

Renato Nović, univ. bacc. hist.

Department of History of the University of Zadar

REFORM OF THE MACEDONIAN ARMY UNDER ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Summary

After Phillip returned from Thebes, where he was held as a hostage, he reformed Macedonian army and conquered majority of Greece. His son, Alexander, succeeded him as a Macedonian king and the leader of the Corinthian League, and then he utilized the military potential of Macedonians, went to war against Persia, which he in the end conquered. The thesis is divided in four parts, first part follows Philip and explains his reforms of Macedonian army, second one deals with the rule of Alexander until the Battle of Gaugamela, which was period of his biggest military success, and the third one describes Alexander's army after Gaugamela until his death in 323 BC. The last part of the paper includes analysis of 3 major battles of Alexander the Great in which the intent was to show the evolution of Macedonian Army.

Keywords: *Macedonia, Thebes, Philip II, Alexander the Great, Hypaspists, Companion cavalry, Foot companions, Gaugamela, impact of Orient*