

Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 2

GLOBAL EVENTS, ADDITIONAL DETAIL 272 - 133 B.C. Macedonia, Greece and Rome

Note: (a) Highlights and quotations if not noted otherwise are from *Encyclopedia of World History*, pp. 34, 63-66, and 74-90; (b) some data is drawn from Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 1, Calendar Year Comparison Timeline; (c) occasional detail is supplied from *Asimov*, vol. I, pp. 42; vol. II, pp. 76, 79, and 535; (d) place definitions not given here may be found in Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 3. (Some repetitions occur between internally- referenced segments.)

Macedonia: Earlier Macedonian-related events are contained in the narrative portions of Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 4.

Greece: Mainland, peninsula and island territories, like in other ancient regions, began with fragmented tribal kingdoms that formed gradually over time into numerous city-states. During Macedonia's rise to power Greece's population embraced four main named groupings--*Aetolians, Achaeans, Dorians and Ionians*--whose respective districts of domination were not all contiguous, and amid which varying group affiliations existed. *Spartans* occupied the southern Peloponnesus.¹ Between 290 and 280 b.c. there emerged two militarily federate Leagues: in western Greece, the *Aetolian*; in the Peloponnesus, the *Achaean*. (Additional items related to Greece during the advent of Alexander the Great of Macedonia are contained in Appendix 2D, Timeline.)

Rome: Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 2, Detail A provides "A Brief Full History of Rome to 133 b.c.," which resumes in Appendix 3A, Attachment 1, "Roman Imperial Rulers and Associated Data." As Detail A reflects, Rome's rise to power began long before both its ultimate imperial supravention and the *New Testament* period (Book Four). By 287 b.c. Rome was in control throughout central Italy and beginning to hold sway in the Mediterranean, where various treaties drew her into quarrels among rival powers.

By approximately 272 b.c. Macedonia's king Antigonus II had "established tyrants² in several cities of the Peloponnesus and made peace with the Aetolian League." In 268, he took Athens, which he would keep for 12 years. Between 266 and 262 b.c. he fought and won the "Chremonidean War" against Athens and Sparta, who had been abetted by Ptolemy II of Egypt. Antigonus II repelled Ptolemy II, 258-256 b.c., and took the Cyclades; but in 252 his Peloponnesian governor (an Alexander, undesignated) revolted and held the peninsula until he died c. 246. Spartan upheavals ensued due to economic crises, and in 241 "Antigonus [II] sent the Aetolian League to ravage the Isthmus."

An alliance of Demetrius II, Antigonus II's successor-son, with Epirus caused Aetolia to break with Macedon and ally with Achaea. "Argos expelled its pro-Macedonian tyrant...and joined the Achaean League [229 b.c.], while Athens asserted her independence." In 227 b.c. Antigonus III Doson (usurper of legitimate heir Philip V) "made peace with Aetolia and drove the 'barbarians'³ out of Macedon."

Circa 229/228 b.c. a Roman fleet assisted in suppressing piracy in the Mediterranean. In appreciation, the Grecians "admitted the Romans to the Isthmian Games and the Eleusinian Mysteries,⁴ and thus recognized her as a civilized power." The following year, the

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 686-87.

² Usurpers of ruling power without the people's consent.

³ The word as used by the Greeks was *barbaroi*, people who spoke a language incomprehensible to them; see Appendix 3A, III, fn. 19 for cite.

⁴ The Isthmian Games were held every other year in first and third olympiad years. The annual "Eleusinian Mysteries" ritual was the most revered of all of ancient Greece's celebrations (possibly as early as the Mycenaean period), originating in Eleusis, about 16 miles west of Athens. It included a holy pilgrimage between the two cities, and 'secret' ceremonies involving initiates (a few were Aeschylus, Sophocles, Herodotus, Aristophanes, and Plutarch.) The nature of "the Mysteries" remains shrouded (it was a capital offense for participants to break their pledge to not divulge what took place in the temple's inner sanctum (*telesterion*)). (Source: Copyright © 1995, Edward A. Beach; on-line.)

Achaean League's general Aratus was defeated by Sparta's Cleomenes,⁵ and Aratus appealed to Macedonia's Antigonos III Doseon for aid. In 222, "Antigonos III formed a new Hellenic League and crushed Cleomenes [who] fled to Egypt." Antigonos III abolished the monarchy in Sparta and forced Sparta into the League.

Philip V finally acquired Macedonia's throne in 221 b.c. He called on the Hellenic League to declare war against the Aetolians "because of the latter's piracy." The Aetolians allied with Elis and Sparta (one faction sought to re-employ Cleomenes, but he was slain in Egypt; nonetheless the Spartans restored their monarchy). Between 219 and 218 b.c., Macedonia's Philip V "ravaged Elis...molested the Aetolian sanctuary of Thermum, and laid waste Laconia." In 217 Rhodes and Egypt negotiated a peace between the Aetolians and Philip V, "who wanted freedom to act against Rome."

In 201 b.c. Philip V initiated operations in the Aegean and initially was suppressed by Pergamum and Rhodes. Philip V refused to keep peace however; and all the Greeks, fearful of homeland invasion, allied with Rome. The next year the Roman Senate declared war. Philip V was defeated in Thessaly in 197 b.c. Forced to make peace, he accepted the following terms: surrender of power in Greece; payment of 1000 talents over 10 years; reduction of his forces to 5000 men and five ships; and the promise not to declare any war with anyone absent permission of Rome.

"At the ensuing Isthmian Games, Roman general Flaminius proclaimed the independence of the Greek cities." ("Rome sought to balance the Achaean League by curtailing but not destroying the power of...Sparta.") In and about that same year after Philip V's defeat, Eumenes II of Pergamum (successor-son of Attalus I), against Antiochus III's determination to take all Asia Minor, appealed to Rome for aid.

The first decade of the second century b.c. embraced the "Fifth Syrian War." Antiochus III won a victory c. 195 b.c. over general Scopas, "an Aetolian who raised some forces to assist [Egypt's monarch], Ptolemy [V] Epiphanes...against Antiochus and his allies." The Aetolians invited Antiochus III the Great to invade Greece, but he was routed from there in 191. After Rome won two naval victories assisted by Rhodes, it dispatched an army (under L. Cornelius Scipio/ "Asiatus") that crossed the Hellespont in 190. Eumenes II of Pergamum fought alongside the Romans, and Antiochus III was defeated near Smyrna.

Antiochus III was forced to accept terms of peace that included "surrender of all European and Asiatic possessions as far as the Taurus Mountains; payment of 15,000 talents in 12 years; and surrender of Hannibal who [previously] had fled from his enemies at Carthage."⁶ Antiochus III's Anatolian territory was divided between Pergamum (which placed Pergamum at its peak power, receiving Lycia, Mysia and Lydia⁷). Pergamum, Rhodes and Antiochus III specifically were proscribed from making war on the Ptolemies in Egypt. (Antiochus IV later would try and be halted by Rome.) Rome subjected Greece's Aetolians, but the other cities were left free.

Macedon's Philip V was succeeded in 179 b.c. by his son, Perseus (who previously had persuaded Philip V to execute Perseus' pro-Roman brother.) Eumenes II of Pergamum laid charges against Perseus at Rome, and there ensued the "Third Macedonian War" (171-168 b.c.). After several unsuccessful campaigns, a Roman legion under L. Aemilius Paullus "utterly defeated Perseus. ... Macedonia was broken up into four wholly distinct confederacies," which were to pay a moderate yearly tribute. "Illyria was reduced to three

⁵ Cleomenes had become king of Sparta in 235 when he married the widow of its prior king, Agis IV, after the latter had been killed by dominant landowners, when he tried to redistribute land.

⁶ Hannibal once more escaped, however; refer to Detail A to this appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 2.

⁷ 1 Maccabees 8:8.

tributary confederacies, and Epirus was devastated.” Five hundred anti-Romans were slain in Aetolia; and 1000 chief citizens from the Achaean cities (including the historian, Polybius) were taken and kept hostage in Italy for 16 years. Perseus died in captivity. Thus, “the Antigonids [to observation] came to an end.”⁸

A “Fourth Macedonian War” (149-148 b.c.) was initiated by one “Andriscus, who claimed to be son of Persus.” On his defeat, Rome made Macedon a province of four separated regions --unrelated republics--under moderate tributes.

Between 219 and 146 b.c., the rule of Sparta had proceeded: (a) King Cheilon (219b.c.); (b) Machanidas, regent of a young king Pelops (to 207 b.c., when Machanidas was slain by the Achaean League under Philopoemen); (c) Nabis (first as new regent; then deposing Pelops); and (d) Callicrates, Philopoemen’s successor in the Achaean League. “Callicrates was subservient to Rome and allowed Sparta to revive.” In 146 b.c., after the death of Callicrates, the Achaean League attacked Sparta. The insurgence was put down by Roman general Mummius, who was ordered by Rome “to abolish the Leagues, substitute oligarchies for all democracies, sack Corinth, and place Greece under the supervision of [Rome’s] governor of Macedon. This marked the end of Greek and Macedonian independences, although some Greek cities retained autonomy for a long time.”

In 133 b.c., the last will of Attalus III of Pergamum left his kingdom to Rome. By 132 b.c. Rome possessed eight provinces: Sicilia, Sardinia with Corsica, Hispania Citerior, Hispania Ulterior, Gallia Cisalpina, Illyricum, Africa, Macedonia, and Achaea.⁹

-----Resumed in Appendix 4A, Attachment 1, “Roman Imperial Rulers and Associated Data”-----

⁸ The name, *Antigonus*, continued however--refer to Appendix 4B, Attachment 1, “Descendancies/ Familial Relationships, Asamonaean/Maccabees/Hasmonaean.

⁹ Pertinent ensuing Roman involvements are included in the 3A, VI (narrative) and 3A, VI, Attachment 1 (timeline).