched to the northern Rhine and fought the Franks. When not campaigning, he toured his lands advertising his benevolence, and supporting the economy and the arts. His refusal to participate in the war increased his popularity among his people, and strengthened his power base in the West. In attendance were Diocletian, briefly returned from retirement, Galerius, and Maximian. Maximian was forced to abdicate again and Constantine was again demoted to Caesar. The new system did not last long: Constantine refused to accept the demotion, and continued to style himself as Augustus on his coinage, even as other members of the Tetrarchy referred to him as a Caesar on theirs. Maximinus Daia was frustrated that he had been passed over for promotion while the newcomer Licinius had been raised to the office of Augustus, and demanded that Galerius promote him. Galerius offered to call both Maximinus and Constantine "sons of the Augusti", [96] but neither accepted the new title. By the spring of , Galerius was referring to both men as Augusti. He announced that Constantine was dead, and took up the imperial purple. Constantine soon heard of the rebellion, abandoned his campaign against the Franks, and marched his army up the Rhine. He disembarked at

Lugdunum Lyon. It made little difference, however, as loyal citizens opened the rear gates to Constantine. Maximian was captured and reproved for his crimes. Constantine granted some clemency, but strongly encouraged his suicide. In July , Maximian hanged himself. By , however, he was spreading another version. According to this, after Constantine had pardoned him, Maximian planned to murder Constantine in his sleep. Fausta learned of the plot and warned Constantine, who put a eunuch in his own place in bed. Maximian was apprehended when he killed the eunuch and was offered suicide, which he accepted. He could no longer rely on his connection to the elder emperor Maximian, and needed a new source of legitimacy. Instead, the orator proclaims that Constantine experienced a divine vision of Apollo and Victory granting him laurel wreaths of health and a long reign. In the likeness of Apollo Constantine recognized himself as the saving figure to whom would be granted "rule of the whole world", [] as the poet Virgil had once foretold. In his early reign, the coinage of Constantine advertised Mars as his patron. From on, Mars was replaced by Sol Invictus , a god conventionally identified with Apollo.

Chapter 9 : Xerxes' Pontoon Bridges - Wikipedia

NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN OF VLADISLAV VARNENCHIK IN NORTHEASTERN BULGARIA IN THE AUTUMN OF Nevyan Mitev Keywords: battle of Varna. Varna. but this time only for a few www.nxgvision.com The Serbian despot Georgi Brankovich bene- fited from the peace the most.*

Antiochus the Great B. Seleucid king of the Hellenistic Syrian Empire from B. He reformed the empire administratively by reducing the provinces in size, established a ruler cult with himself and his consort Laodice as divine , and improved relations with neighbouring countries by giving his daughters in marriage to their princes. He retained from the previous administration Hermias as chief minister, Achaeus as governor of Asia Minor, and Molon and his brother Alexander as governors of the eastern provinces, Media and Persis. In the following year, when Molon rebelled and assumed the title of king, Antiochus abandoned a campaign against Egypt for the conquest of southern Syria, on the advice of Hermias, and marched against Molon, defeating him in B. Shortly thereafter he had Hermias killed and was thus rid of most of the influences from the previous administration. In the same year, Achaeus set himself up as king in Asia Minor, but a mutiny in his army kept him from attacking Antiochus. Antiochus was now free to conduct what has been called the Fourth Syrian War , during which he gained control of the important eastern Mediterranean sea ports of Seleucia-in-Pieria, Tyre, and Ptolemais. In he engaged an army numbering 75, of Ptolemy IV Philopator, a pharaoh of the Hellenistic dynasty ruling Egypt, at Raphia, the southernmost city in Syria. His own troops numbered 68, Though he succeeded in routing the left wing of the Egyptian army, his phalanx heavily armed infantry in close ranks in the centre was defeated by a newly formed Egyptian phalanx. In the subsequent peace settlement, Antiochus gave up all his conquests except the city of Seleucia-in-Pieria. After the Syrian war, he proceeded against the rebel Achaeus. In alliance with Attalus I of Pergamum, Antiochus captured Achaeus in in his capital, Sardis, and had him executed in a barbaric manner. After the pacification of Asia Minor he entered upon his later to be famous eastward campaign , pressing forward as far as India. In he gave his sister Antiochis in marriage to King Xerxes of Armenia, who acknowledged his suzerainty and paid him tribute. He occupied Hecatompylos southeast of the Caspian Sea , the capital of the Parthian king Arsaces III, and forced him to enter into an alliance in and the following year defeated Euthydemus of Bactria, though he allowed him to continue to rule and retain his royal title. In he marched across the Hindu Kush into the Kabul Valley and renewed a friendship with the Indian king Sophagasenos. Returning westward via the Iranian provinces of Arachosia, Drangiana, and Carmania, he arrived in Persis in and received tribute of talents of silver from the citizens of Gerrha, a mercantile state on the east coast of the Persian Gulf. Having established a magnificent system of vassal states in the East, Antiochus now adopted the ancient Achaemenid title of "great king," and the Greeks, comparing him to Alexander the Great, surnamed him also "the Great. Antiochus invaded Coele Syria, defeated the Ptolemaic general Scopas at Panion near the source of the Jordan River in the year , gained control of Palestine, and granted special rights to the Jewish temple state. But Philip, marching along the Dardanelles, became involved in a war with Rhodes and Pergamum, both of whom appealed to Rome for help against Macedonia, informing Rome of the alliance between the two Hellenistic kings. Rome intervened decisively in the system of Hellenistic states. Philip was defeated by the Romans in the Second Macedonian War , and Antiochus refused to help him. Though the Romans had sent ambassadors to Ptolemy V, they could not lend him any serious assistance. He also gave his daughter Cleopatra in marriage to Ptolemy V. Egypt practically became a Seleucid protectorate. In his insatiable expansionist drive, Antiochus occupied parts of the kingdom of Pergamum in and in Greek cities in Asia Minor. A war of harassment and diplomacy with Rome ensued. A number of times the Romans sent ambassadors demanding that Antiochus stay out of Europe and set free all the autonomous communities in Asia Minor. To meet these demands would have meant the actual dissolution of the western part of the Seleucid Empire, and Antiochus thus refused. Tensions with Rome increased further when the great Carthaginian general Hannibal, who had fled from Carthage in the aftermath of defeat by the Romans in the Second Punic War, found refuge with Antiochus in B. Antiochus offered an alliance to Philip of Macedonia, whom he had previously forsaken, but

was rebuffed. Relying on them Antiochus landed in Demetrias in the autumn of with only 10, men and occupied Euboea. But he found little support in central Greece. In the Romans, numbering more than 20,, cut him off from his reinforcements in Thrace and outflanked his position at the pass of Thermopylae in Greece. With the remainder of his troops Antiochus fled to Chalcis on Euboea and from there by sea to Ephesus; his fleet was wiped out by the combined naval forces of Rome, Rhodes, and Pergamum. Meeting no resistance, the Roman army crossed the Hellespont in When Antiochus refused, he was decisively defeated in the Battle of Magnesia near Mt. Sipylus, where he fought with a heterogeneous army of 70, men against an army of 30, Romans and their allies. Although he could have continued the war in the eastern provinces, he renounced all claim to his conquests in Europe and in Asia Minor west of the Taurus at the peace treaty of Apamea. He also was obliged to pay an indemnity of 15, talents over a period of 12 years, surrender his elephants and his fleet, and furnish hostages, including his son Antiochus IV. His kingdom was now reduced to Syria, Mesopotamia, and western Iran. In Antiochus was murdered in a Baal temple near Susa, where he was exacting tribute in order to obtain much needed revenue. Encyclopaedia Britannica Article Hans Volkmann.