



The Successors: Alexander's Legacy

November 20-22, 2015
Committee Background Guide



SSICSIM 2015
SECONDARY SCHOOL
INTERACTIVE CRISIS SIMULATION

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**SSICSIM****SECONDARY SCHOOL INTERACTIVE CRISIS SIMULATION**

Dear esteemed delegates,

When I was in high school, I had a history teacher who would always say a certain phrase to our class. He would say, that to study history is to have front-row seats to the greatest show in the world. When stopping to think about that statement – and about the incredible history that has transpired on our world – I believe it is possible to realize how profound and accurate his statement is. All the amazing and different fictions that we cherish in our lives, truly do pale in comparison when an opportunity is taken to look at what has happened in the past. History can have its dull moments, though it also has incredibly complex and intricate events which can do nothing but amaze those who read and learn about them. The stories that can be found are that of drama, suspense, intensity, and very high stakes – each event has an impact on the very course of history and have shaped the world we live in today.

For a weekend in November, you will not be audience members to the greatest show in the world – you will be active participants. You, esteemed delegates, will have the opportunity to take on the role of the actors for one of the greatest time periods of history – the aftermath of the death of Alexander the Great. It was a time filled with drama, action, cooperation and competition. The Successors that would take charge of the empire that had been created in an incredible feat by Alexander, would go on to shape the very course of history. The decisions, actions, and aspirations of these Successors redefined Alexander's legacy and marked the dawn of the Hellenistic Era. Their decisions changed the world. Just as the legacy of Alexander and the course of world history was in their hands – so too will it be in yours.

With this, the entire Committee Staff Team and I would like to welcome you to *The Successors: Alexander's Legacy*. I know that all of you will dazzle each other, and amaze all of us in the weekend to come.

Regards,

Joshua White

Summons to the Babylon Council



It is with great sadness, and a heavy weight bearing on our hearts that we must inform you of the tragedy that has taken place. Today, our fearless and courageous leader – King Alexander – was taken from us and this world by the gods. It had been the will of the gods that King Alexander had been given to us, to lead Macedon to immeasurable heights and to greatness. His time though has come to an end, and the gods have taken back their instrument for changing the world. He had achieved their mission of making Macedon the greatest power in the world, and there is no doubt that this has been accomplished.

King Alexander may be gone, but the empire he built is not. The Greek states, the Persian Empire, and the kingdoms of India have all fallen to conquest; and now the Macedonian Empire stands in their stead. Though suddenly, this empire has a very much uncertain – perhaps perilous – future. The leaderless conquerors can find their rule end rapidly among the conquered. Continuity is not a guarantee but it is rather something that must be fought for, and it may yet prove to be as difficult as conquest. For Macedon to survive, for the legacy of King Alexander to survive, leadership must be provided for our empire.

With the current leadership crisis in mind, we the *Somatophylakes*, King Alexander's bodyguards and senior general staff, collectively issue this summons. You, the notable cavalry, infantry and naval officers; as well as the distinguished advisors and administrators – are summoned to join us in haste to form a council here in Babylon. Our council shall deliberate on the pressing issues at hand and ensure continuity. The question of who shall succeed King Alexander, as well as the issue of governance for the Satrapies – shall be dealt with by us collectively. Furthermore, we shall now serve as the leadership of the Macedonian Empire and meet any challenge that arises, for however long we must rule.

The council shall convene with haste in the royal palace on this day

May the gods grant us strength to carry on in the wake of the tragedy, and do what must be done.

¹ "Vergina Sun – Golden Larnax," Wikipedia, accessed August 1, 2015.

The History of Macedon and Alexander

The Rise of Macedon and the Reign of Philip II

To the north of the main cities and states of Classical Greece, on its fringes, lies the territory where the Kingdom of Macedon was born. Though on the edge of Greek life, Macedonians are very much Greek, sharing the culture and language². As a very minor power initially, Macedon fell to Achaemenid Persian conquest during the Persian Wars of approximately 499-479 BCE³. After regaining its independence in the wake of the Greek victory, Macedon isolated itself from the affairs of southern Greece. As Athens and Sparta waged war during the Peloponnesian War of 431-404 BCE, Macedon remained mostly on the sidelines⁴. In the aftermath of that war, the Greek states were now severely weakened and their ability to project power waned. Around the same time, Macedon began its rise and in approximately 370 BCE – Macedonia was completely unified into a single, central, hereditary monarchy⁵. The control of such a large-swath of territory, in comparison to the city-states of southern Greece, marked them as distinctly different to other Greek states. Their location on the periphery of the Classical world and style of government resulted in Macedonians being considered “barbarians” like the other tribes and cultures beyond the frontier of the Greek world⁶. Regardless of this attitude, the power of the Greek states was waning, while Macedon was now on the rise.

A major turning point for Macedon came in 359 BCE, when King Philip II ascended to the throne⁷. Philip's rise to power had come after a brief period of turmoil, though during his reign Macedon achieved stability and would become poised for greatness. One of the first actions of Philip was the reformation of Macedonian army – which would turn it into the greatest fighting force the ancient world had ever seen. Philip was a pioneer in the use of a military formation called the “phalanx”. The formation utilized men armed with a long two-handed spear called a pike (sarissa), and a light shield. The soldiers were packed together closely into lines and fought in concert with one another. The Macedonian army also became very proficient in the use of cavalry in a multitude of capacities, and the army was professionalized by Philip⁸. These developments turned the Macedonian army into a highly capable, flexible, and adaptable fighting force – being used to great effect by Philip. During his reign, Macedon's territory was greatly expanded as more territory in Macedonia, Illyria, Thrace, and Greece was added to the kingdom. As Macedonian power grew, confrontation with the Greek states became inevitable – leading to war between them. In 338 BCE, Philip won a decisive battle against a Greek army at Chaeronea in southern Greece, assuring dominance for Macedon in Greece⁹. After this battle, the majority of Greek states were forced into the League of Corinth, a body of which governed its member states. Philip was named Hegemon of the League – uniting most of Greece under the

² Joshua Mark, “Macedon,” Ancient History Encyclopedia, last modified September 2, 2009, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.ancient.eu/macedon/>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ “Macedonia,” Encyclopedia Britannica Online, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.britannica.com/place/Macedonia-ancient-kingdom-Europe/>.

⁶ Ian Worthington, *Alexander the Great: A Reader*, 2nd ed. (London: Routledge, 2012), 21.

⁷ Guy Griffith, “Philip II,” Encyclopedia Britannica Online, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.britannica.com/biography/Philip-II-king-of-Macedonia/>.

⁸ Donald Wasson, “The Army of Alexander the Great,” Ancient History Encyclopedia, last modified April 4, 2014, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.ancient.eu/article/676/>.

⁹ Griffith, “Philip II.”

Macedonian banner¹⁰. In 336 BCE, Philip II was assassinated. His young, talented, and capable 20 year old son ascended to the throne as King Alexander III of Macedon¹¹.

The Persian Empire

Up until the ascension of Alexander to the throne of Macedon, there was no greater empire in the history of the world than the Achaemenid Persian Empire. Hailing from the southwest of modern day Iran, its strength projected far beyond its homeland to a multitude of territories. At its greatest extent, the Persian Empire stretched all the way from India, to Egypt in Africa, and into Thrace and Macedon itself¹². The Persian Empire's vast size meant that it ruled many different cultures, peoples, and large swaths of territory as well. As a result, an effective infrastructure and bureaucracy system had been created in order to rule such a vast space. The main way this was done was via the division of the empire into "Satrapies" which were ruled by a "Satrap". A Satrap's job was to rule his Satrapy, with considerable autonomy, on the behalf of the Persian throne – as a massive central government would not have been feasible¹³.

Persia was considered the greatest rival of the Greeks due to their attempted invasion, and this attitude was prevalent in the city-states of Greece even after they had been defeated. This attitude persisted, but the unity that the Greek states had while fighting Persia vanished as it became clear that there would not be another attempted invasion. As the Greek states began fighting one another, Persia manipulated Greek politics to ensure that this fracturing would prevent a threat from ever rising in Greece which could challenge them¹⁴. Greek disunity had ensured Persian security, but this ended with the rise of Macedon – and the ascension of Alexander to the throne.

The Wars of Alexander

Growing up in Philip's Macedon, it was clear that Alexander had a bright future ahead of him. He is attributed to have been capable, brave, and intelligent – Aristotle himself was his tutor¹⁵ – and Alexander was groomed to not just be the next king, but to lead Macedon to greater heights. Thus, Alexander was no stranger to the concept of ruling when he ascended to the throne, as he had been a general and served in positions of governance while his father Philip had been away on campaign in the past¹⁶. With the death of his father, the young Alexander inherited the kingdom of Macedon and its capable fighting force. This army was put to use immediately as rebellions broke out throughout Greece and Thrace. For two years, from 336-334 BCE, Alexander campaigned in order to preserve Macedonian dominance over the territory that had been conquered by his father. These rebellions were put down once and for all through fear, after the city of Thebes in Greece was burned to the ground by Alexander in 334 BCE¹⁷. With his

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Joshua Mark, "Alexander the Great," Ancient History Encyclopedia, last modified November 14, 2013, accessed August 8, 2015, http://www.ancient.eu/Alexander_the_Great/.

¹² "Achaemenid Empire," Ancient History Encyclopedia, last modified January 11, 2011, accessed August 8, 2015, http://www.ancient.eu/Achaemenid_Empire/.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ "Peloponnesian War," Encyclopedia Britannica Online, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.britannica.com/event/Peloponnesian-War>.

¹⁵ Mark, "Alexander the Great."

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

home front secure, Alexander began his preparations for an invasion of Asia and the Persian Empire – a campaign which his father had hoped and planned to undertake before his death¹⁸.

In 334 BCE, Alexander crossed the Hellespont and began his invasion of the massive Persian Empire¹⁹. King Darius III of Persia was slow to respond to the threat posed by the Macedonian invasion, enabling Alexander to make significant gains quickly. At the Battle of the Granicus River, Alexander scored a decisive first victory against the Persians²⁰. The victory caused a series of surrenders by the local Persian leadership, granting him almost total mastery of Western Anatolia at the start of the campaign. At this time, Alexander also adopted the Persian system of governance for his rule – using the bureaucracy and government systems that had already been set up. The major difference, however, was that Alexander encouraged local populations to have a degree of autonomy, and he respected local customs/traditions. After fighting a siege at Halicarnassus, in 333 BCE Alexander moved his force east (while facing little opposition) towards Syria²¹. Alexander won a series of hard fought but important victories at Issus, Tyre, and Gaza²². At the Battle of Issus, Alexander defeated a Persian Army led by Darius himself – and after that victory Alexander declared that he now would claim the throne of the entire Persian Empire²³. With the Eastern Mediterranean now under his control, Alexander entered Egypt where he was welcomed by the Egyptians. Egypt had resented Persian control, so when Alexander arrived he was viewed as a liberator – and declared Pharaoh of Egypt²⁴. After his brief detour to the Oracle of Ammon (where he was declared to be a son of Zeus-Ammon – a god)²⁵, Alexander continued his campaign and pushed further east where he met Darius on the battlefield once more. This battle, the Battle of Guagamela in Mesopotamia (331 BCE), ended the Persian Empire once and for all²⁶. The battle was a resounding victory for Alexander, and Darius fled from the battlefield. Darius was later killed by one of his satraps, and his death caused the Persian Empire to start collapsing entirely. Until 328 BCE, Alexander continued campaigning to defeat the remnants of the former Persian Empire which had not pledged loyalty to him²⁷. With the conquest of the Persian Empire, came control over the massive treasury and wealth which Persia had located at their major cities of Babylon and Susa – Alexander had propelled Macedon to have an empire in its own right, as a successor to the Persian Empire²⁸.

With the end of the Persian Empire, Alexander set his sights further east and launched a campaign into India against numerous kingdoms there. Alexander was successful in conquering some of the Indian kingdoms and former Persian satrapies there – but his troops refused to march further east any longer.²⁹ Recognizing that his forces would not continue to follow if he attempted to move deeper into India, Alexander shelved his plans and his campaign came to an end in 326 BCE³⁰. In 324 BCE, Alexander returned to Susa – now as master of the largest empire the ancient world had seen to that date³¹. Alexander had shown his skill as a brilliant

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

strategist, general, and warrior during his campaigns; in doing so he achieved what had been considered impossible.

Alexander's Plans and Death

After his victories in India and Persia, Alexander had begun to plan more ambitious endeavours. He began planning an invasion of Arabia, and other campaigns in the western Mediterranean³². While also consolidating his rule, Alexander began taking steps to unify what were formerly very distinct territories. Alexander began integrating Persians into Macedonian government as well as the military. While these actions did at times cause tensions with the Macedonian troops and leadership – he was able to start creating a unified Macedonian Empire³³. Another way Alexander attempted to create unity was through the Susa Weddings, a mass marriage between Macedonian and Persian aristocrats³⁴. Alexander had also founded a multitude of cities throughout the empire during his campaign, and began the process of having Greek culture spread throughout the known world – the foundations to Hellenization had been laid³⁵.

In 323 BCE Alexander fell ill, and after approximately two weeks he died in Babylon at the age of 32. Alexander had named no heir to the throne, or given clear instructions on how to proceed in the event of his death³⁶. With a leadership crisis developing, it was decided a council would convene in Babylon made up of the *Somatophylakes* (Alexander's bodyguards/senior generals)³⁷, infantry officers, cavalry officers, administrators, and advisors in order to take charge of the now leaderless Macedonian Empire. Alexander and his father Philip had achieved incredible feats during their reigns – but their era was now at an end. It would be up to those who convened in Babylon to lead in what would now be a new era; the Successor Era had begun.

³² Joseph Roisman and Ian Worthington, eds., *A Companion to Ancient Macedonia* (John Wiley & Sons, 2011), 199.

³³ Mark, "Alexander the Great."

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Jona Lendering, "Bodyguards (Somatophylakes)," Livius.org, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.livius.org/so-st/somatophylax/somatophylax.html>.

Key Topics

Succession of the Throne

With the death of Alexander, there is a pressing immediate concern that must be dealt with swiftly – who shall take his place on the throne. Philip II had picked Alexander to be the next king of Macedon, he had been groomed and prepared to eventually take on the responsibility and rigors of rule. Alexander though did not pick an heir to take the throne in the event that he died. The nature of his sudden death means that now the Macedonian Empire is left without a king to rule it. There is no clear choice on who has the right to sit on the throne and be the true successor and legacy of Alexander.

Alexander was unique, as his abilities to lead were unparalleled. It was by his leadership, cunning, and prowess that the massive Macedonian Empire was born. It was that same strong leadership which had set the foundations of the empire during the reign of his father Philip. Both men could inspire loyalty and tap the full potential of what Macedon could be. The next king will not just be King of Macedon – he will also be the Pharaoh of Egypt, Shah of Persia, Lord of Asia, and Hegemon of the League of Corinth. The next king must be someone which the entire empire can now rally behind. Unfortunately, there is no one at the same level of Philip and Alexander who can do that. What this means, is that the next king – or kings – of the empire must be someone who has the support of the Babylon Council.

The Babylon Council has the daunting task of deciding who the next king will be. It is clear that power will have to remain with the Babylon Council – none of the candidates have the strength or qualifications to rule the empire and its people. The next king of Macedon will reign, but not rule. They will be the face of the Council for the world to see – so the decision cannot be made lightly. There are three options which the Council will deliberate on, for who can be the next king of the Macedonian Empire

Arrhidaeus

Arrhidaeus is the half-brother of Alexander, and the son of Philip by another mother. He was held in great esteem by Alexander and was taken on the campaign with him. While being close in age to Alexander, he was never a threat for the throne due to a learning disability which he possesses³⁸. There is no denying that Arrhidaeus has a very strong claim to the throne, though many concerns exist that his condition renders him an unsuitable candidate – and that he could be taken advantage of as a pawn in any power struggle.

Roxana's Unborn Child

Alexander's wife – Roxana – is six months pregnant, and she undeniably carries the child of the king. If she bears a son, there is no doubt that her child would have suitable claim to the throne of the empire. A major concern is present though, and that is the fact that Roxana is not Greek. As Roxana is from Bactria, a region of the former Persian Empire, her child will be half-Greek and half-Persian³⁹. While her child, if a son, could be a perfect candidate to unify the empire – there are concerns by some Greeks that he would be unsuitable to rule Greeks, as he would be of mixed ethnicity. On the flip side, the child's mixed heritage would undoubtedly be

³⁸ Jona Lendering, "Philip Arrhidaeus," Livius.org, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.livius.org/articles/person/philip-arrhidaeus/>.

³⁹ Donald Wasson, "Roxanne," Ancient History Encyclopedia, last modified March 8, 2012, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.ancient.eu/Roxanne/>.

supported throughout the rest of the empire – which is made up of a variety of cultures and not predominantly Greek.

Heracles

The daughter of the former Satrap of Phrygia – Barsine – was a mistress of Alexander and claims to have given birth to his child. This child, named Heracles⁴⁰, is undeniably an illegitimate child and it cannot be guaranteed that he is even the son of Alexander. The claim that this child has is questionable, though it is apparent that he does bear an uncanny resemblance to Alexander which strengthens the argument that he is his son. With this in mind, he is a potential, albeit unlikely, third candidate for the throne.

⁴⁰ Jona Lendering, "Barsine (1)," Livius.org, accessed August 8, 2015, <http://www.livius.org/articles/person/barsine-1/>.

Key Topics

Partition of the Satrapies

The Persian Empire was a massive sprawling entity – one that stretched from the Aegean Sea to the Indus River. That massive stretch of territory, filled with diverse populations was impossible for one man to rule over. Macedon faces this problem now on an even larger scale – as that territory must be ruled alongside land in Europe and India. The Persian Empire had a longstanding solution to deal with this problem, and it is a solution that had been adopted by Alexander. That solution, is the use of Satrapies.

A Satrapy in Persian times was a province of the empire that had relative local autonomy. Satrapies are ruled by Satraps, who are governors of their region. These Satraps had the responsibility to administrate their Satrapy on the behalf of the throne of the Persian Empire⁴¹. This system has been tested by time and has proved its usefulness, which is why Alexander chose to continue the practice in the new Macedonian Empire⁴². Instead of attempting to rule all the empire at once, the Babylon Council must use the system of Satrapies in order to do it.

The Babylon Council must take it upon itself to rule the Macedonian Empire if it is to survive its unknown future. To do this, the Council members must be prepared to accept the responsibilities of being Satraps for the Macedonian Satrapies. With this in mind, the Council will have to partition the responsibility of ruling each of the Satrapies between its own members and take charge. Every single member of the Council must take on the responsibility of administrating at least one of the Satrapies of the empire, except for one individual.

It is clear that any future king will reign but not rule – so as part of this partition of the Satrapies, the council must decide who will take the reins as Regent of the Empire. The Regent will have to exercise the responsibilities of the king and act with the power of the throne in the functioning of Macedonian governance. The Regent will serve as the protector of the royal family and rule with the authority of the king. There are some who are more qualified for this role than others, though the prestige that the position carries will undoubtedly prove to make the decision of who is worthy difficult.

No one man can rule over the Macedonian Empire by themselves. It will take the combined efforts of all members of the Babylon Council to rule over as successors to the empire which Alexander has left behind. The duties of Regent and Satraps must be partitioned between the members of the Council in order to preserve and build upon the empire that now stands.

⁴¹ "Achaemenid Empire."

⁴² Mark, "Alexander the Great".

Key Topics

Continuity and Governance

The Babylon Council has many difficult decisions regarding succession and partition, though there is another incredible task which the Council has. That task is to continue governing and ruling the Macedonian Empire. The Babylon Council will be the leadership body in charge, and its members will not be able to think of themselves as advisors and generals anymore. The Babylon Council's members must arise as successors to Alexander— leaders who will rule and guide the young empire. It is not an easy proposition to rule as the legacy of Alexander on top of the demanding rigors of leadership. One thing which is assured, is that many challenges will arise to test this Council – and the continuity of the empire.

Internally, the Babylon Council will have to meet the challenges that are sure to arise against Macedonian rule. Whenever a king dies, there is sure to be disorder and chaos as groups look to take advantage of uncertainty. This was true when the Greek states rose up against Alexander after the death of Philip⁴³. With Alexander dead, there are sure to be plenty of problems as different groups may rise in rebellion against Macedonian rule. The Greek states are likely to pose one of these challenges, and it is also likely that former regions of the Persian Empire will take this opportunity as well. Local leaders and former Persian Satraps will undoubtedly challenge the rule of the Council – and it is imperative that any insurrection be dealt with decisively.

Externally, the Macedonian Empire is surrounded by threats and opportunities. There is territory near to Macedonian borders, and this territory may be locations where Macedonian rule can be extended to. This territory, could prove to be both an opportunity and a cause of misfortune for the Council. Beyond our known borders and close neighbours lies the rest of the world – lands where threats to Macedon may lurk. To the north of the Danube lies a territory inhabited by barbarian tribes. To the north of the former Persian Empire is the vast steppe and the nomadic tribes which roam. To the east lies rumblings of a growing power in the Indian subcontinent, a power which could one day match our own. To the west, powers in the Western Mediterranean slowly grow and one day could prove to be formidable opponents. Beyond the borders of the Macedonian Empire, there are potential threats which will test the ability of the empire to survive, some may be close – though others rumble in the distance.

The other great threat to the survival of the Macedonian Empire is disunity within the Council. There will undoubtedly be disputes and challenges made by those who make up the ruling group. Men may become inspired that perhaps they deserve to be more than just a Satrap or a Regent – which can be a very dangerous proposition. On the flip side, Council members must be prepared to take whatever action is necessary against other members in order to preserve the accomplishments of Alexander at all cost. It is up to the Council to be the legacy of Alexander and to honor his memory. No matter how radical the action may be – it should be the priority of each of the Successors to act accordingly and further their interpretation of the legacy of Alexander.

⁴³ Ibid.

The Committee Map

In *The Successors: Alexander's Legacy*, we will be using a map that has been created specifically for this committee. Due to the fact that the ancient texts which discuss this time period are in many cases actually not contemporary sources of the time written, there exists a strong possibility of errors within them. This map was designed based on practicality for this committee, as well as to be reflective of this time period to the best of its ability. As a result, delegates should be mindful when doing their research that the map presented here may not reflect with 100% accuracy sources found for the partition. Please keep this in consideration when conducting your research. An index of all provinces and regions on the map have been provided to assist your research.

Terminology

Province – A province is an administrative unit made up of between 2-4 regions on the map. It is responsible for governing and administrating all regions within its borders.

Region – A region is an entity within a province. Regions are named for the major city contained within its borders. They are to be used in situations where more precision is required for actions. In order to control a region, the city which it is named for must be controlled.

Satrapy – A satrapy is the Macedonian government which exists within a province. For Macedon to have a satrapy in a region, it must control at least one of the regions within a province. It is possible to have satrapies which have regions that are not under Macedonian control, and are rather independent. If those territories are conquered, they become part of the satrapy that corresponds to their province.

Example: Peloponnese Province contains the Regions of Corinth, Olympia and Sparta. The Peloponnese Satrapy is Regions Corinth and Olympia, as the Region of Sparta is independent at the start of the conference. If the Region of Sparta is conquered by Macedon, due to it being part of the Peloponnese Province, it would be part of the Satrapy of Peloponnese.

Index

*Please note that regions that are italicized are not part of the satrapies of the Macedonian Empire at the start of the conference; their starting owner will be in brackets for the respective region. Provinces which are not initially satrapies of Macedon will also be italicized.

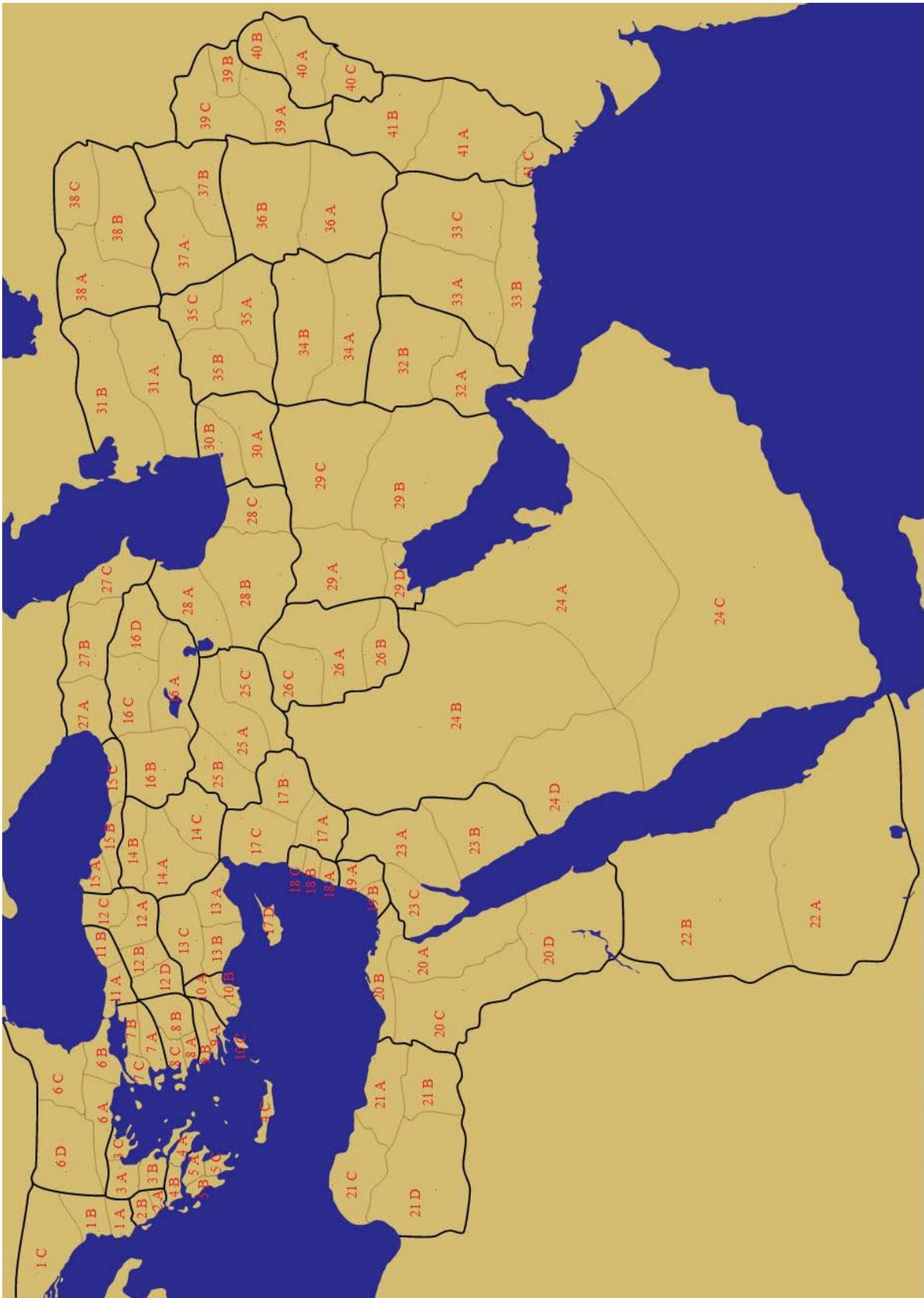
** Please note that an asterisk (*) next to the region name means that the major city is a port city.

***Please note that numbers and letters correspond to the respective location on the map.

#	Province	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D
1	<i>Illyria</i>	* <i>Apollonia</i> (Epirus)	* <i>Epidamnos</i> (Ardiaei)	<i>Delminium</i> (Dalmatae)	
2	<i>Epirus</i>	<i>Ambracia</i> (Epirus)	<i>Phoenice</i> (Epirus)		
3	Macedon	*Pella	Larisa	*Amphipolis	
4	Hellas	*Athens	Thermon	* <i>Gortyna</i> (Gortyn)	
5	Peloponnese	*Corinth	Olympia	<i>Sparta</i> (Sparta)	
6	Thrace	Philippoupolis	*Byzantion	*Odessos	<i>Navissos</i> (Triballi)

#	Province	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D
7	Mysia	Pergamon	*Cyzicus	Illion	
8	Lydia	*Ephesos	Sardis	*Smyrna	
9	Caria	*Halicarnassus	*Milteus		
10	Lycia	Xanthos	Myra	*Rhodos	
11	<i>Bithynia</i>	* <i>Astacus</i> (Bithynia)	* <i>Heraclea</i> (Bithynia)		
12	Phrygia	Ancyra	Gordion	Gangra	Pessinus
13	Cilicia	Tarsos	*Side	Iconium	
14	Cappadocia	Mazaca	Comana	Samosata	
15	<i>Pontus</i>	* <i>Sinope</i> (Pontus)	<i>Amaseia</i> (Pontus)	* <i>Trapezus</i> (Pontus)	
16	Armenia	Tushpa	Arsamosata	<i>Armavir</i> (Armenia)	<i>Erebuni</i> (Armenia)
17	Syria	Damascus	Palmyra	Halab	*Salamis
18	Phoenicia	*Tyros	*Sidon	*Byblos	
19	Judah	Jerusalem	Gaza		
20	Egypt	Memphis	*Alexandria	Oxyrhynchus	Thebes
21	Libya	*Paraitonion	Ammonium	* <i>Cyrene</i> (Cyrenaica)	<i>Augila</i> (Nasamones)
22	<i>Aethiopia</i>	<i>Aksum</i> (Axum)	<i>Meroe</i> (Meroe)		
23	<i>Nabataea</i>	<i>Petra</i> (Nabataea)	<i>Hegra</i> (Nabataea)	<i>Nizana</i> (Nabataea)	
24	<i>Arabia</i>	* <i>Gerrha</i> (Gerrhaea)	<i>Adummatu</i> (Kedar)	<i>Marib</i> (Saba)	* <i>Charmuthas</i> (Nabataea)
25	Assyria	Nisibis	Amida	Arbela	
26	Babylonia	Babylon	Orchoe	Opis	
27	<i>Caucasia</i>	* <i>Phasis</i> (Colchis)	<i>Mtskheta</i> (Kartli)	<i>Gabala</i> (Ardhan)	
28	Media	Ganzak	Ecbatana	Rhaga	
29	Persia	Susa	Persepolis	Aspardana	*Charax
30	Hyrkania	Hectompylos	Zadracarta		
31	<i>Chorasmia</i>	<i>Amul</i> (Dahae)	<i>Kath</i> (Khwarezm)		
32	Carmania	*Harmoia	Bam		
33	Gedrosia	Pura	*Oraea	Alexandria Rhambacia	
34	Drangiana	Zranka	Alexandria Prophthasia		
35	Aria	Alexandria Ariana	Susia	Merv	
36	Arachosia	Alexandria Arachosia	Kapisa		
37	Bactria	Bactra	Alexandria Caucasus		
38	Sogdiana	Bukhara	Marcanda	Alexandria Eschate	
39	Gandhara	Taxila	Aornos	Arigaeum	
40	Punjab	Sagala	Alexandria Bucephalous	Multan	
41	Indus	Patala	Alexandria Indus	*Krokola	

The Map



Committee Mechanics

Directives

A Personal Order (Personal Directive) is the usage of one's Crisis Powers, by sending a directive to the Crisis Room. Personal Orders can range from troop orders, sending spies, to anything which the delegate wishes to attempt in the simulation. More information will be provided at the start of the conference in the form of a Delegate Briefing Package.

A Council Order (Action Directive) is the usage of all the Crisis Powers of the committee members collectively. In order for a Council Order to be considered, it must be endorsed/signed by 1/5 of the committee. To pass, a Council Order requires a simple majority (1/2+1) taking into account abstentions.

Partition

The following is required for the Partition. In the Partition, it must name the recognized king (or kings), name a Regent, as well as assign at least one Satrapy to every member of the committee at that time. Non-Macedonian provinces may be claimed as well, though it is not binding.

Any future Partitions after the initial will be considered amendments to the original. Only changes to the original document must be specified, meaning that the status quo of assignments will continue unless named in the amending Partition. In the event there are new members of the committee, they are not required to be assigned Satrapies or positions in a Partition after the initial one. All position assignments are lifetime appointments – delegates cannot be voted out of their assignment in a previous Partition in an amending Partition.

All Partitions require a 2/3 majority in order to pass.

Time

Before the First Partition the ratio for the passage of time will be 30 minutes of committee session roughly equaling 1 week within the simulation. After the First Partition, the ratio for the passage of time will be 30 minutes of committee session equaling roughly 6 months of simulation.

Armies and Navy Management

An Army is made up of 5000 men, and a Fleet is made up of 15 ships. Armies and Fleets cannot be separated into smaller units or broken apart.

Control of Armies and Navies can be done via both form of Orders. To issue a command for an army, the Order must state which Region it is, which Region it is going to/through and what it will be doing. Navies will operate under similar means, but with Sea Zones and Port Cities.

More information will be provided regarding starting forces, recruitment procedure, and army/navy management in the form of a Delegate Briefing Package provided at the start of the conference.

Use of Electronic Devices

Delegates are not permitted to use any kind of electronics while committee is in session. This includes smartphones, laptops, tablets, or any other device.

Character Profiles

Perdiccas

A prominent general, Perdiccas is one of Alexander's Somatophylakes and the second-in-command of the Macedonian Army. Perdiccas distinguished himself during the Greek Revolt and in the Indian Campaign, earning for himself the confidence and respect of Alexander and the other officers. Out of respect for Alexander, it is a given to him that if Roxana gives birth to a son – he would have the right to be king, so Perdiccas will champion that right. As the empire is now in disarray, ambitious Perdiccas stands as one of the leaders with the most seniority and thus should be a key decision maker. As the second-in-command, he arguably deserves the right to be Regent more so than anyone – and to wield the power that comes with that position. In the event that someone else steals that position – it will be imperative to have control of one of the key power centres as Satrap of either Macedon, Persia, or Babylonia. Perdiccas is the son-in-law of Atropates, whose daughter he married at the Susa Weddings.

Antipater

Antipater has had a long career serving and supporting King Philip and King Alexander. As Alexander campaigned in the East, Antipater was appointed to serve as the regent in Greece – a position he held multiple times when Philip had campaigned as well. In this position, Antipater has kept the peace in Greece and ruled while Alexander achieved the impossible. The sudden death of Alexander means that quick action must be taken to ensure order remains. By right, Arrhidaeus should now be king, and it is important that the Council backs him. Antipater's experience at ruling is unparalleled by anyone in the Council – and that experience can serve him extremely well if he is named Regent of the Empire, which logically should happen. In the event though that he is not Regent, his experience in Greece means that he could serve extremely well as Satrap of Macedon, Hellas, and/or Peloponnese. Antipater's son is Cassander, whom he is very estranged with.

Craterus

Craterus served loyally under Alexander, being one of the leading infantry commanders during the campaigns. A veteran of many battles, Craterus has proven his bravery time and time again in combat against Persia and the Indian Kingdoms. He had been ordered to take forces back to Greece when Alexander suddenly died, so now the concern must be for helping achieve stability. Not outwardly ambitious, Craterus is known for his ability to work well cooperatively with others. Along with most of the infantry, Craterus believes that Roxana's son would be unsuitable to rule a Greek kingdom – so he backs Arrhidaeus. In the coming partition, Craterus' talents would serve him well back home or in Asia Minor as Satrap of Peloponnese, Hellas, Lycia, and/or Cilicia.

Meleager

During the reign of Alexander, Meleager was not one of the leading senior commanders, though he was one of leading infantry officers under Craterus. Having fought in the Balkans, Persia, and India, Meleager has seen battle and has the respect of the men under him. Alexander's death now is an opportunity for Meleager to rise far higher than his station and gain more power. Meleager is a strong believer that Roxana's son, if born, cannot sit on the throne – an opinion shared by most of the infantry. Due to this Meleager firmly believes that Arrhidaeus should sit on the

throne. Meleager is willing to use any means necessary, and do whatever he must, to get Arrhidaeus on the throne; he could be used in order to accumulate more power for himself. As the Partition will be vital in securing power, a strong base with good territory will be needed. With this in mind, being Satrap of Egypt and Libya would be suitable, along with Judah and Phoenicia which could be potential options as well.

Ptolemy

Ptolemy grew up with Alexander, being one of his closest friends and one of the Somatophylakes. During Alexander's reign, he was one of the most trusted and loyal of the senior staff – having shown great strategic ability during campaigns in Persia. While Ptolemy is loyal to Alexander and respectful of him, he does have some concerns that perhaps Roxana's child would be unsuitable to sit on the throne as the child would be half-Persian. Instead, Arrhidaeus (who was dear to Alexander) could be a suitable alternative to be the king. Ptolemy had accompanied Alexander to the Oracle of Ammon, and been deeply impressed by the culture and power that Egypt possesses. Realizing that a power struggle is coming, and that he may not survive it unless he is to consolidate power – being Satrap of Egypt and Libya would be an ideal way to gain power along with Judah and Phoenicia possibly.

Seleucus

Seleucus is one of the finest infantry officers that served Alexander, having commanded the elite "Silvershields" in the Macedonian Army. Known for his caution, ambition, and resolve, Seleucus was able to wield his troops effectively in a multitude of battles. Regarding the succession crisis, he supports the argument of the infantry – that Roxana's child would be unsuitable and that Arrhidaeus should be king – though he is not a strong advocate of it either. Seleucus knows that there is going to be distinct lines drawn in the power struggle, and that it will be very important to pick sides carefully. Perhaps biding time would be a sure way to ensure that Seleucus is on the same side as those who win in the struggle. Methodical caution could result in power through a strong Satrapy, like Babylonia perhaps, though Assyria, Syria, and/or Cilicia are all suitable rewards for maneuvering the struggle properly.

Antigonus

Antigonus is a veteran of service to Macedon, having served both Kings Philip and Alexander. While Antigonus mostly served behind the lines in Anatolia during Alexander's campaigns, he is a capable cavalry commander who has experience in past battles. Antigonus can appear to be brooding and is known to be brash, though he is very calculating, especially in furthering his own ambitions – even if it leads to trouble. Like many of the Greek commanders, Antigonus has his doubts about the suitability of waiting to see if Roxana has a son to become king and instead supports Arrhidaeus. His time spent in Anatolia and his familiarity with the region makes the Satrapies of Phrygia and/or Mysia to be good options to build a power base, though if the opportunity arises, Macedon and/or Thrace could be bold options to capitalize on.

Cassander

Cassander is the estranged son of Antipater, and while he does not get along with his father – neither did he with Alexander. Cassander had been dispatched to Alexander by Antipater during the campaign to represent him and serve as an advisor, though it was well known that Alexander and Cassander had an intense dislike for one another. Cassander has a deep rooted disdain for

both Alexander and his father, making him very averse to supporting anything to do with Alexander's legacy. The current chaotic situation though, could serve to be useful to finally amass his own power, and to no longer be on the sidelines. Not overly concerned with the succession issue, Cassander detests the idea of the half-Persian son of Alexander being king if Roxana's child is accepted. Due to this he supports Arrhidaeus, though he would be open to supporting Heracles as well. The Satrapies of Hellas, Peloponnese, Caria, and/or Lydia would all be suitable as a foundation to accumulate power for himself – power which could be used to rival his father.

Lysimachus

Lysimachus is one of the Somatophylakes of Alexander, having been appointed to that position by King Philip when he reigned. Having fought in India valiantly, he was honored for his actions with recognition from Alexander himself. Cautious by nature, though courageous, Lysimachus is willing to serve the cause to preserve Alexander's legacy. Even with the existing concerns, he does support the claim of Roxana's unborn child to the throne. The Satrapies of Thrace, Mysia, Lydia, and/or Caria would all be locations where his experiences serving both kings could be best used.

Peucestas

Peucestas had served in obscurity in the Macedonian Army until the Indian Campaign – where his valour earned the attention of Alexander himself. During one siege in the campaign, Peucestas saved Alexander's life – and for it he would receive Alexander's trust and be named one of the Somatophylakes. Brave, measured, and capable, Alexander appointed Peucestas to administrate Persia. During that time administrating Persia, he developed a deep respect and understanding of Persian customs and culture. This in kind has earned him respect from the Persian populace, who now trust him. His loyalty to Alexander and respect for Persian culture makes him committed to the claim of Roxana's unborn child to the throne. His experience in Persia makes him a perfect candidate to be Satrap of Persia, though Babylonia, Assyria, and/or Media could be suitable options as well.

Peithon

Peithon is one of the Somatophylakes of Alexander, having served with distinction in that role and having been trusted with the confidence of Alexander. He is very well respected by many of the officers and advisors, being known to be honest and fair, though he has a devious opportunistic side to him. Peithon does not share the concerns of other Greeks, feeling that if Roxana has a son that he should be rightful king. Though unlikely, the wide respect which many people have for him means that he could be a potential candidate to become the Regent. The Satrapies of Persia, Media, or Phrygia could be suitable locations for Peithon to administrate.

Leonnatus

Being the same age of Alexander and growing up with him, Leonnatus became very close to Alexander – and was one of the Somatophylakes. Having served with distinction in Anatolia, Leonnatus is known for his calmness and methodical nature, as well as his respect for non-Greek cultures. His healthy respect for other cultures and his closeness with Alexander means he actively supports the claim of Roxana's unborn child. The Satrapies of Mysia, Phrygia,

Cappadocia, and/or Armenia are all suitable locations for Leonnatus to administrate considering his experience.

Eumenes

Eumenes has capably served as secretary to both King Philip and Alexander and is noted as being a distinct scholar and trusted advisor. Eumenes does not have any prior experience commanding troops, though his involvement with administration ensures that he is familiar with the practice. He is calm, a very intelligent individual, and is a very capable administrator who is respected. Eumenes has served for the Macedonian Royal Family for years, and supports the claim of Roxana's unborn child to the throne. The Satrapies of Cappadocia, Armenia, Assyria, and/or Syria could all benefit from his talent in administration.

Nearchus

Native to the Greek island of Crete, Nearchus is a celebrated admiral in the Macedonian Navy and knew Alexander when he was young. Being considered a mentor to Alexander, he was held in extremely high regard by the king. Nearchus served as an administrator and afterwards he was given command of the Persian Gulf fleet. Nearchus is known to be fiercely determined, driven, and bold. Nearchus is a staunch supporter of the unlikely candidate of Heracles for the throne – who is his brother-in-law, as he married the daughter of Heracles' mother Barsine. His time spent navigating the Indus River, as well as in the Persian Gulf and its coast makes him very familiar with the Satrapies of Carmania, Gedrosia, Indus, and Punjab; which are all locations that are suitable for him and could benefit from his administration talents.

Neoptolemus

Neoptolemus is a distinguished cavalry officer who served with distinction, especially at the Siege of Gaza where he was known to be the first to scale the walls. He is a capable soldier who is respected for his bravery, though he also has the reputation for being unsettled, restless, and untrustworthy due to his brazen, uncompromising determination. Neoptolemus shares the concerns of other Greeks that Roxana's child would be unsuitable due to being half-Persian – so he supports Arrhidaeus like many others. While not known for bold acts of courage in the East like at Gaza, his extensive time there makes him suitable to be Satrap of Carmania, Gedrosia, Drangiana, and/or Arachosia.

Menander

Menander is a cavalry officer who has also proven his ability as an administrator during the reign of Alexander. Having had command of a group of mercenaries during much of the campaigns he is known to be tough, resilient, and determined. Menander shares the concerns of many Greeks that a half-Persian cannot rule, and supports Arrhidaeus as the next king. Menander was the administrator of Lydia for a considerable time and his familiarity there makes him suitable to be the Satrap of Lydia, though elsewhere in Anatolia, including Caria, Lycia, and/or Cilicia can all benefit with his familiarity with the region.

Oxyartes

Once an enemy of Alexander, Oxyartes became one of his most trusted and loyal supporters and has served him since. Oxyartes was a chief in his native Bactria, having fought against the invading Macedonian Army. Oxyartes submitted to Alexander when the smitten king had

decided that his daughter – Roxana – would become his wife. Since then, Oxyartes has administrated his homeland on the behalf of his son-in-law – and he is known for his cunning, reason, and capability as both a leader and warrior. There is no question, if his daughter has a son – his grandson – he is the rightful king to the throne. Oxyartes commands the loyalty of Bactria, and it is essential that the Council recognize his right to be Satrap of Bactria. His standing may even make it possible to secure nearby Arachosia as well from the other Council members.

Porus

Having been one of Alexander's most bitter rivals, the former King Porus became one of his most ardent supporters. Porus was one of the Indian Kings which Alexander campaigned against, and at the Battle of the Hydaspes River he fought against Alexander in what would be his final decisive battle before he died. His bravery deeply impressed Alexander, who allowed him to continue to rule his native Punjab. Alexander also settled the longstanding feud between Porus and neighbouring local leader and rival, Taxiles. Porus is known for his fiery determination and brazen personality. As a non-Greek, Porus supports the claim of Roxana's unborn child who could better represent all members of the empire. Porus has the loyalty of Punjab, and it is vital that the Council recognizes his natural right to the Satrapy. Perhaps it may be possible to also extend his rule to the Satrapy of Indus as well.

Taxiles

Ambhi, known to the Greek as Taxiles, is a former Indian King who pledged loyalty to Alexander. Rather than fighting against Alexander, Taxiles immediately submitted and was thus respected by Alexander – who allowed him to retain his territory and rule. Taxiles assisted Alexander in his Indian Campaign, fighting against his then rival Porus. At the end of the Indian Campaign, Alexander mediated reconciliation between himself and Porus. Taxiles is known for his patience, caution, and his methodical approach to issues. As a non-Greek, he feels that the empire would be best represented if Roxana's unborn child ruled and supports the claim. Taxiles commands the loyalty of his native Gandhara, and it is a priority that the Council recognizes his rule there. Perhaps his long-term loyalties could be rewarded with the Satrapy of Indus as well.

Atropates

Atropates was a former Persian Satrap and General who fought alongside King Darius against Alexander. Following the defeat of the Persian Empire, Atropates surrendered to Alexander and began actively serving him in the role of Satrap of Media. Alexander's respect gradually grew for Atropates. Soon he was being held in the highest regard by Alexander for his loyalty and decisiveness in crushing rebellion against Alexander. Atropates is known for his cunning, determination, and competence in military and governance affairs. He is an avid supporter of the claim of Roxana's unborn child as a non-Greek, and willing to actively champion it. Atropates holds the loyalty of Media, and it is his priority that the Council recognize him as Satrap of Media. Afterwards, it may be possible to expand influence to Armenia as well. Atropates' daughter was married to Perdiccas in the Susa Weddings, making Atropates his father-in-law.

Phratapherenes

A former Persian Satrap, Phratapherenes was a supporter of Alexander who had surrendered willingly to the king. Being well received by Alexander, Phratapherenes was reinstated by Alexander as Satrap of his home region of Hyrcania. He is known to be a cautious and calm

individual as well as a very capable administrator – having extensive experience dealing with rebel entities. Phratapherenes is a supporter of Roxana's unborn half-Persian child as he would be someone who could represent the entire empire. It is imperative that he secure the recognition of the Council for being Satrap of Hyrcania – afterwards he can look towards possibly expanding his influence towards Aria.

Polyperchon

Polyperchon has served as an infantry officer to Alexander, having taken part in many of the campaigns in the Far East. Being overall well trusted by members of the Council, he is known for being sensible, cautious, though resolute in his convictions. While an unconventional option, Polyperchon believes that Heracles is an option that deserves attention due to his resemblance to Alexander. At the same time though he is open to arguments for the other two candidates. His experience in the East makes him especially suitable to be Satrap of Aria, Sogdiana, Bactria, and/or Gandhara.

Stasanor

A native of Cyprus, Stasanor served as a competent infantry officer and capable administrator under Alexander. Having extensive experience campaigning in the East, Stasanor was appointed to administrate the territory of Drangiana by Alexander. He is known to be a brazen and fiery, albeit methodical individual. He is a supporter of Heracles for the throne due to his uncanny resemblance to Alexander, though he is willing to support Arrhidaeus as well. His experience as Satrap of Drangiana makes him very well suited for that role, though the eastern Satrapies of Hyrcania, Sogdiana, and/or Aria would all be suitable for him as well.

Sibyrtius

Sibyrtius is an infantry officer of the Macedonian Army, having served Alexander extensively in the Indian Campaign. A native of the Greek island of Crete, he served as an administrator for Alexander as well in the East. Sibyrtius is known to be brash, ambitious, and at times difficult to work with, as he is very focused and driven to achieve his goals. He is a mild supporter of the unconventional candidate Heracles though he is open to the other candidates and willing to change opinions depending on the circumstances and opportunities. Having served extensively in the East, the Satrapies of Gedrosia, Bactria, Carmania, and/or Arachosia are all suitable for him to administrate.

Laomedon

A cavalry officer, Laomedon had known Alexander for years and was held in high confidence by him. Known to be cautious, calm, and trusting, Laomedon was tasked to administrate for a large portion of the campaigns. His time spent administrating has given him an appreciation and healthy respect for non-Greek cultures. Having known Alexander, Laomedon sees the uncanny resemblance that Heracles has to him, and supports his claim even though it is unconventional – but if Roxana has a son, he is very open to supporting his claim. Having spent most of his time administrating conquered territory during the war, Syria, Judah, Cappadocia, and/or Phoenicia are all suitable Satrapies for him to apply his talents.

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