



## Περίληψη :

The standing Persian army consisted of men of Iranian origin, settled in the Persian Empire. However, all the subordinate nations were obliged to take part in the Persian king's campaigns. Almost all the nations of Asia Minor fought during the Persian wars, whereas the role of the mercenaries was upgraded after the 5<sup>th</sup> cent. BC.

## Χρονολόγηση

6<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cent. BC

## Γεωγραφικός εντοπισμός

Asia Minor

## 1. Structure of the Persian army

The birth, expansion and sustainment of the Persian Empire depended on the bulk and the quality of its army, obliged to carry out offensive or defensive tasks, suppress revolts and assist in the consolidation of the royal power in any possible way.<sup>1</sup> Since kings usually expressed the desire to be surrounded by loyal people, many of the higher army officials were their relatives, such as [Mardonius](#) (second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> cent. BC). The king himself honoured or punished people or groups of people, depending on their courage and overall performance during a campaign.

The standing Persian army, at least until the 5<sup>th</sup> cent. BC, consisted of men of Iranian origin ("Immortals",<sup>2</sup> Persians, Medes, Bactrians, Arians). These men were settled not only in Persia, but also in conquered regions, military colonies and garrisons-fortresses.<sup>3</sup> However, all men, aged 20 to 50 years old, coming from subordinate, autonomous and allied regions (e.g. [Cilicia](#), Phoenician cities, Arabs) were obliged to take part in the Persian king's campaigns as conscripts. As a result, the size of the royal army was proportional to the extent of the Persian Empire of the Achaemenids. The count of the expeditionary force of [Xerxes I](#) before his campaign against the Greeks indicates the division of the army in national units with regional commanders, subjected to a common (Persian) command. Rarely did exceptions occur, as was the case with certain Greek provinces which did not take part in the [Persian wars](#).<sup>4</sup>

The Persian Empire was divided into military toparchies, which probably correspond to the six military commanders mentioned by [Herodotus](#) (484-425 BC). These commanders were in charge of the different nations, the Iranian races and the conscript army.<sup>5</sup> In special cases, the command of the regional troops of the [satrapies](#) was assigned to a [karanos](#). The hierarchy of the Persian army also included generals, myriarchs,<sup>6</sup> chiliarchs (hazarapatish, military commander of a 1.000-men unit), hecatontarchs and decarchs. The Persians usually assumed the higher positions and the keeping of fortresses and strategic spots.

## 2. Infantry

According to Herodotus' information on the national composition, the armour and the uniform of the Persian infantry, the nations of Asia Minor who took part in the Persian wars and the campaign against the Greeks were: the Medes, the Chaldeans, the Paphlagonians, the [Phrygians](#), the [Armenians](#), the people of [Lydia](#), [Mysia](#), [Bithynia](#), Cilicia and [Pisidia](#), the Moschi, the Tibareni, the Macrones and the Mossynoeci. The Persian and Median units of the Persian army in Asia Minor consisted mainly of farmers, whose armour included "Boeotian" (figure-of-eight-shaped) shields and Greek-like breastplates. Generally speaking, every nation used the weapons of its place of origin, which were inferior compared to the armour and training of the Greek hoplites. Since the main bulk of the Persian army consisted of men of Iranian origin, whose basic weapon was the bow, the role of mercenaries (Greeks and the semi-autonomous Chalybes, Taochi, Mardoï, etc.) was upgraded after the 5<sup>th</sup> cent. BC. Greek mercenaries also lived in the court of the king.<sup>7</sup>



### 3. Cavalry

The nomadic origins of the Iranian tribes contributed to the prominent role the cavalry played in the Persian army.<sup>8</sup> During the early phases of the empire, its cavalry consisted of Persian noblemen and Medes, who used "Spartan" helmets and round "Greek" shields. The cavalry usually contributed to the weakening of the enemy from a safe distance. In the late 5<sup>th</sup> and the early 4<sup>th</sup> cent. BC, the Paphlagonian cavalry was considered the best unit of the Persian cavalry, whereas the right wing of the army during the [battle of Gaugamela](#) consisted of Cappadocian and Armenian cavalrymen.

Written records suggest that the bow was the main weapon of the cavalry. Although the cavalrymen belonged to different nationalities, they might have adopted the Persian-Median armour and uniform. According to Herodotus, there were three cavalry commanders (hipparchs) at the time of the Persian wars.<sup>9</sup>

1. Diod. S. 11.71, 11.75.1.

2. Immortals: Ten thousand select infantrymen of the Persian army, of Persian, Median and Elamite origin. Their name probably originated from their steady number, since there was always a replacement for any man who died in battle. It is also possible that Herodotus (484-425 BC) confused the Persian word *anauša* (immortal) with the word *anušya* (cohort). A thousand men of Persian aristocratic origin were the king's bodyguard. They were treated with honour and they were lavishly dressed and armed with a small bow, a short javelin, a small sword or a big dagger.

3. Xen., *Cyr.* 8.6.4-5, 8.6.10.

4. Hdt. 2.1; Strab. 15.3.19; Xen., *Cyr.* 8.8.20-26.

5. Hdt. 7.81-82. For a different interpretation see Cook, J.M., *The Persian Empire* (London – Melbourne – Toronto 1983), p. 83; Dandamaev, M.A. – Lukovin, V.G., *The Culture and Social Institutions of Ancient Iran* (Cambridge 1989), p. 222.





6. Persian commander of a Persian army unit consisting of one or more nationalities. The term implies the existence of 10,000 soldiers in each unit, but this is not probably true.

7. Hdt. 7.61-81; Diod. S. 19.21.3; Plut., *Arist.* 18; Xen., *Cyr.* 8.8.26.

8. Ghirshman, R., "Invasions des nomades sur le Plateau Iranien aux premiers siècles du I<sup>er</sup> millénaire avant J.-C." in Mellink, M.J. (ed.), *Dark Ages and Nomads c. 1000 B.C. Studies in Iranian and Anatolian Archaeology* (Istanbul 1964), pp. 3-8.

9. Hdt. 6.101.1, 7.85-88, 9.17.3-18.3, 9.22, 9.71.1, 9.49.2; Nepos, *Milt.* 4.1; Paus. 1.27.1; Xen., *An.* 1.8.8, 3.3.6-7, 5.6.8; Xen., *Cyr.* 8.6.11; Harrison, E.B., "The south frieze of the Nike Temple and the Marathon painting in the Painted Stoa", *AJA* 76 (1972), pp. 353-378. On the armour every cavalryman had to carry see Dandamaev, M.A. – Lukovin, V.G., *The Culture and Social Institutions of Ancient Iran* (Cambridge 1989), p. 227.

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Γλωσσάριο :

	<b>karanos, the</b> Military title of the Achaemenid Empire. The word means “ the Lord of everything”. His holder was charged with the transaction of expeditions or with quelling of revolutions. He had extensive jurisdictions to the local officials of the empire and acted independent from them, while he was supervised directly by the Persian king.
	<b>satrapy, the</b> 1. Administrative division of the ancient Persian state. 2. The office of a satrap and the period of his government.