

ROMAN POSITION ON THE POLICY OF SELEUCID EXPANSION (200-188 B.C)

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RESEARCH SUMMARY:

The Seleucid state remained completely away from the accounts of the Romans and absent from the stage of political conflict until the year 200 BC, the year in which Rome sent a delegation to the Seleucid king Antiochus III (223-187 BC) whose purpose was to ensure his neutrality in the event of war between it and his ally the King of Macedonia Philip V (220-179 BC), and the Seleucid king found in that war an appropriate opportunity to recover his hereditary property in Asia Minor and Thrace, but the fulfillment of his dream of recovering the legacy of his ancestors angered the Romans who saw this behavior as a threat to their interests in the countries of Greece, and that That seizure, in their view, marks the first stage of their expulsion from the land of the Greeks They became considered a zone of influence for them, and the dispute between Rome and the Seleucid King was exacerbated by the fact that the latter received the Carthaginian leader Hannibal (219-182 BC) who fled his country after his defeat at the Zama site in 202 BC.

After a series of battles between the two parties, the Romans managed to defeat King Antiochus III near Magnesia in 189 BC and forced him to accept the terms of the Apamia Treaty in 188 BC which stipulated the most important conditions for him to give up all his possessions in Europe and Asia Minor until the northern Taurus Mountains and thus Rome became Only she has the highest say in the eastern Mediterranean, and the entire Hellenistic world no longer has a single state that can challenge her.

key words: *The Romans, Seleucid State, Antiochus III, Magnesia*

INTRODUCTION

Rome, having managed to impose its control on the Italian peninsula in 265 BC and became one of the five major powers surrounding the Mediterranean, was no longer able to confine its view to the borders of its territorial scope, so it had to get out of the range from those borders And to follow the events that happen in the world surrounding it, we will try in this research to

shed light on the reasons that prompted Rome to descend into the battle of international politics, and show how it took the struggle for control of the Mediterranean, with

a focus on that on the eastern side of it , Where the centers of force represented by each of

M. T, which was under the rule of the Ptolemies and Syria under the rule of the Seleucids, and the state of the Nan under the rule of Macedonia, and how they dealt with such a force that became the sole owner who

is no longer where the upper floor of the Hellenistic world, every single state can be challenged.

FIRST - THE REASONS FOR THE ROMAN ORIENTATION TOWARDS THE EAST

The factors that prompted Rome to head towards the eastern Mediterranean were temporarily factors that imposed themselves on Roman thinking, as it was based on the remains of the empire of Alexander the Great (336-323 BC). Three influential powers in the Hellenistic world are the Ptolemaic state in Egypt, and the Seleucus in Syria and Asia Minor, and the Antigonus in Macedonia (1), and that is why Rome tried to maintain a balance in that region between the rulers of the three major powers so that the influence of one of those rulers did not amplify at the expense of others, and then that ruler after increasing his influence would become a threat to the Its interests in the east, then Rome's interference in the affairs of the eastern sea states became painful Mediate a fait accompli due to the fact that the conflicting powers resort to it in order to resolve the differences between them. This applies to the conflicting rulers of the throne of one of the countries (2).

In addition to those three conflicting kingdoms, there were two small states in Asia Minor that were very wealthy, which led to the greed of the Hellenistic states in them, namely the Kingdom of Pergamum located in the western part and the island of Rhodes in the southwest, and Macedonia aspired to include them while the Seleucid king Antiochus III (223-187 BC) hoped to annex the Kingdom of Pergamum to his state, and that is why Rhodes and Pergamum found themselves compelled to agree and ally with Rome in order to protect their independence (3)

Rome found in the threat it received from the king of Macedonia Philip V (220-179 BC), in alliance with the king of Carthage Hannibal (219-182 BC) in 215 BC, after the latter's victory over it in 216 BC (4), a direct reason that He assumed its faces towards the Hellenistic world, as this prompted the Romans to seek to abort that alliance by encouraging the enemies of Philip in the countries of Greece to attack his property, which led to the establishment of the First Macedonian War (212-

206 BC), but resolving the result in favor of the King of Macedonia Philip V forced The Romans entered into a treaty with him in 205 BC, known as the Treaty of Funic (5).

SECOND - THE BEGINNING OF THE ROMAN-SELEUCI CONTACT

The fact is that the Seleucid State, in the midst of the flare-up of the situation between the Romans and Philip V, was absent from the scene of the political conflict and was completely away from the accounts of the Romans, as there was no old hostile legacy between the two countries (6), but things changed in the wake of the year 203 BC. The year the Ptolemaic king of Egypt Ptolemy IV (221-203 BC) and his wife, and the throne passed to their two sons, the boy Ptolemy the Fifth (203-180 BC), had a seven-year-old age and took over the affairs of the state of Sosebius (7) and Agathocles (8) After a short time, Socius died and Agathocles became the sole custodian of the little king (9), and after the matter was settled for that guardian, he tried to It was good for the country's foreign policy, so he sent a delegation to Antioch, the capital of the Seleucids, asking its king Antiochus III (223-187 BC). He respected the treaty concluded between the two countries in 217 BC, according to which the Gregorian king Antiochus III conferred on the Ptolemies on Palestine and the rebore region of Syria (10), At the same time, he sent another delegation to Rome, informing them of the declaration of Ptolemy V, king of the Ptolemaic throne, and he demanded that the Romans mediate between Egypt and Syria, and naturally that the Romans did not respond to the request of that delegation because the continuation of the differences between Egypt and Syria was in their interest, on the other hand the attempt of the trustee Agatocles in Establish a united alliance between the Ptolemies and Macedonians to stand up to the Seleucid king Antiochus III and his attempt to restore the rebore region of Syria (11).

Despite the bad relationship between the King of Macedonia Philip V and the Seleucid king Antiochus III, both of them wanted to share Egypt's foreign properties (12) taking advantage of the weakness of the

state and its preoccupation with internal problems, and therefore, secret negotiations took place between the two parties that resulted in a treaty between the two parties in 203-202 BC. M. The Seleucid king Antiochus III took possession of it under Syria and what Egypt possessed in Asia Minor, while Philip V had pounced on Egypt's property in the countries of Greece (13).

In the beginning of the year 202 BC, the Seleucid king Antiochus III and King Philip V began to implement their agreement. Antiochus III invaded Syria and managed to seize coastal areas until Gaza. King Philip V also started his expansionary activities in the Bosphorus and Chalcedonian region (14) and expanded his activity in South Bahr Aegean threatening the islands of Pergamum (15) and Rhodes (16), who saw in his seizure of the straits a threat to their trade and therefore sent requests for help from Rome (17).

Rome could not forget Philip his hostile position when he made a march with her archenemy Hannibal and therefore, when she defeated the latter at the Zama site in 202 BC (18) until she decided to settle her account with Philip, therefore she welcomed the request of the islands of Rhodes and Pergamum, so the war ended and ended The matter of his defeat in 197 BC was signed by Kynos Kephalaie (19) (20) and forced him to accept the reconciliation on the terms that it dictated to him, and he soon became an ally to it (21).

With regard to Rome and its relationship with the Seleucid state and its king Antiochus III, it appears from the course of events that the first contact between them at the official level was in the year 200 BC, when Rome sent a response to Egypt's request to a delegation to the Seleucid court whose stated goal is to work to resolve the differences between Egypt and Syria, but the real goal of that The delegation is to stand on the intentions of King Antiochus III and ensure his neutrality in the event of war between Rome and Philip V (22) and to achieve this goal and until King Antiochus III is busy and steer clear of interference in that war, the delegation showed the king the readiness of Rome to turn a blind eye to his activity in Egypt (23) King Tuber found Antiochus III in the war between Rome and Macedonia was given a good opportunity to recover his hereditary property in Asia Minor and Thrace (24), and to achieve this he sent in 198 BC a

delegation to Rome confirming his friendship to them and trying to win their friendship and secure their side, at the same time he began preparing for a campaign against Asia Minor (25).

THIRD: THE ROMAN POSITION OF THE SELEUCID EXPANSION:

After the Seleucid king Antiochus III was able to seize the cavity of Syria in 198 BC, he began attacking Ptolemaic possessions in Asia Minor and in 197 BC he seized Cilicia (26), and in 196 BC he passed the Dardanelles (27) to consolidate his foot in Thrace (28), Which raised Rome's concerns and explained his progress as coming to provide support for his ally Philip V, and given the difficulty of the fighting on the Macedonian and Syrian fronts, she instructed her ally Rhodes to send a delegation to the Gregorian king Antiochus III who was busy at that time besieging one of the cities of Pamphilia located On the southern coast of Asia Minor it requires him to respect the freedom of the most precious cities Hereafter and independence, as they call him to stop there and not to progress any further (29).

Indeed, Rhodes did not want to go to war with the Seleucid king, as she had huge interests in his empire, just as the latter did not want to fight it in order to preserve his strength because he knew that joining Rhodes would push the Romans and Bergamom its allies to support it (30) so he made sure The two sides agreed upon and entered into negotiations in which a discussion was held regarding the right of the Seleucid king Antiochus III to own or not to own these provinces, and at the time when the discussion was ongoing, news of the defeat of King Philip V at the site of Kinus Kefalai reached, then Rhodes did not find a reason to stand in the face of King Antiochus III, a The latter found in the influence of that important economic island in the eastern Mediterranean a reason to preserve its friendship, and on the basis of this it was agreed that the Seleucid king Antiochus III respected the freedom of continental possessions of Rhodes and Pergamum in exchange for Rhodes pledging his political support to recover his hereditary property in Asia Minor (31).

And as soon as that agreement was signed, the Seleucid king Antiochus III went to Ephesus (32) and was able to seize it, and then besieged the cities of Smyrna (Izmir) (33) and Lampsacus (34), who sought help from Rome (35).).

In the summer of 196 BC, he crossed the Dardanelles and took over the entire region of Thrace, thus achieving his dream of regaining the legacy of his ancestors (36). However, this seizure angered the Romans, who saw this behavior as a threat to their interests in the countries of Greece that they had promised freedom after their victory over Philip Macedon (37), and that this seizure represents, in their view, the first stage of their expulsion from the countries of the Greeks, who have become considered a zone of influence and safety shield for them, and therefore an ultimatum was sent to him requesting him to stay away from the Greek cities and withdraw from the provinces that were under the control of Ptolemy and Philip (38).

In the meeting that took place between the delegation of Rome and Antiochus in the city of Lucimaghia (39), Antiochus informed the head of the Romanian delegation Lucius Cornelius Ntullus that he did not allow Rome to interfere in the affairs of Asia because he did not allow himself to interfere in the affairs of Italy, as he explained to the two conferences that his conquests in Europe are nothing but recovery For his ancestral property, as for his differences with the king of Egypt, Ptolemy the Fifth, he mentioned to them that it was on the way to a settlement, as the two countries were associated with political affiliation, as the marriage of the king of Egypt took place on his daughter Cleopatra, and he showed them that the Greek cities, if they wished for freedom, should resort to his kindness and generosity and not depend In it on the intervention of Rome (40).

While negotiations were underway, news came to the effect that the King of Egypt Ptolemy the Fifth was killed because of internal problems in Egypt, so it was not from King Antiochus III that he cut off the negotiations and sailed towards Egypt in the hope of taking it (41), but he changed his direction towards Salukiyah on the Orontes River after he He knew that the news was just an untrue rumor (42).

FOURTH - MILITARY PREPARATIONS FOR CONFRONTATION BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES:

Antiochus III realized, after the failure of the negotiations, that a collision with Rome had become unavoidable and that is why he sought to strengthen his forehead at home and gain the friendliness of his neighbors, and for this he worked to marry his older son Antiochus from his daughter Laudeki, whose sister was a guarantee of his inheritance to the throne, and then worked to secure the affection of his neighbors By marrying his second daughter, Cleopatra the first from the king of Egypt, Ptolemy the Fifth, and his third daughter, her husband, to the king of Cappadocia. As for his fourth daughter, he offered her marriage to the king of Pergamum, but the latter refused to realize that this marriage would disturb his relationship with his Roman allies (43).

One of the precautionary measures taken by the Seleucid king Antiochus III also in preparation for his coming war with the Romans was the conclusion of an alliance treaty with the precious tribes of Asia Minor, which resulted in an increase in the number of mercenaries in his army (44).

The conflict between Rome and the Seleucid king Antiochus III was aggravated by the fact that the latter received in 195 BC in his court in Ephesus the Carthaginian leader Hannibal, who fled his country after his defeat at the Zama site in 202 BC and put his war experiences against the Romans at his disposal (45) Naturally, the news that King Antiochus III received Hannibal in his court raises Rome's concern and fears, which may lead to the parties agreeing to fight it, especially since Hannibal intended to attack Italy with a Seleucid army (46), so I was quick to take some measures that would strengthen the Roman defense She missed the opportunity for the two parties to achieve their goal, so she first elected the African Scipio (Qaer Hannibal) consulate for the second time and then started in the year 194 BC to evacuate the Greek cities in Greece from the Roman garrisons located there, and it is likely that she wanted to show herself to the Greek world in an appearance of freedom-loving The Greek cities, and that the Seleucid king Antiochus III and his

ally Hannibal miss an opportunity to claim that they are determined to liberate Greek cities from Roman domination (47), and certainly that the withdrawal of the Roman forces came after Rome held with these cities alliances in which they guaranteed their loyalty to the Romans and prevented any expected attack By the Seleucids (48).

Antiochus believed that the withdrawal of Rome from the Greek cities meant that Rome did not wish to implement its demands by force, while the Carthaginian leader Hannibal realized the strategic significance of that withdrawal (49), and after I explained to the Seleucid king that the Seleucid brigades were unable to counter the well-trained Romans book (50) He was offered a joint military plan according to which Rome was placed between the jaws of pincers, so that King Antiochus III would go with his forces to the countries of Greece in order to obstruct the movement of Roman forces and prevent them from defending Italy, which would be attacked by the naval fleet that Hannibal commanded (51).

It seems that the selflessness of King Antiochus III himself and his belief that, after all the victories he had achieved, were able to confront and defeat the Romans, led him to reject Hannibal's plan, and he was not satisfied in any way to place him at the head of his fleet so that the glory of victory for him would not be in the event of victory (52), and it is likely that he did not He was unwilling to enter the war with Rome, and I mistakenly believed that joining Hannibal would scare Rome and then work to gain his friendship and recognize him by seizing his ancestral property in Europe (53) and therefore he sent in the same year, 194 BC, a delegation to Rome to negotiate its recognition of his rights over Thrace and some cities in Asia Minor which refused to recognize Sovereignty depending on the support of her Rome, but failed in his delegation because the Romans were seeing in his presence in Thrace and a threat to their interests in Greece (54).

This hardened refusal by the Romans and the insistence of King Antiochus III to retain his last European property helped the anti-Roman elements in the countries of Greece with the intention of pressuring Rome to respond to his demands, and on that basis he received in the year 193 BC the Italic ambassadors (55)

who were carrying a brigade The opposition against the Romans in the countries of Greece and before that they were their allies in the first and second Macedonian wars against King Philip V (56).

As for the position of Rome, it seems that she realized that the failure of her previous negotiations with King Antiochus III would push him, in conjunction with Hannibal, to attack her, so she sent a delegation from her side to the East in the year 193 BC and had several tasks, besides his original mission, which is to negotiate with King Antiochus III and reach an agreement with him Finally, the mission of the delegation was to visit the Kingdom of Pergamum to find out the truth of its intentions to stand beside Rome, as well as to contact Hannibal and offer him to stand on the sidelines in exchange for Rome's pledge to respect his freedom and ensure his life (57).

The ambassadors of Rome took advantage of the absence of King Antiochus III from his court due to his mourning over his son (58) and tried to raise his doubts with his ally Hannibal who received them and exchanged affection and friendship with them, and certainly the court men conveyed to their king the news of that reception and explained to him their doubts about that contact (59).

After the negotiations between the two parties reached a dead end, the delegation returned to Rome and the two sides began preparing for war without one of them initiating its declaration on the other. In fact, King Antiochus III was not alone in rejecting the war, but that Rome was also afraid of the human and material capabilities possessed by its opponent That is why I tried to avoid an armed clash with him, but their allies tried to force the two forces into force, because Commander Hannibal saw the war as an appropriate opportunity to return to Carthage, and King Pergamum, an ally of Rome, found in this conflict a good opportunity to expand the borders of his kingdom at the expense of the Seleucid Empire (60).

As for the Italians, after negotiations between the Romans and Antiochus III failed, they entered into negotiations with the King of Macedonia Philip V and Nabis, the ruler of Sparta, to alliance together against Rome. At the time when Philip V refused to participate in that adventure, the ruler of Sparta took the initiative

to break his treaty with Rome and declared war on it. (61) As for King Antiochus III, he decided to interfere in the affairs of the countries of Greece and sent his delegation to the Italians in 192 BC to inform them of his willingness to join them, so it was not the last of them except that they sent to him, hoping that he would accelerate his coming to Greece to resolve the conflict with Rome (62).

FIFTH - THE BATTLE OF MAGNESIA AND THE DEFEAT OF THE SELEUCID KING ANTIOCHUS III:

King Antiochus III, having made clear his desire for his ministers and advisors in the war, decided to attack Rome and put in place his military plan to sail the Syrian army towards Greece, and from there his military operations began against Rome after Philip Macedonian forces in the north and the Italians from the center and Spartans in the south, in The time when Hannibal sailed at the head of his fleet to Carthage to recruit his supporters in an attempt to weaken the power of the Romans who would have to fight him on two fronts (63), and before he began to implement that plan, the intrusions of his entourage against the commander Hannibal had reached its climax, and the opinions of the footnote were divided between the majority Mo A hand to keep Hannibal out of any responsible position, as well as not to listen to his advice and advice, and a minority that supports the idea of relying on his experiences and skill in the next battle (64), and naturally that those conflicting opinions and various plans will have a reflection on the preparedness movement and preparing for the forthcoming attack, and hence the reason for its delay And to make matters worse, the Italians sent letters to King Antiochus III and rushed him to enter the countries of Greece, and showed him that the Italians were waiting for him to come under the spotlight under his banner in order to crush the Romans, They also asked him that the Seleucid forces should focus on Greece and assured him that Commander Hannibal went to some part of the Syrian army to Africa is only a kind of dispersal of forces, and that the goal of Commander Hannibal from that to obtain personal glory, and thus King Antiochus

III decided regardless of Hannibal's plan And prepare to crawl towards the countries of Greece (65).

In the year 192 BC, the Italians attacked some pro-Romans cities, so they seized the fortress of Demetrias located to the south of Magnesia (66) and presented it to the Seleucid king Antiochus III (67) who also passed through an army of ten thousand fighters, five hundred horsemen, six elephants and three hundred ships. Accompanied by Commander Hannibal Bahr Aegean to the European mainland (68), and upon his arrival he was disappointed, not all the Italians came to support him as was expected of them, but rather they chose to choose a general leader and gave him a small force estimated at 4000 fighters, and perhaps this is because the Italians themselves were disappointed I hope the few forces that came With it, which he tried to justify by saying that it is only the vanguard of the Syrian army, which will arrive shortly after (69). This means that the two sides deceived each other, as Antiochus III frustrated the resolve of his Aetolian allies with his few forces, and that the latter had deluded him into supporting the countries of Greece to him and rushing to come to support him against Rome.

He was in the country of Greece alongside the Aetolian alliance (70), the brotherly alliance (71), and the last was very disliked by the Aetolian alliance, and Antiochus III asked that alliance to remain neutral, but they did not respond to him and preferred to join Rome because of his opposition to the Aetolites who were considered a victory Their ally, Antiochus III, is a victory for them, which may lead to their subsequent combat (72).

As for Sparta, after the death of its ruler Nabis at the hands of the Italians, it announced its joining with the brotherhood alliance that declared war on Antiochus III (73). Then, the success achieved by Antiochus in controlling some Greek states in Central Greece and gaining loyalty to others made him feel arrogant to the extent that he He refused to listen to the advice of Commander Hannibal in the alliance of Philip V and annexed him to his side, and to warn him of the Romans who would precede him to this (74), and indeed the joining of the Italians whose interests conflict with Philip V along with Antiochus pushed Philip V to declare his bias towards the Romans, as it

organized Rhodes and Bergamom, their fleet, to the Roman fleet and had a major role in preventing the arrival of the remaining forces that Antiochus sent at its request from Syria (75).

Regarding the position of Egypt, it was too weak to depend on its support, especially during the reign of its king Ptolemy the Fifth, son-in-law of King Antiochus III, as she was not satisfied with standing on the fence but rather hastened to align with the Romans (76).

Rome did not remain idle as the Romanian Senate decided to prepare for the confrontation, so he sent in 191 BC an army of twenty thousand infantry and two thousand horsemen and fifteen villas entrusted his leadership to the commander Glabrio, and because of the lack of forces of King Antiochus III and his disappointment in his allies and the lack of supplies from Asia He decided not to confront that strength of the Romans in an open battle, so he rushed to the fortification in the narrow strait of Thermopili, to prevent the Romans from advancing to central and southern Greece, and he remained there waiting for the expected reinforcements to come from Asia, and at a time when he had to protect the passages of the eastern strait, instructed his allies The Italians protect his destination However, after his cooperation with Philip V, Commander Galabrio managed to bypass the attack by storming the Italians front and penetrating into the Seljuq camp. After a desperate resistance, King Antiochus III fled with the remaining soldiers to Ephesus in Asia Minor (78).

The Roman Senate, who was pleased to hear the news of this victory, decided to continue crossing the Romanian army to Asia and defeat Antiochus III before he was able to gather his forces and prepare for confrontation. Indeed, the Romanian forces managed to reach Delos Island (79), as well as joining the two allied islands of Rhodes and Pergamum. The two preceding Rome, the Aegean islands joined the Romanians, despite not being threatened by King Antiochus III (80).

Realizing the danger surrounding his empire, King Antiochus III hastened to take some quick measures to prevent the Romans from descending into Asia Minor, so he gathered his land forces from all regions of the empire and made them stationed in Asia Minor, and he

worked with great enthusiasm to create a naval force led by the Syrian Admiral Polyxinidas and made under He was also commanded by the fleet stationed in the city of Avicus, and then rushed to work to establish a new naval fleet in Syria and Phenicia and made him under the command of Hannibal (81).

In the spring of 190 B.C., Admiral Polixindas, with a surprise attack near Samos Island, managed to destroy the fleet of Rhodes Island and prevented his contact with the Roman ships that entered the Aegean Sea in the summer of 191 BC (83), which encouraged the victory of the Commander of Hannibal, who sailed. With his 47 warships towards the Aegean to support Admiral Polynixas, he almost did not reach Ephesus until storms stormed him, destroying a large part of his fleet. In a great battle known as the Battle of Myonnesus, they managed to conquer The Seleucids' maritime power was suppressed, and they had complete sovereignty over the Aegean Sea, and then the road became open for their land forces to cross into Asia Minor. (84) Certainly, the Senate did not hesitate to send a new force to the battlefield. Commander Lucius Cornelius Scipio, accompanied by his African brother, Scipio (85).

Romanian forces crossed the Dardanelles, with the help of the fleets of Rhodes and Bergamom, their feet streamed into the coasts of Asia Minor. The Roman War, and his ceding his lands in Europe, as well as his ceding of the Greek cities in Asia Minor, the Romanian commander, Scipo of Africa, rejected the offer of Antiochus III and set his provocative conditions that included him paying all the expenses of the war, and ceding all his property in Asia Minor, and this thing as It is very difficult for the Seleucid king, who restored the glories of the empire of his grandfather Seleucus I (87) Against this rejection, the Seleucid king Antiochus issued his orders to prepare for war and gathered for that matter and from various nationalities in the empire an estimated army of seventy-five thousand soldiers, which is twice the army that the Romanian commander Scipio of Africa amounted to and who amounted to thirty thousand soldiers, but the latter was highly trusted in his ability to achieve victory And near Magnesia, on a rainy day in the winter of 190 BC, the two armies met face to face and a great battle took

place between the two sides, King Antiochus III fled to the city of Sardis, after losing more than half of his men between a dead and a prisoner, and then decided to move to a city Apamia and join the father E Seleucus fourth after taking cities of Asia Minor received the same victorious Romans one after the other Romans announced that all what they wanted (89), King Antiochus III found himself obliged to accept the terms of the peace treaty imposed on him by the Romans in 189 BC, known as the Treaty of Abamia, whose terms stipulated that:

1- King Antiochus III vows to pay a war fine of 15,000 thousand talents, which is one of the largest fines imposed by Rome on its enemies, equivalent to (three million and three quarters of a million pounds), he pays one fifth of it and then pays the remaining amount over twelve years.

2- King Antiochus III must abandon all his possessions in Europe and Asia Minor to the northern Taurus Mountains.

3- To hand over twenty hostages to Rome, among them his eldest son, Seleucus the Fourth, who was later known as (Antiochus IV), in addition to the surrender of Commander Hannibal (90)

Concerning Commander Hannibal and the fate he attained, he states that he did not participate in the Battle of Magnesia because he was besieged in Pamphylia (91), and as soon as he learned of the defeat of King Antiochus III and his acceptance of the peace of Abamia, until he realized that his extradition to Rome is only one of the conditions of reconciliation, he decided to stay away from The scene of events fled disguised to Crete, and while he was there, he received an invitation from the King of Bithynia, located on the northern coast of Asia Minor, Prusias, to work as his adviser on military and political affairs. Commander Hannibal proved his worth as the King of Bithynia was able, thanks to his experience and skills, and assumed command of the army Albeithini of the achievement of Allen He insisted on Rome's ally Bergamom in 186 BC, and that defeat of Bergamom, her ally Rome, overlooked it and interfered with the matter and asked the king of Bithynia after having forced him to conclude a conciliation contract to surrender the commander Hannibal, and when the latter could not

refuse that request, and when the commander Hannibal's escape was impossible this time He decided to commit suicide in the year 182 BC to fall into the hands of the Romans (92).

And another return to King Antiochus III and the measures taken by Rome against him, because the mission sent by the Roman Senate to finalize the settlement found that the foregoing conditions imposed on King Antiochus III are moderate, and that they will maintain the strength of their opponent and therefore, in order to trim the last added and reduce its danger She added to the previous conditions new conditions, including preventing him from going into the midst of any war in the Aegean Sea or in the European continent, and he has the right to repel the attacks coming from the West, and he has no right to take any land from his aggressors, and he is not entitled to win them as friends, and Rome is the ruling in Such disputes, as stipulated All but 10 of his villa and warships were handed over, provided that these ships did not sail further than West (Sarpedonium) at Cilicia, and allowed him to retain the states of West Cilicia and the Cave of Syria, which were taken from the Ptolemaic king Ptolemy V, but at the time Himself did not allow Ptolemy to recover anything from his stolen property (94).

The conditions that preceded it did not leave King Antiochus III a choice but to agree to it by force, and thus Rome liberated the Greek cities that were subject to that king, and divided the rest of its Asian possessions north of the Taurus Mountains between its allies Pergamum and Rhodes (95). It appears that the magnitude of the fine imposed by Rome and the size The costs of administering a defeated kingdom led the Seleucid king Antiochus III to attempt to plunder one of the treasures deposited in a local Elamite temple in the Lorestan region. His attempt cost him his life and died in mysterious circumstances in 187 BC (96).

It is clear from the settlement that Rome found for the Hellenistic East that it decided to find a balance of forces there by weakening the Ptolemies and the Seleucids and by strengthening all the Rhodes and Pergamum in particular that tried to make it a strong state closely monitoring the Seleucid state and able to separate it from Macedonia so as to prevent the

unification of its efforts to crush Rome, nor There is no doubt that the success of the policy pursued by Rome in the eastern Mediterranean, which involved a balance between the powers to compete with each other and to submit to it is the same, which paved the way for Rome to extend the scope of its empire there later, It has become the only one with the highest word in the eastern Mediterranean, and there is no longer a single Hellenic world in the world that can challenge it.

FOOTNOTES:

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- (5) Nashi, Ibrahim, History of the Romans from the earliest times to the year 133 BC, (Beirut: Dar Al-Najah, 1971 AD), pp. 298-300 For details of these wars, see: Livy, Titus., Roman History, Translated by: John Henry Freese, Alfred John Church, and William Jackson Brodribb, Vol. V, bk.33; bk.34; <http://WWW.WorldLibrary.net>; Vol. VI, bk. 42,43, <http://WWW.Blackmask.com>.
- (6) Okasha, Ali and Al-Natour, Shehadeh and Baydoun, Jamil, Greece and the Romans, (Damascus: Dar Al-Amal for Publishing and Distribution, 1991 AD), p. 177.
- (7) Sucibus: The Prime Minister of Ptolemy IV, described as a demon who dominated power for a long time, and attributed to him the criminal acts committed by King Ptolemy IV in killing his people. (Nashi, Ibrahim, Egypt in the Ptolemaic era, 2nd edition (Cairo: The Egyptian Anglo Library, 1960 AD), Part 1, p. 136).
- (8) Agathocles: who is close to King Ptolemy IV and one of the suspicious figures, played a major role in influencing his personality. His fate, along with his sister and mother, was met by the revolutionaries in Alexandria. (Nashi, Egypt, vol. 1, pp. 134--152)
- (9) Ibid, Part 1, p. 152.
- (10) Al-Hilo, Abdullah, Ancient Syria, General History, Book I, "From the earliest times to the early Byzantine era," (Damascus: A.B. - Literary Press, 2004 AD), p. 874. The rebore region of Syria was a vital region for Egypt because it controlled in ways Trade that comes from the east and flows into the Mediterranean, along with the richness of the mountains of Lebanon, with the wood needed to build Ptolemaic fleets that enable Egypt to tighten its sovereignty over the Aegean Sea (Nishi, same source, Part 1, p. 28).
- (11) Farah, The Near East, p. 66; Rustem, Asad, History of Greece from Philip of Macedon to the Roman Conquest (Beirut: Lebanese University, 1969 AD), p. 95.
- (12) Yahya, Lotfi Abdel-Wahab, Studies in the Hellenistic Age "The Dimensions of the Hellenistic Age, The State of the Ptolemies in Egypt" (Beirut: Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, 1978 AD), p. 216; Abbou, Adel Najm, Rashad, Abdel-Moneim, Greece and the Romans "study On History and Civilization "(Mosul: University of Mosul, 1993 AD), 290.
- (13) Cary, M., A history of the Greek world from 323-146B.C, (London, 1965), p.93; Ali, Abd al-Latif Ahmad, Egypt and the Roman Empire in the Light of the Papyrus Leaves, (Cairo: The Arab Renaissance House, 1965 AD), pp. 5-6.
- (14) Chalcedonian: a city in Asia Minor located on the east bank of the Bosphorus Strait opposite the capital, Byzantium (Constantinople). Nabih, The Byzantine Empire (A Study in Political, Cultural, and Civilizational History), (Damascus: 1969 AD, p. 86).
- (15) Pergamum: Or Pergamon, it is located in the far northwest of Asia Minor at an altitude of 100 m above sea level, and 14 miles from the Aegean Sea (28 km), and although it is not known much about its early history, the kingdom dates back to a year 280 BC, a number of the following family kings succeeded her rulers, the first of whom was Filators (280-263 BC), the last of which was Atalos III (138-133 BC). Saad bin

Abdullah, the libraries of Alexandria and Bergamom, the most famous libraries of the Hellenistic period, (Saudi Arabia: Mars Publishing House, 2000 AD), p. 70).

(16) Rhodes: an island located in Greece near the southern coast of Turkey, halfway between Greece and Cyprus, and is currently one of the most important tourist islands in the country of

Greece. Ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/

(17) Abu Bakr, Fadia Muhammad, Studies in the Hellenistic Age, (Dar Al-Maarefa University: 1998), pp. 326-327; Ayoub, Ibrahim, Roman History, (Lebanon, General Book Company, 1996), p. 149.

(18) For details on that website, see: Livy, Op.Cit, Vol, IV, Book 30, <http://WWW.blackmask.com>.

(19) Kinossouktai: It is also called the location of the heads of dogs similar to the group of hills that were similar to the heads of dogs in Thessaly, and this war is the war known as the Second Macedonian War. (Al-Nasiri, The History and Civilization of the Romans, p. 179).

(20) Gilman, Arthur, the story of Roman the earliest time to the end of the Republic, <http://WWW.blakmat.com>, p. 54.

(21) The terms of that peace stipulated the independence of all the peoples of the Greeks living in Asia and Europe, that Macedonia be stripped of its property in the countries of Greece, Lira, the Aegean islands, and Asia Minor, and that he pay Rome war reparations, and that he hand over to his warships except five, and that he was not allowed to More than five thousand soldiers have with him from the soldiers, the acquisition of elephants, or the war outside Macedon, except with permission from Rome (Trad, Naguib Ibrahim, the Macedonian state and the kingdoms from which it separated (Beirut, Lebanese Press, 1886 AD), pp. 118-119).

(22) Abu Bakr, Studies, p. 327; Sykes, Sir Persi, History of Iran, translated into Persian: Syed Muhammad Taqi Fakhr Da'i Kilani, Jaap Sum, (Tahran: Jaap Avest Ali Akbar Alami, 1332 AH), Part 1, p. 435.

(23) Bevan, E.R., The House of Seleucus (London, 1966) Vol. 11, p. 35.

(24) Thrace: South-Eastern Europe (sieve, Muhammad Shafiq, the Arab facilitated encyclopedia, (Beirut:

Lebanon Renaissance House for Printing and Publishing, 1987 AD), part 1, p. 501). The Seljuq king Antiochus III was considered a regional Asia Minor and Thrace from the right of the Seleucid Empire Since the days of his great-grandfather, Seleucus the First (Nasahi, History of the Romans, Part 1, p. 302).

(25) Bavan, Op.Cit, Vol. 11, p. 39; Cary, M. & Litt, D., A History of Rome down to the reign of Constantine, Second Edition, (New York & London, 1960), p. 213.

(26) Cilicia (Cilicia): a city in Southeast Asia Minor, between the Mediterranean Sea and the Taurus Mountains, known as (Minor Armenia) (sieve, Arab Encyclopedia, Part 2, p. 1530).

(27) Dardanelles Strait (Hillsport): a strait in Turkey that connects the Aegean and Marmara seas, with the Bosphorus a separation between the Balkans and Anatolia, a strategic center, and the only outlet between the Mediterranean and Black Bahrain (sieve, Op.Cit, p 1, p. 789).

(28) Al-Helou, Old Syria, p. 867; Ali, Lectures, p. 203.

(29) Al-Abed, Mufid Raef Mahmoud, Syria in the Era of the Seleucids, from Alexander to Pompeius, 333-64 BC, (Damascus: Dar Al-Shamal, 1993 AD), p. 110; Nasahi, History of the Romans, Part 1, p. 311.

(30) Nishi, the same source, Part 1, pp. 311-312.

(31) Al-Abed, Syria, pp. 110-111.

(32) Avisus: a city in the west coast of Asia Minor: Cary, A history of the Greek world, P. 104 .

(33) Smyrna (Izmir): One of the Ionian cities in Asia Minor, it gained its fame due to its occurrence on the commercial road that connects the Aegean Sea with Phirgia and then heading to the east, it is now called Izmir and is located in Turkey. (Al-Ahmad, Sami Saeed and Al-Hashemi, Reza Jawad, Ancient Near Eastern History "Iran and Anatolia" (Baghdad: Baghdad University Press, D.T.), p. 322.

(34) Lampasakos: A Greek city located on the Asian side of the Dardanelles Strait near Abydos. (Sykes, History of Iran, vol. 1, p. 434).

(35) Al-Abed, Syria, p. 111.

(36) Robinson, Cyril E., A History of Rome from 753 B.C To 410 A.D, (London, No.D), p. 84.

(37) Rome declared, after its victory over Philip Macedon, during the periodic celebrations that were

held in the city of Corinth in the year 196 BC, the freedom of the Greek cities, and the Greeks recommended that they use the freedom they won, and the latter received the Roman Decree with great enthusiasm and thanked them for Rome for granting them freedom and independence (Salama) , Amin, Roman History, (Cairo: The Committee of the Arab Statement, 1959 AD), pp. 237-238; Nasahi, The History of the Romans, Part 1, p. 310).

(38) Bavan, Op.Cit, Vol.11, p.48; Farah, The Hellenistic Age, p. 326

(39) Losimaghia: A city in the Thrace region on the western coast of the Bosphorus, which was built by Lesmachos, a pimp of Alexander (Al-Abid, Syria, p. 111).

(40) Mommsen, Theodor., The History of Rome Translated by: William Purdie Dickson (2003), <http://www.blackmask.com>, Vol.2, Bk. III, Ch.9; Bavan, Op.Cit, Vol.11, p.p.49-50

(41) Sykes, History of Iran, Vol. 1, p. 436.

(42) Nashi, Egypt, Vol. 1, p. 169.

(43) Al-Abid, Syria, p. 112.

(44) Ibid, p. 112; Al-Sultani, Hassan Hamza Jawad, The Emergence and Establishment of the Seleucid State - A Historical Study, 311-32 BC, Unpublished Master Thesis, (University of Baghdad: College of Arts, 2008 AD), p. 215.

(45) Salama, Roman History, p. 240; Docreux, François, Carthage of Civilization and History, translation: Youssef Shalab Al-Sham, (Talas House for Studies and Translation, 1994 AD), p. 188; Robinson, OP.Cit, p.85

(47) Nashi, History of the Romans, part 1, p. 310; Al-Abid, Syria, p. 112.

(48) Al-Abid, ibid., P. 112.

(49) Ibid., P. 113.

(50) Salama, Roman History, p. 40.

(51) Livy, Op.Cit, Vol, V, book 35; Noshi, History of the Romans, Part 1, p. 314; Sykes, History of Iran, Part 1, p. 436.

(52) Salama, Roman History, p. 241.

(53) Al-Abid, Syria, p. 113.

(54) Ali, The Hellenistic Age, p. 203.

(55) The Italians 'indignation against the Romans is due to their feeling that the latter, after their victory over Philip the Macedonian, became the owners of the supreme word in the land of the Greeks at a time when they were looking to succeed Macedonia in controlling the land of the Greeks and that the Romans did not reward them for their services to them except by giving them a small part of Thessalia (Nishi, History of the Romans, Vol. 1, p. 313).

(56) Job, Roman History, p. 152; Ali, Hellenistic Age, p. 203.

(57) Al-Abid, Syria, p. 113.

(58) At the time, King Antiochus III was in Antioch due to the death of his son who was said to have committed suicide by poison because of his jealousy of his brother Seleucus, whose father favored him (Salama, Al-Tareeh Al-Roman, p. 241).

(59) Salama, The Roman History, p. 241.

(60) Bevan, House of Seleucus, Vol. 2, P.64.

(61) In 195 BC, Sparta, under the leadership of its ruler Nabis, attempted to take advantage of the Roman withdrawal and return to its former glory and strength by imposing its control on some areas in the countries of Greece, but Rome confronted his attempt and managed in 192 BC. From forcing him to surrender and liberate the Greek regions he had seized, but nevertheless left the internal organizations unchanged (Bern, Andrew Robert, History of Greece, translation: Muhammad Tawfiq Hussein, (Baghdad: Baghdad University Press, 1989 AD), p. 479 492; Nasahi, History of the Romans, part 1, pp. 310-313).

(62) Ayoub, The Roman History, p. 153; Dudley, Donald, The Civilization of Rome, translation: Farouk Farid and Jamil Yoqim Al-Thahabi, review: Muhammad Saqr Khafaga, (Dar Nahdet Misr for Printing and Publishing, D.T.), p. 87.

- (63) Al-Abed, Syria, p. 114.
- (64) Salama, Roman History, p. 242.
- (65) Bevn, House of Seleucus, Vol. 2, P.68.
- (66) Magnesia: It is one of the cities of Lydia region located in southern Asia Minor, its importance came from its location at the crossroads of the road network coming from the depths of Asia Minor and the Sea of Marmara to flow in a main road heading to Smyrna and the Mediterranean coast, called at the present time (Manisa) and located in The so-called Plain (The Plain of Your Grandfather, Su in Turkey) (Al-Nasiri, Syed Ahmad, The Near East in the Hellenistic Era, (Cairo: Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, 2001 AD), p. 244).
- (67) Ali, The Hellenistic Age, p. 204; Job, Roman History, p. 153.
- (68) Nasahi, History of the Romans, Vol. 1, pp. 314-315.
- (69) Mommsen, Op.Cit, Vol.2, Bk. III, Ch.9
- (70) The Aetolian Alliance: This was named in relation to the Aetolian tribes located to the north of the Gulf of Corinth in Greece, and was able to form a league in the fourth century BC on the ruins of a disorganized tribal organization, and it remained in place until the Romans entered Greece. The members of this alliance were by their nature hostile to Macedonia since its establishment, and for this it was natural that they were the first allies of Rome within the countries of Greece, and after feeling the ambitions of the latter they allied with Antiochus III, and with his defeat the alliance began to collapse until it completely ceased to exist (McCaw, Near East, p. 149; Al-Nasiri, History and Civilization of the Romans, p. 173; Bern, History of Greece, p. 472).
- (71) Brotherhood: a federation that formed in the northern Peloponnese Peninsula, emerged as a distinctive power in the fourth century BC, and included at least one time in at least 60 cities and villages, reached its height in the year 201 BC, and was very competitive with the Aetolian alliance Who joined Macedonia, prompting the alliance's president to join Rome in 198 BC, and to obtain great gains. It was destroyed in 146 BC after its conflict with the Romans, so it was dissolved and its inhabitants sold as slaves. (Al-Nasiri, The History and Civilization of the Romans, pp. 172-173; McCaw, Near East, p. 149).
- (72) Ali, Lectures, p. 204, Al-Sultani, The Emergence of the Seleucid State, p. 228.
- (73) Berne, History of Greece, p. 492; Nashi, History of the Romans, vol. 1, p. 315.
- (74) Al-Abed, Syria, pp. 115-116; Salama, Roman History, p. 241.
- (75) Nashi, History of the Romans, Vol. 1, p. 313.
- (76) Al-Abed, Syria, p. 116.
- (77) Thermopili: Strait related to southern Thessaly and northern Greece and is considered the key to the eastern provinces of the country of Greece (Porter, Harvey, Encyclopedia of the Short History of the Ancient (Cairo: Madbouly Library, 1991 AD), p. 239; Fashr, HL, History of Europe in Antiquity, translation: Ibrahim Nashi Bey and Muhammad Awad Hussein, (Egypt: Dar Al-Maarif, 1950 AD), p. 46) and the meaning of his name is hot gates, because of its contain the springs of hot water, in which many battles took place, the first of which was in the year 480 BC, when the Achaemenid King Ahaschiorus I (486-465 BC) from eliminating the Greek cities alliance led by the Spartan king Leonidas (483-480 BC) (Al-Helou, Old Syria, p. 871 Qom (1))
- (78) Mommsen, History of Rome, Vol. 2, Bk. III, Ch. 9; Cyril, Op.Cit, p. 85.
- (79) Delos Island is one of the secular island of Cyclades, located southwest of the Aegean Sea Burn, A.R., The Warring States of Greece from their Rise to the Roman Conquest, London, 1968, p. 96
- (80) Sykes, History of Iran, Vol. 1, p. 438.
- (81) Mommsen, History of Rome, Vol. 2, Bk. III, Ch.9; Cary, Greek World, P.209.
- (82) Samos: An Island in the Aegean Sea, near the West Coast of Asia Minor Porter, Encyclopedia, p. 420.
- (83) Cary, A History of Rome, p. 216.
- (84) Mommsen, History of Rome, Vol. 2, Bk. III, Ch.9; Al-Abed, Syria, p. 117.
- (85) Sykes, History of Iran, part 1, p. 438; Nashi, History of the Romans, vol. 1, pp. 315-316.
- (86) Al-Abed, Syria, p. 117.
- (87) Sykes, History of Iran, Part 1, p. 439.
- (88) battle of Magnesia (190 BC), from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedi, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Magnesia

- (89) Cary, A History of Rome, p.p.217-218; Cyril, OP.Cit, p.p.81-82.
- (90) Mommsen, History of Rome, Vol. 2, Bk. III, Ch.9; Cary, A History of Rome, P.218; Job, The Roman History, pp. 155; Nasahi, The History of the Romans, Part 1, pp. 316-317.
- (91) Al-Dibs, Yusef, The Worldly and Religious History of Syria (D., D.T.), Vol. 3, Part 2, p. 147.
- (92) Porter, Encyclopedia, p. 423; Salama, Roman History, p. 243; Al-Abed, Syria, p. 118.
- (93) Sarpadonium: located in Cilicia in Asia Minor. (Nashi, History of the Romans, Part 1, p. 254).
- (94) Job, Roman History, p. 156; Dudley, The Roman Civilization, p. 88
- (95) Nashi, The History of the Romans, vol. 1, p. 317; Dudley, ibid., P. 88.
- (96) Al-Abed, Syria, p. 118, Sykes, History of Iran, Part 1, p. 430.

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