



ANCIENT MACEDONIA

EDIT : NIKAS DIOGENIS - TSAPRANI ANNA

ANCIENT MACEDONIA:THE BEGINNING, 7th CENTURY B.C.

MACEDONIA : GREEK WORD (MAKOS). IT MEANS "LAND OF THE TALL PEOPLE".

THE ANCIENT MACEDONIANS WERE OF DORIC ORIGIN AND MYTHICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH HERACLES. THEY WERE A GREEK TRIBE THAT LIVED ISOLATED IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, REFELLING THE ILLYRIAN AND PAEONIAN RAIDS. THE CULTURE WAS THE KINGDOM. DURING THE REIGN OF PERDIKAS I, THEY DESCENT IN THE PLAIN OF ALIAKMON AND ADVANCE TOWARDS THE COASTS OF THE AEGEAN (EARLY 7TH CENTURY. BC). AEGES BECAME THE CENTER OF THE MACEDONIAN MONARCHY.



WHO WERE THE ANCIENT MACEDONIANS- CULTURAL ELEMENTS

- THEY DID NOT WRITE IN THE MACEDONIAN DIALECT, WHICH IS GREEK, BUT AFTER THE 5TH CENTURY. B.C. IN ATTICA
- THEY WORSHIP THE SAME GODS AS THE OTHER GREEKS
- THEY ORGANIZE THE SAME CEREMONIES FOR THE TRANSITION FROM ONE AGE TO ANOTHER
- THEY HAVE THE SAME BELIEF ABOUT DEATH AND LIFE AFTER DEATH.
- THEY HAVE THE SAME POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, MUNICIPAL CHURCH, PARLIAMENT, LORDS. IT IS NOT A PRIMITIVE KINGDOM.
- IN MACEDONIAN CITIES THERE ARE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATERS, TEMPLES, STADIUMS...



IMPORTANT MACEDONIAN KINGS DURING THE FIRST PERIOD

ALEXANDER I (495 – 450 BC)

- REORGANIZES THE STATE
- TAKES PART IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES (ONLY GREEKS PARTICIPATED)
- ORGANIZES CAVALRY AND INFANTRY AND EXPANDS THE STATE

ARCHELAUS (413 – 399 BC)

- MOVES THE CAPITAL TO PELLA
- HE ESTABLISHES DION, THE SACRED CENTER OF THE MACEDONIANS, WHERE THE ANCIENT GODS WERE WORSHIPED, ESPECIALLY JEWISH
- DEVELOP CULTURE

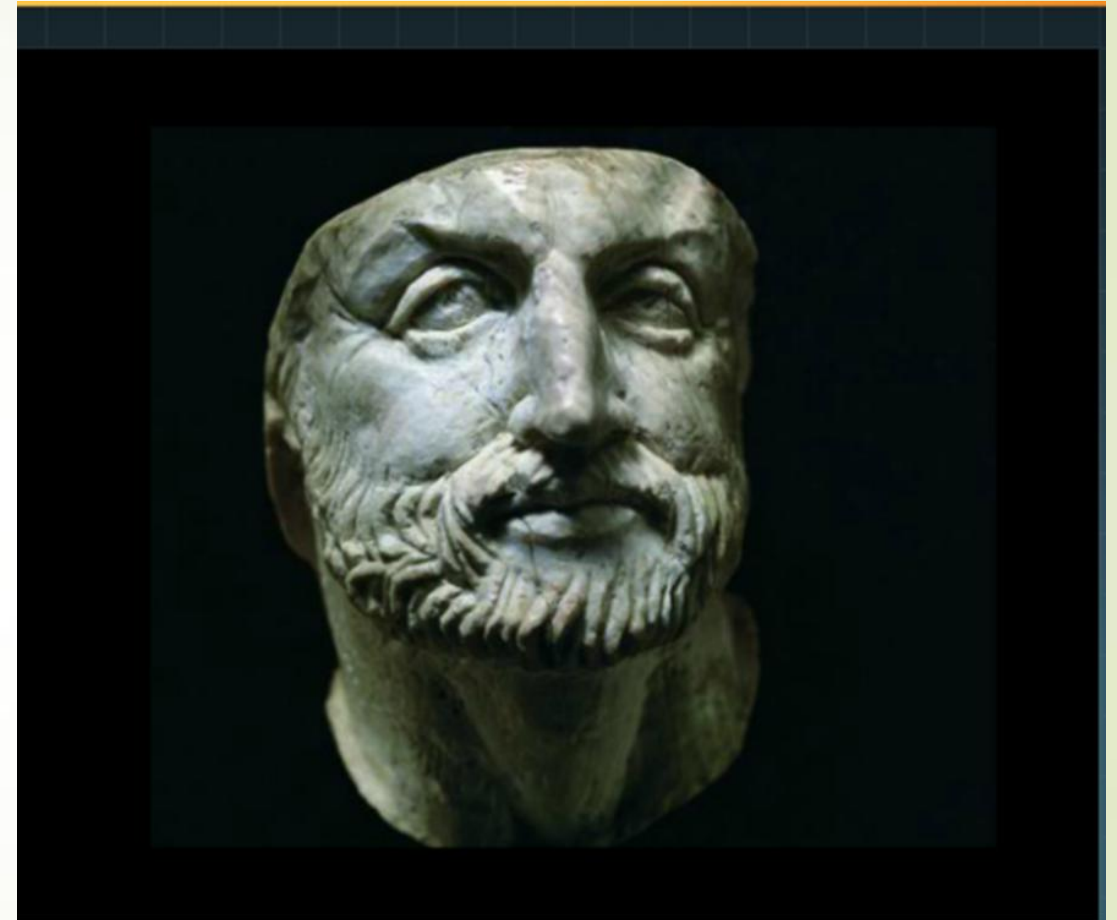


PHILIPPOS B' (382 – 336 B.C.)

PHILIPPOS : GREEK WORD MEANS "HE WHO LOVES HORSES"

PHILIPPOS AS A KING LAYS THE FOUNDATIONS FOR M. ALEXANDER TO LATER RULE THE WHOLE KNOWN WORLD AT THE TIME. SO :

- ORGANISES THE ARMY AND EDUCATES THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE
- SUPPLIES THEM WITH THE SARISSA (6 METERS SPEAR)
- ORGANIZES A STRONG CAVALRY
- INTRODUCES BATTERING MACHINES
- IMPLEMENTS THE OBLIQUE PHALANGE AS A MILITARY MOVEMENT



PHILIPPOS B' (382 – 336 B.C.)

PHILIP IN 338 B.C. SEEKS TO DOMINATE IN SOUTHERN GREECE AS WELL. SO :

AT THE BATTLE OF CHAERONEIA (338 B.C.) DEFEATS THE UNITED ARMY OF THE ATHENS AND THEBA

- ALEXANDROS' 18-YEAR-OLD SON ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE FIGHT
- THE DOMINION OF THE MACEDONIANS IN ALL GREEK CITIES IS NOW A FACT
- IN 337 B.C. A CONGRESS WAS HELD IN CORINTH, WHERE IT WAS DECIDED THAT ALL THE GREEKS UNITE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PHILIP TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PERSIANS
- IN 336 B.C. ASSASSINATED AND LEFT THE CAMPAIGN TO HIS SON ALEXANDER



ALEXANDER THE GREAT (356 – 323 B.C.)

ALEXANDER : GREEK WORD MEANING
"THE PROTECTOR OF MEN"

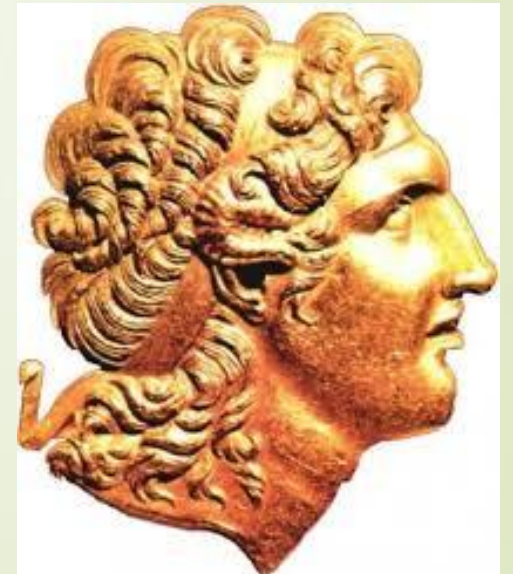
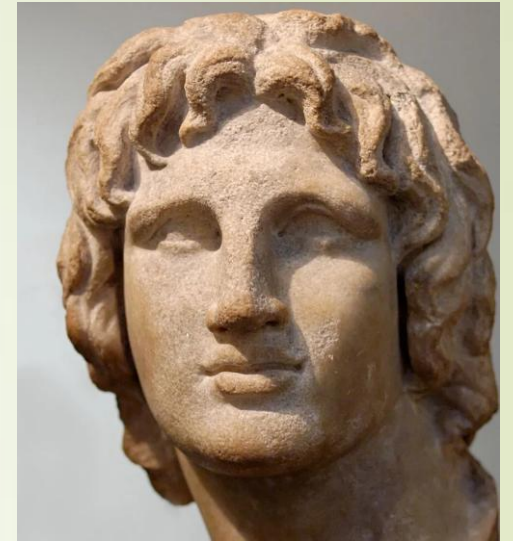
- A DISCIPLE OF ARISTOTLE, WITH A DEEP GREEK EDUCATION, ASSUMES THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PERSIANS AT THE AGE OF 20
- CONQUERS THE ENTIRE KNOWN WORLD AT THAT TIME
- BATTLE OF THE GRANIK RIVER (334 BC)
- BATTLE ON THE ISSOS PLAIN (333 BC)
- BATTLE OF GAUGAUMILA (331 BC)
- BATTLE ON THE INDUS RIVER (326 BC)
- DIES IN BABYLON (323 BC)



THE CULTURAL WORK OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

ALEXANDER WAS NOT A BLOODY CONQUEROR, BUT A GREAT CIVILIZER. ACKNOWLEDGING THE EQUALITY OF ALL PEOPLE INAUGURATED AN ANTI-RACIST POLICY. THIS IS WHY MAINLY HISTORY CALLED HIM "MEGA":

- IT FOLLOWS A GOVERNANCE ACCEPTED BY THE ASIAN PEOPLE
- INTENSIFYING AND TRAINING YOUNG PERSIANS IN THE GREEK ARMY
- RESPECTS PERSIAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS
- MAINTAINS THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE
- ENCOURAGES MIXED MARRIAGES OF GREEKS WITH WOMEN FROM THE EAST



THE CULTURAL WORK OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

- HE ESTABLISHES NEW CITIES, ALL WITH THE NAME "ALEXANDRIA". THESE BECAME CELLS OF HELLENICISM, WHERE GREEK EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE AND THE GREEK WAY OF LIFE FLOURISHED
- ORGANIZES THE EDUCATION OF 40,000 CHILDREN FROM PERSIA
- DEVELOPS THE ARTS AND ORGANS MUSIC AND GYMNASTIC COMPETITIONS
- PROCLAIMS IRRELIGIOUSNESS
- PROMOTES TRADE, BUILDING ROADS, BRIDGES, CANALS, PORTS, SHIPS...
- A VERY POWERFUL MACEDONIAN COMMON CURRENCY IS IN CIRCULATION
- IN APPROXIMATELY 13 YEARS OF KINGDOM, HE BRINGS RADICAL INNOVATIONS, WHICH AFFECTED THE COURSE OF HISTORY.



HELLENISTIC PERIOD (323 – 30 B.C.)

AFTER THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER THE FOLLOWING GREEK KINGDOMS WERE ESTABLISHED:

- THE KINGDOM OF MACEDONIA (GREECE)
- THE KINGDOM OF PERGAMOS (ASIA MINOR-THRACE)
- THE KINGDOM OF THE PTOLEMAIANS (EGYPT)
- THE KINGDOM OF ANTIOCH (ASIA)

THE HELLENIC KINGDOMS WERE FOR MANY YEARS CENTERS OF GREEK CULTURE AND OF THE HELLENIC "COMMON" LANGUAGE.



THE ROMAN CONQUEST

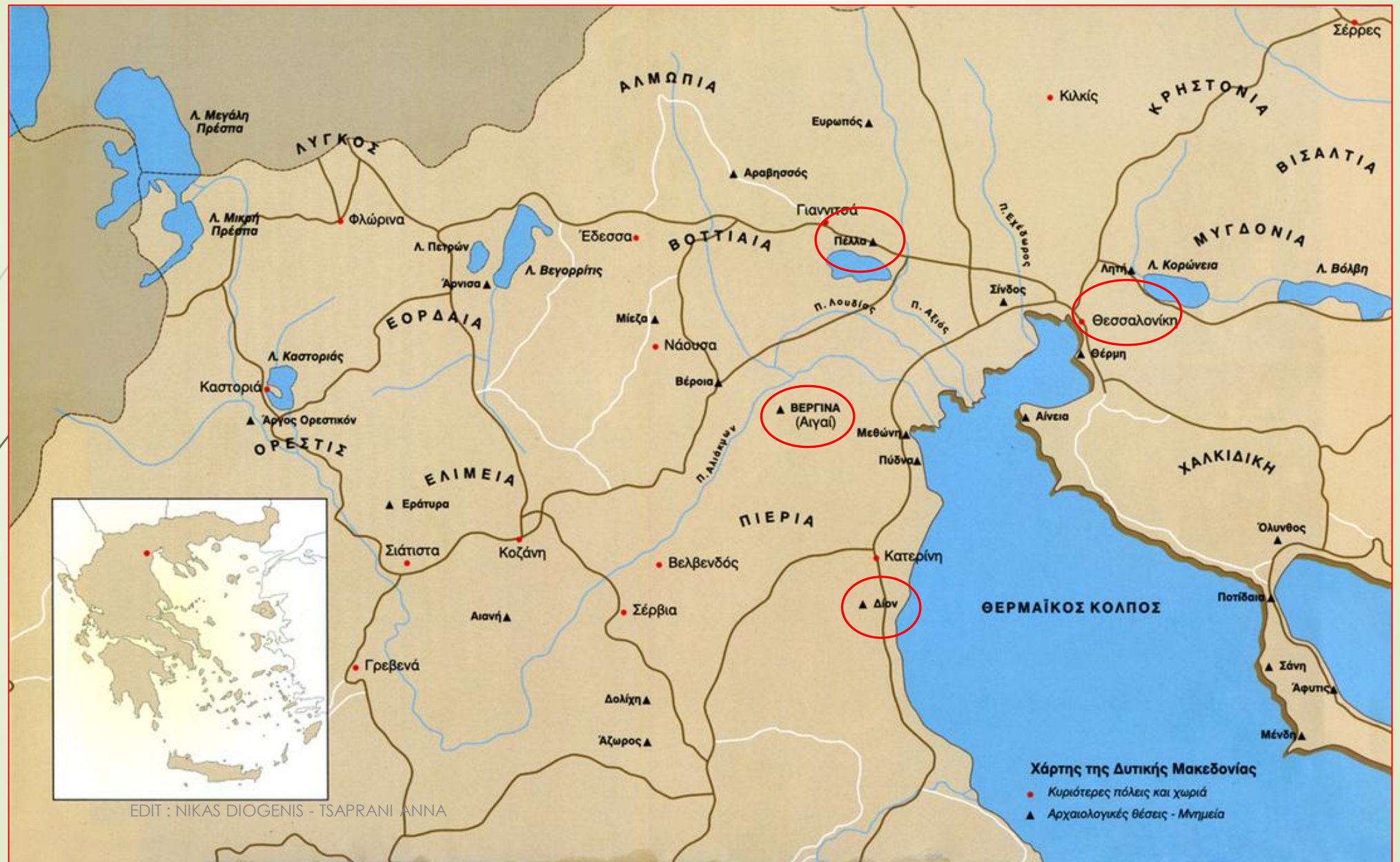
- THE ROMANS DEFEATED THE MACEDONIAN ARMY AT THE BATTLE OF PYDNA (168 BC). THUS, MACEDONIA LOST ITS INDEPENDENCE
- THE ROMAN CONQUEST OF GREECE WAS COMPLETED IN 146 BC. WITH THE BATTLE OF LEFKOPETRA (ISTHUM OF CORINTH)
- FINALLY, OCTAVIAN CAPTURED ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT IN 30 BC.
- THIS WAS ALSO THE LAST MOMENT OF THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD





THE MOST IMPORTANT CENTERS OF ANCIENT MACEDONIA

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AEGES (VERGINA)

AEGES (NOW VERGINA) ALMOST 80 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF THESSALONIKI WAS THE FIRST CAPITAL OF THE MACEDONIANS, AN IMPORTANT ANCIENT CITY AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS IN GREECE. EXCAVATIONS IN THE AREA REVEALED SECTIONS OF THE CITY WALLS, PALACE (PALACE), THEATRE, TEMPLE, MARKET, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THE ACROPOLIS, THE CITY WITH FORTS AND TOMBS WITH IMPORTANT TREASURES BELONGING TO THE DYNASTY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.



AEGES (VERGINA)

THE MOST IMPORTANT
FINDINGS IN THE AREA ARE
CONCENTRATED IN THE HUGE
ROYAL CEMETERY WHERE THE
ROYAL TOMBS WERE FOUND



PELLA

PELLA, A PORT AT THAT TIME, WAS THE CAPITAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER OF THE MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. EXCAVATIONS SHOWED THAT IT WAS A VERY WELL ORGANIZED CITY WITH AVENUES, GOOD ROADS, TOWN SQUARES AND IRRIGATION CANALS, MARKET, ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS AND SPLENDID HOUSES. PARTS OF ITS ACROPOLIS AND THE PALACE HAVE BEEN SAVED.



DION

DION WAS THE HOLY CITY OF THE MACEDONIANS DEDICATED TO JEUS. IT WAS THE PLACE WHERE THEY MET REGULARLY TO WORSHIP THEIR GODS AND PARTICIPATE IN FESTIVALS, FIGHTS AND CEREMONIES. DION IS LOCATED AT THE FOOT OF OLYMPUS AND WAS ALSO A PORT AT THE TIME. EXCAVATIONS IN THE AREA HAVE DISCOVERED THE RUINS OF A MUNICIPAL CITY, WITH GOOD ROADS AND A 2600 METERS WALLS, TEMPLES AND STATUES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS WITH MOSAICS, A THEATRE, PUBLIC BATHS, A MARKET AND A VERY GOOD SYSTEM IRRIGATION.



THESSALONIKI

FOUNDED IN 315 B.C. FROM THE MACEDONIAN GENERAL KASSANDER, WHO WAS ONE OF THE SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. NAMED AFTER HIS WIFE, THESSALONIKI WAS A HALF-SISTER OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND DAUGHTER OF PHILIP II. FROM THE TIME OF ITS FOUNDATION SMALL PARTS OF RUINS REMAIN BECAUSE THEY WERE COVERED BY THE ROMAN BUILDINGS.

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