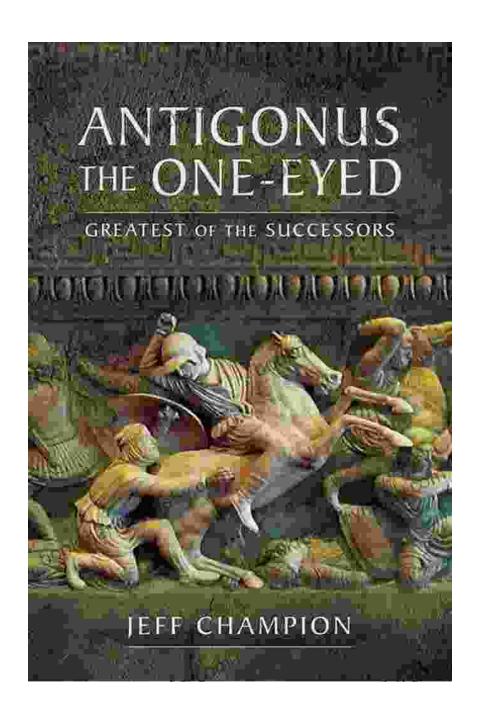
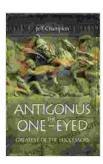
Antigonus the One-Eyed: The Greatest of the Successors



Antigonus the One-Eyed was one of the most successful and influential generals of Alexander the Great. After Alexander's death, Antigonus fought for control of the empire with the other Successors, and eventually

emerged as the ruler of a vast territory that included most of Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine. Antigonus was a skilled military commander and a shrewd politician, and he played a major role in shaping the history of the Hellenistic world.



Antigonus the One-Eyed: Greatest of the Successors

by Jeff Champion

★ ★ ★ ★ 4.6 out of 5 Language : English File size : 4607 KB Text-to-Speech : Enabled Enhanced typesetting: Enabled Word Wise : Enabled Print length : 362 pages : Enabled Lending Screen Reader



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Early Life and Career

Antigonus was born in 382 BC in the city of Tyana in Cappadocia. His father, Philip, was a Macedonian nobleman, and his mother, Stratonice, was a Persian princess. Antigonus was raised in the Macedonian court, and he received a military education. He first saw combat in the Battle of Granicus River in 334 BC, and he distinguished himself in the subsequent campaign against the Persian Empire.

After Alexander's death in 323 BC, Antigonus was appointed satrap of Phrygia. He quickly established himself as a capable administrator, and he expanded his territory by conquering neighboring provinces. In 319 BC, Antigonus joined forces with Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Cassander to defeat

Antigonus's rival, Eumenes. After Eumenes's defeat, Antigonus became the most powerful of the Successors.

The Wars of the Successors

The Wars of the Successors were a series of conflicts that lasted for more than 20 years after Alexander's death. The Successors fought for control of the empire, and they eventually divided Alexander's empire into several smaller kingdoms. Antigonus was one of the most successful of the Successors, and he played a major role in shaping the outcome of the wars.

In 318 BC, Antigonus invaded Babylonia and defeated Seleucus. Seleucus fled to Egypt, where he joined forces with Ptolemy. In 315 BC, Antigonus and his allies invaded Egypt, but they were defeated by Ptolemy at the Battle of Gaza. Antigonus then turned his attention to Greece, where he defeated Cassander in a series of battles. In 306 BC, Antigonus proclaimed himself king of Asia.

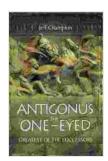
Antigonus's ambition led him into conflict with the other Successors. In 301 BC, he was defeated by a coalition of his enemies at the Battle of Ipsus. Antigonus was killed in the battle, and his empire was divided among the victors.

Legacy

Antigonus was one of the most successful and influential generals of Alexander the Great. He was a skilled military commander, a shrewd politician, and a ruthless opponent. Antigonus played a major role in shaping the history of the Hellenistic world, and his legacy continues to be debated today.

Antigonus was a complex and contradictory figure. He was ambitious and ruthless, but he was also a capable administrator and a patron of the arts. He was a great general, but he was also defeated in some of his most important battles. Antigonus was a man of contradictions, but he was also one of the most important figures in the history of the Hellenistic world.

Antigonus the One-Eyed was one of the greatest generals of Alexander the Great. He was a skilled military commander, a cunning politician, and a ruthless opponent. Antigonus played a major role in shaping the history of the Hellenistic world, and his legacy continues to be debated today.



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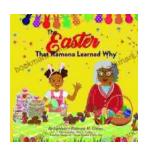
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