

added soldiers trained in the use of slingshots and bows and arrows. These soldiers could fight in hilly areas where the phalanx was not able to go.

Philip flattered local Greek officials and gave them gold. He found ways to cause disagreements among Greek city-states. Then, when city-states were weak from fighting each other, his army moved in and conquered them.

Philip made treaties with Greek leaders only to break them when the Greeks let down their guard. He saw marriage as a way of forming political **alliances** (uh lī' uhn siz), or partnerships. He married six or seven times for this reason.

Demosthenes (di mahs' thuh nēz), an Athenian **orator** (ōr' uh ter), or public speaker, tried to warn the Greeks that Philip was dangerous, but most would not listen. They were unhappy with their local governments and tired of constant bickering. They thought Philip would improve things.

When Philip led his soldiers into central Greece in 338 B.C., Thebes and Athens raised a small army to stop the invasion. The Greek army, however, was not strong enough and was defeated at the Battle of Chaeronea (ker uh nē' uh). Having gained control of Greece, Philip began preparing for a campaign against Persia. However, in 336 B.C., in the middle of his preparations, he was killed, and his son Alexander took over the throne.

SECTION REVIEW

1. Identify the following: Hellenistic Age, Philip II, Macedonia, Demosthenes.
2. Define the following: hostage, phalanx, alliances, orator.
3. What did Philip II believe his destiny to be?
4. How did Philip II go about fulfilling his destiny?
5. Why was Philip II able to defeat the Greek city-states?

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Alexander took over Philip's throne at the age of 20. He had been a commander in the army since he was 16. One of the first things he did upon becoming a commander was to cut his shoulder-length hair. At the same time, he ordered his soldiers to shave their beards. This, he said, would keep enemy soldiers from grabbing them in close combat.

Alexander was physically strong and good-looking. He also had developed his mind. For three years, Aristotle had taught him literature, political science, geography, and biology. Because of this, Alexander included philosophers and scientists in his army. The philosophers helped him with government matters.



Soldier