

Thrace, Philip and Athenian Policy in The Age of Demosthenes

د/ أميره قاسم الحديني

كلية الآداب قسم الآثار اليونانية والرومانية جامعة الاسكندرية

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Introduction

Thrace and its surroundings were of great importance to the cities of Ancient Greece and particularly to Athens, because of its location beyond the northern periphery of the Greek World⁽¹⁾ that it providing land for Athenian settlers and affording control of Black Sea⁽²⁾. And also the strong relationship between Athens and the Thracian region which extended from the mid-sixth to the mid-Fourth century B.C.

Thrace had a clear influence on the Athenians in Terms politics, society, and culture⁽³⁾. Demosthenes the Athenian orator and politician refer to Thrace in his speeches, he attest to its strategic

(1) Nikola, Theodssiev, 2015. 3.

(2) Mathew A. sears, 2015. I. 308.

(3) Mathew Asears; 015. 20. I. 308.

and logistic importance to Athens, s a front line of defense and a source of material supplies to the city^(١).

This paper studies two case: the first case is the Relationship between Thrace and Athens during the mid-fourth century and the strategic and logistic importance of Thrace to Athens. The second case is the relationship between Thrace and Philip of Macedonia during the mid-fourth century and the importance of Thrace Philip, this importance is eloquently demonstrated in the speeches of Demosthenes, in this repeated references to Philip's actions in Thrace and the Chersonese Demosthenes was keen that the Thracians should not fall in the hands of Philip who would make use of them to provide himself with men and money and then establish himself as a master of Thrace^(٢).

The importance of Thrace to Athena and king Philip was demonstrated through the speeches of Demosthenes, which was clearly shown in his references to extend from another side in dealing with Thrace.

Though Demosthene's references to the nature of the relationship between Thrace, Athena, and Philip, we find attest to its strategic and logistic importance to Athens, as a front line of

(١) Gad; Thrace and The Thracians in the Speeches of Demosthenes.

(٢) Gad, (Introduction); Demosthenes, on the crown, 18. 27.

defense and a source of material supplies to the city. This is because Athens was a great maritime power^(١).

I The relationship between Thrace and Athens and the importance of Thrace for Athens:

Ancient Thrace, located beyond the northern periphery of the Greek World, and the Ancient Thracians were non-literary people.

The Greek colonization caused the gradual Hellenization of the Thracian aristocracy and certain tribes, and was accompanied by intensive and complex multilateral interrelations^(٢).

Athenian conceive of as the geographical extent of Thrace, the Athenian, as with most other Greeks, were in the main interested only in those parts of Thrace lying near the sea, particularly along the northern Coast of the Aegean, and the eastern and southern coasts of the Black Sea. While they were aware of and sometimes had content with Thracians from regions further inland, Athenians rarely ventured for from the coast^(٣). The Athenians had aimed early on to achieve as complete a control as

(١) Sears, 2013, 139.

(٢) Valeva, Julia, Emil Nankov, and Denver Graninger: A companion to Ancient Thrace. (Malden and Oxford, 2015), 3; Nikola Theodossive: Ancient Thrace during the First Millennium BC., In the Black Sea, Greece, Anatolia and Europe in the First millennium BC., (Leuven, 2011), 1-60.

(٣) Sears, 2015, 20. I. 308.

possible of the Thracian coast, if only to prevent are never Persian attack along this route^(١).

Around 550, while Peisistratus was Tyrant, another Athenian expedition set out for Thrace, this time to the chersonese under the Leadership of Miltiades the elder^(٢), head of the influential phileid family, chersonese was attractive on account of the fertility of its soil, at the same time it gave access to the propontis and to the pontos Euxeinos (Black Sea), which extended further north east.

Miltiades had been invited to the region by members of a Thracian Tribe, the scholars are divided as to whether Miltiades went to Thrace on his own initiative or was an agent of a larger policy of the peisistratids to control the Hellespont^(٣).

Miltiades was promptly made a tyrant in his own right by the native Thracian inhabitants in the chersonese, where he ruled until his death over two decades later, about 525. Even before the expedition of the elder Miltiades, Peisistratos have owed his position as a tyrant to the Thracian, and the link between the Peisistratids and Thrace continued through the following decades (Herodot. 5. 94; Thucudyes. 5. 59.)^(٤).

(١) Zahrt, 2015, 39.

(٢) Zahrt, 2015, 37.

(٣) Sears, 015, 20.2. 309; Scott, 2005, 163- 170.

(٤) Sears, 2015, 310.

In 383 BC. Kotys becoming^(١). He was the right man to strengthen the run-down Odrysian realm^(٢). We know almost nothing about the first 18 years of his rules, with the help of Iphikrates, who was one of the best generals of his age^(٣). These efforts not only to restore the Odrysian kingdom to its former to its former extent but also to enlarge it – especially toward. The chersonese, eventually gave rise to tensions and to the war with Athenians.

A few years later clashed erupted on the Thracian chersonese. These events we have to rely to a speech of the Athenian politician Demosthenese^(٤).

In 636 kotys again attached the chersonese several Athenian general in succession Fought unsuccessfully against him and his mercenary commander charidemos.

At the same time kotys had problems with his former treasurer Miltokythes^(٥), who had risen against him and asked the

(١) Zahrnt, 2015, 44; cf. on kotys; Archibald, 1998, 219-222.

(٢) Sears, 2013, 8.

(٣) Zahrnt, 2015, 44.

(٤) Archibald, 1998, 221; Zahrnt, 2015, 44.

(٥) Zahrnt, 2015; 44.

Athenians for help and alliance which the Athenians declined to offer to him^(١).

Demosthenes references to kotys that he succeeded in maintaining for himself the sacred mountain and all of its treasure and all of Thrace. As soon as he did this moreover, "he would occupy cities, do mischief, discharge his drunken fury, first on himself, and then on us [the Athenians]"^(٢) kotys appears through the speech of Demosthenes as an opportunistic, wicked and untrustworthy figure, and he caused a lot of harm to Athenian interests and to their allies, and deprived them of their possessions in the chersonese. (Demosthenes. 23. 118, 131-132).

The Athenian honored the persons who killed him with citizenship and crowned them with gold^(٣).

After the Death of kotys I in 360 BC he left his kingdom to his three sons, Berisades, Amadokos II and Kersebleptes who completed with one another and all sought Athenians favor^(٤). Berisades ruled the western part of Thrace and Amadokos II ruled the middle one. Kersebleptes the eastern region bordering on the

(١) Demosthenese, 23. 104; cf. Demosthenese, Against Polycles, 50.

5. Where he says that Miltokythes offered to return the chersonese to the Athenians; Gad, The Article, 4.

(٢) Demosthenes, 23. 114.

(٣) Gad, Thrace and Thracians, 4; Zahrnt, 2015, 44. 45; Demosthenes, 23.119.

(٤) Demosthenes, Against Aristocrates, 23. 8; Zahrnt, 205, 48, Gad, Thrace and Thracians, 5.

Hellopont and controlling as well as route between, the Black Sea and the Aegean.

The fourth century would see Athens trying to regain much of its former influence in Thrace, while striving to hold on to whatever Thracian Territory it still managed to possess. Athens continued to use Thracian mercenaries, and achieved some success with them.

A surviving Inscription details a treaty made in 357 BC between Athens and three Thracian rulers- kersobleptes, Bersiades, and Amadokos- who squabbled over a divided odrysian kingdom after the death of kotys. The Treaty guaranteed Athens, the right to collect tribute from many of the Greek cities along the northern Aegean coast. The cities in question to have been tributary subjects both to the Thracian kings and the Athens, and indication of Athens continued ability to assert influence over Thracian territory^(١).

The eastern region of kersobleptes was strategically important to Athens^(٢). This Important part of the Odrysian kingdom entered kersobleptes in a war with the Athenians in the Thracian chersonese and also the service of Charidemos^(٣).

(١) Rodes and Osborne, 2003, 234- 238; Sears, 2015, 312.

(٢) Zahrnt, 2015, 49; Gad, Trace and Thracians, 5.

(٣) Delev, 2015, 49, Gad, 5.

Demosthenes refers by his speech entitled Against Aristocrates to Charidemus' role in the early years of Kersebleptes' reign when he says that the latter was then a mere boy (μειρα Κύλλιον) ^(١). (Dem. 23. 163). Demosthenes refers to Charidemus and presents him in the worst possible way ^(٢). That his speech includes some facts to persuade the Athenians that Charidemus was not to be trusted and so was the king whom he worked for, he attempted also to show that Kersebleptes was no better than his father Kotys ^(٣).

Demosthenes stresses also on Charidemus' unfriendly attitude towards Athens and his presence that he invaded the Chersonese to return it to Athens which neither the king nor his general willingly. Although we found Kersebleptes in 354 BC. tried to make an alliance with Athens, as a sign of good will, he gave Athenians back their possessions in the Chersonese ^(٤).

So Demosthenes advised the Athenians didn't trust Charidemus and Kersebleptes is exactly like his father, so the Athenians should be careful of their attempts to seek alliance with them.

(١) Gad, Thrace and Thracians, 5.

(٢) Sears, 203, 216- 217.

(٣) Roisman, 2006, 96, Gad, 3.

(٤) Diodorus. 16. 34. 4; Delev, 2015, 49, Gad, Thrace and.

He describes the king as being "both barbarous and faithless" (καί βάρβαρος καί ἀπιστος) (23. 135)⁽¹⁾.

As we have seen, Athenian ties to Thrace feathered prominently in Athenian political and military history. A side from the many Athenian who would have had contact with Thracians through various military and diplomatic missions to the north Aegean, there was also a large number of Thracians living at Athenian itself, both as free metics and as slaves. So, Thrace ritually had an impact and direct influence on Tactics, that several Athens most prominent military figures, such as the younger Miltiades ad Alcibiades, campaigned for long periods in Thrace, where they no doubt homed their military Talents and passed on the lessons learned to other Athenian soldiers⁽²⁾. Also, many of Athenians adapted various, Thracian military practices.

Thrace inevitably had an effect an Athenian society and culture, in addition to politics and warfare, because Athens was heavily involved in Thrace for so long, it experienced cultural exchange in ways similar to the Greek cities of the region. This exchange was most pronounced in the particular Athenian leaders who drove the relationship between Athens and Thrace, they were a cultural elite of Athens, they also leading expeditions to Thrace

(1) Demosthenes (23. 135), Gad, Thrace and Thracians, 6.

(2) Sears, 2015, 314.

and forging relationships with Thracian tribes and rulers. Those whom we might call Thracophiles^(١).

So the Athenians have been attracted to certain elements of Thracian culture and the Thracian aristocrats lived as Greek- and even Athenian – aristocrats one had.

As Thrace served as a source of power and refuge, it might also have been an attractive cultural alternative to the birth place of democracy. As the Athenian elite portrayed themselves in art wearing Thracian clothing and carrying Thracian equipment, Athenian Thracophiles might have assimilated some what to the culture of Thracian nobility^(٢).

The importance of Thrace and Thracians to Philip of Macedonia is a well established fact, through the relations between Thrace and Philip this stretched between the Rulers of Macedonia and their Thracian Peers operated with equal ease in continental as well as coastal locations, it was this factor that provided them with assets not shared by many competing states the organizational challenge faced by territorial powers such as the Argead kingdom of Macedonia and the odrysian kingdom of Thrace first become visible historically n the fifth century when

(١) Sears, 201, 316, 318.

(٢) Sears, 2015, 317.

we hear of road building and city foundations sponsored by the rulers of both states^(١).

(Thucydides- 1.5, 2. 96- 98).

This fact is well illustrated by the American politician Demosthenes through his speeches philippic I, where he states that the main lines of defense against Philip II of Macedon lay, interestingly enough, up in Thrace, he also the Athenians through his defense entitled "on the crown" that they should not fall in the hand of Philip who make sue of them to provide himself with men and money and then establish himself as a master of Thrace (18. 27)^(٢).

According to Badian^(٣) who believe that the death of kotyz has been place in 359, and the accession of Philip II dated in the spring of 359, while the marder of koys took place in the preceding year on the evidence of Demosthenes (23. 119), and also both dates remain uncertain. The Death of kotys has been placed in 359 and that there was a meeting between the two kings that based on uncertain premises mentioning a letter of kotys to Philip and the story about a visit of Philip to Onocarsis, a residence of kotys, Diodorus mentions (16.2.6,3.4) that the earl months after Philip accession, when his power was challenged by

(١) Roisman and Worthington, 2011, 327.

(٢) Gad, Thrace and Thracians, 1.

(٣) Badian, 1983, 52, 54.

several pretenders, one of these, hamed Pausanias, sought the protection of Thracian king, who was intent on placing him on the Macedonian throne. Philip bought the favor of this king with rich gifts^(١). That may explain (But its till remain far from certain) that this could have been the occasion for Philip's visit to Onacarsis, whom ever he went to meet there, kotys still alive, or one of his successors.

So, after the death of Kotys, the Odrysian kingdom was divided in three parts, kersobleptes the son of kotys took the eastern realm, and Amadocus, took the mountainous hinterland of Maroneia; Bersiades established himself in the era around the lower Nestos^(٢).

In the meantime Philip's military and political reforms in Macedonia in 357 B.C. seized, the occasion presented by the revolt of the Athenian allies and proceeded to lay siege and then take Amphipolis. (Diod. 16. 8. 2) (Demosthenes 1.18; 2.6;7.27)

According to Demosthenes speeches against Philip (The Olynthiacs) protest Athenian inaction responding to Philip's gains in Thrace. Athens sent many expeditions to Thrace and forged several alliances with Thracian kings in this period, especially to

(١) Delev, 2015, 48.

(٢) Delev, 2015, 49.

safeguard its holdings in the chersonese and support its claims to Amphipolis^(١).

The appropriation of the region came at the expense of Bersiades who seems to have died about the same time, and was succeeded by his sons, Ketriporis and his brothers.

The feud with the other Odrysian kings prevented Ketriporis from looking for help to the east so Philip was swift in preventing these danger: he attacked first and defeated the three kings one by one before they could bring their forces together. (Diod. 16. 22,3)^(٢).

According to Demosthenes Philip in 354 BC. was in Maroneia trying to negotiating with Kersebleptes, Apdlonides who were planning common action against Amadocus and the Athenian interests in Thrace, so the plot failed and Kersebleptes was swift to change plans, and made arrangement with the Athenians giving them a free hand in the Thracian chersonese the plansis well illustrated by his argument that it is advantageous to Athens, just it is to it citizens who live in chersonese. (Demos. 23. 103) to shore up cerebleptes against Philip^(٣).

Although Philip fell ill during the campaign in the end Kersebleptes was defeated, it is clear that Philip successfully

(١) Sears, 2015, 312.

(٢) Delev, 2015, 49.

(٣) Badian, 2000, 25.

prevented the alliance of Kersebleptes and Athens and acquired new allies. There is also a scattered evidence of Demosthenes (7.37; 8. 64; 9.15; 10.8; 65; 18. 27; 19. 56).

That Philip's general Antipater was involved in some military activities deep in Odrysian Territory at about the same time.

In 346 Antipater was in Athens as Philip's representative for the ratification of the peace of Philocrates. Athens tried to include in the treaty Kersebleptes and some other allies, but it was refused. While the Athenians were ready and before their delegation had reached Pella to receive that of Philip, he set out on a full scale campaign in Thrace and he took the Odrysian fortresses by a assault, and the Athenian garrisons were expelled.

A few years later Philip was confident to undertake a full-scale invasion of the kingdom of Teres and Kersebleptes. The events in 341 and in the first half of 340BC (through the Thracian war (342- 340 BC), the main aims of the war had not been achieved and Philip called in additional forces from Macedonia and Thessaly (Demosthenes. 8. 14). By that time he had conquered several important fortified places like Demosthenes mentions Kabyle, and Masteria and reconstructed them as the bases for his continuing operations (Demosthenes 8.44; 10.15)

The final victory of Philip in Thrace and the elimination of the Odrysian kings Kersebleptes and Teres in 341 B.C.

Despite a measure of Athenian success, Philip eventually annexed virtually the entirety of Thrace to his kingdom. According to Diodorus (16. 71. 21) Philip invaded Thrace with a large force and overcome the Thracians in several battles and founded strong cities at key places.

The most important of these foundations seen to have been Philippopolis and a Macedonian colony^(١).

Demosthenes also speak in his Orations about the growing power of Philip and his threat not only to Thrace but also to all of Greece. The earliest reference to Thrace is in the first philippic 351.

The Demosthenes's speech includes a mention to Thrace and his view about Philip's Threat to Athenian allies and interests in Thrace and the chersonese, he described Philip in the speech as the worst enemy to Athens^(٢) (Demosthenes, 23. 121) and his point is made clear when Demosthenes advice the Athenians to prepare Themselves for a war against Philip and they have to fight him in Thrace, instead they have to face him at home (Athens) (Demosthenes, O, 4.50).

(١) Deleve, 2015, 51.

(٢) Gad, Thrace and Thracians, 8.

His speech has two points; the first he refers to Philip's raids from Macedonia onto the chersonese⁽¹⁾ (Demosthenes. 4. 17), the second blames the Athenians for not looking the initiative in facing Philip's treat to Thrace.

And we found Demosthenes repeated his warning again in his first and third Olyn Thiacs the both orations go back to 349.

In the first Olyn Thiac he mentions that Philip, after setting some problems in south eastern Thessaly, he went to Thrace where he evicted some of the reigning kings and established others only to fall sick after words⁽²⁾. (Demosthenes. I. 1. 13)

The other reference in the third Olyn Thiac he advice the Athenians to act strongly against Philip's interference in Thrace and repeat what they gad done before in 352⁽³⁾. (Demosthenes, Olyn Thiaces, III. 352)

There is two other references to Thrace among the works of Demosthenes, the first names Philip and the other names reply to Philip it was about 346 that Athens made a peace with Philip it

(1) Gad, 8.

(2) Gad, Thrace and Thracians, 9; Worthington, 2000, 49; Delve, 2015, 49).

"ὄχετ εἰς θρακην Σιτ' ἐκεῖ τοὺς μὲν ἐκβαλῶν Τ' οὺς δὲ καταστήσας τῶν βασιλεῶν ἠσθηνησε .

(3) Gad; Thrace and Athenians, 9 note. 43.

names peace of Philokrates in 346^(١). Demosthenes through his work Philip to Athenians that there is no real peace with Philip, that he say in his letter to Athenians: "I am not aware that these two (kings) Teres and Cersobleptes had any share with you in the terms of peace, or that they are really Athenians". (Dem. 12. 8). Philip also proved to the Athenians that, on the contrary both Teres and Cerbleptes were co-operating with him against Athens, and that the Athenians considered them their enemies (Dem. 12. 8)^(٢).

Confirms to Athenians that these has never been areal peace with Philip he says that Philip never concluded a peace with you, but only post poned the war, he has been all the time at war with Athens (Dem. 11. 1).

In another speech Demosthenes refers to Philip. On the false Embassy in 343. There is a reference to Philip; in more than one place. The first one, he emphasized that "throughout that Philip was occupying and disposing of Doriscus, Thrace, the Thracian fortresses. (19. 156)

(١) Roiseman Joseph, 2011, 173- 174.

(٢) "εγὼ δετους οδτε τῶν νερί τῆς εἰρηνης συνεηκῶνοιδα μετασχοντας , υμῖν οδτ ἐνταις στηλαις ἀνάγεγραμμενους οὐτ Αθη ναιους ὄντας , τηρημενμετεμου στρατευόμενον εφ υ̅μας, κερσβλεπτην δετοις παρ ε̅μου πρεσβευταῖς, ιδία μέντους . ὄρκους ὁμόσαι πρα θ υμουμένον , κωλυθεντα δ̅ ὑ̅ π̅των υ̅μετερων στρατηγῶν ἀποφαινοντων αὐτον Αθηναίων ἐχθρὸν".
- Delev, 2015, 49-50; Gad, 10.

In another passage Demosthenes wars the Athenian from Philip and the prove them that "they should caught Philip at the Hellespont"^(١). (19. 162). Another reference to Philip with one of the Athenian ambassadors who betrayed the Laws and decreases and the principles of justice he has betrayed Trace when he caused it to fall in Philip's hard. (19. 179)^(٢). Then Demosthenes refer to the more importance two places to the commonwealth than Thermopylae and the Hellespont on the sea and both of them delivered to the hands of Philip and the "enormous offence when "Thrace and Thracian fortresses" were surrendered to Philip (19. 180)^(٣).

Another speech to Demosthenes entitled on the chersonese two years later his speech on the false embassy which refers to Philip that he described as having established himself in Thrace with large force. (Dem, on the chersonese, 8.14)

That Philip decided to dismiss the king Kersebleptes and to rule his country^(٤). Demosthenes here warns the Athenians that if "they cannot sail from Athens, and there is no force ready to help the people of the city who would necessarily seek help from the considerable reinforcement which Philip sent for it from

(١) Gad, Thrace and Thracians, 11.

(٢) Gad, 11.

(٣) Gad, 11.

(٤) Delev, 2015, 50.

Macedonia and Thessaly, and the next step was to siege of Byzantium. (Dem, on the Chersones. 8. 14- 15) ^(١).

Her repeat confirm his warm to the Athenians and he show his view of the importance of chersonese and Thrace as a front line of defense for Athens:

"If therefore, our present force is still in being, it will be able both to save the chersonese and to make raids upon Philip's territory, what shall we do if he marches against the chersonese, (Dem. 8. 17).

"What if he quits Thrace and never approaches the Chersonese or Byzantium for you must take that also into your reckoning but turns up at Chalcis and Megara, just as he did at oreus not only ago? Will it better to make stand here and let the war spread to Attica, or to contrive some employment for him away yonder?" (Dem. 8. 18) ^(٢).

Later on Demosthenes continue warn the Athenians from Philip, that "The cause of all these evils and all these troubles is Philip, for if he had kept quiet, our city would have been free from trouble" and that Philip will not stop after he conquered Thrace that he endures toil and winter storms and deadly peril for the

(١) Gad, 11.

(٢) Gad, 11.

privilege of taking cities like Drongilusand Cabyle and Mastira and the other places that he is occupying. (8.44)^(١).

As we found in this paper a particular knowledge in the speech of Demosthenes about Thrace and Philip of Macedonia, there is also another reference, for example in his adversary Aeschines, who has only a couple of references to the region in his extant speeches^(٢). The first reference is in his speech entitled against Ctesiphon, Aeschines accused Demosthenes that he betrayed the peace for the sake of Philip. "one thing remained now for them to do – to betray Cersobleptes and the Thracian coast. This they accomplished on the 25th of El aphebolion, before Demosthenes set out on the second embassy, the embassy for the ratification of the oaths (for this orator of ours, this man who shouts "Down with Alexander". And "Down with Philip" has twice been an ambassador to Macedonia. When he need not have gone once.

The man who how bids you spit on the Macedonians). Presiding over the assembly on the 25th, for he had gained a seat in the senate by intrigue, he, with the help of Philocrates, betrayed Cersobleptes^(٣).

(١) See also Aeschines, 2. 82, 89; Delev, 2015, 48.

(٢) see also, Aeschines, 2.82, 89; Delev, 2015, 48.

(٣) Aechines, Against Ctsephon, 3. 73.

In another paragraph Aeschines sarcasm obviously from Demosthenes knowledge of Thrace, and of the conditions there saying: "Fellow citizens, who first discovered serrium Teichus and Doriscus and Ergisca and Myrtisca and Ganus...

For before that we didn't even know the names of these place"⁽¹⁾.

Demosthenes in the fourth Philippic, the last speech of him against Philip, he shows the importance of the towns and cities and answered Aeschines sarcasm saying: "look at seriumm and Doriscus; for these were the place that were disregarded immediately after the peace, and many of you perhaps do not even know of their existence. Yet it was your neglect and abandonment of them that ruined Thrace and cersobleptes, who was you ally. Again, Philip, seeing that these were overlooked and were receiving no help from you....".(Dem. Philippic. 4. 10.8)

Here we find that Demosthenes accuses Aechines that the cause of Philip's control over these cities is their disregard for them and their failure to help their inhabitants. In another speech Demosthenes show how the Athenians were deceived by the peace which they made with Philip which they last "Thrace districts, Doriscus and serrius". (Dem. Philippic. 4, 14. 65) then he (Demosthenes) accused Athenians that they were the cause of Philip control over cities. "you must needs bear in mind that this

(1) Aeschines, 3. 82.

will be life. And death struggle, and the men who have sold themselves to Philip must be publicly cudged to death. (Dem. 4. 10. 63)

We note Demosthenes references to peace and how Philip used t to invade Thrace. In the last speech of Demosthenes known as on the crown which delivered around 330AD.

He responding Aeschines in another Thrace that he mentions to the ambassadors meet Philip", the embassy should repair to the place where they would find Philip and answer in without delay, in order that the oath might be taken while your allies the Thracians were still holding the places...." (Dem, on the crown, 18. 27)

There is another signal from Demosthenes to the Athenian ambassadors that they caused their long wait for the conclusion of the peace agreement by taking the time for Philip to subjugate the whale city. (Dem. 18. 30-32).

Conclusion

Due to the geographical importance of Thrace to Athens and all of Greece from the 6th to the 4th century B.C. the reference to this city was through the speeches of the political orator Demosthenes, who had a great interest in it.

The important of this city was demonstrated through his references in his sermons and his response to contemporary preachers such as Aeschines.

Which always diminished the importance of Thrace and its cities. Since he was interested in Thrace and the Thracians, Demosthenes saw that king Philip of Macedon was the greatest enemy of the Athenians.

As he was planning to control Thrace during that peace which was called his contract with the Athenians Demosthenes blamed with Athenians in not being aware of Philip's danger and driven to the false peace which he claimed to control Thrace as he had another opinion about the Thracian king, he also accused them of not being trusted and relied upon to maintain the security and independence of Thrace.

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