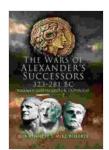
The Wars of Alexander's Successors: Commanders and Campaigns (323-281 BC)



The Wars of Alexander's Successors, 323–281 BC (Commanders and Campaigns Book 1) by Steve Kemper

4.4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 1614 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Enhanced typesetting: Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 271 pages

Lending : Enabled

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: Supported

The death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC marked the beginning of a period of great political and military upheaval in the Greek world.

Alexander's vast empire was divided among his generals, and a series of wars ensued as they fought for control of his territories.

These wars are known as the Wars of the Diadochi, after the Greek word for "successors." The Diadochi were a group of ambitious and ruthless generals who had served under Alexander. They included men such as Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus.

The Wars of the Diadochi were a complex and bloody conflict that lasted for nearly 40 years. The fighting ranged from Greece to India, and it involved some of the greatest generals of the ancient world. In the end, the Diadochi were defeated and the Alexander's empire was divided into a number of smaller kingdoms.

The Commanders

- Antigonus: One of the most powerful and ambitious of the Diadochi, Antigonus sought to reunite Alexander's empire under his own rule. He was defeated and killed at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC.
- Ptolemy: Ptolemy was one of Alexander's most loyal generals. He founded the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt, which lasted for nearly 300 years.
- Seleucus: Seleucus founded the Seleucid Empire, which stretched from Turkey to India. He was one of the most successful of the Diadochi, and his empire lasted for over 200 years.
- Lysimachus: Lysimachus founded the Kingdom of Thrace. He was defeated and killed at the Battle of Corupedium in 281 BC.

The Campaigns

The Wars of the Diadochi were a series of complex and bloody campaigns. The fighting ranged from Greece to India, and it involved some of the greatest generals of the ancient world.

Some of the most important campaigns of the Wars of the Diadochi include:

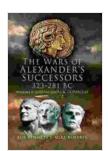
The Battle of Ipsus (301 BC): This was the decisive battle of the Wars of the Diadochi. Antigonus was defeated and killed, and his empire was divided among the other Diadochi.

- The Battle of Salamis (306 BC): This was a naval battle fought between Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, and Ptolemy. Demetrius was defeated, and Ptolemy gained control of Cyprus.
- The Battle of Corupedium (281 BC): This was the final battle of the Wars of the Diadochi. Lysimachus was defeated and killed, and his kingdom was divided among the other Diadochi.

The Legacy of the Wars of the Diadochi

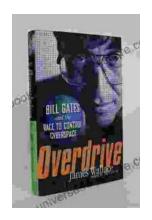
The Wars of the Diadochi had a profound impact on the history of the Greek world. The wars led to the breakup of Alexander's empire and the creation of a number of new kingdoms. These kingdoms would eventually be conquered by the Romans, but they would continue to influence the course of European history for centuries to come.

The Wars of the Diadochi are a fascinating period of history. They are a story of ambition, betrayal, and war. They are also a story of the rise and fall of empires. The Wars of the Diadochi are a reminder that even the greatest empires can be brought down by those who seek to seize power.



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