

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996237748403316
Autore	Grainger John D. <1939->
Titolo	The Roman war of Antiochos the Great // by John D. Grainger
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden, The Netherlands ; ; Boston : , : Brill, , [2002] ©2002
ISBN	90-04-35086-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 386 pages) : maps
Collana	Mnemosyne supplements. History and archaeology of classical antiquity ; ; Volume 239
Disciplina	939.43
Soggetti	Syrian War, 192-188 B.C Rome History Republic, 265-30 B.C Syria History 333 B.C.-634 A.D
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages [369]-373) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material -- INTRODUCTION -- EARLY CONTACTS -- APPROACHES -- PEACE AND THE HELLESPONT -- THRACE AND A CONFERENCE -- A PROPOSAL FOR AN ALLIANCE -- NEGOTIATIONS AT ROME -- NEGOTIATIONS IN ASIA -- AITOUAN DECISIONS -- ANTIOCHOS IN GREECE: LANDING -- ANTIOCHOS IN GREECE: SUCCESSES -- ANTIOCHOS IN GREECE: DEFEAT -- THE NAVAL WAR: KISSOS -- WINTER MANOEUVRES -- THE NAVAL WAR: SIDE AND MYONESSOS -- MAGNESIA -- MAKING PEACE -- RESULTS -- ROMAN ARMY NUMBERS -- THE PTOLEMAIC RAID ON ARADOS -- MAPS -- BIBLIOGRAPHY -- INDEX -- SUPPLEMENTS TO MNEMOSYNE by J.M. Bremer , L.F. Janssen , H. Pinkster , H.W. Pleket , C.J. Ruijgh and P.H. Schrijvers.
Sommario/riassunto	This is the first detailed study of the collision of the two greatest powers of the Hellenistic world. The Roman Republic, victorious over Carthage and Macedon, met the Seleukid kingdom, which had crushed Ptolemaic Egypt. The preliminary diplomatic sparring was complicated by Rome's attempts to control Greece, and by the military activities of Antiochos the Great, and ended in war. Despite well-meaning attempts on both sides to avoid and solve disputes, areas of disagreement could not be removed. Each great power was hounded by

the ambitions of its subsidiary clients. When the Aitolian League deliberately challenged Rome, and Rome seemed not to respond, Antiochos moved into Greece to take Rome's place. The Roman reaction produced the war, and a complex campaign by land and sea resulted in another Roman victory.
