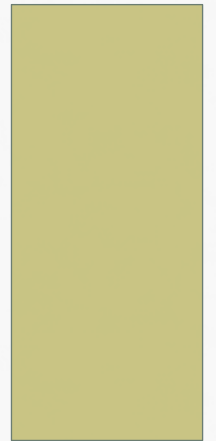


PHILIP II OF MACEDON

THE FATHER...



PHILIP'S ACCESSION

- Came to throne in 359 BCE
- Son of Amyntas III and was 3rd in line
- His elder brothers could not keep external and internal threats at bay:
 - Thracian, Illyrian and Greek attacks
 - Economic threats from Greek colonies on coast
- Spent time imprisoned by Greeks and learnt their military tactics.
- When he returned to Macedon, he helped his brother, Perdiccas III, reorganise the army.
 - Perdiccas, and 4000 of his army were defeated by the Illyrians.

PHILIP'S ACCESSION

- When Philip took the throne:
 - its neighbours were ready to put an end to its existence.
 - There were internal issues, especially other threats for the throne who had external backing.

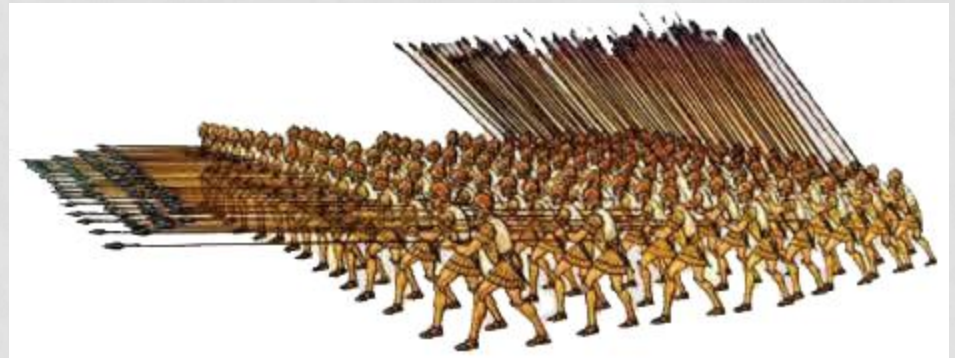


PHILIP'S NEXT MOVES...

- He bought off the Thracian king who put to death the first Macedonian pretender.
- He defeated in battle the second pretender who was supported by the Greek power of Athens.
- He made a treaty with the Athenians, ceding the city of Amphipolis on the Macedonian coast to them.
- Philip was now determined to free north-western Macedonia from the Illyrians.
 - 358 BC he met them in battle with his reorganized Macedonian phalanx.
 - The Illyrians fled in panic, leaving 7,000 dead (3/4 of their whole force).
 - North-western Macedonia was free and loyal to their liberator.
 - The Macedonian army grew in size overnight and invaded Illyria.

REORGANISING THE ARMY

Philip's Phalanx



REORGANISING THE ARMY

- Formalised the Phalanx as the standard fighting unit.
- Began using the *sarissa* – a spear, 6m long.
 - Usually formed in 8 rows
 - Front rows hold sarissa in front
 - Rear rows hold in air
- Soldiering became a full time job which paid well

PHILIP'S MARRIAGES

- The primary method of securing alliances.
- Audata – Illyrian princess
- Phila – Elimea princess
- Olympias – Epirus princess
 - 356 BCE gave birth to Alexander
- Alexander grew up with other nobles' sons in the education system in Pella

THE CONQUESTS OF PHILIP

- Paeonia forcefully integrated into Macedonia
- Amphipolis attacked in 357 BCE
 - Long siege
 - Supplied gold for future wars
- Defeated Thracians at Crenides, renamed Philippi.
- 356/5 BCE Philip captured Greek cities of Potidaea, Pydna and Methone
- A solid march through Thessaly led to this region being firmly under Macedonian control



END OF GREEK OCCUPATION

- 348 BCE – Philip attacks Chalcidice peninsula
- Olynthus and 31 other cities demolished
- Greek citizens sold as slaves

- The peninsula was annexed and this marked the end of Greek settlements in Macedonia

GREEK RESISTANCE

- Attended Delphic Council in 346 BCE.
- Bought off opposition supporters
- Philip could exercise influence over other Greek states

- Demosthenes delivered Philippic I in 351 BCE this was followed by a 2nd and three Olynthiacs – all about the dangers of the foreigner
 - This was not the first time Macedonians had been the source of xenophobia.

MORE VICTORIES...

- He suppressed uprisings in the conquered areas of Macedonia
- Defeated Thrace
- Defeated Scythia
- Conquered Greece

A FAMILY SPLIT...

- Preparations were being made to invade Persia
- He then married Cleopatra
 - Previous 6 marriages were all non-Macedonian
 - Cleopatra from Macedonian nobility
- Caused a split between Philip and Olympias (and her son)



THE ASSASSINATION