

Philetairos

- Son of Attalos and Boa from Teium.
- Appointed by Lysimachos as treasurer at Pergamon.
- Sides with Seleukos in 281.
- After Kouropedion remains treasurer at Pergamon.
- Surrenders the body of Seleukos to Antiochos I.



Philetairos (281-262)

- Nominal recognition of Antiochos I' authority
- De facto independent ruler of Pergamon and its surrounding rural area
- Possession of 9.000 talents and a mercenary army
- Benefactions towards Greek cities
- Careful steps towards independence (coins with Seleukos' head)

Eumenes I (262-241)

- Nephew and heir of Philetairos
- Successfully faces attack of Antiochos I (262)
- Formal independence (coins with Philetairos' head)
- Expansion in the Troad, the sources of Kaikos, coastal cities of Aiolis (Elaia, Gryneion)
- Annual payments to the Galatians
- Military settlements (Attaleia, Philetaireia)



Attalos I (241-197)

- Nephew and heir of Eumenes, proclaims himself king after defeating the Galatians.
- Long war with Antiochus Hierax leads to Attalid control over much of Seleucid Asia Minor between 227 and 222.
- Royal propaganda presents him as champion of Hellenism.
- Retreat to original possessions after Achaios' counter-attack (220: Pergamon, Smyrna, cities in Troad).



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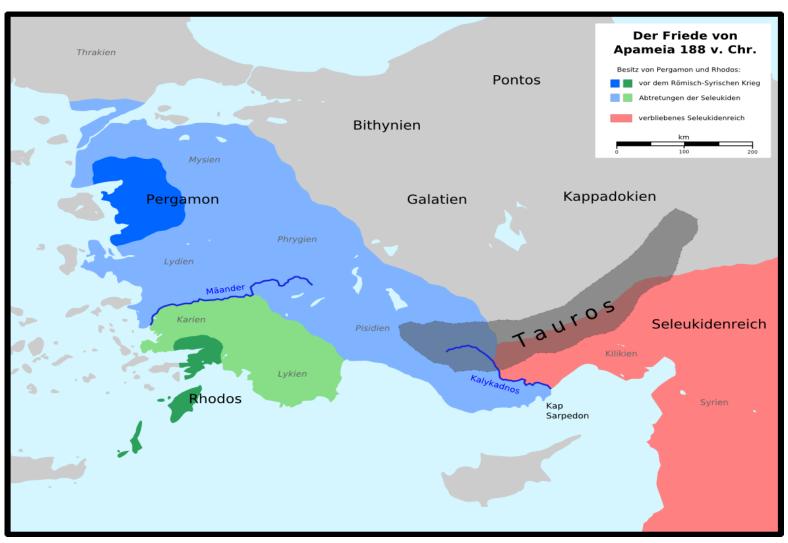
Attalos I (241-197)

- Sides with Antiochos III against the rebel Achaios and controls much of NW Asia Minor (218)
 - Cultivates good relations with Rome as a counterbalance to the Antigonids, Bithynians and Seleucids (204: Great Mother's sacred stone to Rome)
- Sides with Rome in the 1st and 2nd Macedonian Wars (Aegean ambitions, Aigina)

Eumenes II (197-158)

- Son of Attalos I inherits a kingdom under threat from Antiochos III' expansionism.
- Encourages Rome to go to war and provides military, diplomatic and financial support.
- After the treaty of Apameia he takes the greatest part of Seleucid Asia Minor to the Taurus.
- Main factor in the balance of powers in Asia Minor.

The Attalid Kingdom after the Treaty of Apameia



Eumenes II: Administration

- Seleucid patterns in the administration.
- Epi ton pragmaton, regional strategoi over territorial districts, epi tes poleos as supervisors of cities.
- Local state officials drawn not from the court but from the local elites.

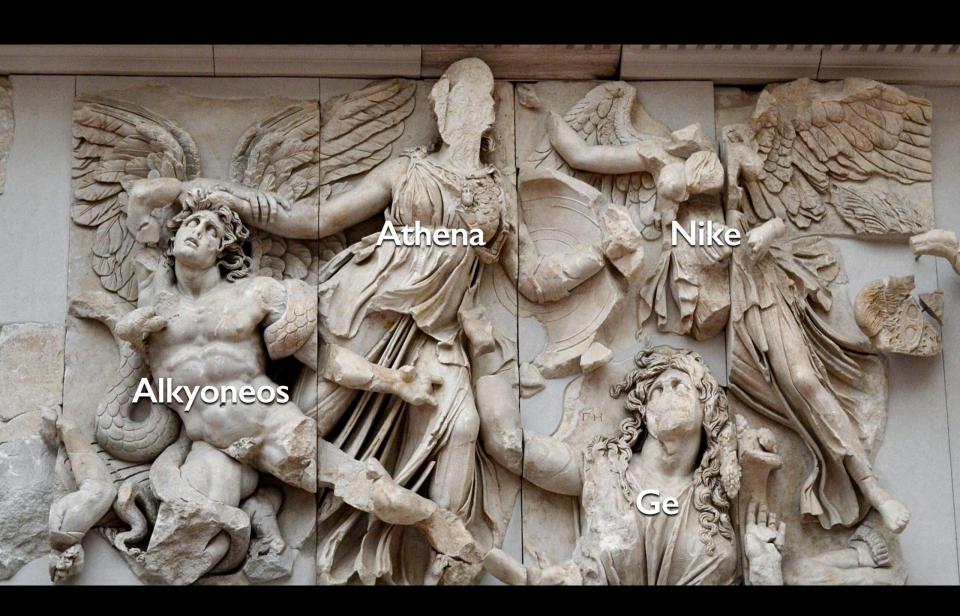


Eumenes II: Propaganda

- Extension of the sanctuary of Athena Nikephoros at Pergamon
- Nikephoria in 181
- Great altar of Zeus with depiction of Gigantomachy
- Sponsoring of buildings in Athens and Delphi (*stoai* of Eumenes and Attalos)









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Attalid propaganda

- Idealized image of Philetairos
- Promotion of the mythical figure of Telephos, son of Hercules and ruler of Mysia (link with Argead Macedonia)



 Promotion of Pergamos, son of Andromache and Neoptolemos, descendant of Achilles (link with Alexander the Great)



• Dynastic unity and concordance

Eumenes II's foreign policy

- The most important Asia Minor power
- Initiatives without consulting Rome
- Involvement in Seleucid dynastic rivalries
- Standard enmity towards the Antigonids
- Plays a vital part in the Roman decision to initiate the 3rd
 Macedonian War



Eumenes II's estrangement with Rome

- After the 3rd Mac. War, Rome no longer needs Eumenes
- His ambitions and initiatives raise suspicions
- Rome humiliates Eumenes by denying audience
- A Galatian revolt is put down by Eumenes but a Roman *senatus consultum* declares the Galatians free in 166
- Eumenes does not wholly resign from Galatia (repeated complaints by Prusias II)

Attalos II (158-138)

- Brother of Eumenes II (Philadelphos).
- Improvement of relations with Rome, moderate policy but not wholly dependent on Rome.
- Wars against Prusias II (159-153) at the head of a coalition of Asia Minor powers (Cappadocia, Pontus) with Roman diplomatic support.
- Involvement in dynastic rivalries in Bithynia and Cappadocia (pro-Attalid Kings).
- At the end of his reign good relations with Rome, Bithynia, Cappadocia.

Attalos III (138-133)

- Negative image in the ancient tradition.
- Murder of relatives and royal advisors, neglect of administration, interest in pharmacology, botany and zoology.
- He bequests his kingdom to Rome.

