



Epaminondas 418-362 B.C. Theban general, statesman, and politician who defeated the Spartan military at Leuctra, thereby ending their dominance over the Greek states.

Pelopidas died 364 B.C. Theban general who assisted in the liberation of Thebes from Sparta. He died at the battle of Cynoscephalae.



Aristotle

384-322 B.C. Greek philosopher, disciple of Plato, and tutor of Alexander the Great. His writings based on ethics, metaphysics, logic, natural sciences, poetics, and politics greatly influenced western rationalism.



The Theatre in Delphi

fourth century B.C. Located in the northwest corner of the Sanctuary of Apollo, and in honor of Dionysus, the god of ecstasy, the arts, and wine, the theatre was used mostly during the festivals in honor of Dionysus. It was built of limestone and held 5,000 spectators.



Demosthenes

384-322 B.C. Athenian statesman and orator who is greatly known for his *Philippics*, a series of orations that attacked Philip II of Macedon, encouraging the Athenian citizens to rebel.



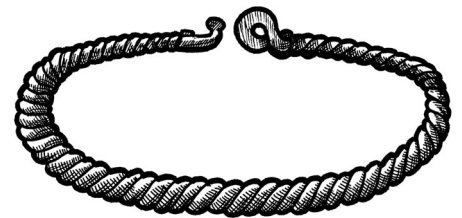
Alexander III

356-323 B.C. Known as "Alexander the Great," this Macedonian King and son of Philip II gained control over all of Greece, expanding his kingdom by his conquests of Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, Syria, and Babylonia. His period of influence marks the establishment of the Hellenistic age.



Philip II of Macedonia

382-336 B.C. King of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, and military genius whose army defeated a Greek coalition at Chaeronea, gradually conquering all of Greece.



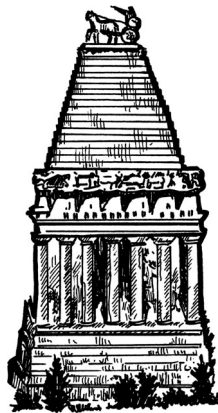
Manlius Torquatus

died c. 384 B.C. Titus Manlius, a brave general of the Roman Republic, fought a Gaul of gigantic proportion. Titus skillfully beat the Gaul, taking the collar from his neck. His name was changed to "Torquatus," meaning "twisted collar." He became a severe ruler and consul, going so far as executing his own son after he had directly disobeyed an order given by his father and commanding officer.

Marcus Furius Camillus

c. died 365 B.C. A great Roman soldier, appointed dictator by the Senate to raise up an army against the invading Veientians.

Marching on Veii, they dug a tunnel under the city, breaking through the ground during a temple sacrifice, and opening the gates, allowed the Roman soldiers entrance to defeat the Veientians. He was honored as the second Romulus and "Father of his Country."



Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

c. 353 B.C. A tomb constructed under the orders of Queen Artemisia for King Mausolus of Caria in Asia Minor. Due to its regal beauty and height, all tall tombs became known as "mausoleums." It is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



Battle of Granicus

c. 334 B.C. In his first attempt to overpower the Persian Empire, Alexander the Great led an army of 35,000 into Persia. Darius III, confident of an easy victory, sent a small cavalry unit to the Granicus River near the Hellespont, only to find defeat at the hands of the Greeks.