

PDF FOR THE
UKEMI AUDIOBOOKS
RECORDING OF

THE HISTORIES

BY
POLYBIUS

READ BY JONATHAN BOOTH
FOR UKEMI AUDIOBOOKS



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIES BY POLYBIUS TIMELINES AND MAPS

WEST	EAST
BOOK 1	BOOK 1
<p>280 Pyrrhus, King of Epirus invades Italy and Sicily (280-275)</p> <p>264 First Punic War (264-241 BC) between Carthaginians and Romans begins</p> <p>260 Sea Battle of Mylae – First naval battle between Rome and Carthage – victory for Rome helped by the use of the ‘ravens’.</p> <p>257 Sea Battle of Tyndaris – Roman victory</p> <p>256 Battle of Ecnomus Sea Battle – Roman victory</p> <p>247 Hamilcar Barcas (275-228 BC), Carthaginian general, in Sicily</p> <p>241 Battle of Aegates Islands – sea battle, final major confrontation of First Punic War.</p> <p>241 Rome takes over Sicily from Carthage.</p> <p>241 End of First Punic War</p> <p>241-238 The Carthaginian Mercenary War, known as The Libyan War</p> <p>238 Carthage concedes Sardinia to Rome</p>	<p>371 Battle of Leuctra – Thebes defeats Sparta.</p> <p>359-336 Philip II of Macedon exerts dominance of much of Greece</p> <p>336-323 Alexander the Great establishes empire from Greece to India.</p> <p>323-301 On Alexander’s death, empire breaks into three main parts, Macedon (Antigonids), Syria (Seleucids) Ptolemies (Egypt)</p> <p>280 The Achaean League Reformed</p> <p>251/50 Aratus (271-213), Hellenistic politician and military commander and many times strategus of the Achaean League, frees Sicyon</p> <p>243/2 Aratus seizes Corinth</p>

BOOK 2	BOOK 2
<p>238 Carthage dispatches Hamilcar Barcas to Spain – subjugates Iberian tribes</p> <p>228 Hamilcar Barcas dies</p> <p>228-221 Hasdrubal (245-207) son-in-law of Hamilcar, takes over Carthaginian leadership in Spain</p> <p>227 Hasdrubal founds New Carthage</p> <p>226 Ebro River treaty between Rome and Carthage fixing the Spanish boundary</p> <p>225 Romans defeat Gauls at Telamon, establishing dominance over northern Italy</p> <p>222 Battle of Clastidium. Romans achieve victory over the Celts.</p> <p>221 Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.</p> <p>Polybius comments: The Romans were on the eve of The Hannibalic War in the West.</p>	<p>235 Cleomenes III (c265-219) becomes king of Sparta</p> <p>229 Antigonus Doson (263-221 BC) formerly regent of Macedonia becomes king.</p> <p>229-228 First Illyrian War between Rome and the Ardiaei.</p> <p>227 Cleomenes accomplishes coup d'état against ephors ('ancient polity'). Earthquake at Rhodes</p> <p>225 Seleucus III (243-223) accedes to Seleucid Empire, major centre of Hellenistic culture</p> <p>224 Antigonus in Greece; Hellenic alliance established.</p> <p>223 Mantinea crushed. Cleomenes takes Megalopolis.</p> <p>223 Antiochus III the Great (241-187) succeeds Seleucus III to the Seleucid Empire</p> <p>222 Battle of Sellasia Antigonus III of Macedon and the Achaean League defeat Sparta under Cleomenes III. The young Philopoemen (253-183) of Megalopolis, (later statesman with Achaean League) distinguishes himself</p> <p>221 Death of Antigonus Doson. Philip V (238-179) becomes king of Macedon</p> <p>221 The reign of Ptolemy IV Philopator (Egypt) (244-204) begins.</p> <p>Polybius comments: The Greeks were on the eve of the Social War in the East. The kings of Asia, Ptolemy of Egypt and Antiochus III about to enter the war for Coele-Syria.</p>

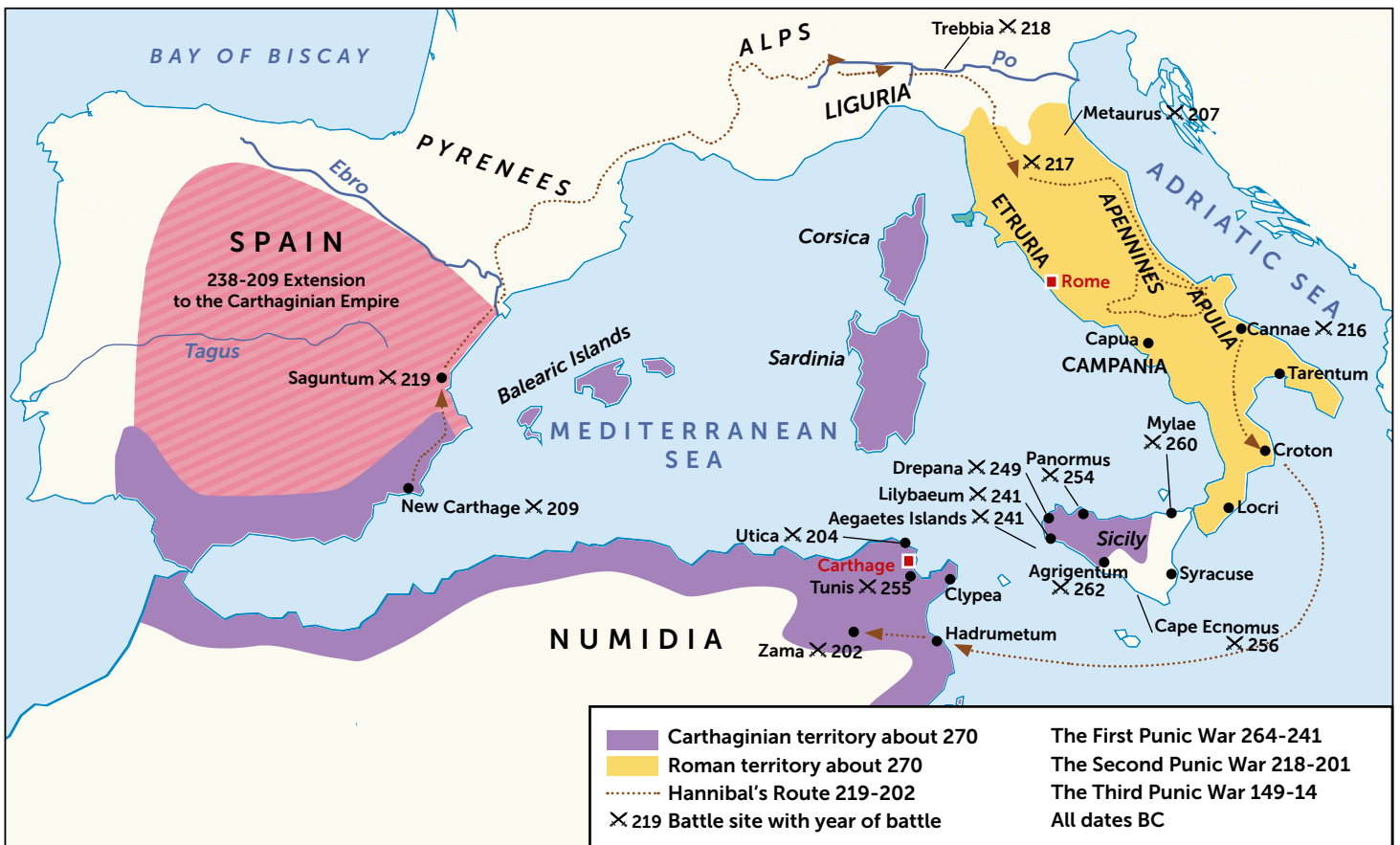
	BOOK 3
	220-219 Second Illyrian War: Demetrius of Pharus opposed the Romans, was beaten and fled to Macedon.
	BOOK 4
	<p>220 The Social War (220-217) begins, with the Achaean League lead by Philip V of Macedon pitted against the Aetolians, the Spartans and Elis. Philip's successes saw the decline of Sparta.</p> <p>220 Prusias (228-182) of Bithynia prosecutes successful in war against Byzantium.</p>
BOOK 5	BOOK 5
<p>219 Siege and capture of Saguntum. The Carthaginians under Hannibal were victors over the Saguntines in northern Spain marking the irrevocable beginning of The Second Punic War.</p> <p>218-201 The Second Punic War</p> <p>218 Hannibal leaves Spain, crosses the Alps to reach Italy.</p> <p>218 Battle of River Trebbia – heavy defeat for the Romans</p> <p>217 Battle of Lake Trasimene. Severe Roman defeat</p> <p>216 Battle of Cannae fought near Apulia. Carthaginian victory.</p>	<p>219 Philip's successes in the Social War against the Aetolians continue.</p> <p>219 Death of Cleomenes in Egypt.</p> <p>219-217 The war for Coele-Syria between Antiochus and Ptolemy Philipator (the Fourth Syrian War)</p> <p>222 Molon, general and satrap of Antiochus, rebelled against the king with early successes.</p> <p>220 Molon crushed in battle and committed suicide.]</p> <p>219 The Second Illyrian War: Rome versus Illyria.</p> <p>218 Thermus sacked by Philip.</p> <p>217 The Battle of Caphyae concludes the Social War</p> <p>217 Battle of Raphia in which Ptolemy of Egypt overcame Antiochus the Great. Thus Coele-Syria confirmed for Egypt – for a short while.</p> <p>216 Philip in Illyria</p>

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK 7	
<p>215 Treaty between Hannibal and Philip of Macedon</p> <p>215 Syracuse joins Carthage</p>	
FRAGMENTS OF BOOK 8	
<p>214-212 Roman siege of Syracuse</p> <p>212 Death of Archimedes (287-212) and fall of Syracuse</p> <p>212 The siege of Tarentum by Hannibal</p>	
FRAGMENTS OF BOOK 9	
<p>211 Hannibal marches on Rome, takes Capua</p>	
FRAGMENTS OF BOOK 10	FRAGMENTS OF BOOK 10
<p>Publius and Gnaeus Scipio killed in Spain</p> <p>210 Scipio Africanus (236-183), Roman general, arrives in Spain</p> <p>209 Scipio retakes Tarentum</p> <p>209 Scipio takes New Carthage</p> <p>209-206 Scipio completes conquest of Spain</p>	<p>211 Rome and Aetolia become allies</p> <p>209 Philopoemen (253-183), general and statesman appointed Achaean strategos</p>
FRAGMENTS OF BOOK 11	FRAGMENTS OF BOOK 11
<p>207 Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal dies at the Battle of Metaurus. Hannibal isolated in Italy.</p>	<p>207 Battle of Mantinea, Philopoemen kills the Spartan tyrant Machanidas, sealing victory for the Achaean League.</p>
FRAGMENTS OF BOOK 15	
<p>204-202 Scipio in Africa</p> <p>202 Battle of Zama (in present-day Tunisia). Scipio Africanus and the Roman legions crush Hannibal. Terms of surrender of Carthage.</p> <p>201 End of the Second Punic War</p>	

FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS 15-39	FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS 15-39
	<p>205 First Macedonian War ends</p> <p>205 Ptolemy V succeeds Ptolemy IV in Egypt</p> <p>203 Violent deaths of Agathocles, Egyptian minister, sister Agathoclea. (Book 15).</p> <p>201 Naval Battle of Chios between Philip and Attalus (Book 16)</p> <p>200 Outbreak of Second Macedonian War between Philip V and Rome (allied to Pergamon and Rhodes). Aetolians, Achaeans join Rome.</p> <p>197 Battle of Cynoscephalae. Flaminius overcomes Philip, Roman legions winning over Greek phalanx. (Book 18)</p> <p>197 King Attalus of Pergamus dies. (Book 18) Succeeded by Eumenes II (born before 200-159). Eumenes sides with Rome against Antiochus the Great.</p> <p>196 End of Second Macedonian War Peace treaty between Philip and Roman general Flaminius (Book 18). Greece freed from Macedonian rule.</p> <p>192-189 Roman-Seleucid War (also called Syrian War) with Antiochus the Great, Seleucid ruler (Book 21)</p> <p>190 Battle of Magnesia: victory for Roman victory over Antiochus the Great (Book 30)</p> <p>188 Treaty of Apamea ends Roman-Seleucid War (Book 31)</p> <p>182 Poisoning of Philopoemen (Book 23)</p> <p>179 Philip V of Macedon dies, succeeded by Perseus (212-166) the last of the Antigonid Dynasty (Book 32)</p> <p>171-168 Third Macedonian War between Rome and Perseus of Macedon. (Book 28)</p> <p>168 Battle of Pydna won by Romans. Macedonia divided into four republics. (Book 30)</p> <p>161 Demetrius (185-150) escapes from Rome having been a hostage when young. Becomes king of Seleucid Empire. (Book 31).</p>

<p>153-152 Celtiberian War in Spain (Book 35)</p> <p>149 Third Punic War (149-146). Following Carthaginian retaliatory expedition to Numidia (still ruled by Massanissa (238-148), Rome accuses Carthage of breaking treaty. Roman army arrives in North Africa under Scipio. (Book 36)</p> <p>146 Scipio Aemilianus (185-129) directs the final destruction of Carthage. (Book 38)</p>	<p>146 The Achaean War. The final confrontation between Rome and the Achaean League resulting in the sack of Corinth. Rome assumes direct control of Greece. (Book 39)</p>
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1. THE PUNIC WARS



2. MACEDONIA AND THE AEGEAN WORLD 200 BC



3. THE COELE-SYRIA CONFLICT



THE READER



Jonathan Booth has been a narrator and voiceover for over 30 years, working for a huge variety of broadcasters and brands across all media, from hundreds of BBC and National Geographic documentaries to thousands of corporate films to the voice of The Wizarding World of Harry Potter. In his spare time he enjoys philosophy and cricket. For Ukemi Audiobooks he has also read

- Emile or On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- Philosophical Investigations by Ludwig Wittgenstein
- Early Greek Philosophy – The Pre-Socratics by John Burnett
- Epicurus of Samos: His Philosophy and Life – All the principal source texts
- Elements of the Philosophy of the Right by Hegel