Alexander III of Macedon, commonly known as Alexander the Great (Greek: Αλέξανδρος ο Μέγας), was a king (basileus) of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon and a member of the Argead dynasty. He was born in Pella in 356 BC and succeeded his father Philip II to the throne at the age of 20. He spent most of his ruling years on an unprecedented military campaign through Western Asia and Northeastern Africa, and by the age of thirty, he had created one of the largest empires in history, stretching from Greece to the hoards from Anatolia of the late fourth century BC are of particular interest because of more. We suggest below that the hoard could be related to the demobilized soldiers of Craterus and/or the First War of the Diadochi (321 BC). By the time the Athenian Constitution had been drafted, the mechanism of passing an estate had been formalised into what we term today the Last Will and Testament, derived from the Roman testamentum. Not all Greek states permitted the individual such latitude, yet the use of Wills was undeniably widespread in the developing Hellenic world. Wills did not originate in Classical Greece. And what would he have gained from stating that, writing as he was some centuries later? The Greek world in the fourth century: from the fall of the Athenian Empire to the successors of Alexander. L. A. Tritle. The Second Athenian League: Empire or Free Alliance? Article. Jan 1982. The book concludes with an analysis of the defeat of Athens and its allies in 322, and ends with the suicide of Demosthenes. View. Show abstract. For most of the Greek world, cavalry was a late development. It would play an auxiliary role in armies of the Classical period, advantaged by its mobility and elevated fighting platform, but limited in numbers by the high cost of maintaining and replacing a war horse. Keywords: Greek history; military history; Roman history; war. Read more. Article. A Companion to the Classical Greek World 2007 Edited by Konrad H. Kinzl.