

- [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/old_jrn/natural/Nvuu/Ped/2008_15/parfanovich.pdf
6. Сенько В.Г. Психолого-педагогические подходы в работе с трудными учениками / В.Г.Сенько. - Минск, 2002. - 219 с.
 7. Сорокін І. І. Виховання толерантності у підлітків групи ризику у педагогічному процесі загальноосвітньої школи / І. І. Сорокін // Педагогічний процес: теорія і практика. – 2014. – Вип.№ 3. – С. 28-32.
 8. Соціально-педагогічна робота з дітьми групи ризику: [монографія] / С. Я. Харченко, Л. В. Кальченко, Г. Д. Золотова, С. В. Горенко. – Луганськ: Вид-во ДЗ «ЛНУ імені Тараса Шевченка», 2009. – 145 с.
 9. Ціннісні орієнтації сучасної української молоді. Щорічна доповідь Президенту України, Верховній Раді України про становище молоді в Україні (за підсумками 2015 року) / Держ. ін-т сімейної та молодіжної політики; [редкол.: Жданов І. О., гол. ред. колег., Ярема О. Й., Беляєва І. І. та ін.]. – К., 2016. – 200 с.

УДК 94(38)

V. Vlasova

PHILIP'S II OF MACEDONIA ACTIVITY AS THE FOUNDATION FOR FURTHER MACEDONIAN EXPANSIONIST POLICY

Supervisor – O. Khrystova, Teacher of English

Melitopol Bohdan Khmelnytskyi State Pedagogical University

Summary: The article deals with the insufficiently studied aspect of ancient history - the activity of Philip of Macedonia, who had remained in the shadow of his son for a long time. But it was he who made the foundations of Macedonia's power and influenced the character of its future foreign policy. It was reflected not only in his expansionist policy, but in the army reformation as the basis of the country of that period. The article will be interesting for the students and teachers who study this period.

Keywords: hoplites, phalanx, sarissa, expansionist policy, alliance.

Власова В. Діяльність Філіпа II Македонського, як підґрунтя для подальшої експансіоністської політики Македонії.

Анотація: Стаття висвітлює недостатньо досліджений аспект античної історії- діяльність Філіпа Македонського, який довгий час перебуває в тіні свого сина. Але саме він заклав основи могутності Македонії і вплинув на характер її майбутньої зовнішньої політики. Це виражалось не лише в його експансіоністській політиці, а й у реформуванні армії, як основи тодішньої країни. Стаття буде цікава для студентів, викладачів, які займаються дослідженнями даного періоду.

Ключові слова: гопліти, фаланга, саріса, експансіоністська політика, союз.

Problem relevancy. Most historians who study the activities of the ancient time's commanders reveal that the personality of Alexander of Makedonia is studied more than his father's. But Philip II, who had united Macedonia, created the best army in the world of

that time, conquered and annexed Greece. He made the excellent basis for Alexander's further great campaigns.

So, novelty of the article is the lack of research of the impact of Philip's activity on the history of Greece.

The aim of the article is: to confirm that without Philip history of Greece would have been quite different.

Theoretical background. If we study the theoretical background we can highlight the main sources of the research. For the ancient Greeks Philip was a barbarian. The Greek authors of the late classical and early Hellenian time considered that the military successes of Philip were not due to his general's skills of the Macedonian king, because they could not accept the idea of the superiority of the barbarians, who had learned to fight in combat formations better than Greeks. The Roman authors, for example, Justin (a Roman historian of the 3d century), emphasized that the Philip's deceit is the main reason of the king's victory over the Athenian army in the first year of his reign[1].

As to historical researches many scholars idealizing Philip, ascribed to him all the organizational, strategic and tactical innovations in warfare of the Macedonians. Tarn, Momigliano, Pariani and many others were not able to find out the social nature of the Macedonian army and the conditions of its birth [2].

The main material. We should find out the basic features of Macedonian society of that time. Herdsmen and farmers were not rich enough for having weapons and could not pull large forces into one place: it took 4 - 5 days to get from remote areas to the main city-Pella. Thus a special military caste, the aristocrats, who could buy horses and fight on the horses was organized. The poor people were only the peltasts, who were fighting without certain tactical regulations and were considered the reserve subunits and could not resist the Greek hoplites [3]. Culturally the Macedonians were less advanced than their southern Greek neighbors, they remained rural people and kept Indo-European feudal and tribal sociopolitical structure [4]. Only strong monarchy, established by the king Philip II who had created the military forces out of these units, surpassed the neighbors soon. The king raised financing and besides Greek mercenaries, he began to create military forces of his own people. He gave them military training, found the new specific form of fighting and developed the tactical art so that it became a new branch of military art. It weakened the Greek influence [3].

As to the external political situation of that period in Greece especially in Athens the military leadership was separated from the political one. As the result there were the differences between the strategists and politicians which had negative influence on the interests of the state. In the middle of the fourth century Macedonian state was in a very difficult international situation. The whole coastline was cut off from the Macedonian state and there was no way out into the sea. This situation delayed the economic development of the country. It was necessary for Macedonia to destroy the power of the Athenians and to expand the sphere of influence in Greece. But the realization of this task was not easy [5].

Philip began with the expansion of nearby land: he established dominance over the Northern Macedonian tribes and their chieftains and thereby created the foundation of Macedonian power in the North. The participation of all the Macedonian people in the army strengthened his influence among the poor. He also used diplomacy. Philip concluded the alliance with Neoptolemos, the king of the Illyrian Molossians, and married his daughter Olympias in 357 B.C. The proud, impulsive and independent queen bore him Alexander (later Alexander the Great) in 356 B.C. and a daughter, Cleopatra, the next year [6].

When Philip began the external expansion the tremendous changes in the structure of the army took place. In brief, the Macedonian cavalry gear and weapons resembled the Greek ones. The cavalry corps formed of the Macedonian nobility was called "getairi" of the king. They fought with a spear using it for throwing and for attacks and a sword [3]. Philip provided his Macedonian soldiers in the phalanx with sarissa, a spear which was 6 meters long and weighed about 18 feet. The sarissa, when it was held upright in the rear rows of the phalanx (there were usually eight rows), helped to hide maneuvers behind the phalanx from the view of the enemy. When it was held horizontal in the front rows of the phalanx, it was a brutal weapon and could fly for about 20 meters. It is necessary to mention some reasons which influenced Philip's activity. It was an interesting fact: about 368-365 BC Philip was a hostage in Thebes, where he got acquainted with the system of public life in Ancient Greece, learned the basics of military strategy and saw the great achievements of the Hellenic culture. In

359 BC Illyrians occupied the part of Macedonia and defeated the Macedonian army, killed the king Perdika III, brother of Philip and 4 thousand of Macedonians.[1] Perdika's son, Amyntas, was put on the throne, but he was a child and his guardian was Philip. Beginning to rule as the guardian, Philip soon won the trust of the army and at the age of 23 he became the king of Macedonia at the difficult time for the country. [7]

So in 357 B.C. Philip seized Thracian Amphipolis, silver and gold mines. The mines were the foundation of his power. His new silver and gold coins promote quick development of Aegean commerce. Athens proved to be the protector of Amphipolis and there were 11 years of warfare. After the Sacred War for Delphi Philip destroyed Chalcidian Olynthos. By 340 B.C. Philip occupied the territory from Hellespont to Thermopylae. Southern Greece feared Philip's empire, but other countries took him as the only man who was able to put the end of local wars. The Athenian Isocrates urged Philip to unite Greece in a military federation. It is clear that many Greeks considered Philip to be the strong leader.

Philip used his new army to consolidate his position and unite the state. The Macedonian king put down the rebellions of the conquered nations. He led the Macedonian army against the Illyrians, the Dardanians and the Thracians. Having enlisted the support of the bordering regions of Macedonia, Philip at the head of the large Macedonian army marched across Thrace for a long conquering campaign. As the result of this campaign the most of Thrace was under Macedonian power.

In the spring of 339 B.C. the Macedonians had the battle with the Scythians near the Danube who had recently crossed the river with the large army. Philip won a great victory: the Scythian king Areas was killed and 20,000 Scythian women and children were taken as slaves. But on the way back to Macedonia the Thracian

Triballians attacked the Macedonian convoy. The booty was lost, Philip got a severe wound which left him permanently lame and the army returned home without everything [7].

The Macedonian "barbarian" defeated Greece at the battle of Chaeronea in August 338 BC and appointed himself "a commander of the Greeks". His victory made him a complete proprietor of Greece. This battle signified Macedonian hegemony over Greece and this date is commonly taken as the end of Greek history and the beginning of the Macedonian era. Two years later, in the spring of 336 BC, Philip started the preparation for his big invasion of Persia. He sent Attalus and Parmenion with 10,000 troops to Asia Minor but just before he was to travel to Asia to begin the conquest, he had assassinated [9].

The military successes of the Macedonian state were reached due to the fact that it was economically and politically stronger than their enemies; besides Philip to achieve his aggressive goals used bribery, diplomatic means, material and moral support of Macedonian people in the Greek states, the organization of rebellions in the hostile cities, etc [5].

Philip's dream of conquering Persian Empire was laid on his successor, his son the king Alexander III. But both ancient and modern historians confirm that without the military and political efforts of Philip, Alexander would have never been so successful as he was. After all, it was Philip who created the powerful Macedonian army and turned Macedonia into a powerful state.

Conclusions and prospects for future scientific research. We can make a conclusion, that Philip known as the father of Alexander the Great had prepared a good foundation for Alexander's activities and realized the most difficult initial task- the consolidation of Macedonian state. Later his son used the strong army formed by Philip for creating his vast Empire.

References

1. Влияние дихотомии «эллина-варвары» на оценку полководческого искусства Филиппа II в античной историографии [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.academia.edu/9114917/Влияние_дихотомии_эллины_варвары_на_оценку_полководческого_искусства_Филиппа_II_в_антично_историографии
2. Шофман А.С. История античной Македонии. В 2-х ч. /А.С. Шофман— Казань: Изд-во Казанского ун-та. Ч. I. – 1960.-300 с.

3. Дельбрюк Г. История военного искусства в рамках политической истории: в 4 томах. Том 1. Античный мир. / Дельбрюк Г.— СПб.: Наука, 2001. 4 <http://www.encyclopedia.com/people/history/african-history-biographies/philip-ii>
4. Зовнішня політика Македонії [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу: http://annales.info/greece/makedon/mk1_4.htm
5. Philip II [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/people/history/african-history-biographies/philip-ii>
6. Philip II of Macedon Biography [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу: <http://www.historyofmacedonia.org/AncientMacedonia/PhilipofMacedon.html>
7. Ian Worthington, By the Spear: Philip II, Alexander the Great, and the Rise and Fall of the Macedonian Empire. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 2014. — с. 1-2
8. Philip 2nd of Macedonia [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу: <http://makedonija.name/history/philip-second-of-macedonia>