

## CHAERONEA

Chaeronea is a village in the prefecture of Boeotia. It is located at an altitude of 130 meters in the valley of Boeoticos Kiffisos and has 762 residents (2001 census) In the area have been preserved from antiquity, several buildings and an ancient theater. But the attraction usually is the famous Lion of Chaeronea erected after the homonymous Battle of 338 BC. The ancient writer Plutarch was also from Chaeronia.



With significant history from the ancient to the Byzantine period, the city of Chaeronea is primarily known for the battle of Chaeronea conducted in 338 BC between the Macedonian kingdom and the allied armies of Athens, Corinth, Corfu, Lefkada, Achaia, Megara, Acarnania, Euboea and the Boeotian allies, whose leader was Thebes. The Macedonians emerged victorious. The battlefield is located in the plain of Boeotia, near the ancient village of Chaeronea and the current village.

This conflict was instrumental in shaping the political situation in Greece in the late 4th century BC. Philip II, monarch of Macedonia, succeeded, after many years of bloody campaigns and intense diplomatic consultations, to subdue the last pillars of resistance to his plans for domination in Greece. The battle of Chaeronea essentially marks the start of the Macedonian domination in the political affairs of Greece that lasted almost a century.

The particular battle is also of great interest from a military point of view, clearly demonstrating the superiority of the Macedonian phalanx against the previous corresponding types of military positioning of other city-states.