

THE ANCIENT GREEKS

HISTORY AND CULTURE FROM ARCHAIC
TIMES TO THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER



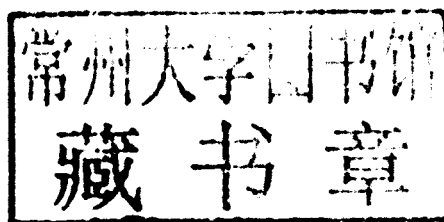
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the death of Alexander

Matthew Dillon and Lynda Garland



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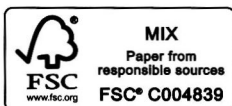
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THE ANCIENT GREEKS

'*The Ancient Greeks* is a valuable new textbook . . . Written in a lucid and approachable style, the book is extensively illustrated with figures and maps. *The Ancient Greeks* along with its companion the *Ancient Greece* sourcebook will make an excellent resource for students registered in ancient Greek history courses as well as the wider public interested in this fascinating period of Greek history.'

Zinon Papakonstantinou, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA.*

'This volume admirably fulfils its professed aims in providing both the student reader and other interested parties with a comprehensive introduction to the history and culture of the Greek world c. 800–323 BC. . . . The focus is not merely on historical sources but also a wide array of archaeological materials - many of which appear as illustrations - together with numerous tables, maps and plans. There is, in short, everything one could wish for (and more!) when teaching a course in Greek history.'

Joseph Skinner, *University of Liverpool, UK.*

This work offers students a comprehensive introduction to the history and culture of the ancient Greek world for the period c. 800–323 BC. It provides critical background to the key historical developments of the time: the Persian Wars, the rise of Athens and its empire in the fifth century and the subsequent Peloponnesian War, and the emergence of Macedon as a world power under Philip and Alexander. A chapter dedicated to Sparta provides students with crucial understanding of this important but enigmatic kingdom. However, *The Ancient Greeks* moves beyond political history to include social sections on women, religion, the city-state, and slaves, offering extensive coverage of the social and religious environment.

The book is lavishly illustrated, with over 180 illustrations, maps and photographs, and it includes a chronological table and a glossary of key terms. With close referencing to *Ancient Greece: Social and Historical Documents from Archaic Times to the Death of Alexander* (third edition) and accompanied by a companion website, this volume provides invaluable support for students of ancient Greek history and civilization, and offers a comprehensive introduction for the interested reader.

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**FOR ALL OUR STUDENTS,
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE**

PREFACE

Fifteen years after the first publication of the sourcebook *Ancient Greece: Social and Historical Documents from Archaic Times to the Death of Socrates*, when we were finalising the third edition of that work, now expanded in its historical range down to the death of Alexander III ‘the Great’ of Macedon, we decided that it was finally time to provide the sourcebook with a related textbook so that students could use the two in tandem. This new definitive historical study of the period c. 800–323 BC gives students the full background to the texts translated in *Ancient Greece*, thus providing a comprehensive suite of materials for the study of Greek political history and society. This seemed to us particularly important because the sourcebook, like its companion sourcebook, *Ancient Rome: From the Early Republic to the Assassination of Julius Caesar* which appeared late in 2005, has been so widely used at Australian and overseas institutions; it has been prescribed for units and courses at institutions as diverse as University College London, the University of Leeds, the University of Wales (Lampeter), the University of Florida, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Kansas, the University of Oregon, the University of Queensland, Universität Regensburg, Cornell University, Loyola University, Université de Louvain, as well as being a recommended text at Trinity College Dublin, the University of Victoria in Canada, the University of Auckland, the University of Edinburgh, Universität Heidelberg, the University of Manchester, Birkbeck College in London, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Cambridge, particularly since the second edition in 2000. Seeing that the sourcebook has had such a wide circulation it seemed a good idea to present this same audience with the background history of Greek politics and society which we teach our own students in Australia at the University of New England, specifically drawing on the texts featured in the sourcebook, in part because we had not to date found a work which completely satisfied all the needs of students in our different Ancient History courses and units relating to archaic and classical Greek history and which clearly commented on the information presented by the ancient sources themselves.

This textbook has the same chapter titles and subheadings as *Ancient Greece*, and provides students with the necessary background knowledge and details for an understanding of each historical period and social phenomenon of the archaic and classical Greek world. Accordingly, many of the extensive comments accompanying individual documents have been reduced in scope and size in *Ancient Greece* itself and the background and contextual information is now given in this textbook. The aim has been not only to give a wide range of material from ancient sources, but to accompany this with a detailed historical overview; as with the sourcebook we have tried to give a view of the Greek world as a whole, not focusing merely on Athens and Sparta but on the lesser-known centres of Greek civilisation and culture as well, with the aim of keeping the reader continually in mind of the geographical and chrono-

PREFACE

logical scope of Greek history and civilisation. To this end we have provided numerous maps, charts and illustrations: history is not merely a study of literary sources, and in this book we have tried to supplement the historical and literary sources with depictions of the most important and relevant pieces of art and architecture to help students conceptualise the visual and special background to the most important social and political events, as well as personalities and ideologies, in the Greek world.

We give a special thanks to all our students over the last fifteen years, not just at the University of New England, but those who have used the sourcebook, *Ancient Greece* and its companion *Ancient Rome*, in Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Ireland, Germany, the United States and elsewhere. Finally, we would like to thank all those who have made comments and suggestions to help us improve these and hope that this textbook will prove to be equally as useful as the sourcebook to students of Ancient History.

Armidale, Australia
December 2011

GLOSSARY

acropolis	citadel, the highest part of a city (plural: acropoleis)
agema	the Macedonian guard
agoge	the Spartan system of education
agora	the market square, civic centre of a city-state
agoranomoi	market magistrates at Athens
aisymnetes	an elected tyrant
Amphiktyonic Council	representatives of the twelve states responsible for the upkeep and welfare of the sanctuary and games at Delphi
Amphiktyonic League or amphiktyony	an association of cities responsible for administering a sanctuary
amphora	a large vase, usually of pottery, used for storing and transporting liquids (plural: amphorai)
apoikia	a colony or settlement (plural: apoikiai)
architheoros	the leader of a sacred embassy
archon	a magistrate; the most important archonship in Athens was the eponymous archonship (the holder gave his name to the year)
Areiopagos	a hill west of the acropolis; the council of the Areiopagos which was composed of ex-archons met here
asylia	immunity, protection against reprisals
atimia	loss of citizen rights (adjective: atimos, plural: atimoi)
axon	wooden tablets recording the laws of Drakon and Solon (plural: axones)
boeotarch	a chief magistrate of the Boeotian League
boule	the council of a city
bouleuterion	meeting place of a boule, council chamber
chiliarch	a Macedonian commander (of 1000 men)
choregos	a wealthy citizen who financed a dramatic chorus for a festival
Companions	nobles serving in the cavalry in the Macedonian army
dekarchy	a government of ten men
demagogue	a popular leader or speaker (a fourth-century term)
deme	a village; Kleisthenes divided Attica into 140 units called demes
demos	the people of a city, the citizens; sometimes the assembly (Spartan: damos)
dikasterion	a jury-court (plural: dikasteria)
dokimasia	the scrutiny of a candidate's qualifications for office or citizenship

GLOSSARY

ekklesia	the assembly of adult male citizens
Eleven, the	the police-commissioners at Athens
emporion	a trading station (plural: emporia)
ephebe	a young man between 18 and 20 years prior to becoming a full citizen (plural: epheboi)
ephebeia	the military training system for ephebes
ephor	a Spartan magistrate; five were elected annually
Epigonoi	the successors of Alexander the Great
epimetelai	supervisors
epoptes	the highest grade of initiate at Eleusis (plural: epoptai)
erastes	lover (male)
eromenos	beloved (male)
eunomia	good order
eupatridai	nobles, aristocrats
euthyna	the examination of an official's conduct or accounts at the end of his term (plural: euthynai)
genos	a clan, group of families (plural: gene)
gerousia	a council of twenty-eight elders (gerontes) in Sparta plus the two kings
gnorimoi	the notables, wealthy
graphe paranomon	a charge brought against the proposer of a supposedly illegal decree
gymnasiarch	a supervisor responsible for running a gymnasium
harmost	a governor imposed by Sparta
hegemon	a leader or commander (as of the League of Corinth)
hektemoroi	'sixth-parters', poor Athenian farmers who paid one-sixth of their produce to a wealthy landowner prior to Solon
heliaia	a court (generally of appeal) at Athens
hellenotamiai	financial officials of the Delian League
helot	a Spartan serf
herm	stone surmounted by the head of Hermes with an ithyphallos (plural: hermai)
hetaira	a courtesan, higher-class prostitute (plural: hetairai)
hetaireia	a club, association of citizens (plural: hetaireiai)
hieromnemes	representatives on the Delphic Amphiktyonic Council
hieron	a sanctuary, temple
hieropoioi	sacred officials, temple overseers
hippeis	cavalry; the second of Solon's four property-classes in Athens; in Sparta a bodyguard of 300 protecting the king in battle
homoioi	'peers': a term used in Sparta for full citizens, the Spartiates
hoplite	a heavy-armed infantryman
horos	a boundary-stone (plural: horoi)
hydria	a large pottery vessel for holding water (plural: hydriai)
hypaspistai	Macedonian shield-bearers; a brigade of guards
isonomia	equality of political rights
kanephoros	a young unmarried woman who carried a ceremonial basket in religious processions (plural: kanephoroi)

GLOSSARY

kleros	an allotment of land (plural kleroi; Spartan: klaros)
kolakretai	Athenian financial officials
komos	a band of revellers; a celebratory procession
krater	a large vase for mixing wine and water
krypteia	a force of young Spartans which waged war on the helots
kylix	a drinking-cup, often used at symposia (plural: kylikes)
Lakedaimon	Sparta; the Spartans were known as Lakedaimonians
Lakonia	Sparta's immediate countryside; 'Lakonian' often means Spartan
liturgy	a public duty imposed on wealthy citizens in Athens, such as financing a dramatic chorus or paying for the maintenance of a trireme for a year (the trierarchia)
medise	to support or collaborate with the Persians
metic	an immigrant, foreign resident
metoikion	the tax on metics
metropolis	a mother-city (of a colony)
mystagogos	someone who introduced others to the Eleusinian Mysteries
mystes	an initiate, especially at the Eleusinian Mysteries (plural: mystai)
nauarchos	an admiral
neodameis	new citizens (in Sparta); enfranchised helots
nomos	a law
nomothetes	a legislator
nothoi	illegitimate children
oikistes	the founder of a colony (plural: oikistai)
oikos	a household, consisting of family, slaves and property (plural: oikoi)
oligarchy	the rule of a few ('oligoi') men within a polis
Olympiad	the four-year period between one Olympic Games and the next
ostracism	a procedure in the assembly that exiled a selected Athenian for ten years
paidagogos	a slave responsible for escorting a boy to his school
paideia	education
palaistra	a wrestling-court
parthenos	a young, unmarried girl
Parthenos	epithet of the virgin goddess Athena
peltast	a lightly armed soldier (pelte: a shield)
penestai	Thessalian serfs
pentakosiomedimnoi	the 500 bushel-class, the first of Solon's four property-classes in Athens
perioikoi	neighbours; peoples subject to Sparta in the Peloponnese
pezetairoi	foot-guards in the Macedonian army
phalanx	a military formation of rows of hoplites
phoros	tribute contribution (eg, to Athens from members of the Delian League), literally 'burden'
phratry	a brotherhood with social and religious associations which recognised a common ancestor
phroura	garrison

GLOSSARY

phourarch	commander of a garrison
phyle	a tribe; Kleisthenes organised the Athenians into ten tribes (plural: phylai)
polemarch	a war leader, senior military officer; one of the archons in Athens
poletai	Athenian financial officials
polis	a city-state (plural: poleis)
politeia	constitution; (by extension) citizenship, political rights (plural: politeiai; 'patrios politeia': ancestral constitution)
polites	citizen (plural: politai)
probouleusis	recommendations made to the assembly by the Council after preliminary discussion
proedros	president (e.g., of a council)
proskynesis	prostration, obeisance, performed by the Persians towards their king but reserved by the Greeks as a mark of respect to the gods
prostates	champion, leader of a political party; patron of metics
proxenos	a citizen responsible for promoting and protecting the interests of ambassadors and visitors from another city in his state
prytaneion	town-hall, where the prytaneis dined during their term of office
prytany	one-tenth of the Athenian administrative year, during which the representatives of one of the ten tribes (the fifty prytaneis) presided in the boule and assembly
Pythia	the priestess at Delphi
Relatives	an elite corps of Persians
rhapsode	a bard, minstrel
rhetra	a constitutional law
sarcophagus	a stone receptacle for a corpse: the terms means 'flesh-eating' (plural: sarcophagi)
sarissa	the basic Macedonian weapon, a six-metre pike
satrap	a Persian governor
seisachtheia	the 'shaking-off of burdens', by which Solon resolved the agrarian crisis in Athens
skolion	a drinking song (plural: skolia)
skytale	a stick used by Spartans for recording messages while on campaign
sophist	an intellectual who taught young men how to employ rhetoric
Spartiate	a full Spartan citizen
stamnos	a type of pottery used to store liquids (plural: stamnoi)
stasis	civil dissension, factional disturbance; a party or faction
stele	a slab; an inscription, such as a gravestone or decree (plural: stelai)
strategia	the command or office of a general
strategos	a general (plural: strategoi); <i>strategos autokrator</i> : supreme commander
symposium	a drinking-party (plural: symposia)
synoikismos	the union of several towns to form a single state (synoecism)
syssitia	public messes at Sparta (also <i>pheiditia</i>)

GLOSSARY

tagos	the chief magistrate of Thessaly
theoria	a sacred embassy (singular: theoros)
theoroi	sacred envoys
thetes	the lowest of Solon's four property-classes (singular: thes)
Thirty, the	the oligarchs who ruled Athens 404/3
tholos	the round house; the headquarters of the prytaneis
tresantes	literally 'tremblers', Spartans accused of cowardice in battle
trierarch	the commander of a trireme
trireme	a warship with 170 rowers
trittys	a regional division of Attica (plural: trittyes)
tyrant	a ruler with no hereditary right to rule
tyrannos	a tyrant (plural: tyrannoi)
zeugitai	the third of Solon's four property-classes

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

c. 1250	The 'Trojan War'
c. 1200–1125	Destruction of Mycenaean centres in Greece
c. 1200–1000	Greek colonisation of the Asia Minor coast
c. 825	Establishment of an emporion at Al Mina
776	Traditional date for the first Olympic Games
c. 750–725	Foundation of Pithekoussai
c. 740–c. 720	Spartan conquest of Messenia: 'First Messenian War'
734	Foundation of Sicilian Naxos
669/8	Argive defeat of the Spartans at Hysiai
c. 680–640	Reign of Gyges of Lydia
c. 650	Second Messenian War
664–610	Reign of Psammetichos I; establishment of Naukratis
c. 658–c. 585	Kypselid tyranny at Corinth
656/5?–556/5?	Orthagorid tyranny at Sikyon
c. 640	Theagenes becomes tyrant of Megara
632?	Attempted tyranny of Kylon at Athens
631	Foundation of Cyrene
621/0	Drakon law-giver at Athens
607/6	Athenian and Mytilenaeon dispute over Sigeion
594/3	Solon's archonship and nomothesia (law-giving)
590–580	Pittakos made aisymnetes (elected tyrant) of Mytilene
c. 575	Marriage of Kleisthenes' daughter to Megakles of Athens
570–526	Amasis king of Egypt
561/0–556/5	Peisistratos' first tyranny at Athens and expulsion
560–546	Croesus king of Lydia
559–556	Miltiades the elder, tyrant of the Chersonese
556/5	Peisistratos' second tyranny at Athens and expulsion
546/5	Peisistratos' third tyranny at Athens; Cyrus defeats Croesus
c. 537	Battle of Alalia
532–522	Polykrates sole tyrant of Samos
530	Accession of Cambyses to the Persian throne
527	Death of Peisistratos; rule of the Peisistratidai at Athens
525/4	Kleisthenes' archonship at Athens
522	Darius seizes power in Persia
521 or 520	Kleomenes becomes king of Sparta

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

514/13	Harmodios and Aristogeiton assassinate Hipparchos at Athens
c. 513	Darius' Scythian expedition
511/0	Expulsion of the Peisistratidai from Athens
508/7	Isagoras' archonship at Athens; reforms of Kleisthenes
505	Beginning of tyranny at Gela
499	Ionian revolt
494	Battle of Lade and sack of Miletos
493/2	Themistokles' archonship at Athens
c. 491	Gelon becomes tyrant of Gela
491 or 490	Death of Kleomenes of Sparta
490	First Persian expedition against Greece; battle of Marathon
488/7	First ostracism at Athens (Hipparchos, ?grandson of Hippias)
486	Death of Darius; accession of Xerxes as king of Persia
485	Gelon becomes tyrant of Syracuse
483	Discovery of new vein of silver at Laureion, Attica
480	Second Persian invasion; the Carthaginians invade Sicily Battles of Thermopylai, Artemision, Salamis and Himera
479	Battles of Plataea and Mykale
478/7	Delian League founded under Athens' leadership Hieron becomes tyrant of Syracuse
c. 469–466	Persians defeated at the Eurymedon River
466	End of the Deinomenid tyranny at Syracuse
?465/4	Revolt of Thasos; helot revolt in Messenia
462/1	Reforms of Ephialtes at Athens
c. 460	Start of First Peloponnesian War
c. 460	Athenian expedition to Egypt
458/7	Battles of Tanagra and Oionophyta
454/3	First tribute-quota lists; League treasury moved to Athens
451	Five Years' Peace
447	Building of the Parthenon begun in Athens
446	Revolts of Euboea and Megara; Thirty Years' Peace
440–439	Revolt of Samos
437/6	Foundation of Amphipolis with Hagnon as oikistes
435–433	War between Corinth and Corcyra
431	Second Peloponnesian War begins with the 'Archidamian War'
429	The plague; death of Perikles
428–427	Revolt of Lesbos; the 'Mytilene debate'
426	Spartan foundation of Herakleia in Trachis
425	Athenian success at Pylos
422	Death of Kleon and Brasidas at Amphipolis
421	Peace of Nikias between Athens and Sparta and their allies
415–413	Sicilian Expedition
413	Spartan fortification of Dekeleia in Attica
411	The Four Hundred take power at Athens
406	Athenian naval victory at Arginousai
405	Athenian fleet defeated at Aigospotamoi; Athens besieged Dionysios I becomes tyrant of Syracuse

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

404	Capitulation of Athens; Rule of Thirty instigated at Athens Artaxerxes II becomes king of Persia
403	Thrasyloulos and the democrats take the Piraeus King Pausanias effects reconciliation at Athens; end of the Thirty
401	Failed rebellion of Cyrus against Artaxerxes II Sparta attacks Persian possessions in Asia Minor
399	Sparta defeats Elis and regains access to Olympic festival Execution of Socrates
397	Conspiracy of Kinadon revealed and crushed at Sparta Konon works with Pharnabazos against the Spartans in Asia Minor
395	Athens commences rebuilding the Long Walls and Piraeus walls Tithraustes bribes the Greeks to oppose Sparta (or soon after) Athens' alliance with Boeotia
394	Persia, Athens, Thebes and Corinth oppose Sparta in the Corinthian War Persian fleet and Konon defeat the Spartans at Knidos in Asia Minor Sparta abandons the war against Persia in Asia Minor; Agesilaos II returns to Greece Agesilaos defeats Thebans and allies at Koroneia in Boeotia
386	The King's Peace ends the Corinthian War to Sparta's advantage
381	Sparta seizes the Kadmeia and occupies Thebes
379	Pelopidas frees Thebes and institutes a democracy
377	Athens forms the Second Athenian Confederacy
375	Thebans under Pelopidas defeat Spartan force at Tegyra
371	Spartan peace conference Sparta invades Boeotia and is defeated by the Thebans under Pelopidas at Leuktra
370	Messenian helots freed; Messenian exiles return Iason of Pherai assassinated
370–367	Megalopolis founded as capital of Arkadia
369	Messene founded as capital of Messenia
368	Alliance between Dionysios I and Athens
367	Dionysios II becomes tyrant of Syracuse
362	Battle of Mantinea; Epaminondas killed; Theban hegemony ends
359	Philip becomes king of Macedon
358	Philip defeats Illyrians and begins transformation of Macedon
357	'Social War' commences Philip marries Olympias of Epirus; seizes Amphipolis, Pydna and Potideia Third Sacred War commences
357–356	Olynthos allies with Philip
356	Alexander future king of Macedon born to Olympias and Philip
355	End of Social War
354	Philip captures Methone and loses right eye
353	Philip's alliance with Boeotian League
352	Philip elected archon of Thessaly for life
351	Philip intervenes in Euboea Demosthenes delivers his <i>First Philippic</i> speech

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

350	Philip threatens Olynthos
349	Olynthos appeals to Athens; Demosthenes delivers <i>First, Second</i> and <i>Third Olynthiacs</i>
348	Olynthos destroyed by Philip
346	Two Athenian embassies to Philip; Peace of Philokrates
344	Third Sacred War ends with destruction of Phokis by Philip
344	Demosthenes delivers his <i>Second Philippic</i> speech
343	Trial of Aeschines (<i>On the Embassy</i>); acquitted
343–342	Persians reconquer Egypt and rule it harshly
343–342	Philip intervenes in Euboea
341	Demosthenes delivers his <i>Third Philippic</i>
340	Philip unsuccessfully attacks Perinthos and Byzantium; captures Athenian grain fleet
339	Philip in Phokis for the Fourth Sacred War
338	Thebans persuaded by Demosthenes to join Athens
338–337	Philip defeats the Athenians and Boeotians at Chaironeia in Boeotia
338–337	Demosthenes delivers funeral oration for the Athenian dead
338–337	Philip marries Kleopatra Eurydike, ward of Attalos; Olympias retires to Epirus
337	Formation of the League of Corinth with Philip as hegemon
336	Parmenion invades Asia Minor as a prelude to Philip's planned campaign
336	Assassination of Philip II of Macedon; Alexander III 'The Great' elected king
336	Aeschines indicts Ktesiphon for proposal to award Demosthenes a crown
336	Kleopatra Eurydike, wife of Philip, murdered
336	Darius III becomes king of Persia
335	Alexander campaigns in the north
335	Destruction of Thebes by Alexander
334	Alexander crosses the Hellespont into Asia Minor
334	Alexander defeats Darius at Granikos
334	Capture of Sardis
333	Alexander defeats Darius at Issos
332	Darius' first offer of peace
332	Siege of Tyre
331	Alexander frees Egypt from Persian control; founds Alexandria
331	Alexander visits Siwah and apparently hailed as Zeus-Ammon's son
331	Darius' second offer of peace
331	Alexander defeats Darius at Gaugamela
330	Persepolis burnt
330	Darius assassinated; Bessos becomes Persian king as Artaxerxes V
330	Sparta defeated by Antipater
330	Philotas executed; Parmenion assassinated
330	Trial of Ktesiphon (Demosthenes <i>On the Crown</i>); Aeschines goes into exile
329	Bactrian revolt (ends in 327)
329	Bessos captured and handed over to Darius' relatives
328	Alexander murders Kleitos the Black
327	Rock of Sogdiana captured

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

	Royal Pages' Conspiracy
	Execution of Kallisthenes
326	Invasion of India; battle with Poros at the Hydaspes
	Boukephalas dies
	Macedonian mutiny at the Hypasis
324	Marriages to Persian women at Susa
	Alexander inspects thirty thousand trained Persian youths; Macedonian mutiny at Opis
	Harpalos affair at Athens
	Exiles' Decree
323	Alexander becomes a Greek god
324	Death of Hephaistion
	Death of Alexander
323–322	Lamian War
322	Demosthenes commits suicide while pursued by Antipater's henchmen
317	Philip IV (Arrhidaios, Philip's son) murdered by Olympias
316	Olympias murdered