

**REMARKS ON THE POLITICAL-MILITARY ORGANIZING IN
THE MID 4TH CENTURY BC AT LOWER DANUBE**

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The second half of the 4th century BC in the Lower Danube was marked with military conflicts among Macedonia, Scythia and Thracian tribes. They have been widely elucidated in historiography however the arrangement of forces is a controversial point; it is supposed or strongly contended the formation of anti-

Macedonian (Blavatskaya, 1948; Eremenko, Zuev, 1989), anti-Scythian (Dushek, 1979; History of Dobrudja, 1984) and anti-Thracian (Blavatskaya, 1952; Shelov, 1971; Alekseev, 1992) coalitions of different structures.

The analysis of general political situation during the period of Ateas and Filipp II expansion to Thracia allows us to say about; 1. the alliance of Filipp II with Kotelas King of Thracia, the aim of which was to prevent the anti-Macedonian military actions of joined Thracians; and 2. the possibility of falling of some Greek towns into Scythian protectorate and Scythes should fulfill their duty on defense of towns. Probably such alliances supposed to conduct the joint military actions but weren't of pure anti-Macedonian and anti-Scythian orientation.

Zopyrion military campaign was the next action dangerous for Scythes as well as for Thracians. We suppose it is possible to combine versions of Justinus and Rufus and to speak about the joint Scythian and Thracian military campaign against Macedonian commander. Later the center of the anti-Macedonian movement was transferring to the South where the coalition of some towns of Peloponnes and Attica as well as some Thracian tribes headed by Seuthes III was formed.

The union of Greek towns headed by Callatis, Scythes and Thracians in 313 was the last attempt of joint opposition to Makedonian conquest. Only Thracians headed by Dromihetes successfully repulsed Makedonian territory daims in the 4th - 3rd century BC.