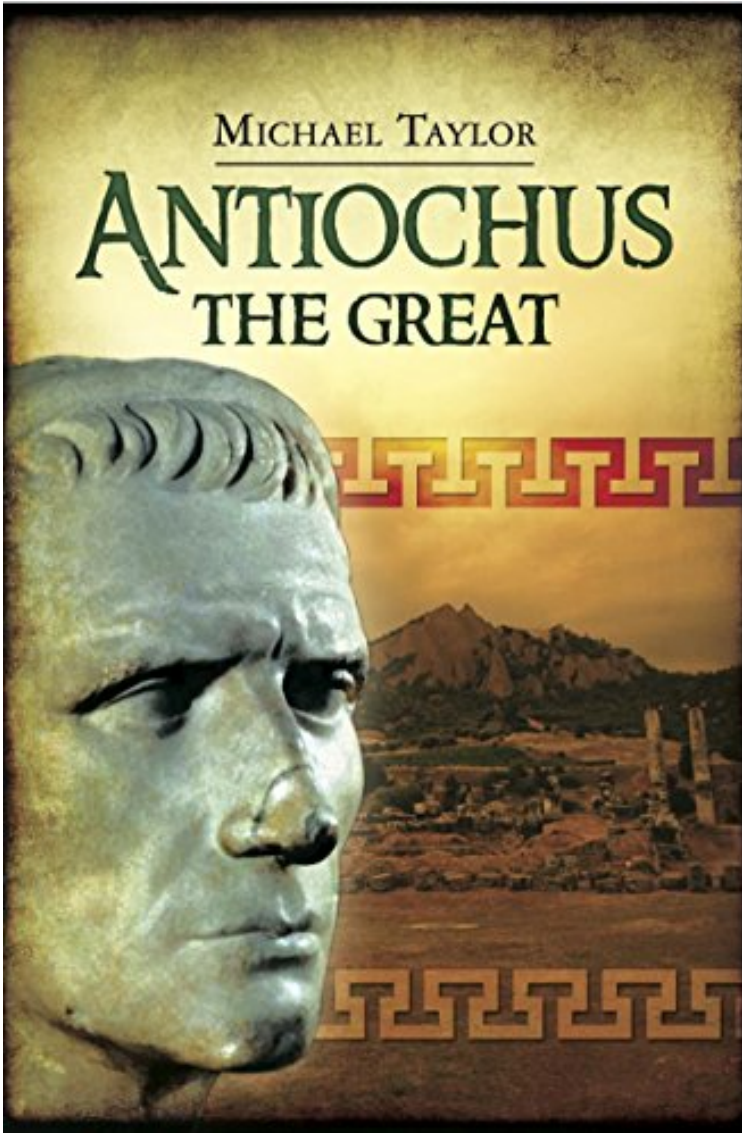


[Free download] File size: 15.Mb

Antiochus the Great



Par Michael Taylor
**Download PDF | ePub | DOC | audiobook | ebooks*

Dtails sur le produit Rang parmi les ventes : #600371 dans eBooksPubli le: 2013-09-20Sorti le: 2014-09-03Format: Ebook Kindle

[Free download] Antiochus the Great

Par Michael Taylor : Antiochus the Great before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Antiochus the Great:

 Download

 Read Online

Description :

Prsentation de l'diteurA teenage king in 223 BC, Antiochus III inherited an empire in shambles, ravaged by civil strife and eroded by territorial secessions. He proved himself a true heir of Alexander: he defeated rebel armies and embarked on a campaign of conquest and reunification. Although repulsed by Ptolemy IV at the Battle of Raphia, his eastern campaigns reaffirmed Seleucid hegemony as far as modern Afghanistan and Pakistan. Returning westward, he defeated Ptolemy V at Panion (200 BC) and succeeded in adding Koile Syria to the Seleucid realm. At the height of his powers, he challenged growing Roman power, unimpressed by their recent successes against Carthage and Macedon. His expeditionary force was crushed at Thermopylae and evacuated. Refusing to bow before Roman demands, Antiochus energetically mobilized against Roman invasion, but was again decisively defeated at the epic battle of Magnesia. Despite the loss of

territory and prestige enshrined in the subsequent Peace of Apamea, Antiochus III left the Seleucid Empire in far better condition than he found it. Although sometimes presented as a failure against the unstoppable might of Rome, Antiochus III must rank as one of the most energetic and effective rulers of the Ancient world. As well as narrating the eventful career of Antiochus III, Michael Taylor examines Seleucid military organization and royal administration.

Revue de presse Overshadowed by his later defeats at the hands of Rome, Antiochus III was - as this biography makes clear - a victorious and effective ruler and conqueror in the tradition of Alexander the Great. The book traces the king's career from his inheriting the Seleucid empire as a teenager, through his extension of his empire to the frontiers of modern Afghanistan and India to his less successful resistance against the growing might of Rome. --Naval and Military Press

Présentation de l'auteur A teenage king in 223 BC, Antiochus III inherited an empire in shambles, ravaged by civil strife and eroded by territorial secessions. He proved himself a true heir of Alexander: he defeated rebel armies and embarked on a campaign of conquest and reunification. Although repulsed by Ptolemy IV at the Battle of Raphia, his eastern campaigns reaffirmed Seleucid hegemony as far as modern Afghanistan and Pakistan. Returning westward, he defeated Ptolemy V at Panion (200 BC) and succeeded in adding Koile Syria to the Seleucid realm. At the height of his powers, he challenged growing Roman power, unimpressed by their recent successes against Carthage and Macedon. His expeditionary force was crushed at Thermopylae and evacuated. Refusing to bow before Roman demands, Antiochus energetically mobilized against Roman invasion, but was again decisively defeated at the epic battle of Magnesia. Despite the loss of territory and prestige enshrined in the subsequent Peace of Apamea, Antiochus III left the Seleucid Empire in far better condition than he found it. Although sometimes presented as a failure against the unstoppable might of Rome, Antiochus III must rank as one of the most energetic and effective rulers of the Ancient world. As well as narrating the eventful career of Antiochus III, Michael Taylor examines Seleucid military organization and royal administration.