Great Ancient Civilizations of Asia Minor

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Kenneth W. Harl, Professor of Classical and Byzantine History, joined the faculty of Tulane University after he completed his Ph.D. in history at Yale University in 1978. Professor Harl teaches courses on Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Crusader history from the freshman to graduate levels. He has won numerous teaching awards at his home university, including the coveted Sheldon H. Hackney Award (twice voted by faculty and students), as well as the Robert Foster Cherry Award for Great Teachers from Baylor University. Professor Hail, a recognized scholar on coins and classical Anatolia, takes Tulane students on excursions to Turkey or as assistants on excavations of Hellenistic and Roman sites in Turkey.

Scope:

Introduction: Anatolia, Asia Minor, and Turkey

The peninsula of Asian Turkey, historically known as either Anatolia or Asia Minor, has played a pivotal role in history. Most Westerners today consider Turkey an exotic and mysterious Middle Eastern land, as painted by travelers' reports in the nineteenth century. Others, better informed, understand that it is not a desert country. Although Muslim, the Turks have created a unique nation and culture even though they have drawn on Arab and Iranian institutions and arts. Modern Turkey is a remaking of the Ottoman capital Istanbul, along with its European hinterland and Anatolia, or Asia Minor, into a nation state. Kemal Atatilrk, father of the Turkish Republic, deserves credit for the most successful modernization of a nation in the twentieth century. Today, Turkey stands at the crossroads between Europe and the Middle East, but then it has always occupied this position. Besides being the heartland of the last great empire of the Caliphate under the Ottoman sultans, Anatolia was home to many civilizations that are the foundations of modern Western culture in Europe, the Americas, and Australia.

Homer composed the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* on the shores of Asia Minor. All seven of the great ecumenical councils that defined Christian theology took place within the boundaries of modern Turkey. This role as a crossroads dated from before written records; peoples living in Asia Minor achieved some of the earliest breakthroughs in the domestication of animals and plants that made cities and literate civilization possible. To study Turkey is to study a land that has nurtured successive civilizations that have defined the Western and Muslim traditions that embrace so many of the modern world's inhabitants.

Cultural change and continuity are the main themes of this course. We shall follow along as political, social, religious, and economic institutions are inherited and modified by each successive civilization. The scope of Anatolian history can be best understood as a series of transformations in the religious landscape of the peninsula. Anatolia has experienced a number of major cultural and religious rewrites: first by the Hittite emperors; next by the elites of Hellenic cities; then by their Hellenized descendants in the Roman age; by Christian emperors and bishops in the Byzantine age; and, finally, by Turkish rulers and Muslim mystics. The final chapter, the transformation of Muslim Turkey into a modem secular nation-state, is still in progress. In looking at cultural changes, certain archaeological sites and important monuments will be featured as examples of wider changes. The course can thus be divided into five cultural components.

Early Anatolia (6000—500 B.C.)

The first lectures deal with the earliest civilizations of Anatolia, emerging at the dawn of agriculture in Neolithic villages on the Konya plain (in central Turkey); through the Hittite Empire, the apex of civilization in the late Bronze Age (1400—1180 B.c.); to the emergence of Phrygia, Lydia, and Persia, heirs to the Hittite traditions in the early Iron Age (1100-500 B.C.).

The Hellenization of Anatolia (750-31 B.C.)

The shores of Western Anatolia came under the influence of the earliest Greeks, the Achaeans or Mycenaeans, during the late Bronze Age (1400-1200 B.c.). Although this contact inspired the epic poems of Homer, it was only from 750 e.c. that Hellenic influence spread into the peninsula. Alexander the Great (336— 323 B.C.) conquered Anatolia, and his successors transformed the region into a center of Greek cities that played a major role in the civilization of the Hellenistic Age (323—31 B.C.).

Roman Asia Minor (200 B.C—A.D. 395)

The Romans built on the Hellenistic cities and institutions, and Anatolia was transformed into one of the most prosperous regions of the Roman world and homeland of the future Byzantine Empire. The Hellenic cities of Anatolia not only adapted Roman institutions and culture but even influenced the Roman monarchy, known as the Principate.

Byzantine Civilization (395—1453)

Imperial crisis in 235—305, and Christianization after 324, produced a new Byzantine civilization on Anatolian soil by 600, the basis of Orthodox Eastern Europe today. The Byzantine Empire, reduced to its Anatolian core, weathered two and one-half centuries of invasions and emerged as the leading civilization of medieval Christendom in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

Islamic Turkey (since 1071)

The Anatolian peninsula was transformed from a Christian to a Muslim land in the wake of Byzantine decline and the arrival of crusaders from Western Europe. Ottoman sultans then built the last great Muslim empire in the Middle East and Mediterranean world, an empire that fragmented in the twentieth century into a series of nation-states. In 1922—1939, Anatolia became the core of the Turkish Republic, a Muslim society that has successfully met the challenges of modernization.

Lecture One
Introduction to Anatolia

Scope: **The diverse peninsula of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, the Asian heartland of modern Turkey, is washed on three sides by the Black, Aegean, and Mediterranean Seas. Anatolia historically has faced in twO directions. The western and southern shores, along with their riverine extensions (the ancient lands of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Lycia), have been part of the Aegean world and drawn toward Europe, represented by Greek civilization. The interior, ringed by formidable mountain ranges, has been linked to Iran and the Near East. The central plateau of Cappadocia, watered by the Halys River (Kmzd Irmak), was home to the first civilization of Anatolia, the Hittite Empire. The Hittites dominated the peninsula from their inland capital at Hattu~a~, as later did the Phrygians at Gordium, Seljuk Turks at Konya, and the modern Turkish Republic at Ankara. In the classical age, Lydians and Greek colonists on the Aegean shore created civilizations that looked west. Rome based her power on the Hellenic cities of the coast. The Christian emperor Constantine founded New Rome, Constantinople, the historic capital of two great westward-looking empires, the Byzantine and Ottoman.**

Outline

I. Why study Turkey? The successive civilizations that have flourished on the soil of modem Turkey have decisively dictated, not only the modem Middle East, but Western civilization as well.

A. Although the historic role of Turkey as bridge between West and East is generally recognized, Turkey has otherwise been subject to considerable misunderstanding by Westerners.

1. **Christians have long viewed Turkey as home to the historic foe, the terrible Turks, who laid siege to Vienna in 1529 and 1683.**
2. **Writers of the Enlightenment viewed the Porte, the regime of the Ottoman sultans at Constantinople (Istanbul), as the quintessential despotism.**
3. **As Christian peoples in Eastern Europe aspired to form their own nation-states in the nineteenth century, Ottoman Turkey was cast as the most oppressive of the traditional autocracies hindering progress.**
4. **To the great powers of the West in the late nineteenth century, Ottoman Turkey sank to the level of the "Sick Man of Europe."**
5. **Despite remarkable achievements of Turkey in modernization since the early nineteenth century and the creation of the modem Turkish Republic by Kemal Atatttrk in 1923—1938, Turkey is still subject to misconceptions in the Western press and mass media.**
6. **Turkey is often viewed through the tinted lens of modern Orientalism, the image of a desert land conjured up by nineteenth-century travel writers or the film *Lawrence of Arabia.***
7. **More sinister images are disseminated by spy novels of the Cold War or misleading films, such as *Midnight Express,* comparing modern Turkey to corrupt, petty fascist dictatorships.**
8. **Modern Westerners, slightly better informed, still draw erroneous conclusions from the fact that Turkey was the heartland of the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires, regimes synonymous with lurid politics, opulent decadence, and religious fanaticism.**
9. **Such images distort or misrepresent both modern Turkey and the role Turkey has played in shaping several of the world's leading historic civilizations, including the**

Western tradition.

B. Turkey stands as a bridge between Europe and Asia and has played a pivotal role in defining both Western and Middle Eastern civilizations.

1. **Mountain ranges defined boundaries far more than did the seas surrounding it.**
2. **Turkey, a Muslim nation today, has been the primary residence of the three great religions of the West: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.**
3. **Anatolia was the site of all seven ecumenical councils that defined Christian dogma.**
4. **The fusion of Roman and Greek civilization took place in Turkey, making the country home to many of the finest archaeological ruins of Greco-Roman civilization.**

II. What do we mean when we refer to Asia Minor? The peninsula is designated Asia Minor or Anatolia.

A. The word *Asia,* referring to the Roman province of Asia, comes from the Luwian term *Assuwa* and defines the western third of Asia Minor.

B. The peninsula of Asia Minor or Anatolia is the Mediterranean in miniature.

C. The great plateau of Asia Minor has a set of civilizations distinct from the coastal zones.

1. **The term *Anatolia* frequently is used to define the peninsula's interior, a high plateau cut off by mountain ranges.**
2. **The grasslands of the plateau, fifty percent of the peninsula, are subject to brutal winters but are quite fertile and ideal for agricultural or pastoral life.**
3. **Given the dependence on climate, it is fitting that the Hittites' principal god was the weather god.**
4. **The region of Cappadocia is bisected by the Halys River, which creates rich, protected valleys where early agriculture took place.**
5. **Cappadocia is tied to the Near East, and the earliest urban civilizations emerged here.**

D. The shores present a different pattern of life.

1. **A thin coastline exists along the Black (Euxine) Sea, linking the peninsula with the Balkans and Russia.**
2. **Ionia refers to the western portion of Asia Minor, home to Greek cities.**
3. **Cities along the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas were pulled towaid the Hellenic European civilizations.**

E. The western shores have a hinterland tied to the Mediterranean and Aegean, particularly the Hermus and Maeander Valleys.

1. **The Hermus Valley gave rise to the Lydian Empire, was the core of the Byzantine Empire, and was home to the Se!eucid Empire.**
2. **River valleys gave access to the interior.**

III. The history of Turkey can be seen as a process of continuity and change, as successive civilizations, occupying the central plateau and the cities and villages of the three shores washed by the Black (Euxine), Aegean, and Mediterranean Seas, were transformed by the Anatolian landscape.

A. The earliest civilization, the Hittite Empire, emerged in the middle and late Bronze Age.
B. Phrygian and Lydian civilizations succeeded to the Hittite political legacy and initiated a long process of assimilating Greek ritual, language, and aesthetics, thus looking west to the

Aegean world.

C. Seaborne commerce drew Greeks to the Near East, and Hellenic influences radiated over the western and southern shores.

D. The conquests of Alexander the Great decisively shifted the cultural balance toward Hellenism.

E. Roman and Greek civilizations were fused in the Byzantine Empire.

F. In the Seljuk Period, the peninsula experienced the last major cultural and religious rewriting before the modern age, creating a Turkish-speaking Muslim civilization.

G. Ottoman sultans shaped the last great traditional Muslim empire.

IV. The scope of the history of ancient Turkey can best be seen by looking at the successive rewriting of the religious and cultural landscape.

A. Hittite emperors conducted the first cultural rewrite of the religious landscape by looking to the more civilized lands of the Near East and assimilating the sophisticated rituals and myths of the Hurrians.

B. In the classical age, the ancient gods were first identified with Greek counterparts, then linked to the Roman emperor.

C. Constantine's conversion to Christianity also shaped the religious landscape, as did the arrival of Muslim civilization.

D. A good example of this rewrite of the religious landscape is the sanctuary of Cybele at Kumbet in the Phrygian highlands, which stands within 100 yards of a conically domed turbe, a shrine to a pious Muslim.

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Questions to Consider:

1. **What roles has Turkey played in shaping the traditions of the West, Islam, and the modern Middle East?**
2. **How have the coastal littorals, river systems, mountainous zones, and central plateau shaped the distinctive linguistic, cultural, and political regions of Asia Minor?**
3. **How has religious change dictated some of the most important developments in the history of the peninsula?**

Lecture Two
First Civilizations in Anatolia

Scope: **Neolithic Anatolians (6000-3500 B.C.) were among the first people to cultivate cereals and herd cattle and sheep, dwelling in villages with sophisticated technology and organization. Meanwhile, in 3500 B.C., the Sumerians built the first cities and invented writing in southern Mesopotamia (Iraq). Sumerian merchants, entering Anatolia in search of raw materials, taught the arts of urban civilization that inspired Anatolians to build their own cities. By 2600 B.C., monarchs at Troy II and Alaca HuyUk resided in palace cities, but these centers were sacked by Hittites and Luwians, Indo-European immigrants from the Balkans. The Hittites settled in Hatti, the lands of the Halys River, as a military caste. From 1950 B.C., Assyrian merchants planted commercial colonies *(karum)* in Hittite cities, transmitting skills and writing. With literate bureaucracies and armies of light chariots, Hittite petty dynasts battled for supremacy over the Cappadocian plateau. The ultimate victor, Labarnas 1(1680-1650 B.C.), created the first territorial kingdom in Anatolia.**

Outline

I. In the Near East, hunters and gatherers created agricultural communities, marking the transition to settled life of the Neolithic Age and the first step to urban-based, literate civilization.

A. Recent excavations have revealed how Neolithic hunting groups in eastern Anatolia experimented with domesticating plants and animals to supplement their food supply.

1. **Women learned to cultivate nuts and berries; farming was seasonal as groups migrated in search of game.**
2. **The pig was the first animal domesticated for food.**
3. **Neolithic peoples in eastern Anatolia gained other domesticated animals and crops from peoples of the Levant.**
4. **Contact between the two groups led to the rise of Neolithic agricultural villages across Anatolia, the Lcvant, northern Mesopotamia (Iraq), and western Iran.**

B. In the Levant, notably at Jericho, Neolithic hunters settled in significant villages.

1. **Cattle and goats were simultaneously domesticated.**
2. **Lcvantine crops and livestock were introduced into Anatolia, southeastern Europe, and Egypt.**
3. **Settled communities required permanent dwellings. Surplus food sustained specialists, including potters and others who specialized in crafts, such as textiles.**

C. The plains of Anatolia, fertilized by volcanic ash washed off extinct volcanoes, provided ideal conditions for important Neolithic villages.

1. **catal HUyUk in the plain of Konya represented the climax of the Neolithic in Anatolia.**
2. **Soil conditions were ideal for stock raising, cereals, and vegetables; native high-grade obsidian was a prized export.**
3. **A figurine of a mother goddess flanked by felines prefigured the later mother goddess Cybele of the classical age.**
4. **A sanctuary from c. 6500 B.C. was decorated with skeletal remains of bulls, presumed to be the basis of the later Anatolian weather bull god identified with Zeus.**
5. **ç~tal HuyUk set the pattern for settled life, cult practices, and rituals.**

6. **Invention of fired ceramics led to metallurgy, and Anatolians perfected the smelting of gold, silver, and copper.**
7. **Villages became centers of sophisticated technology and were linked by trade networks to the wider Near East.**

II. From 2600 B.C., the first true cities emerged in Asia Minor as royal centers and sanctuaries that owed their origins to the stimulus of the first cities of Sumer, the great flood plain of lower Mesopotamia.

A. In the Uruk Period, Sumerians moved from scattered towns and settlements into walled cities that provided the model for urban development in the Near East.

1. **Ox-drawn ploughs and social organization allowed for clearing of land and irrigation to sustain intensive cultivation of cereals, yielding surpluses needed to support cities.**
2. **Clay provided material for ceramics; the use of mud bricks allowed for massive construction, as seen at early Uruk and Ur.**

B. Sumerian merchants, first as agents of their city's temple and of kings, entered eastern Anatolia in search of metals, livestock, timber, and slaves. In turn, they brought the finished products of an urban civilization that inspired Anatolians to build their own cities.

1. **Sumerian merchants possibly helped to stimulate the development of cities in early dynastic Egypt and the cities of the Indus valley.**
2. **These royal centers were linked by a wide trade network, as revealed by rich grave goods found in excavations.**
3. **Anatolian craftsmen learned to smelt bronze and made ever more sophisticated ceramics.**
4. **From 2600 B.C., long-distance trade nurtured royal centers, such as Troy II and Maca Hilytik.**

C. The royal families ruling from Troy II and Maca Hüyiik prospered from long-distance trade, building residences and endowing shrines that stimulated economic development and social change.

1. **Royal centers exacted taxes and rents from satellite villages, fueling economic growth, as seen in the rich grave finds from Maca Hüytlk that include jewelry, weapons, and religious objects.**
2. **The dynasts of early Anatolian cities created the religious landscape of the peninsula, which successive civilizations have redefined.**
3. **The rich hoard of golden treasure at Troy II, found by Heinrich Schliemann, and the later royal tombs of Maca HUyük date from a period of disturbed conditions.**
4. **Cuneiform, "wedged writing," was devised for inventories. The peculiar agglutinative language, Sumerian, assisted in the leap from pictograms to the first true writing.**
5. **The linguistic identity of the Anatolians of the early Bronze Age is unknown (they left no writing), but some of them were ancestors of indigenous peoples known as Hattians in the Hittite Age.**
6. **Trade and economic growth ended isolation. Akkadian emperors Sargon I and Naram-sin, who forged the first territorial empire of Mesopotamla, campaigned in eastern Anatolia.**
7. **Inc. 2300 B.C., Hattian royal centers suffered destruction and burning, interpreted as marking the arrival of Indo-European speakers, who were ancestors of the Hittites.**

III. In 2300-2100 B.C., the Hittites settled in Haul, the lands of the Halys River and its tributaries, while their cousins, the Luwians, spread across western and southern Anatolia. The newcomers

became a military caste that intermingled with the indigenous peoples known as Hattians.

A. Hittite-speaking peoples probably entered by crossing either the Bosporus or Dardanelles, the route of a number of historic invaders, such as later Phrygians, Bithynians, and Galatians.

1. **The material culture of the newcomers suggests a Balkan origin.**
2. **By 1900 B.C., Hittite or Luwian dynasts ruled from earlier Hattian centers in Ciicia and Cappadocia, the regions in closest contact with the urban civilizations of Mesopotamia.**
3. **The newcomers spoke a related family of Indo-European languages, ancestors of the historic languages of Neshite (Hittite proper), Luwian, and Palaite.**
4. **Hittite languages emerged in Anatolia, influenced by indigenous non-Indo-European languages over four or five centuries.**
5. **Language was not the measure of ethnic identity in the middle and late Bronze Ages. Luwian speakers were divided into a number of competing kingdoms in the historic period.**
6. **As Hittite and Luwian dynasts imposed order, prosperity and cities revived, attracting new settlers from Mesopotamia.**

B. Assyrian merchants established a network of colonies in eastern Anatolia in the later regions of Haul and Kizzuwadna (classical Cilicia) in 1950-1750 B.C. that proved decisive in the emergence of the Hittite kingdom.

1. **Assyrian colonists brought the higher arts of civilization, but they also set the first great axis of Anatolian civilization that linked the Anatolian interior with the Near East, notably Syria, Mesopotamia (Iraq), and Persia (Iran).**
2. **Assyrians dwelled in a separate self-governing community known as the *karum.* Excavations at KUltepe (Hittite Ne~a) reveal cultural interaction between *karum* and the royal center.**
3. **Assyrians built a Mesopotamian-style city with rudimentary aqueducts and drainage pipes beneath paved streets; homes have yielded rich finds of daily ceramics.**
4. **From the citadel of Ne~a, the Hittite-speaking kings amassed revenues and applied cuneiform writing.**

C. Wars in 1750-1680 B.C. ended the prosperity of the Assyrian colonies, but Labarnas I unified the Anatolian plateau into the first great literate kingdom.

1. **Hittite and Luwian kings created royal bureaucracies for collecting taxes and enforcing their will.**
2. **Hittite kings learned to use horse-drawn light chariots, fielding royal armies of retainers using the new weapon.**

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Questions to Consider:

1. **In what ways was çat~d HUyUk a unique center? What can be surmised about the extent and importance of trade to çatal Hfiytlk?**
2. **What led to the emergence of royal centers, such as Maca Hüyfik and Troy II?**
3. **How did the Hittite kings dictate the future of society and economy on the central Anatolian plateau?**

Lecture Three
The Hittite Empire

Scope: **Hattu~ali~ 1(1650-1620 B.C.) founded Hattu~a~ as the capital of a united Hatti, the lands between the middle Halys (Kizil Irmak) and Taurus Mountains. His son Mur~i1i~ I conquered the Canaanite-Hurrian cities of Syria and sacked Babylon in a daring raid to announce Hittite primacy in the Near East. But the Hittite Empire proper was created by three monarchs (1360-1239 B.C.): ~uppiluliumal I, Muwatalli~, and Hattu~ali~ Ill. ~uppiluliuma~ I restored Hittite boundaries in Syria and southeastern Anatolia. His grandson Muwatalli~ consolidated rule over western Anatolia and beat back Pharaoh Ramses II. Hattu~ali~ III consolidated the Hittite Empire as the equal of Ramses's Egypt. By their conquests, Hittite emperors acquired tribute, allies, and the need for organization. They learned technology and arts from the Hurrians. They adapted Mesopotamian record keeping, law, and architecture. In the new provinces, Carchemish and Tegarama emerged as true capitals of the imperial Hittite family. In these provincial cities, after the collapse of the Hittite homeland, "Neo-Hittite" dynasts maintained the hnperial legacy.**

Outline

I. The Hittite Old Kingdom (1680-1590 B.C.) was founded by the kings of Ku~ara after nearly a century of warfare. From the new capital, Hattu~al, the kings of Haul united central and eastern Anatolia for the first time.

A. The foundation of the Old Kingdom depended on charismatic kings who could mobilize coalitions of vassals.

1. **Labamal I imposed rule over the central plateau, the land of Hatti, in the valleys of the Halys River.**
2. **Hittite kings used the light chariot; retainers were granted estates to sustain teams of horses.**
3. **Central Anatolia assumed its traditional social and economic organization as a land of estates dotted by royal centers.**
4. **Hattu~aliI I founded Hattu~a~, a capital near religious sanctuaries and amidst grasslands and forests, but also near a vulnerable mountainous northern frontier.**

B. Hittite kings expanded south and southeastward to secure trade routes and the rich Aniorite-Hurrian cities of northern Syria.

1. **Hittite kings waged wars in western Anatolia against the rival Luwian-speaking kingdom of Arzawa.**
2. **Cities of Hurrio-Amorite Syria furnished revenues that allowed Hittite kings to forge royal institutions.**
3. **Hattu~ali~ I and Mursili~ I conquered Alalakh and Iamkhad (Aleppo), leading cities in Syria.**
4. **Southeastern Anatolia, Cilicia, was reduced to a vassal.**
5. **Mursili~ I conducted a massive raid to sack Babylon in 1595 B.C., but his murder upon his return plunged the Hittite kingdom into a succession crisis.**

C. The Hittite kingdom fragmented in 1590-1360 B.C., because Hittite kings lacked a royal

bureaucracy and professional army to impose their will over vassals.

1. **In western Anatolia, Arzawa united lesser kingdoms into a confederation.**
2. **Pharaohs of Dynasty XVIII reunited Egypt and expelled the Hyksos invaders (1540 B.C.).**
3. **Thutmose III founded the Egyptian Empire, annexing the Levantine cities after the Battle of Meggido *(1457* B.c.).**
4. **Kassites occupied Babylon; the Indo-Aryan warrior caste of the Mitanni ruled over northern Syria and Mesopotanda,**
5. **Egypt, the dominant power, experienced rapid social, economic, and cultural changes as a result of acquiring an Asiatic empire.**

II. The Hittite Empire (1360-1180 B.C.) was the creation of three powerful monarchs, ~uppiluliuma~ I, Muwatalli~, and Hattu~ali~ III, who exploited Egyptian weakness and united Anatolia into the first effective state.

A. ~uppiluliunia~ I restored Hittite power in Syria and southeastern Anatolia, securing vital revenues and manpower.

1. **~uppiluliunia~ crushed the kingdom of Mitanni and reduced the Egyptian clients in northern Syria.**
2. **Egypt suffered civil war resulting from the monotheistic reforms of the heretic Pharaoh Akhenaton (1352—1135 B.C.).**
3. **~uppiluliumal humbled Arzawa and the northern barbarians.**

B. Thedynasty of ~uppiluliumal I expanded the empire to its greatest territorial extent and forged a sacral bureaucratic monarchy that rivaled New Kingdom Egypt.

1. **Muwata1li~ checked the resurgent Egyptian monarchy under Pharaoh Ramses II at the Battle of Kadesh *(1275* B.C.).**
2. **Hattu~ali~ III concluded an alliance with Ramses 11(1257 B.C.).**
3. **Hattu~ali~ III, a usurper, initiated religious reforms and building programs that exalted the monarchy.**

III. The Hittite imperial achievement rested on the political and military organization of the Great Kings of Haul who forged the first major Near Eastern power not based on a river valley.

A. Hittite emperors adapted bureaucratic and religious institutions of the Near East but achieved innovations in military technology. In organizing Anatolia, they anticipated a number of techniques devised by the Romans in their unification of Italy.

1. **Highways and garrisons gave the Hittite field army strategic mobility.**
2. **By treaties of alliance, Hittite emperors recruited northern Gasga peoples and chariot annies of the western Luwian rivals to battle in Syria and upper Mesopotaniia.**
3. **~uppiluliumal founded cadet dynasties at Teragama and Carchemish, shifting the locus of imperial power.**
4. **A royal professional army, backed by siege train, enabled the Hittite emperor to match the Egyptian field with far fewer resources.**

B. Ultimately, the Hittite Empire was overtaxed by its multiple threats on the frontier in the later thirteenth century B.C: Civil war resulted in three sacks of the capital Hattu~aL

1. **Between 1225 and 1100 B.C., imperial orders of the late Bronze Age in the Near East collapsed.**

2. **Inc. 1180 B.C., Hattu~a~ was sacked, and the Hittite homeland, along with western and central Anatolia, fragmented.**
3. **Cadet branches of the royal dynasty in provincial cities of southeastern Anatolia and northern Syria maintained the Hittite political legacy.**
4. **The Neo-Hittite kingdoms were, in culture and language, heirs to the Human and Luwian traditions; they carried on the Hittite legacy.**
5. **Hittite collapse opened Anatolia to settlement by new peoples, the Phrygians, who arrived from the Balkans from c. 1000 B.C.**
6. **East Greeks (Iomans), after the fall of Achaean kingdoms, settled on the western shores of Anatolia (1225—900 B.C.), thereby linking Anatolia with the nascent Greek civilization of the Aegean world.**

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Questions to Consider:
1. **Why were the Hittite kings able to unite the Anatolian plateau into an effective state?**
2. **In what ways was Hittite civilization successful in comparison to the older civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia? What were the contributions of Hittite imperial civilization?**
3. **What accounted for the fragmentation of the Hittite Empire after 1190 B.C.?**

Lecture Four
Hattu~ai and Imperial Hittite Culture

Scope: **Hittite kings assimilated native gods to their more sophisticated HurrioMesopotantian counterparts and rewrote the religious landscape of Anatolia. Hattu~ali~ III (1267—1237 B.C.) initiated the expansion of the capital Hattu~aL His son Tudhaliya~ IV and grandson Suppiluliumal II turned Hattu~al into a ritual capital with a maze of temples that must have impressed visitors with the power of a Hittite emperor protected by the thousand gods of Hatti. Hattu~aliI Ill and his Queen Puduhepa transformed an outcrop known as Yazilikaya, northeast of Hatttda~, into an open-air shrine that celebrated the new imperial pantheon. On reliefs carved out of the living rock, the walls of the great chamber depict two converging processions of Hittite gods that climax with the spring marriage of the weather god Teshub and the sun goddess of Arinna. The brilliance of this aesthetic achievement was all the more remarkable, because, shortly after the completion of the sanctuary, Hattu~a~ was sacked and abandoned.**

Outline

I. Hittite civilization was a stunning success for an early society that did not depend on either a great river valley or commerce by sea. Simultaneously, the Hittites first revealed the genius of Anatolians in adapting the technology, arts, and institutions of other civilizations.

A. The Hittites drew on their Anatolian heritage since the Neolithic Age to fashion the first literate civilization in the peninsula.

1. **Based on Humo-Mesopotamian precedents, kings codified customary law but had to personally supervise state affairs.**
2. **Anatolian myths and rites were codified in the imperial age but reflect the spirit of an early rustic society.**

B. Hittite kings presided over the cultural transformation of Anatolia, adapting institutions, arts, and aesthetics of the Near East.

1. **The Hurrians transmitted the higher arts of Mesopotamia to Anatolia throughout the middle and late Bronze Ages.**
2. **Anatolian cults were equated with those of the Human and Akkadian pantheons, myths were rewritten, rituals were dignified.**
3. **Hlttite kings emerged as patrons of arts and shrines.**
4. **Hittites gamed arts and technology, as shown in decorative objects and metal work.**
5. **Hittites pioneered techniques in masonry, as seen in the massive fortifications of thirteenth-century B.C. Hattu~al.**

II. The vast expansion of Hattu~a~ into a ritual capital of a great empire summed up many of the major changes in Hittite state and society in the imperial age.

A. Hattu~al evolved from an original settlement centered on the citadel and great shrine to the weather god and sun goddess to an imperial capital in the fourteenth century B.C.

B. ~uppiluliuma~ I and his heirs rebuilt the citadel and expanded the great national sanctuary.

C. Hattu~ali~ m initiated an ambitious program at HattuL~~ and the open-air sanctuary of Yazilikaya.

1. **Hattu~a~ expanded to the south, with massive walls built along the eastern, southern, and western sides to accommodate an upper (southern) city.**
2. **The forty-five temples to date detected suggest that Hattu~ali~ Ill and his heirs relocated the leading cults of the empire at Hattu~a~ as a means to exalt and project royal power.**

III. Yazihkaya, an open-air sanctuary close to the citadel of Hattu~ai, was transformed into a royal complex by Hattu~ali~ III and his heirs.

A. Hattu~ali~ III and Queen Puduhepa commissioned the rock-cut reliefs of Yazihkaya to announce their reorganization of the cults along Hurrian lines.

1. **Hattu~ali~ Ill deposed his nephew Urhi-Teshub and, in his search for legitimacy, wrote an apologia identifying himself with the national weather god.**
2. **Queen Puduhepa assimilated her Hurrian patron goddess Hepat to the sun goddess of Arinna.**

B. The great complex of Yazilikaya was built by four successive Hittite emperors. A grand procession from the capital to the sanctuary turned a religious act into a great political event.

1. **Hattuhsli~ III built the entranceway, and he and Queen Puduhepa commissioned most of the reliefs of chamber A that present the imperial pantheon in Hurrian guise.**
2. **King and queen were implicitly compared to the divine couple, but all divinities were identified by traditional attributes and logograms, readable by those who were literate in any of the eight written languages of the empire.**
3. **Two later reliefs depict King Tudbaliya~ IV as the sun and suggest a cult to the royal family.**

C. Hittite kings' architecture and arts fell short of the spectacular monuments of their contemporaries, the pharaohs of Egypt during the New Kingdom, but set standards for civilized arts in Anatolia.

1. **Many canons and conventions contributed to later Assyrian royal architecture and narrative relief sculpture.**
2. **They also survived as provincial arts and later contributed to early Christian art.**
3. **Hittite kings conducted the first cultural rewrite of Anatolia's religious landscape, setting the standard for later religious rewrites in the classical, Roman, Byzantine, and Muslim eras.**
4. **In a way, Hattus~aliI III and his family, by their building programs at Hattu~a~ and Yazildcaya, preceded emperor Justinian, who built Hagia Sophia and restored Constantinople as the Christian capital.**

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Questions to Consider:

1. **How did the Hittites adapt Human and Mesopotanian imports to their own spiritual and cultural needs?**
2. **How should the cultural achievements of the Hittites be measured against those of their contemporaries in the Near East, notably of Egypt? What was the cultural legacy of the Hittites to succeeding civilizations?**

Lecture Five
Origins of Greek Civilization

Scope: **As the Hittite kings were uniting Anatolia, the earliest Greeks, heirs to the Minoan civilization of Crete (2800-1400 B.C.), settled on the western shores. The kings of Crete, remembered as the legendary Minos, created a civilization based on seaborne commerce between the Aegean world and the Near East. By 1600 B.C., Greeks on the mainland, known as Achaeans or Mycenaeans, had learned the higher arts from the Minoans. In 1400 B.C., Achaeans conquered the Minoan capital of Cnossus. A dozen Achaean lords *(wanax)* reigned in the late Bronze Age (1400-1180 B.C.). From fortress palaces, such as Mycenae and Pylos, they exacted rents from peasants to sustain a warrior caste of charioteers. The Achaeans, unlike the Minoans, aggressively extended their trade to the western shores of Anatolia, known later as Ionia, establishing a colony at Miletus (Hittite Milawata). Achaean adventurers allied with rebel Hittite vassals, the kings of Arzawa, and the Lukka lands. For the first time, Greeks clashed with the armies of a great Near Eastern monarch who ruled over Anatolia. But these Greek lordships ultimately proved fragile states and fell first in the collapse of the political order of the late Bronze Age (1225—1100 B.C).**

Outline

I. Minoan civilization on the island of Crete provided the cultural basis for the later Hellenic civilization of the Aegean world that came to dictate the cultural and political destinies of Anatolia.

A. Cnossus imposed the first thalassocracy (sea power) in the Aegean Sea and opened trade and cultural contact with the western and southern littorals of Anatolia, Levant, and Egypt.

B. Cnossus thereby established the second cultural, commercial, and political axis that forever linked Anatolia to the Mediterranean world.

1. Kings of Cnossus, possibly under the dynastic name of Minos, united the island by 2100 B.C. By 1600 B.C., the Minoan fleet dominated the Aegean waters.
2. Minoan merchants were active in Egypt from *1525* B.C., although they may have first arrived during the Hyksos rule from c. 1675 B.C.
3. Minoans exported oil, wine, textiles, and fine crafts in payment for foodstuffs and raw materials and transmitted the arts of the Near East to the Aegean world.

II. The Mycenaean Greeks (Homeric Achaeans) built the first royal centers on the Greek mainland from 1600 B.C. They captured Cnossus and, thus, the Minoan trade routes in the eastern Mediterranean.

A. The first Greek speakers entered the Hellenic peninsula from c. 1900 B.C., imposing themselves as a warrior caste on the native populations of central and southern Greece (Peloponnesus).

1. Mycenaean elites acquired Minoanizing tastes and goods and imported Minoan craftsmen and artists.
2. The kings of Mycenae, recalled in Homeric epic as the family of Atreus, emerged as the leading power.
3. A dozen kingdoms came to dominate the Greek world, each based on the fortress palace of a *wanax* ("lord") who fielded light chariots.
4. Mycenaeans adapted Minoan syilabary to write their own language, perfected military

architecture, and acquired skills in ship building.

B. The Mycenaeans clashed with the vassals of the Hittite Empire in the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries B.C.

1. **Many Achaeans took mercenary service among the Anatolian princes or in armies of the Great Kings of the Near East.**
2. **Mycenaeans were active as merchants, notably in the slave trade, and established a community at Miletus.**
3. **Each *wanax* ruled with limited resources, depending on long-distance trade with the Near East and, thus, unable to build powerful bureaucratic states.**
4. **By 1350 B.C4 Mycenaean freebooters and warlords backed the kings of Arzawa and the Lukka lands who opposed the Hittite emperor.**

C. Mycenaean civilization reveals many features of later classical Greek civilization.

1. **Mycenaean lords did not control cults; sanctuaries were administered by hereditary priestly families.**
2. **Aesthetics and material life, the basis for later classical Greek counterparts, endured after the collapse of the kingdoms of the late Bronze Age.**

III. With the fall of Mycenaean (Achaean) kingdoms, a Dark Age (1225—750 B.C.) ensued.

A. Archaeologists have deduced a number of explanations for the collapse of Bronze Age civilizations, including climatic changes, plague, and migrations of barbarians.

1. **No convincing evidence exists for natural catastrophes undennining the great monarchies of the late Bronze Age.**
2. **Plagues and famines were apparently local or regional conditions and did not result in a demographic collapse.**
3. **Barbarians did not dramatically overthrow the Mycenaean kingdoms or the Hittite Empire.**

B. The collapse of urban, literate civilizations in the Aegean world and Anatolia was part of a wider series of events that undermined the great Near Eastern monarchies of the late Bronze Age. These kings confronted problems comparable to those later faced by Roman emperors of the fourth and fifth centuries A.D.

1. **The Great Kings faced rising costs of administration.**
2. **Barbarian peoples, recruited as allies and mercenaries in the imperial armies, gained expertise in fighting and logistics.**
3. **Frontier peoples of the Balkans, Anatolia, and Iran devised new open-order tactics to counter chariots.**
4. **The petty kingdoms of Mycenaean Greece and the Hittite Empire lacked the population and resources of the older civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia.**
5. **The collapse was most pronounced in regions that attained urban, literate civilization in the second millennium B.C. The dividing line ran between those civilizations that retained cuneiform or hieroglyphic writing systems and those that adopted the alphabet after 1000 B.C.**

C. The collapse of the late Bronze Age civilization of the Aegean world severed links between the Greek world and the civilizations of the Near East. In the intervening Greek Dark Age (1200-750 B.C.), the Greeks forged a culture along unique lines, the basis of Western civilization.

1. **The political and military collapse in Mycenaean Greece was dramatic; all palaces (except Athens) were sacked and burned.**
2. **Migrations of Dorian (west) Greek speakers into central Greece and the Peloponnesus were remembered in later legend as the return of the Heracleidae.**
3. **Population rapidly declined, and many sought refuge overseas in the islands, western Anatolia, or along the shores of the eastern Mediterranean, where they were known as the "Sea Peoples" who attacked the Egyptian Empire.**
4. **The fall of the palaces spelled the end of the bureaucratic monarchies, long-distance trade, arts, and writing that were the hallmarks of Mycenaean civilization.**
5. **Later Greeks recalled the Bronze Age as an era of heroes. From 1000 B.C., they slowly recovered with a clean cultural slate.**

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Questions to Consider:

1. **In what ways did the arts, material culture, and religious practices (revealed largely by archaeology) look forward to their counterparts in the classical age?**
2. **What accounted for the collapse of the civilizations in the Near East and Aegean world inc. 1225—1100 B.C.? Why did the Greek world suffer such a long Dark Age?**

Lecture Six
The Legend of Troy

Scope: **The most enduring legacies from early Anatolia are *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey,* epics composed by Homer in c. 750 B.C. The heroes Achilles and Hector, enchanting Helen, and resourceful Odysseus have lived on ever since in the imagination of writers and artists of the West. The Greeks knew of a cycle of epics about Troy or Ilium, south of the Hellespont (Dardanelles). *The Iliad* is set in the late Bronze Age, but the society described by Homer is that of the warrior kings of the Greek Dark Age (1100-750 B.C.). The siege of Troy was an incident in a wider story that ended the Hittite Empire and Achaean kingdoms. The site designated Troy VI by archaeologists was Hittite Wilusa (from Wilion, the Achaean for lion). Hittite emperors had long crossed swords with Achaean warlords in league with rebel Luwian vassals. Mutawalli~ (1295—1272 B.C.) and Tudhalyias IV (1237—1209 B.C.) expelled Achaean-backed rebels and restored the rightful princes of Wilusa. But within a generation after the sack of Troy (c. 1250 B.C.), the Hittite Empire and Achaean kingdoms fell before new peoples of the early Iron Age (c. 1200-750 B.C.).**

Outline

I. *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey,* the first monuments of Western literature, revealed the Greek society that emerged 400 years after the collapse of Bronze Age civilization and recollected, in heroic legend, events of the final decades of the Mycenaean and Hittite worlds.

A. The Greeks attributed their epics to the blind poet Homer, who reputedly lived at Smyrna (Izmir) on the shores of Asia Minor in the eighth century B.C.

1. Homer used techniques of oral poetry, notably formulaic dictation, that enabled poets over four illiterate centuries to preserve memories of individuals, events, and objects of the late Bronze Age.
2. The epic meter was premised on a pitch and quantitative language that facilitated oral composition and recitation.
3. The language is a literary dialect adapted to meet the needs of the meter, further facilitating transmission of the legends.
4. Each recitation was a unique performance; poets adapted phrases or entire passages within a strict set of metrical rules.
5. ***The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* were seen by Greeks as the works that defined themselves and their values.**

B. The Homeric epics reflect the society and values of Homer's day, that is, the end of the Greek Dark Age.

1. Homer, aware that heroes used bronze weapons and drove chariots, did not understand warfare of the late Bronze Age.
2. Homer had no sense of the political geography of the Near East; the Hittite Empire is never mentioned.
3. Individual objects of the Bronze Age are recollected, such as the cups of Nestor, but Homer's heroes dwell in an idealized poetic world of the Dark Age.
4. Yet the poems inspired nineteenth-century archaeologists to rediscover the lost world of the Greek Bronze Age.

II. Heinrich Schliemann won the title of discoverer of Homer's Troy and went on to excavate the citadels of Mycenae and Tiryns in Greece. Schliemann owed a debt to Frank Calvert, a British

subject long resident near Troy.

A. Heinrich Schliemann began excavations of Hissarhk in 1871. Although his methods and ethics are now criticized, he demonstrated the historical basis of Greek legends and myths to a skeptical scholarly world.

1. **Schliemann discovered the levels of Troy II and a spectacular hoard of gold jewelry, "Priam's treasure."**
2. **Scientific excavations by Wilhelm Dorpfeld and Carl Blegen clarified the sequence of settlements.**
3. **Troy VI, probably destroyed by a sack in 1250 B.C., is regarded as the city remembered in Homer's poems.**

B. Troy VI was built overlooking a bay and offered the best harbor for ships entering or leaving the Heliespont (Dardanelles).

1. **Ceramics and architecture indicate that Troy VI was an Anatolian city but linked by trade to the Aegean world. Minoans and Mycenaeans visited and resided in the city.**
2. **Troy VI has yielded remains apparently remembered in *The Iliad,* notably the Scaean Gate, the weak western wall, and the sloping eastern wall that Patrocles attempted to scale.**
3. **Recent excavations indicate that the citadel was surrounded by a lower city of residential quarters and, possibly, suburbs outside the walls.**
4. **The historical role of the city in the late Bronze Age can be illuminated only by the diplomatic records of Hittite emperors uncovered at Hattu~aL**

III. The legendary Trojan War was created from historical events of the late Bronze Age, when Achaean merchant princes and adventurers clashed swords with Hittite emperors in western Asia Minor.

A. Hittite emperors from 1360 B.C. on imposed hegemony on the Luwianspeaking kingdoms, securing manpower and resources for their imperial ambitions hi the Near East.

1. **Hittite King Mutawalli~ deposed a usurper in Wilusa.**
2. **Wilusan prince Alaksandu (Paris of Homer) fought at Kadesh and as a Hittite ally.**
3. **In 1320-13 19 B.C., King Mur~ili~ II humbled Arzawa and imposed control over Milawata, a Mycenaean colony.**
4. **Hattu~ali~ 111 campaigned in the Lukka lands against rebel Piyamaradus, who received aid from Tawagalawas (Eteocles), br 'ther of Attarissiyas (Atreus), apparently *wanax* of Mycenae.**

B. Clashes between Hittite emperors and Achaean adventurers engaged in piracy or backing Anatolian rebels were sideshows, but Greeks remembered them as heroic deeds.

1. **The Trojan War arose from an attack, blockade, and capture of Troy VI.**
2. **The events of the Trojan War, mere incidents in the diplomacy and war of the late Bronze Age, inspired the epics of Homer.**

IV. The legacy of Homer's epics far outweighs the historical events, because these poems defined the classical Greek identity.

A. Homer defined *arete* (courage), exemplified by Greek heroes Achilles and Odysseus and Trojan hero Hector, son of King Priam.

1. **Achilles, faced with the choice of a glorious short life or a long obscure one, chose to "live on the lips of men."**
2. **The wrath of Achilles sets in motion *The Iliad. Arete* was defined as personal honor of the hero, but this virtue in the classical age assumed a moral, communal sense.**
3. **The expectations of the hero are summed up by Hector's wishes for his son Astyanax in Book VI of *The Iliad.***
4. **The Greeks prized oratory, best summed up by the career of Odysseus in *The Odyssey.***

B. Greek historian Herodotus credits Homer and Hesiod with first defining the gods, who have endured in literature and arts of the West.

1. **The gods are depicted with human failings, yet are free of consequences for action. Their actions and passions stand as a foil to the tragic human fate.**
2. **Homer captures the Greek sense of destiny, determined by the Fates, with his image of lots apportioned to mortals and gods.**
3. **The literary depiction of the gods did not undermine belief or ritual, but rather highlighted the Greek ability to perceive nobility and failings at the same time.**

C. The Homeric poems also reflected the values of Greek society.

1. **Although the Greeks revealed themselves in the epics, they as yet had no word to describe themselves as a separate people. Homer calls the Greeks Acbaeans, Argives, or Danaaoi, names of specific groups rather than Greeks as a whole.**
2. **The Hellenic identity arose in the generation after Homer with the birth of the *polis* (city-state) in the Archaic Age.**

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Questions to Consider:

1. **What accounts for the enduring fascination in *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey?* Why did Greeks of later ages regard these poems as a veritable bible?**
2. **Why did later Greeks turn into a national epic the remote clashes of Achaean warlords and the Luwian kings of Wilusa? How did many heroes who were not initially connected to the epic, such as Achilles and Hector, become linked to the siege of Troy?**

Lecture Seven
Iron Age Kingdoms of Asia Minor

Scope: From 1200 to 1000 B.c., migrations redrew the etlmic and cultural map Anatolia and Syria were drawn into the Mesopotamian cultural orbit. Newcomers from the Balkans, the Phrygians, settled across northwestern and central Anatolia. They adopted the alphabet and exported wares that influenced Greek arts. Pbrygian kings at Gordium, under the dynastic name Midas, dominated a federation that challenged the Assyrian emperors, but the Phrygian kingdom fell before the nomadic Cimmerians shortly after 700 B.C. In the west, Hittite provincials at Sardes forged the kingdom of Lydia. They expelled the Cimmerians and united western Anatolia. Alyattes *(610-561* B.C.) and Croesus (561—546 B.C.), Lydian kings of legendary wealth, tied the culture and prosperity of western Anatolia to renascent Greek civilization. But the Lydian kings also looked east, laying the foundations of Persian administration.

Outline

I. The early Iron Age (1100-500 B.C.) witnessed the emergence of new civilizations in the Near East on the debris of the kingdoms of the late Bronze Age. The changes were most marked in Anatolia, where regional cultures emerged out of the Hittite Empire.

A. Iron technology gradually transformed states and society; forging iron was expedient when bronze and copper were in short supply.

1. **Perfection of methods for forging iron provided far more iron weapons and tools.**
2. **Iron technology favored regions with native deposits of ore, notably Greece, Anatolia, Assyria, Iran, and Nubia, over the older river valley civilizations of Egypt and Babylon.**
3. **Heavily armed infantry and cavalry (which replaced chariots, except in Mesopotamia) dominated the battlefield.**

B. The spread of iron technology and economic recovery allowed more powerful states to coalesce in the tenth century after the end of the major migrations.

1. **Population recovered, and cities and trade revived as a result of activities of Phoenicians on sea and Aramaeans on land.**
2. **Phoenicians introduced the alphabet to the peoples of Anatolia and Greece emerging out of an illiterate Dark Age.**

II. Neo-Hittite kingdoms in southeastern Anatolia and northern Syria, though culturally diverse, preserved political institutions of the Hittite Empire.

A. Neo-Hittite kingdoms consolidated into a series of competing states that united only in the face of a common foe.

1. **Neo-Hittite kings erected monumental palace-temple complexes, which set the model for similar complexes of contemporary Aramaean, Phoemcian., and Hebrew rulers.**
2. **Neo-Hittite artists pioneered the use of relief sculpture in tandem with narrative texts, a technique transmitted to Assyrian imperial artists.**

B. Aramaeans settled throughout northern Syria and along the middle and lower Euphrates valley in the wake of the collapse of the Bronze Age.

1. **As mercenaries or allies, Aramaean tribes settled in Neo-Hittite kingdoms. Aramaean sheiks seized power in several cities, ruling in the traditions of Hittite lords.**
2. **Aramaic gained ascendancy as the *lingua franca* of the Fertile Crescent and was written in the Phoenician alphabet.**
3. **Aramaean merchant princes developed camel caravan routes, and inland cities of Syria and Damascus rose in prominence.**
4. **Aramaeans adapted arts and institutions of the Neo-Hittites.**

C. In the late Bronze Age, Hurrian-speaking subjects of the Hittite Empire migrated to the Armenian plateau, founding Urartu on the eastern shores of Lake Van.

1. **Heirs to Hittite political traditions, Urartian kings sponsored cults and arts blending Human and indigenous elements.**
2. **Urattians excelled in ceramics and metal work and backed NeoHittite kings opposing Assyrian kings.**
3. **In 714 B.C., Sargon II of Assyria smashed Urartian power, but the Urartian kings had laid the cultural foundations for classical Armema.**

D. In 911—824 B.C., Neo-Assyrian kings, backed by a superbly trained army, waged wars to gain plunder, livestock, and slaves.

1. **The Assyrians possessed iron deposits, horses, and population needed to forge a professional army. They learned siege warfare and logistics from Hittite and Egyptian arrmes.**
2. **Assynan kings imposed authority over the Aramaeans and the lands west of the Khabur valley.**
3. **Assyrian peace and administration promoted a common urbanbased civilization, Aramaic in speech.**
4. **Assynan kings imposed a uniform system of weights and measures; their fiscal demands stimulated economic growth. They forged the basis of the later Persian administration.**

III. In western and central Anatolia, the arrival from the Balkans of the Phrygians led to the redrawing of the ethnic and cultural map in the early Iron Age (1100-900 B.C.).

A. Phrygians settled widely, from the shores of the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) to the Konya plain and HaUl, former heartland of the Hittite Empire.

1. **In c. 925—875 B.C., Phryglan kings at Gordium, the successor to Hattu~a~, imposed their hegemony over the interior of Anatolia and sponsored urban, literate civilization.**
2. **King Midas, who clashed with Sargon II of Assyria, built the great tumulus dominating the plain of Gordium.**
3. **Phrygian ceramics, fimiiture, and metal work were of the highest order.**
4. **Midas was the first foreign king to dedicate offerings at Delphi.**
   Phrygian wares and arts profoundly influenced Greek arts.
5. **The Phrygians transformed the shrine of the ancient Anatolian fertility goddess, Kubaba (Greek Cybele), at Pessinus into a national sanctuary.**
6. **Cimmerian invaders, nomadic peoples from north of the Caucasus, shattered Phrygian power and shifted the axis of power farther west to Sardes, the Lydian capital.**

B. The Lydians, speaking a dialect of Hittite, secured the Hermus valley and its extensions in the early Iron Age.

1. **Lydian kings of Sardes ruled over a kingdom based on a river valley that was linked to**

the Aegean world.

2. **Lydian kings subjected the Ioman Greek colonies along the Aegean, coming under strong Helienic influence.**
3. **In c. 650 B.C., King Gyges minted the first electrum; Croesus struck a bimetallic currency. The use of coins was transmitted to the Greek world.**
4. **Lydian kings, as philhellenes, patronized Delphi and Didyma, and invited Greek artists, merchants, entertainers, and soldiers to their court at Sardes.**
5. **Miletus emerged as a cultural and economic center of east Greece under Lydian rule. Heliemc goods, rituals, and language were transmitted into the Anatolian interior.**

C. In the former Lukka lands of southwestern Asia Minor, two ancient Anatolian peoples emerged as the Carians and Lycians. They came into close contact with Greeks settling in the Aegean islands and Ionia.

1. **The warlike Carians settled the Maeander valley and the wooded, mountainous lands to the south.**
2. **Lycian city-states, loosely federated as a religious league, proved to have able seamen and set standards for the adaptation of Greek arts, material goods, and institutions to an Anatolian landscape.**
3. **At Xanthus, Lycian nobles commissioned Hellenizing monumental tombs and public art.**

D. From 700 B.C., the Greeks relearned shipbuilding, acquired the alphabet from the Phoenicians, and sent out their own colonies.

1. **The cities on the shores of Asia Minor began to send out colonies, to the Black Sea, southern Asia Minor, and the western lands.**
2. **Asia Minor became the main corridor for transmission of ideas and peoples across from Europe and the Near East.**
3. **Plato said that the Greeks never really invented anything, but everything they took, they improved.**

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Questions to Consider:

1. **Why did the Hittite Empire fragment into so many distinct cultures in the early Ircrn Age (1100-700 B.C.)? How did these newcomers maintain cultural continuity?**
2. **What were the political and cultural consequences of the rise ofthe Lydian kingdom?**
3. **How did the Carians and Lycians adapt Hellenic institutions, arts, and cults for their own use?**

Lecture Eight
Emergence of the *Polls*

Scope: **From 750 B.C., Greeks distinguished themselves by the conceit of the *polis,* a city-state based on the rule of law determined by the citizens and destined to influence the Mediterranean world. The king *(basileus)* in Homer ruled by consent of his nobles, who formed an advisory council *(boule).* They, in turn, referred major decisions to the armed citizens in assembly *(ekklesia).* By 700 B.C., aristocrats had replaced kingship with elected offices. Improvements in weapons undermined aristocratic rule, as citizens, armed as hoplites or heavy infantry, clamored for power in the assembly. In the late Archaic Age (750—480 B.C.), tyrants at the head of citizens seized power and broke aristocratic rule. By 500 B.C., most Greek *poleis* enjoyed oligarchic constitutions whereby the propertied classes, controlling offices and council, answered to the assembly. The Athenians moved even further, devising the first democratic constitution under which all adult males voted in an assembly that was sovereign over officials and council.**

Outline

I. As the interior lands of Anatolia consolidated into kingdoms succeeding to the Hittite political or cultural legacy, the western and southern shores were dotted with Greek colonies that participated in the cultural reawakening of the Archaic Age *(750—480* B.C).

A. In the second book of *The Iliad,* Homer describes the earliest known political actions by Greeks that dictated the constitutions of later city-states.

1. **King Agamemnon, who has insulted the greatest hero, Achilles, calls a council of nobles *(boule),* then a general assembly.**
2. **In council, Agamemnon defers to Nestor, oldest and wisest of the Greek princes. Odysseus, the most eloquent of speakers, brings the assembly to order.**
3. **The Homeric king *(basileus)* was "first among equals" *(primus inter pares)* and had to rule by force of personality.**
4. **The constitution of a *polis (politeia)* was determined by the relationship between council *(boule)* and assembly *(ekklesia).***

B. By 700 B.C., Homeric kings had yielded primacy to aristocratic families, who dominated the *boule* and replaced monarchy with elected magistrates of a republic.

1. **Aristocrats governed on the understanding that all eligible nobles had their turn in holding high office and entrance on the *boule.***
2. **Royal powers were divided among magistrates who were restricted by term of office, use of sortition (selection by lot), and sharing of power with a colleague.**
3. **Aristocrats had wealth to raise horses and serve in the cavalry, regarded as the decisive arm.**
4. **Adoption of hoplite warfare and prosperity expanded the number of citizens vital to the *polis* as heavy infantry replaced cavalry.**
5. **Hoplites asserted their rights in the assembly, calling aristocrats to account and demanding that laws be written.**
6. **Aristocrats were compelled to yield powers. Aristocracies were replaced by oligarchies (rule of wealth) or tiniocracies (government of rights graded according to a citizen's ability to serve his *polis).***

C. The heroic world depicted by Homer was already changing when he composed the epics. The poet Hesiod describes the expectations of the nascent city-state *(polis).*

1. **Hesiod's outlook is premised on a Greek identity and the values of the *polis.***
2. **The *polis* included, not only the civic center or market *(agora)* and the citadel *(acropolis)* with the shrines, but also the surrounding countryside *(chora).***
3. **The rule of law *(nomos)* took place only in a *pour;* foreigners dwelling with the rule of law were "barbarians," and rulers above the law were tyrants.**
4. **Only a city-state provided justice *(dike).***

II. Greek city-states adopted the hoplite panoply and tactics at the end of the eighth century B.C. and, in so doing, altered the course of Western civilization.

A. At the opening of the Archaic Age, innovations in warfare undermined aristocrats as arbiters of society.

1. **Hoplites were citizens drilled to defend their homes in local conflicts and out of a sense of duty to their *pour.***
2. **The tactics of a hoplite phalanx required citizens to advance in disciplined ranks.**
3. **Hoplite warfare redefined honor as a communal virtue.**

B. Greek cities across the Aegean world experienced similar political developments in the Archaic Age, but Sparta and Athens differed from the typical pattern.

1. **The Greeks defined themselves as distinct from other people by their political conceit.**
2. **Athens, the most populous city-state, evolved from a backward agrarian society on the brink of political revolution to the first democracy in *594—506* B.C.**
3. **Athenian democracy was premised on sovereignty of an assembly of all citizens.**
4. **The *boule* was an annual body representative of the citizens and acted as the assembly in committee.**
5. **Spartans maintained their constitution and way of life by subjecting the majority of residents to the rank of *perioikoi* or helots (state slaves).**
6. **In 676 B.C., Spartans modified their aristocratic constitution to enfranchise all citizens of hoplite rank.**

III. At the close of the eighth century B.C., the Greek world also experienced econOmic and social change that transformed Hellenic civilization into a Mediterranean-wide civilization.

A. The recovery of inhabitants and the end of migrations led to a rise in population that drove Greek cities to colonize overseas.

1. **A colony *(apoikia)* was founded as an independent *polls* so that the act of colonizing defined Greek political identity.**
2. **The colonial experience led to a revival of trade, emergence of commercial classes, and innovations in shipbuilding, changes that fueled prosperity and political change.**

B. East Greeks, especially from Miletus, took the lead in reopening contact with the Near East, allowing Greek aesthetics to blossom.

1. **By the classical age, for example, the Greeks achieved perspective in painting.**
2. **The Greek city-state was defined culturally, as much as politically, with public arts festivals and cultural forms.**

IV. Tyrants, strong men who seized power by force, broke the power of aristocracies, promoted

new elites, and ultimately advanced the *polls* over the interests of powerful families or class.

A. *Tyrant,* an Anatolian word denoting "lord," was applied by Greeks to describe men who seized power without the nile of law *(nomos).*

1. **Tyrants exploited social unrest, demands for political rights by hoplites, and ethnic divisions to seize power.**
2. **Tyrants, such as Peisistratus of Athens, claimed noble lineage but, by poverty or birth, were denied high office.**
3. **Tyrants, elevated by exceptional circumstances, were above the law and had to use force and terror to maintain power.**

B. Once in power, tyrants promoted civic institutions, ruled by consent of the assembly, and patronized public arts.

C. Because tyrants lacked the means to create a bureaucracy and army to transmit power to their families, tyrannies fell in the second generation.

D. Herodotus captures the arbitrary nature of terror in his exchange between Periander and Tharsybulus, tyrants of Corinth and Miletus.

Readings:

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Snodgrass, Andrew. *Archaic Greece: The Age of Experiment.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980.

Questions to Consider:

1. **How did the Greeks evolve their political institutions out of the kingship as described by Homer? What were the roles of the council *(boule)* and assembly of warriors?**
2. **What conditions led to the emergence of tyrants in Greek cities of the Archaic Age?**
3. **How did colonization transform the economic and political life of the Greek world?**

Lecture Nine
Ionia and Early Greek Civilization

Scope: **The Ionian cities of east Greece, on the shores of Anatolia and the neighboring islands, took the lead in the movement overseas in the Archaic Age (750-480 B.C.). Ionian merchants and mercenaries reopened contact with the Levant and Egypt, carrying back innumerable gifts from the Near East, notably the alphabet, iron technology, decorative arts, sculpture, and masonry. East Greeks erected the first freestanding masonry since the Bronze Age; Ionian sculptors created the first masterpieces of freestanding sculpture; Milesian thinkers pioneered speculation based on reason. In poetry, Archilochus, Alcaeus, and Sappho devised new lyric meters and, for the first time, spoke as individuals rather than members of a community. The Archaic Age, known in fragmentary glimpses, remains one of the most creative in history, because it gave birth to the aesthetic and intellectual reflexes of the West.**

Outline

I. Because Greek cities on the shores of Ionia and the Aegean islands were the nexus of trade routes, they influenced both the Hellenic world and Iron Age kingdoms in the hinterlands of Anatolia.

A. The Iomans proved adept merchants, and Miletus emerged as the leading commercial center of east Greece.

1. **Miletus and Samos, engaged in far-flung trade, emerged as intellectual and cultural centers.**
2. **Ionians frequented the courts of Gordium and Sardes, and Greeks settled among their Carian and Lycian neighbors, spreading Hellenic aesthetics, material goods, and building techniques.**
3. **The shrines of Artemis at Ephesus, Apollo at Didyma, and Hera at Samos attained panhelienic importance, attracting pilgrims and patrons.**

B. East Greek craftsmen in the late Archaic Age adapted Anatolian, Levantine, and Egyptian aesthetics and material goods, thereby enriching the material life of nascent Greek civilization.

1. **In the Dark Age, potters decorated ceramics with simple geometric designs presented on strict bands.**
2. **From 680 B.C., Greeks produced vases with naturalistic "Orientalizing" motifs, depicting fantastic animals and myths.**
3. **Jewelry and ivory work exhibited influences from Phoenician and Mesopotamian prototypes.**
4. **Fine furniture, textiles, and metalwork were inspired by Phrygian and Urartian work.**
5. **Building techniques, notably roof tiling and woodwork learned from Anatolians, were applied in domestic architecture.**

II. East Greeks made some of the most creative innovations in Western civilization in sculpture and architecture, setting canons for Greek art and influencing the arts and aesthetics of western Anatolia.

A. In the late seventh century B.C., the Greeks relearned monumental masonry from the Egyptians, but they applied masonry to their native use of post-and-lintel construction.

1. **The number of stone temples increased at least threefold as prosperity rose and architects perfected masonry without concrete or the arch.**
2. **The Doric order was a simple, rustic order in which the column rested directly on the platform. Upper decoration was composed of alternating metopes and trigylphs. The Temple of Athena on the acropolis of Assus offers the best example of the Doric order in Asia Minor.**
3. **Asian Greeks evolved a more elegant Ionic order, with more delicate decoration of the column's capital and other decorative elements. The temple of Athena at Pricne offers an example of an early Ionic temple in Asia Minor.**
4. **Lydians, Carians, and Lycians adapted Greek architectural orders for a variety of buildings other than temples.**
5. **The Monument of the Nereids, an Ionic-style tomb at Xanthus, combined Greek and Anatolian architectural elements.**

B. The eastern Greeks adapted monumental Egyptian funerary statues, contributing to the creation of freestanding sculpture, a hallmark of Western art ever after.

1. **Sculpture and painting in western Anatolia were naturalistic, if idealized, and bore as much artistic resemblance to ceramics as the painting of Rembrandt to Wedgewood.**
2. **Ionian sculptors proved masters. At Samos, freestanding *kouroi* (nude males) and delicate *Icorai* (draped females) decorated the sanctuary of Hera and might have been votive offerings to deceased family members.**
3. **On the Acropolis, the Athenian *lcorai* were products of Ioman masters or inspired by Ionian schools.**
4. **East Greek and Anatolian painting was imaginative and naturalistic, unlike the two-dimensional figures of ceramics.**
5. **Greek advances in painting are virtually undocumented, but recent tomb paintings found near U~ak (Temenothyrae) in Phrygia reveal a subtle, naturalistic style.**

III. Greeks adapted the Phoenician alphabet, creating a writing system that established itself as the literary language of the Mediterranean world. In contrast, Anatolian peoples used writing largely for commercial and administrative purposes, so their traditions long remained oral.

A. Lyric poets devised new meters and expressed their own political opinions on personal feelings, thus setting the genres of Western poetry.

1. **Archilochus of Paros, an illegitimate nobleman turned mercenary, perfected iambic invective in lyric poems.**
2. **Alcaeus of Mytilene composed lyric diatribes and drinking songs.**
3. **Sappho composed marriage poems and elegiac musings about her students.**
4. **Parody and spoof characterized many poems, revealing a Hellenic outlook that mocked and exalted the human condition.**

B. Miletus and Ephesus were the homes of the first scientific speculation in the Greek world, as Ioman Greeks learned Babylonian mathematics and astronomy.

1. **Thales of Miletus offered the first cosmology based on the hypothesis of four primary elements (fire, earth, air, water).**
2. **Thales predicted the first solar eclipse in 585 B.C. as a phenomenon rather than a miracle.**
3. **Anaximander surmised that life evolved from the sea.**
4. **Heraclitus of Ephesus, the "Weeping Philosopher," proposed a cosmology based on a dynamic equilibrium.**

5. **Pythagoras of Samos made advances in mathematics and music, seen as the basis for the hannony of existence.**

C. **Ionian thinkers applied deduction and logical language to the study of human affairs, creating disciplines of geography and history.**

1. **Hecataeus of Miletus composed a historical geography and produced the first map of the world.**
2. **Herodotus of Halicarnassus combined traditional storytelling techniques seen in Homeric epic with a historical method based on direct research and logical reasoning.**
3. **With Herodotus, Greek historians assumed a unique perspective of self-criticism and relativist appreciation of other cultures.**

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Huxley, G. L. *The Early Ionians.* London: Faber and Faber, 1966.
Wycherley, R. E. *How the Greeks Built Their Cities.* New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 1962.

Questions to Consider:

1. **How did colonization and movement overseas expand and enrich Greek culture in the Archaic Age (750-480 B.C.)?**
2. **How did contact with the peoples of Anatolia enrich Greek material life?**
3. **What did sculpture reveal about the aesthetics and values of archaic Greek civilization?**

Lecture Ten
The Persian Conquest

Scope: In *546* B.C., Cyrus *(559—530* B.C.), Achaemenid king of Persia, conquered the Lydian kingdom, thereby adding Anatolia to a world empire that stretched from the Aegean to the Indus. Persian *sat raps* governed from Sardes and Dascylium on the Hellespontine shores, but the Great King entrusted daily affairs to cities, regional ethnic leagues, or petty kings. Anatolian grandees appreciated a Great King who rewarded loyal service. They quickly adapted Persian manners, dress, religious practices, and arts. By 500 B.C., a cultural *koine* had emerged in Anatolia with a Persian stamp, as the upper classes of the peninsula saw themselves as part of a wider cultural world. Only the Ionian Greeks stood apart, resenting the tyrants imposed by Persian satraps to keep order in the *poleis.* For Greeks, Persian rule was not so much oppressive as foreign. In 499—494 B.C., Ionians rose in rebellion against the Great King and ignited a larger struggle between Greek city-state and Near Eastern monarchy.

Outline

I. Cyrus I conquered Anatolia in 546 B.C., incorporating the entire peninsula into a Near Eastern empire, Achaemenid Persia, for the first time, thus reorienting the cultural direction of Anatolia.

A. Cyrus inherited a western frontier with Lydia and smashed this serious rival with his invincible Iranian cavalry army.

1. **Croesus consulted the oracle of Delphi and sought support from Ionian Greeks and Sparta.**
2. **Cyrus defeated Croesus decisively and captured Sardes; his generals completed the pacification of the Lydian kingdom.**

B. King Darius I created Persepolis as ritual capital and reorganized the Persian Empire into satrapies based on Assynan administration.

1. **The impact of Achaemenid rule varied considerably among the six satrapies of Anatolia.**
2. **Persian satraps respected indigenous cults and customs.**
3. **The Persians exacted a regular tribute, constructed military highways, and created a royal post.**
4. **Persian satraps maintained institutions. The currency devised by Croesus continued to be minted for use in Anatolia.**
5. **Anatolian nobles shared an aristocratic ethos with their Persian counterparts, adopting Persian manners, dress, and material culture.**
6. **Persian military colonies, as at Hypaepa and Hyrcanis in Lydia, popularized the cults of Artemis Persica or Mitbras.**
7. **The revival of monumental tombs in Asia Minor owed inspiration to Persian governors who modeled their tombs after those of the Great Kings at Pasagadae.**

C. The peoples of western Asia Minor, notably the Carians and Lycians, were drawn into the cultural orbit of the Greek world during the Acbaemenid period.

1. **Lycian dynasts minted silver coinage inspired by Greek types.**
2. **Lycian cities remodeled themselves along Greek civic lines, sharing a common political**

culture with their Greek neighbors.

II. The eastern Greeks under Achaemenid rule enjoyed ordered government and prosperity, but they found Persian rule objectionable, not so much because it was oppressive, but because it was foreign.

A. Persian satraps preferred to rule through the leading families in each *polis,* and they respected Greek shrines and customs.

1. **Greeks were treated as favored subjects, appreciated for their skills in shipbuilding, crafts, and commerce on a par with Phoenicians.**
2. **Ionian craftsmen worked on the palace of Persepolis; Greek decorative arts and architecture influenced royal Persian art.**
3. **Tribute from the Greeks was not onerous, and such shrines as Didyma and Artemisium were respected.**

B. Despite a benevolent, if distant, rule by salraps, Asian Greeks found Persian rule far less tolerable than rule by the kings of Lydia.

1. **Greeks were regarded as one group of many useful subjects rather than the arbiters of taste, as under the philhellene Lydian kings.**
2. **Persian satraps, failing to appreciate the importance of the rule of law in a *polis,* maintained tyrants in Greek cities to keep order.**
3. **Ionian tyrants, such as Histaeus and Aristagoras of Miletus, enjoyed the confidence of the Great King.**
4. **Between 546 and 506 B.C., Athens emerged as the Aegean's new naval and commercial power.**
5. **Athenians established democracy in 510—506 B.C.; Spartans suppressed tyrannies in mainland Greece.**
6. **Ionian Greeks sensed that they were losing their political, cultural, and economic primacy to Athens and Sparta.**
7. **In response, Ionian Greeks rose in rebellion against the Great King in 499 B.C. and so precipitated the Persian Wars.**

Readings:

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Dandamaev, M., and V. 0. Lukonin. *The Culture and Social Institutions of Ancient Iran.* Trans. P. L. Kohl and D. 1. Dadson. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Questions to Consider:

1. **What accounted for the success of Persian rule in Anatolia and the Near East? What values did the Anatolian and Iranian elites share?**
2. **Why did Greek culture still exert a powerful influence over the peoples of western Anatolia?**
3. **Why did the Ionian Greeks rebel in 499 B.C?**

Lecture Eleven
Athenian Empire and Spartan Hegemony

Scope: Given that Ioman rebels appealed to their Athenian kinsmen, the Persian kings had to conquer Greece. Athenian victories destroyed Persian naval power, and Athens was hailed as liberator of the Asian Greeks. The democratic Athenians quickly reduced their allies to tribute-paying subjects and frightened Spartans into the Peloponnesian War (43 1—404 B.C.). Asian Greeks found themselves with two dangerous allies, Spartans and Persians. The Spartans won the war with Persian aid and, in 386 B.C., finally paid the price of returning the Ionian cities to Persia. But the Persian Empire was so weakened that 10,000 Greek mercenaries, after their Persian employer was slain, could march home at will (401-399 B.C.). It thus seemed that Persian and native elites would carve out Anatolian kingdoms in which Ionian cities would resume their roles as cultural mediators between East and West. Instead, Alexander the Great (336—323 B.C.) overran the Persian Empire and unexpectedly altered the course of Anatolian civilization, making Hellenism the cultural force in the peninsula for the next fifteen centuries.

Outline

I. The Ionian Revolt (499—494 B.C.) rocked the western satrapies of the Persian Empire, drawing Carians, Lycians, and Cypriote Greeks into rebellion and encouraging possible Egyptian rebels.

A. Herodotus attributes the outbreak of the Ionian Revolt to the intrigues of two tyrants of Miletus, Histaeus and Aristagoras.

1. **Aristagoras, son-in-law of Histaeus, bungled an expedition against Naxos in 500 B.C. and turned rebel to escape punishment by Darius I.**
2. **Histaeus, in gilded captivity at Susa, intrigued to ignite a revolt in Ionia so that he would be sent west as a Greek expert to Darius I.**
3. **The two tyrants moved Ionians to revolt in 499 B.C. The Carians and Lycians followed suit.**
4. **Spartans refused aid, but Athens and Eretria, Ionian cities, sent twenty-five *triremes* (warships).**
5. **Histaeus led an Ionian-Athenian expeditionary force that burned the satrapal capital Sardes in 498 B.C.**
6. **In 494 B.C., off Lade, the Persian fleet crushed the Ionian rebel fleet. Miletus was razed and her population, deported.**

B. Darius I was compelled to take punitive action against Athens.

1. **In 490 B.C., a Persian punitive expedition was decisively defeated by Athenians at Marathon.**
2. **The defeat at Marathon set off dangerous rebellions in Egypt, Phoenicia, and Babylonia.**
3. **The conquest fell to Darius's son and heir, Xerxes, because Persia required control of Greece.**
4. **In 480 B.C., Xerxes led a massive invasion into Greece, but Sparta and Athens united to defeat the Persian fleet at Salamis.**
5. **Greek victory at Plataea (479 B.C.) destroyed Persian military power in the Aegean and western Asia Minor.**

II. Defeat of King Xerxes opened the Aegean world and western Asia Minor to Greek conquest,

but Greeks were divided over their choice of hegemons.

A. Spartans had commanded the Hellemc alliance that defeated Xerxes, but Greek victory was foremost owed to the Athenian fleet and resilience of the Athenian democracy.

1. **Spartans were reluctant to assume overseas commitments, and Athenians assumed leadership of the war against Persia.**
2. **Athenians imposed democracies in allied cities, which found it to be a radical form of government.**
3. **Most Athenian allies were turned into tribute-paying dependencies.**
4. **Ionians, although enjoying prosperity, resented Athens as a tyrant city.**

B. Athens funded democracy and cultural projects from the tribute of the empire and emerged as the undisputed financial center of the Aegean world for the next 150 years.

C. In 449 B.C., Athens concluded peace with Persia; the Persians gave up the Asian Greeks.

III. Persian rule in Asia Minor was saved by the growing rivalry between Athens and Sparta, which exploded in the great Peloponnesian War.

A. Persian satraps and Spartans were more rivals than allies during the Peloponnesian War.

1. **Athenian allies across the Aegean revolted in 412 B.C., but Spartans needed Persian money and naval expertise.**
2. **In 408—404 B.C., Cyrus the Younger and the Spartan navarch Lysander cooperated in defeating Athens.**

B. Spartans, although ill suited as hegemon of the Greek world, refused to return the cities of Ionia to Persia.

1. **Sparta supported the bid by Cyrus the Younger to seize the Persian throne.**
2. **At the Battle of Cunaxa, Cyrus was slain, but his 10,000 Greek mercenaries won the battle and retreated to Greece.**
3. **The March of the 10,000 revealed Persian weakness and the superiority of Greek hoplites.**
4. **Artaxeres II countered by raising a coalition of Thebes, Argos, Athens, and Corinth to oppose Sparta in Greece.**
5. **The Corinthian War (396-386 B.C.) ended in political stalemate in Greece; under the King's Peace, the Asian Greeks again submitted to Persian rule.**
6. **From 386 to 362 B.C., the leading cities of mainland Greece (Athens, Sparta, Thebes) battled themselves to exhaustion.**

C. Anatolia, reunited under Achaemenid rule, prospered, but the western satraps plotted rebellion. The lands of Anatolia embraced even more Hellenic goods, arts, and institutions during the fourth century B.C.

1. **The March of the 10,000 inspired Persian satraps to stage revolts, backed by Iranian colonial elites and Anatolian grandees.**
2. **Anatolia was drawn increasingly into the commercial and cultural order created by Athens in the fifth century B.C.**
3. **In c. 350 B.C., Achaememd Anatolia was likely to fragment into regional states under Iranian colonial dynasts, linked to the Aegean world by the Ionian cities.**
4. **Unexpectedly, Alexander the Great swept away the Persian Empire and made Hellenism the dominant cultural force in Anatolia for the next fifteen centuries.**

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Questions to Consider:

1. **What were the respective merits of Athens and Sparta as hegemons of the Greek alliance against Persia? Why did the Ionians ultimately prefer Athens?**
2. **How did the imperial experience transform Athens? Why did the Athenians fail to win the cooperation of so many of their allies?**

Lecture Twelve
Alexander the Great and the Diadochoi

Scope: **On the banks of the Granicus in 334 B.C., Alexander the Great (336— 323 B.C.) defeated the Persian satraps, and Anatolia fell to the young conqueror. In the next eight years, Alexander overran the Persian Empire, but he died prematurely. In 301 B.C., his generals had carved out their own kingdoms, but none of the Diadochoi, "the successors," mastered Anatolia. Seleucus 1(312—281 B.C.), ruler of Alexander's Asian Empire, held the former Lydian and Phrygian kingdoms, which were linked by highways to his royal capital of Antigoneia (the future Antioch) in Syria. The Galatians, Celtic tribesmen who crossed the Bosporus in 278—277 B.C., threatened Hellenic cities and Seleucid rule. In northern Anatolia, native dynasts in Bithynia, Pontus, and Cappadocia posed as philhellenes. Political fragmentation promoted the spread of the *polis* and Hellenic culture, because rival kings courted Greek cities. Cities then hailed monarchical benefactors as gods and adopted Greek-style constitutions, public buildings, and language; thus, the Romans found a peninsula dotted with Hellenized cities.**

Outline

I. Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, overran Asia Minor in less than two years, then conquered the entire Persian Empire in the next six years. He altered the course of civilization in Anatolia, which was henceforth linked to the Mediterranean, rather than Near Eastern, cultural axis.

A. Philip 11(359-336 B.C.) transformed Macedon from a weak Balkan kingdom into the leading Hellenic power and passed to his son, Alexander III, a splendid legacy.

1. **Philip forged a professional royal army based on heavy cavalry and a phalanx of peasant conscripts.**
2. **Preferring alliance to conquest, Philip was compelled to crush a Greek alliance headed by Athens at Cbaeronea (338 B.C.).**
3. **Philip organized the Greek *poleis* into a panhellemc league, assuring their autonomy under his leadership in a war against Persia.**
4. **Assassinated in 336 B.C., Philip was succeeded by his son, Alexander LII, who quickly secured Greece and invaded Persian Anatolia.**

B. Alexander the Great, the greatest military genius of all time, invaded Asia Minor in 334 B.C. By the time of his death, he had conquered the Persian Empire and northwestern India.

1. **At the Battle of the Granicus, Alexander annihilated the Persian field army and shattered Persian control over Anatolia.**
2. **The Greeks of Asia hailed Alexander as liberator, and the young king won over the native peoples of Anatolia.**
3. **At Gordium, Alexander solved the famed knot and posed as heir to King Midas. Miraculous events were attributed to Alexander throughout his march over Asia Minor.**
4. **At Issus (333 B.C.), Alexander defeated King Darius III.**
5. **At Arbela (331 B.C.), Alexander destroyed the last Persian royal army and overran Iran in the next four years.**
6. **Alexander viewed himself as a Hellene, and he was reared on the deeds of his ancestors, Achilles and Heracles.**
7. **Alexander intended the *polis* to serve as cultural and administrative unit of his world empire, but he planned to create a new royal administrative class from the elites of Macedon and Persia.**

8. **Alexander adapted Persian court ceremony, thereby alienating traditional Macedonian nobility.**
9. **Alexander demanded veneration by his allies and subjects and interfered in the affairs of his Greek allies.**
10. **Alexander was unable to reconcile his four distinct roles as elected captain of the Hellenic league, king of Macedon, lord of Asia, and pharaoh of Egypt. By his death, he had alienated his Greek allies, who rebelled under Athens in the Lamian War.**

II. The partition of Alexander's empire by his generals ended political unity, but the wars of Alexander's successors, the Diadochoi, propelled the Near East into the Hellenistic age.

A. At his death in Babylon in 323 B.C., Alexander left a succession crisis to his generals, because his sole male heirs were a posthumous son, Alexander IV, and his half-wit half-brother, Philip III.

1. **Ptolemy and Lysimachus, satraps of Egypt and Thrace, fought for partition.**
2. **By 316 B.C., the royal Argead family was defunct.**
3. **Antigonus the One-eyed, satrap of Anatolia, and his dashing son Demetrius Poliorcetes ("Besieger of Cities"), aspired to unite the Alexandrine Empire.**
4. **At Ipsus (301 B.C.), Lysimachus and Seleucus, satraps of Babylon, defeated and slew Antigonus, thereby ensuring partition of Alexander's empire.**
5. **After a second round of wars, three territorial kingdoms under Macedoman generals emerged: Antigonid Macedon, the Seleucid Empire in Asia, and the Ptolemiac Empire based in Egypt.**

B. This partition into three territorial kingdoms endured until the arrival of the Romans. From 301 to 275 B.C., however, the arrival of the Gauls created new complications.

1. **In 301—28 1 B.C., Lysimachus reigned over western Asia Minor, Thrace, and Macedon and exercised hegemony over the Greek homeland.**
2. **In 281—279 B.C., Celtic-speaking Gauls invaded Anatolia but were driven into Galatia (northwestern Phrygia).**
3. **Asia Minor fragmented from 279 to 190 B.C.**

C. Alexander's conquest resulted in many Greek cities, particularly those in Ionia, regaining their freedom.

1. **Native cities, such as those in Lydia, Caria, and the southeast, passed as *poleis* to win rights and privileges.**
2. **Greek cities constructed formidable walls that deterred mercenary armies fighting for Macedonian kings.**
3. **Wars brought profits and promoted city life.**
4. **Even the Galatians were incorporated into the Hellenistic political order of Asia Minor.**

III. Asia Minor, already divided among competing Macedonian kings and Anatolian dynasts, fragmented even further when the Celtic Galatians crossed the Bosporus in 279-278 B.C.

A. None of the great monarchies—Ptolemaic, Seleucid, or Antigonid— could impose order.

1. **The Seleucid kings, based in the Syrian capital of Antioch, held the western lands of Lydia and Pbrygia and strategic highways linking these lands to Cilicia in southeastern AsIa Minor. They never imposed effective control over the Aegean and Mediterranean shores.**
2. **The Ptolemies, with their navy, exercised a loose control over the Ionian and**

Pamphylian shores and Greek islands and allied with Rhodes and Lycians.

3. **Antigonid kings of Macedon could never regain Asia Minor.**
4. **Powerful Anatolian or Iranian dynasts in eastern and northern Anatolia carved out their own kingdoms, notably Pontus, Cappadocia, and Bithynia. The dynast Philetaerus established his own kingdom at Pergamum.**
5. **Dynasts promoted the trappings of a Greek state and built Hellenicstyle capitals in a bid for legitimacy.**
6. **Attalid kings turned Pergamum into a showcase of Greek sculpture. Their rivals in Cappadocia and Pontus posed as philhellemc kings.**

B. Because Greek cities enjoyed prosperity and a measure of independence, Anatolian cities and temple towns transformed themselves into *poleas.* By 200 B.C., the Hellenized city was the primary cultural, political, and religions center of Asia Minor.

1. **Greek replaced Aramaic as the commercial language.**
2. **Greek cities accommodated powerful Hellenistic kings by means of treaties of alliance and cults venerating monarchs as benefactors or even "gods."**
3. **Greek and Hellenized cities of Asia Minor acquired powerful political, religious, and cultural identities. None was tied to the destinies of the Hellenistic monarchies so that many looked to Rome for protection from kings.**

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Questions to Consider:

1. **How complete was Alexander's conquest of Asia Minor? How did Alexander envision the administration of his world empire?**
2. **How did political disunity and wars among Alexander's successors play to the advantage of Greek cities of Asia Minor?**

Timeline

B.C.

13,000—9000	**Neolithic hunters domesticate pig and berries in eastern Anatolia**
7000-4500	**Neolithic villages emerge in Anatolia, Levant, and Iran; domestication of grains, cattle, sheep, and goats**
6000-5500	**catiil Hflyuk on Konya plain, major Neolithic settlement**
4500-3500	**Chalcolithic Age: metallurgy and ceramics in Anatolian villages**
3500-3100	**Cities and cuneiform writing in Sumer (southern Iraq); Sumerian merchants active across the Near East; transmission of urban civilization from Sumer to Near East**
2800-2600	**Emergence of Minoan civilization at Cnossus on Crete**
2600-2300	**Royal centers at Troy U and Alaca HUyuk**
c. 2300	**Destruction of royal centers at Troy II and Alaca HUyük; migration of Hittite-speaking peoples into Anatolia (2300-2100 B.C.)**
c. 2200—1600	**Kings of Cnossus unite Crete; apex of Minoan seaborne commerce**
c. 1900	**Migration of proto-Greek-speaking peoples into Greek peninsula; Assyrian merchant colonies in eastern Asia Minor**
c. 1680	**King Labarna~ 1(1680-1650 B.C.) founds the Hittite kingdom**
c. 1650	**Hattu~iliä 1(1650-1620 B.C.) founds Hittite capital of Hattu~a~; Hittite expansion into Kizzuwadma (Cilicia) and Syria**
c. 1600-1400	**Achaean lords *(wanakes)* construct palace cities of Greece; Minoan cultural influence in Greece; invention of Linear B script**
1595	**King Mursiliä 1(1620-1590 B.C.) sacks Babylon**
1590-1360	**Fragmenting of Hittite kingdom; Human cultural influence in Anatolia**
1457	**Battle of Meggido: Pharaoh Thutmose 111(1479-1426 B.C.) defeats Canaanite princes and founds Egyptian Empire in the Levant**
1400	**Achaean (Mycenaean) Greeks capture Cnossus**
1352	**Accession of Akhenaton (1352—1335 B.C.), heretic pharaoh of Egypt; monotheistic religious reforms and civil unrest in Egypt**
1344	**Suppiluliumas I (1344-1322 B.C.) restores Hittite power in Anatolia, defeats Mitanni, and conquers northern Syria**
1320-1319	**Mursili~ 11 (1321—1295 B.C.) crushes Arzawa and clashes with Achaeans over their colony at Mitawata (Miletus)**

1275	**Battle of Kadesh between Pharaoh Ramses 11(1279-1212 B.C.) and Hittite King Muwatalli~ 1(1295—1272 B.C.).**
1267—1237	**Hattu~ali~ III expands Hattula~ and dedicates sanctuary of Yaztlikaya; reorganization of Hittite pantheon by Hattu~ali~ m and Queen Pudahepa**
1259	**Treaty between Hattus~ali~ III and Pharaoh Ramses 11**
1250	**Achaeans sack of Troy VI (Hittite Wiluysa,) the Homeric city**
1230-1190	**Building programs at Hittite capital Hattu~a~; completion of rock-carved reliefs at Yazilikaya**
1225—1180	**Sack of the great palaces on Greek mainland (except Athens); collapse of Mycenaean civilization: the Greek Dark Age (1225—750 B.C.)**
1190—1150	**Sack of Hattu~a~: civil war and fragmenting of Hittite Empire; neo-Hittite dynasts carve out kingdoms in eastern Anatolia and Syria**
c. 1150-1000	**Phrygians migrate from the Balkans into central Anatolia Aramaeans migrate into Syria and upper Mesopotamia spread of iron technology: early Iron Age (1150-550 B.C.),**
c. 950	**Phrygian kings establish capital at Gordium and unite Anatolian plateau; cultural flourishing of Neo-Hittite kingdoms (950-750 B.C.); emergence of Urartu (Annenia) at Tuspha on Lake Van**
911—745	**Assyrian kings conduct predatory imperialism in Near East**
c. 750	**Composition of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* by Homer**
745—727	**Tiglath-Pilser HI of Assyria (745—727 B.C.) forges Assyrian Empire**
c. 725—700	***Theogony* and *Works and Days* of Hesiod; adoption of hoplite warfare; emergence of *polls* in Greek world; Greeks settle colonies overseas throughout Mediterranean world; Near Eastern cultural influence on nascent Greek world**
c. 725—696	**Midas of Phrygia constructs royal tumuli at Gordium**
705-690	**Cimmerians invade Anatolia and shatter Phrygian power**
c. 680-550	**Age of tyrants and lyric poets in Greek world; rise of Corinth, Samos, and Miletus as leading commercial cities; intellectual and artistic zenith of Ionian Greeks**
676	**Constitutional reform at Sparta, which emerges as leading Greek state**
650	**King Gyges of Lydia (650—625 B.C.) expels Cimmerians; Lydians mint the first electrum coins**
610—600	**King Alyattes of Lydia (610-561 B.C.) subjects Ionian cities except Miletus**
56 1—546	**King Croesus sponsors Hellenization of Lydian court at Sardes; Carians and**

	Lycians adapt Hellenic material cukure and arts
559-530	**King Cyrus of Persia (559-530 B.C.); Achaemenid (Persian) Empire**
546	**Cyrus conquers Lydia and the Ioman cities**
508	**Establishment of Athenian democracy**
499-494	**Toman Revolt**
490	**Battle of Marathon: Athenians defeat the Persian invasion**
480	**King Xerxes (486—465 B.C.) invades Greece; Battle of Salamis: decisive Greek naval victory over Xerxes**
479	**Battles of Plataea and Mycale; Ionian Greeks rebel from Persian rule**
477	**Athenians organize Delian League and lead naval war against Persia (477—449 B.C.); Sparta withdraws to the Peloponnesus**
461	**Triumph of radical democracy at Athens under Pericles; Pericles (461—429 B.C.) transforms Delian League into Athenian Empire**
449	**Peace between Athens and King Artaxerxes 1(465-423 B.C.); Artaxerxes recognizes the loss of Ionia and the islands**
431-404	**Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta**
412	**Spartan-Persian alliance against Athens concluded at Miletus**
408-404	**Cyrus the Younger and Spartan navarch Lysander defeat Athens**
404	**Surrender of Athens to the Spartans: end of Athenian Empire**
40 1—399	**The March of the Ten Thousand**
400-396	**War between Sparta and Persia**
396-386	**Corinthian War**
386	**Peace of Antalcidas (King's Peace): Ionia is returned to Persian rule**
377—35 3	**Dynast Mausoleus promotes Hellenic arts and institutions in Caria**
359-336	**Accession of Philip II makes Macedon arbiter of the Hellenic world**
338	**Battle of Chaeronea: decisive victory of Philip II over Greeks**
336	**Accession of Alexander the Great, king of Macedon**
(336-323 B.C.)	

334-333	**Alexander the Great (336-323 B.C.) conquers Asia Minor by victories at the Gramcus and Issus**
331—326	**Alexander conquers Iran, central Asia, and northern India**
323	**Death of Alexander the Great: succession crisis in Macedoman Empire; Greek colonization and commercial penetration of Near East; birth of Hellenistic world (323—331 B.C.)**
323-301	**Wars of the Diadochoi (successors of Alexander the Great)**
301	**Battle of Ipsus: partition of Alexandrine Empire; Ptolemy 1(323-283 B.C.) rules Egypt, Palestine, and Coele-Syria Seleucus 1(312—281 B.C.) rules Ciicia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Iran; Lysimachus rules over Thrace and western Asia Minor; Cassander rules in Macedon**
281	**Battle of Conipedium: Seleucus I defeats Lysiniachus and conquers western Asia Minor**
28 1—277	**Galatians (Colts) invade Macedon, Greece, and western Asia Minor, Pbiletaerus founds Attalid dynasty at Pergamurn in northwestern Asia Minor**
20 1—197	**Second Macedonian War: Rome defeats King Philip V of Macedon**
192—188	**War of Rome against Seleucid King Antiochus III (223—187 B.C.)**
190	**Battle of Magnesia: decisive Roman victory over Antiochus 111**
180	**Eumenes 11(197—159 B.C.) commissions the Altar of Zeus at Pergamum**
133	**Pergamum willed to Rome as province of Asia by Attalus III; Tiberius Sempromus Gracchus uses Asia's reveüues to fund reform at Rome**
120-90	**Repeated constitutional crises and unrest at Rome**
92	**Trial of P. Rutilius Rufus marks failure to reform Asia by Roman Senate**
90-85	**First Mitbri~latic War**
85	**L Cornelius Sulla imposes peace on Mithridates VI; renewed Roman exploitation of Asia Minor *(85—70***
B.C.)	
74—63	**Third Mithridatic War**
63	**Cn. Pompeius Magnus (Pompey) reorganizes provinces of Roman East**
49—45	**Roman civil war and dictatorship of Julius Caesar**
(48—44 B.C.)	

44-42	**Roman civil war of Octavian and Mark Antony against Liberators**
31	**Battle of Actium: Octavian defeats Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII; Octavian restores the cities of the Roman east**
27 B.C.—14 A.D	**Octavian, the Emperor Augustus, creates the Principate**
25 B.C	**Imperial cult temple to Augustus at Pergamum**
A.D.	
17	**Great earthquake of Asia Minor: massive relief by Emperor Tiberius**
48—65	**Saint Paul establishes churches in Asia Minor and Greece**
98—117	**Reign of Trajan (98—117): height of the Roman peace *(pax Romana);* surges in public building across Asia Minor (100-225); second Sophistic literary movement in Roman east**
123-124	**First Visit of Hadrian (117—138) to cities of Asia Minor; rebuilding of sanctuary of Asclepius at Pergamum**
125	**Hadrian announces Panhelienion at Athens, a Greek religious league**
129	**Second visit of Hadrian to Asia Minor**
c. 155—165	**Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna; Alexander of Abonouteichus create~i the cult of Glycon**
161—180	**Reign of Marcus Aurelius: first signs of frontier stress**
193	**Accession of Septiniius Severus (193—235), last stable dynasty of Rome; prosperity and widespread building programs in Asia Minor, visit of Caracalla (211—217) to sanctuary of Asclepius, Pergamum**
235	**Civil war and barbarian invasions**
250-251	**Great persecution of Trajan Decius (249—251)**
260	**Defeat and capture of Valerian I (253-260) by Shah Shapur I; fragmentation of Roman Empire (260-274)**
270-275	**Accession of Aurelian: restoration of imperial unity**
c. 270-280	**Accession of Diocletian (284-305): return of stability and prosperity; administrative, fiscal, and monetary reforms; inception of Dominate (late Roman Empire)**
312	**Battle of Milvian Bridge; conversion of Constantine to Christianity**
324	**Constantine reunites Roman world after civil wars**

(305—324)	
325	**First Ecumenical Council of Nicaea**
330	**Dedication of Constantinople as the Christian New Rome; birth of Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire**
381	**Second Ecumenical Council at Constantinople**
39 1—392	**Theodosius I proclaims Nicene Christianity Rome's official faith**
395	**Division of Roman Empire between Honorius *(395*— 421) in the west and Arcadius (395—408) in the east**
398—405	**Patriarchate of John Cbrysostom at Constantinople**
413—414	**Construction of the Theodosian Walls of Constantinople; rebuilding of Hagia Sophia and vast expansion of Constantinople**
431	**Third Ecumenical Council at Ephesus**
451	**Fourth Ecumenical Council at Chalcedon**
527—565	**Reign of Justinian**
532	**Nike Revolt and Great Fire at Constantinople; Ju~tinian rebuilds Constantinople (532-537)**
535—552	**Gothic War the reconquest of Italy**
537	**Dedication of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople**
542—544	**Plague ravages Near East and Europe: demographic collapse (542—750)**
565—610	**Collapse of Justinian's empire because of Persians, Lombards hi Italy, and Avars and Slays into the B~Ikans**
610—641	**Heraclius (610—641) defeats Persians; transformation of the late Roman Empire (or Dominate) into the middle Byzantine Empire (610-1204)**
632	**Unification of Arabia by Muhammad under Islam**
636—642	**Arabs conquer Byzantine Syria and Egypt and the Persian Empire; beginning of the Byzantine Dark Age**
(641—867)	
***c.* 650**	**Creation of the theme organization in Asia Minor; decline of classical cities in Anatolia**
674—677	**Constantine IV (668—685) defeats First Arabic Siege of Constantinople**
711—717	**Fall of the dynasty of Heraclius; Leo III(717—741) establishes Isaurian Dynasty**
717—718	**Second Arabic Siege of Constantinople**

726	**Outbreak of First Iconoclastic Controversy (726-787)**
787	**Seventh Ecumenical Council at Nicaea restores the worship of icons**
815—843	**Second Iconoclastic Controversy**
842—867	**Michael Ill, "the Drunkard" (842—867), initiates imperial recovery; Renaissance in arts and classical letters**
867	**Basil 1(867—886) establishes the Macedonian dynasty (867—1056); endowment of the University of Constantinople**
9 13—957	**Constantine VII (9 13—957) sponsors the revival of arts and letters**
919—921	**King Gagik 11 of Vaspurakan dedicates church at Aght'amar, Lake Van**
922	**Romanus I initiates imperial land reform (922—1025)**
923-1025	**Macedonian reconquest of eastern Anatolia, northern Syria, and Annenia; finest painted rock-cut churches of Cappadoia**
976-1025	**Reign of Basil II, "the Bulgar-slayer" (976-1025), crushes the Anatolian nobility and conquers Bulgaria**
1025—1056	**Repeated succession crises and rising corruption end of expansion on frontiers and iniperial land legislation**
1055	**Sultan Tugbril Bey of the Seljuk Turks enters Baghdad; restoration of Abbasid power under Turkish protection in the Near East**
1056-1078	**Rivalry between Byzantine court and military aristocracy; Seljuk Turks raid Annenia and Anatolia**
1071	**Battle of Manzikert: defeat of Romanus IV by Sultan Alp Arslan; migration of Seljuk Turks into Asia Minor (107 1—1078); founding of Turkish Sultanate of Rum at Konya in central Anatolia**
1081	**Alexius 1(1081—1118) establishes the Comneman Dynasty (1081—1185)**
1095—1099	**First Crusade**
1118—1143	**Jolm H seeks to impose authority over Crusader state**
1143—1180	**Manuel I: zenith of Conmenian power**
1146-1148	**Second Crusade**
1176	**Battle of Mynocephalon: Seljuk Turks defeat Manuel I; Byzantine withdrawal from central Anatolia; emergence of a Turkish, Muslim civilization in Anatolia (1180—1300)**
1204	**Crusaders sack Constantinople and carve out feudal principalities in Greece; Greek splinter empires founded in Epirus and at Nicaea and Trebizond**

12 19—1236	**Sultan Kaykubad unites Turkish Anatolia; caravan network and Muslim silver coinage mark growing prosperity; Turkomen tribes and Muslims of Iran and Iraq flee the Mongols to Anatolia**
1238—1263	**Manuel I, emperor of Trebizond, constructs his Hagia Sophia**
1243	**Battle of Köse Dag: Mongols shatter the Sultanate of Konya disintegration of Sultanate of Konya (1243-1308); Jalal ud-Din Rumi, "Mevlana" (c. 1205— 1277), initiates Islainization of Anatolia**
1261	**Michael VIII enters Constantinople and restores Byzantine power in Europe**
1290— 1320	**Rise of Ottoman Turks in northwestern Turkey**
1315—1321	**Rebuilding and decoration of Church of Savior in Chora (Kariye Camii)**
1326	**Accession of Sultan Orhan (1326-1362); Burma (Prusa) founded as first Ottoman capital**
1337	**Orhan proclaimed sultan**
1354-1356	**Ottoman Turks enter Europe to establish Edirne (Adrianople) as capital**
1389	**Sultan Bayezit the Thunderbolt defeats Serbians at Kossovo; Ottoman conquest of Balkans (1389—1396)**
1430-1460	**Flowering of Byzantine arts and Platonism; migration of Byzantine scholars and artists to western Europe**
1451	**Accession of Mehmet II, "the Conqueror" (145 1— 148 1)**
1453	**Siege and capture of Constantinople by Mehmet II; birth of the Porte, the Ottoman imperial government of Constantinople; initiation of the Topkapi Palace complex (1453—1595)**
1463—1470	**Construction of Fatih Camii (Conqueror's Mosque); accession of Selim I. "the Grim" (1512—1520); Selim I conquers Mamluk Syria and Egypt**
1517	**Selim as caliph transforms Constantinople into the center of Sunni Islam**
1520	**Accession of Suleiman I, "the Magnificent" (1520-1566)**
1529	**First Siege of Vienna**
1533	**Sultan Suleiman I conquers Baghdad**
1550-1557	**Sinan designs and constructs Suleimaniye**
1609—1616	**Construction of Sultan Alimet Camii (Blue Mosque)**

Biographical Notes

Aelius Aristides (117—185 A.D.). Orator and sophist, citizen of Smyrna (modern Izmir), whose writing epitomizes the Second Sophistic movement.

Agesilans II (399-360 B.C.). King of Sparta who presided over the rise and fall of the Spartan hegemony.

Akhenaton (1352—1335 B.C.). The heretic pharaoh who ascended the throne as Anienhotep III. His monotheistic religious reforms plunged Egypt into civil war.

Alcaeus (c. 650—625 B.C.). Greek lyric poet of Mytilene.

Alexander III, the Great (3 36-323 B.C.). King of Macedon and son of Philip IL The greatest of generals, he conquered the Persian Empire and transformed the face of the ancient world.

Alexander of Abonouteichus (c. 120-180 AD.). Charlatan philosopher who founded the cult of the serpent god Glycon in northern Asia Minor.

Alexins I Comenus (Emperor, 1081—1118). Scion of a military family, Alexius seized power and established the last effective dynasty of the middle Byzantine state.

Alp Arslan. Second sultan of the Seljuk Turks (1063—1072), who defeated Romanus IV at Manzikert (1071), opening Anatolia to Turkish conquest and colonization.

Andronicus 11 (Emperor, 1282—1337). The second Palaeologan emperor and a devout Orthodox whose reign marked the demise of Byzantine power.

Anna Comnena (1083—1153). Daughter of the emperor Alexius I, she composed the *Alexiad,* a history of the first order.

Antigonus I Monophthlamos, "the One-eyed" (316—301 B.C.). Senior general of Alexander the Great whose defeat and death at Ipsus ensured the partition of the Macedonian Empire.

Antigonus H Gonatas (283-239 B.c.). Son of Demetrius I, he seized the Macedonian throne and founded the Antigonid dynasty that ruled to 168 B.C.

Antiochus III (223—187 B.C.). The last great king of the Seleucid Empire, who was decisively defeated by Romans at Magnesia (190 B.C.).

Antony, Marc (Marcus Antonius, c. 83—30 B.C.). Lieutenant of Julius Caesar and triumvir in 44—31 B.C., he ruled the Roman east after 44 B.C. His defeat at Actium and subsequent suicide marked the end of the Roman civil wars.

Apollonius of Rhodes (c. 300-250 B.C.). Composed a learned epic about Jason and the Argonauts *(Argonautica)* typical of the Hellenistic age.

Arcadlus (Emperor, 395—408). The weak-willed son of Theodosius I, he succeeded as eastern Roman emperor.

Archilochus (c. 680 B.C.). Mercenary and brilliant lyric poet who penned the first individual poems.

Atatürk, Kemal Mustafa (1881—1938). Hero of Gallipoli and decorated Ottoman general, Atatilrk founded the modem Turkish Republic in 1923-193 8.

Augustus (C. Julius Caesar Octavianus; born, 63 e.c.; Roman emperor, 27 B.C.— 14 A.D.). The brilliant adopted son of the dictator Julius Caesar, Octavian assumed the name Augustus in recognition for his restoration of the Republic. In reality, he founded the Principate.

Aurelian (Emperor, 270-275). "Restorer of the Roman world." An lllyrian general, Aureian restored unity to the Roman Empire, initiating the recovery that culminated with Diocletian.

Basil I, "the Macedonian" (867—886). Of humble origin, Basil seized power in a court plot and founded the Macedonian dynasty, which presided over the political recovery and cultural renaissance of the middle Byzantine state.

Basil 11, "Bulgar-slayer" (976-1025). One of the greatest medieval warrior kings, Basil II broke the power of the eastern military families, legislated on behalf of the poor and soldiers, and conquered Bulgaria.

Bayezit I, "the Thunderbolt" (Ottoman sultan, 1389—1402). Assured Ottoman rule in the Balkans by his victories at Kossovo (1389) and Nicopolis (1396). He was defeated and captured by the Mongol conqueror Tamerlane, "Prince of Destruction."

Bohemond (c. 1056-1111). Norman prince and leading general of the First Crusade, Bohemond kept the city of Antioch and ruled thereafter as prince in opposition to Alexius I.

Caracalla (211—217). Roman emperor. The savage son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, he patronized the sanctuaries of Asia Minor, notably the Asclepieion of Pergamum.

Cleopatra VII (51—30 B.C.). Ptolemaic Queen of Egypt who established liaisons with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony to secure the independence of her kingdom.

Constantine I, "the Great" (Emperor, 306-337). Declared emperor by the western army, he reunited the Roman Empire in 324. The first Christian emperor, he summoned the First Ecumenical Council (325) and built at Constantinople (330).

Constantine V (Emperor, 74 ***1—775).*** **Son of Leo Ill and the second Isaurian emperor, he was a convinced Iconoclast who attacked monasteries.**

Constantine VII, Porphyrogenitus (Emperor, 9 13-959). A learned and generous Macedonian emperor, he patronized arts and letters, while his father-in-law, Romanus I Lecapenus (919—944), handled matters of state.

Constantine IX Monomachus (Emperor, 1042—1055). Third husband of the Empress Zoe, he patronized arts but otherwise neglected affairs of state and indulged bureaucratic corruption.

Constantine XI Palaeologus (1448—1453). The last Byzantine emperor. He heroically led the defense of Constantinople against Mebmet 11 in 1453.

Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, Lucius (Consul, 190 B.C.). Brother of the famous Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus who had defeated Hannibal, Lucius defeated Antiochus III at Magensia.

Croesus (56 1—546 B.C.). Philhellene king of Lydia remembered for his legendary wealth and patronage of Greek shrines. He was defeated by King Cyrus of Persia.

Cypselus. The tyrant of Corinth in 657—625 B.C., he broke the power of the aristocracy, championed the hoplite class, and developed trade and public life.

Cyrus 1(559-530 B.c.). First Achaemenid king of Persia who conquered the Lydian and Babylonian empires.

Cyrus the Younger (d. 401 B.c.). The younger son of Darius 11(465—423 B.C.), Cyrus directed Persian forces against Athens in 404—404 B.C., but he was slain at Cunaxa in a bid to seize the throne.

Darius 1(521—486 B.C.). King of Persia who organized imperial administration and crushed the Ioman Revolt (499—494 B.C.)

Demetrius Poliorcetes (336-283 B.c.). The dashing but erratic son of Antigonus I, Demetrius escaped from Ipsus. Briefly king of Macedon (293-289 B.C.), he fell into the hands of Seleucus in an ill-considered invasion of Asia Minor and ended his life in captivity.

Dio Chrysostom (c. 40-112 A.D.). A philosopher and orator of Prusa, Dio was celebrated for his writings, which epitomized the Second Sophistic movement.

Diocletian (Emperor, 284-305). A humble Dalniatian soldier, he was declared emperor by the eastern army. Diocletian ended the crisis of the third century and retired in 305. His administrative, monetary, and fiscal reforms established the Dominate or late Roman state. His Tetrarchy, the college of four rulers, proved less successful.

Eumenes 11(197—159 B.C.). Attalid king of Pergamum who allied with Rome and commissioned the Great Altar of Zeus.

Eusebius. Bishop of Caesarea (260—340) from 314 and friend of the emperor Constantine. He composed important theological works as well as the first *Ecclesiastical History,* the prime source for early Christianity.

Gracchus, Tiberius, and Gains Sempronius. Roman reformers and plebian tribunes in 133 and 123—12 1 B.C., respectively. Their legislation and violent deaths marked the beginning of the Roman revolution. They also legislated on the administration and taxation of Asia.

Hadrian (117—138). Cousin and adopted son of Trajan, Hadrian proved a brilliant architect and tireless traveler, who patronized the cities of the Roman east.

Hsttuia1i~ 1(1650-1620 B.c.). The second Hittite king, he founded the capital Hattulal and expanded into Syria.

Hattu~aIi~ HI (1267—1237 B.C.). Younger brother of Muwata1li~ (1295—1272 B.C.) who overthrew his nephew Urhi-Teshub (Mur~ili~ III, 1272—1267 B.C.).

Hecataeus of Miletus. Ionian geographer and natural philosopher who produced the first known map of the world in c. 500 B.C.

Heraclitus of Ephesus (c. 500 B.C.). The so-called "Weeping Philosopher" who offered a cosmology based on a theory of dynamic equilibrium of all matter.

Heracius (Emperor, 610—641). Heradius seized the throne in the darkest hours of the last Byzantine-Persian War. He waged brilliant campaigns in 622-626 that destroyed Persian power,

but his efforts failed as the Muslim armies overran Syria and Egypt after 634.

Herodotus (c. 490—430 B.c.). Hailed as the father of history, he was born at Halicarnassus and traveled throughout the Persian Empire. He wrote his history dealing with the wars between the Greeks and Persians.

Hesiod (c. 700 B.C.). Poet of Boeotia (central Greece), he wrote in epic meter the *Theogony* and *Works and Days.* The first epic recounts the myths of the Greek gods; the second was a cry for *dike* (justice) in the early Greek *polis* (city-state).

Homer (c. 750 B.C.). Reputedly a native of Smyrna, this blind poet was credited with the composition of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey.*

Honorlus (Emperor, 395—421). The younger son of Theodosius I, he succeeded to the western empire, and his reign witnessed the collapse of the northwestern frontiers and the sack of Rome in 410.

Ignatlus. Saint and bishop of Antioch (c. 107 AD.), he wrote seven letters that offer the first insight into the authority and role of bishops in apostolic churches.

Irene (Empress, 797—802). Mother of Constantine VI, she restored veneration of icons at the Seventh Ecumenical Council (787). Her overthrow and blinding of her son led Pope Leo Ill to crown Charlemagne (768—8 14) Holy Roman Emperor in 800.

Isaac I Comnenus (Emperor, 1057—1059). He was proclaimed by the eastern army, but when he failed to reform the corrupt bureaucracy, he retired to monastic life.

John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople (398—405). A brilliant orator, he asserted the primacy of Constantinople over the eastern churches and clashed with the emperor Arcadius.

John II Comnenüs (Emperor, 1118—1143). Son of Alexius I, this able emperor imposed his authority over the Crusader princes of Antioch and the zupans of Serbia.

Julius Caesar, Gains (c. 101—44 B.C.). Statesman, general, and author, Julius Caesar championed the popular cause in the late republic. As proconsul of Gaul, he forged an invincible army and overthrew the republic in a civil war (49—45 B.C.). His dictatorship marked the birth of a Roman monarchy, but his disregard for republican conventions led to his assassination.

Julia Donma (d. 217). The beautiful and intelligent wife of Septiniius Severus (193—2110), she was the daughter of a Greco-Syrian senatorial family and presided over a court *of* savants and artists.

Justinian I, "the Great" (Emperor, 527—565). He succeeded his uncle and adoptive father, Justin 1, as a mature, experienced ruler of forty-six. The greatest emperor since Constantine, he restored imperial rule in Italy and Africa. His most enduring achievements are Hagia Sophia and the *Corpus furls Civil is.*

Labarna~ 1(1680-1650 B.C.). First king of the Hittites who imposed his authority over the land of Hatti, central Anatolia.

Leo HI, "Isaurian" (Emperor, 717—741). First of the Isaurian emperors, he proved an able diplomat and *strategos* of the Anatolikon theme. Declared emperor by the eastern army, Leo repelled the second Arabic siege of Constantinople (7 17—718) and, in 726, issued his edict against icons, initiating the Iconoclastic Controversy.

Louis VII. King of France (1137—1180) and first husband of Eleanor of Aquitaine (c. 1122—1204), he led the French contingent on the Second Crusade. His army suffered privations and losses during the march over Asia Minor, and his failure to capture Damascus put the Crusader states in jeopardy.

Lucullus, Lucius Lucullus (c. 105—63 B.c.). A lieutenant of Sulla and consul in 73 B.C., Lucullus defeated Mithridates VI of Pontus and reformed the province of Asia.

Lysander. Navarch of Sparta (408—404 B.c.), he cooperated with Cyrus the Younger to defeat Athens, but he was ousted from power by King Agesilaus II. He fell at the battle of Haliartus (395 B.C.).

Lysimachus (c. 360-281 B.c.). A leading general of Alexander the Great, he succeeded to the satrapy of Thrace in 323 B.c. From 301 B.C., he ruled western Asia Minor, as well.

Manlius Vulso, Gnaeus. The consul of 189 B.C., he campaigned a ruthless war against the Galatians and exploited the cities of Asia Minor.
Manuel I Comnenus (Emperor, 1143—1180). Grandson of Alexius I, he was defeated by the Seljuk Turks at Myriocephalon (1176), which marked the Byzantine retreat from central Anatolia.

Mausollus (377—353 B.C.). Hecatomnid dynast of Caria who promoted Hellenic arts, rebuilt the shrine of Labranda, and commissioned his mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Mehmet II, the Conqueror (145 1—1481). Son of Sultan Murad II (1421—145 1), he captured Constantinople in 1453, the natural capital of his emerging Ottoman Empire. He conquered the sundry Turkish emirates of Asia Minor and the Byzantine principalities of Mistra (1460) and Trebizond (1461).

Mevlana (c. 1205—1277). Born as JalaI ud-Din Rumi, this Persian mystic and poet founded the Mevlevi mystical order of Sufism whose members, "the Deverishers," converted Anatolia into a Muslim land by 1350.

Michael HI, "the Drunkard" (842—867). The last Axnorian emperor, he succeeded as an infant under the regency of his mother, Theodora, who restored the icons at the Synod of Constantinople (843).

Michael VIII Paeologus (Emperor, 1258—1282). Nicene general, he usurped the throne from the infant John IV and reoccupied Constantinople in 1261. He courted western aid by adopting Catholicism at the Council of Lyons (1274) and restored imperial rule in Europe at the expense of the Anatolian provinces.

Midas (c. 725—696 B.C.). Philhellene king of Phrygia, he opposed Assyrian King Sargon II and constructed the great tumulus of Gordium.

Mithridates VI Eupator (120—63 B.C.). This brilliant king of Pontus twice challenged Roman rule in Asia Minor in 90-85 and 74—63 B.C.

Mnr~ili~ 1(1620-1590 B.C). King of the Hittites who consolidated the Syrian conquests and sacked Babylon.

Mur~lli~ 11(1321—1295 B.C.). King of the Hittites who defeated Arzawa and subjected the Achaean colony Milawata (Miletus).

MuwatalIi~ (1295—1272 B.C.). This Hittite king checked Pharaoh Ramses II at Kadesh (1275 B.C.) and so assured Hittite power in Syria.
Nicephorus H Phocas (963—969). Scion of a leading Anatolian family, he assumed the regency for the brothers Basil II and Constantine VIII. An indomitable warrior against the Arabs.

Octavian, see Augustus.

Orhan (1324-1360). The son of Osman (1281—1324), eponymous founder of the Ottomans, he forged the Ottoman state in northwestern Anatolia. He was hailed sultan in 1337 and, at his death, the Ottomans had secured the Thracian hinterland of Constantinople and, thus, were a Balkan power, as well.

Periander. Tyrant of Corinth and son of Cypeslus (625—585 B.c.), he ruled harshly, ensuring the downfall of the tyranny.

Pericles (c. 495429 B.c.). Athenian statesman, he led the Alhenian democracy from 461 B.C. and presided over the height of Athenian civilization. A convinced imperialist, he turned the Delian League into the Athenian Empire.

Philetaerus (c. 343—263 B.C.). Eunuch general, he was appointed the commander of Pergamum by Lysiniachus, but he defected to Seleucus in 281 B.C., then established himself as an independent dynast and instituted the Attalid monarchy.

Philip 11(359—336 B.C.). As brilliant king of Macedon in his own right, Philip was the father of Alexander the Great. Philip transformed Macedon into the leading Hellemc power and united the Greek city-states into a league aimed against Persia.

Philip V (223—179 B.C.). The irascible Antigonid king of Macedon, he clashed twice with Rome in 2 15—205 and 200-197 B.c. His defeat at Cynocephalae (197 B.C.) marked the end of Antigonid rule over the Greek world.

Photius. Patriarch of Constantinople (858—867; 876—886), he ran afoul of the emperor Basil I. Photius possessed a versatile mind and revived serious study of Plato.

Pliny the Younger (C. Caeiius Plinus Secundus, 61—112 A.D.). A Roman senator from northern Italy and adopted son of the famous naturalist, Pliny penned letters to the Emperor Trajan that reveal the workings of civic life in Asia Minor during the Roman peace.

Plutarch (c. 50-120 An). A native of Chaeronea, Plutarch was a prodigious scholar, writing the parallel biographies of noble Greeks and Romans and numerous philosophical works.

Polycarp. This saint and bishop of Smyrna was martyred at an uncertain date during a persecution (c. 150-165 A.D.). He established the role of bishops in apostolic churches and was in the forefront of fixing canon by editing books of the New Testament

Poinpey (Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, 106-48 B.C.). The most talented of Sulla's lieutenants, Pompey rose to be the most celebrated general of the late republic by a series of extraordinary commands. He sided with the Senate against Julius Caesar in 49 B.C., was defeated at Pharsalus (48 B.C.), and fled to Egypt, where he was murdered.

Psellus, Michael (1018-1096). Philosopher, courtier, and monk, he penned the *Chronographia,* a lurid account of emperors following Basil H. His protege, Michael VII proved unfit for imperial rule.

Ptolemy 1(367—283 B.C.). A leading general of Alexander, he was appointed satrap of Egypt in 323 B.C. Ptolemy, king from 316 B.C., established the senior Hellenistic dynasty.

Pythagoras of Samos (fl. c. 560-525 B.C.). In c. 532, he emigrated to Croton in southern Italy and founded a philosophical school. He taught the reincarnation of souls and sought to determine the universe's harmony in the study of music and mathematics.

Ramses 11(1279—1212). Greatest warrior pharaoh of Dynasty XIX, who commissioned the temple complex of Abu Simbul, Nubia, to celebrate his reputed victory over the Hittites at Kadesh (1275 B.c.). In a treaty (1259 B.C.), Ramses II acknowledged the loss of northern Syria to the Hittites.

Richard I Lion-hearted. King of England (1189-1199), he was the son of Henry 11(1154-1189) and Eleanor of Aquitaine. A knight and troubadour, he was the leading monarch on the Third Crusade (1189—1192).

Romanus I Lecapenus (Emperor, 919—9~). Drungarius (admiral) of the imperial fleet in 919, he seized power and ruled as regent emperor for Constantine VII, to whom he married his daughter Helena. He proved a tireless administrator and opened the eastern offensives against the Arabs.

Romanus IV Diogenes (Emperor, 1068-1072). A leading general of the eastern army, he was betrayed at the Battle of Manzikert and suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Sultan Alp Arslan (1071).

Rutilius Rufus, Publius. Respected jurist and consul of 105 B.c., he headed a mission to reform the province of Asia in 94-92 B.C., but he was tried for corruption by Roman financiers enraged by the loss of their profits from tax-fanning contracts. The miscarriage of justice outraged Asian Greeks, who turned to King Mithridates VI as their liberator.

Saladin. Ayyubid sultan of Egypt and Syria (1174-1193), he destroyed the crusader army at Hattin (1187) and thwarted the Third Crusade from retaking Jerusalem.

Sappho (c. 650—635 B.C.). Lyric poetess of Mytilene, Lesbos.

Sargon 11(721—705 B.C.). The dreaded king of Assyria who broke the power of Urartu and waged campaigns against the Phrygians.

Seleucus I (358—281 B.C.). The satrap of Babylon in 321 B.C. and king from 312 B.C., Seleucus succeeded to the Asian Empire of Alexander the Great, winning the battles of Ipsus (301) and Corupedium (281 B.C.).

Selim I, "the Grim" (1512—1520). With his victories over Iran and conquest of Mamluk Egypt, Selim assumed the caliphate and so elevated the Porte to the guardian of Sunui Islam.

Septimius Severus (Emperor, 193—211), A Roman senator from North Africa, he seized a throne in civil war and established the Severan dynasty, the last stable imperial family of the Principate. A patron of provincial cities and an able general, Septimius Severus upheld the image of the Antonine Roman peace but ruled as a military emperor.

Sinan (1489- 1587). The Janissary engineer and architect of Suleiman I, Sinan designed numerous mosques, notably the Suleimaniye, bridges, and lesser monuments that turned Constantinople into one of the greatest cities of Islam.

Suleiman I, "the Magnificent" (1520- 1566). The greatest sultan of the Ottoman dynasty, Suleirnan embodied the traditions of the *ghazi* in his wars against Shi'ite Iran and Catholic Austria. He

conquered Hungary (1526) and extended Ottoman power over Iraq and North Africa. Although he was checked at Vienna (1529), the Ottoman Empire was the premier power at his death.

SuIla, Lucius Cornelius (c. 139—77 B.C.). Consul of 88 B.C., Sulla defeated Mithridates VI and returned to establish his dictatorship at Rome in 82—78 B.C.

~upp1iluliuma~ 1(1344—1322 B.C.). The greatest of the Hittite kings, he reimposed Hittite authority over western Anatolia, smashed the Mitanni, and overran Egyptian provinces in Syria. He also forged the imperial bureaucracy and professional army.

Thales of Miletus (c. *640-546* B.C.). Natural philosopher, he devised a cosmology based on the four elements and predicted a solar eclipse in 585 B.c.

Themistocles (528—462 B.C.). Athenian democratic leader from 489 B.C., he built the Athenian navy, rallied his countrymen to oppose the Persian invasion, and defeated Xerxes's fleet at Salamis (480 B.c.).

Theodora (Empress, 1042; 1055—1056). The second daughter of Constantine VIII, she ruled briefly with her sister Zoe, then alone after the death of her brother-in-law Constantine X. Less vain than her older sister, she was nonetheless a pawn of her corrupt ministers.

Theodosius I, "the Great" (Emperor, 379-395). He restored the imperial anny after the catastrophic defeat at Adrianople by enrolling federate tribes. A devoted Nicene Christian, he summoned the Second Ecumenical Council (381) and outlawed the pagan cults in 39 1—392.

Theodosius 11 (Emperor, 408—450). Son of Arcadius, Theodosius proved a weak emperor. He was directed by his older sister, Aelia Pulchena, and his ministers, who were responsible for the Theodosian Walls, the Theodosian Code (438), and the Third Ecumenical Council (431).

Thucydides (c. 460—400 B.c.). Athenian general and one of the greatest of all historians, he was exiled in 424 B.C. and went on to write an account of the Peloponnesian War.

Thutmose HI (1479—1426 B.c.). The greatest pharaoh of the New Kingdom (Dynasty XVIII), he defeated the Canaamte kings at Meggido (1457 B.C.), then established the Egyptian Empire in the Levant.

Tiglath-Piliser III (745—727 B.C.). A general Pul, he seized the throne and assumed the dynastic name in a bid for legitimacy. Tiglath-Piliser III restored Assyrian arms and organized imperial administration.

Trajan (Emperor, 98-117). A distinguished Roman senator and general of Spanish descent, he proved the greatest emperor since Augustus. He was the second of the "Five Good Emperors." By his conquests of Dacia and in the east, he brought the Roman Empire to its territorial zenith.

Trajan Decius (Emperor, 249—251). Declared emperor by the army of the Danube, he launched the first empire-wide persecution of Christians in 250. He was defeated and slain by the Goths.

Tughril Bey. First great sultan (1037—1063), he welded together the Turkomen tribes of central Asia, invaded Iran, and restored the power of the Sunni Abbasid Caliphate at Baghdad in 1055.

Urban II (Pope, 1088—1099). This French Pope reformed papal administration and finances and preached the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont (1095).

Valerian (Emperor, 253-260). A senior senator, he was declared emperor by the Rhine army and

ruled jointly with his son Gallienns (25 3-268). His reign represented the nadir of imperial power. He was defeated and captured by Shah Shapur I.

Xenophon (428—354 B.C.). Athenian general, author, and philosopher, Xenophon served with Cyrus the Younger and recorded the March of the Ten Thousand (40 1—399 B.c.) in his *Anabasis.*

Xerxes (486—465 B.C.). King of Persia, he invaded Greece in 480 B.C. and suffered a defeat that compromised the integrity of the empire.

Zoe (Empress, 1042). The daughter of Constantine VIII, she was childless and nearly fifty-five at the death of her father. A vain and foolish woman, she was easily controlled by her ministers who arranged for marriages to weak husbands, Romanus LII, Michael IV, and Constantine X. She ruled briefly with her sister Theodora in 1042.