

(A.) In B. C. 387: its provisions were "that the Greek cities of Asia, and the islands of Clazomene and Cyprus, should be subject to the King of Persia, but that all other Greek towns should be independent, except Lemnos, Imbros, and Syeros, which should belong to the Athenians."

(Q.) 106. Under what celebrated individuals did Thebes rise to eminence? Give the particulars and dates of the battles of Leuctra and Mantinea.

(A.) Under Pelopidas and Epaminondas. Phœbidas, a Spartan general, had seized the Cadmea, B. C. 383, and put to death Ismenias, the popular leader, but 300 of the party, including Pelopidas, escaped. Subsequently the latter returned by night, and being joined by Charon, liberated the city, and expelled the foreign garrison. Athens sent assistance to Thebes, and Pelopidas, chiefly with the aid of the famous Sacred Band, consisting of 300 chosen and well disciplined Thebans, secured the supremacy of Thebes in Boeotia. Athens then deserted her ally, and Thebes maintained the struggle alone. In B. C. 371, the Spartan king, Cleombrotus, marched into Boeotia, where the great battle of Leuctra was fought, in which Cleombrotus was killed, and the Theban army, commanded by Pelopidas and Epaminondas, gained a brilliant victory. But the severest blow that Epaminondas inflicted on Sparta was in B. C. 369, when, having ravaged the Peloponnesus, he restored the independence of Messenia, and built Messene at the foot of Ithome. The Thebans then invaded the Peloponnesus, but were unsuccessful in reducing Sparta. Some years later, Pelopidas fell at the battle of Cynoscephale, in Thessaly, in which the Thebans were victorious, B. C. 364, and Epaminondas lost his life at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362, where the Thebans were again triumphant, but the power of Sparta and Thebes were both broken.

(Q.) 107. Under whom did Macedon rise to eminence, and when; by what celebrated individual was he opposed; what battle sealed the fate of Greece? Date.

(A.) Under Philip II., B. C. 359. To strengthen his power he improved the discipline of his troops, and formed the celebrated Phalanx on the model of the Sacred Band of Thebes. He began by seizing Amphipolis and establishing the military station of Philippi; then choosing a time when the Athenians were embarrassed with a social war, which cost them the control of many islands, he intervened in the Sacred War, B. C. 357, between Thebes and Phœcis, which was brought to a conclusion after a struggle of ten years, principally by the intervention of Philip, who was rewarded by a seat in the Amphictyonic Council. Demosthenes in vain warned his countrymen against the ambitious designs of Philip, and exerting his military talents in defence of his country, compelled Philip to raise the siege of Byzantium. The sudden seizure of Elateia and Cytinion enabled the Greeks to see his real object, and brought about an alliance between Athens and Thebes; but it was too late, though the Greeks were successful in two battles, and Philip began to despair, but in the autumn of B. C. 338 the decisive battle of Chaeroneia was fought, when the Macedonians, commanded by Philip and his son Alexander, and the experienced Antipater, gained a complete victory. While forming new projects for the conquest of Persia, at the head of the confederated army of Greece, Philip was assassinated at Aegæ, by Pausanias, B. C. 336.

(Q.) 108. Sketch the career of Alexander the Great.

(A.) At the age of 20 Alexander the Great succeeded his father Philip. Taking advantage of his youth, the Illyrians, Triballians and other barbarous tribes endeavored to recover their independence, but were defeated. Alexander then fell suddenly on Thebes, which had revolted, and massacred the Macedonian garrison, and organized an extensive revolution; the capital, Bœotia, was taken by assault, every house razed to the ground, the inhabitants put to the sword, and the women and children sold into slavery. Having thus effectually defeated every opposition, he resolved to carry out the projects of his father by the invasion of Asia. Leaving Antipater as regent in Macedonia, he crossed the Hellespont with an army of 37,000 men, and advanced to the Granicus, B. C. 334, where he defeated the Persian army which lined the banks of the stream, and who could not withstand the charge of the Phalanx, led by Alexander in person. All Asia west of Mount Taurus, the rich provinces of Phrygia, Lydia and Caria, the great cities of Ephesus, Sardis and Miletus, were compelled to submit to his authority as he advanced. The battle of Issus, B. C. 333, in which the Persian monarch, Darius Codomannus, commanded, soon followed, and terminated in the utter rout of the Persian host, Darius being compelled to flee, leaving his mother, wife and children in the power of the victor. Syria, with its capital, Damascus, Phœnicia and Sidon were speedily subjugated, but the reduction of Tyre cost him a seven months' siege. He then reduced Gaza and passed into Egypt, which surrendered without a blow, and there founded the great sea-port of Alexandria, which soon became the capital of the country, the depot of science, and the centre of the commerce of the Eastern World. He then proceeded eastward to Persia, marched rapidly through Syria, crossed the Euphrates at Thapsacus, thence through Mesopotamia, and thence struck down the Tigris, reaching the plain of Gangamela (twenty miles from the town of Arbela), where he found himself confronted by 600,000 men under Darius. The result was the same as at Issus; the first charge of the Macedonians could not be recovered, and after a brief conflict, the Persians were scattered, B. C. 331. From Arbela, the conqueror proceeded to Babylon and Susa (Shushan of Scripture), when the accumulated treasures of a long race of monarchs fell into his hands. Darius fled to Ecbatana, and thence towards the Caucasus, actively pursued by Alexander, but before he could be overtaken he was murdered by Bessus, Satrap of Bactria, who was shortly after taken, scourged and mutilated, B. C. 330. In becoming the sovereign of Asia, Alexander aimed at permanency of dominion, and with this view assumed the Median dress, married Roxana, a Persian lady of high rank, and in his internal polity contemplated the prosperity of his new empire. The foundation of other Alexandrias, still surviving in Herat and Candahar, followed, as the victor fought his way through Asia, past the Caspian to the Jaxartes. He then invaded Northern India, crossed the Indus at Attock, pushed on to the Hydaspes, which he crossed, and defeated Porus, B. C. 326. Having conquered India as far as the river Hyphasis, Alexander again returned to Susa, where Barsine, or Statira, the beautiful daughter of Darius, became his wife. Proceeding thence to Ecbatana, he offered magnificent sacrifices, followed by festive