

introduction from the west of Hellenic cultivation. This cultivation, blended with the knowledge of the Arabians, the modern Persians and Indians, extended its influence in so great a degree even to the time of the Middle Ages, that it is often difficult to determine the elements which are due to Greek literature, and those which have originated, independently of all admixture, from the inventive spirit of the Asiatic races.

The principle of unity, or, rather, the feeling of the beneficent political influence incorporated in this principle, was deeply implanted in the breast of the great conqueror, as is testified by all the arrangements of his polity; and its application to Greece itself was a subject that had already early been inculcated upon him by his great teacher. In the *Politica* of Aristotle we read as follows: \* "The Asiatic nations are not deficient in activity of mind and artistic ingenuity, yet they live in subjection and servitude without evincing the courage necessary for resistance, while the Greeks, valiant and energetic, living in freedom, and, therefore, well governed, *might, if they were united into one state, exercise dominion over all barbarians.*" Thus wrote the Stagirite during his second stay at Athens, † before Alexander had passed the Granicus. These dogmas of the philosopher, however contrary to nature he may have professed to consider an unlimited dominion (the *παμβασιλεία*), no doubt made a more vivid impression on the conqueror than the fantastic narrations of Ctesias respecting India, to which August Wilhelm von Schlegel, and, prior to him, Ste. Croix, ascribed so important an influence. ‡

In the preceding pages we have attempted to give a brief delineation of the sea as a means of furthering international contact and union, and of the influence exercised in this respect by the extended navigation of the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Tyrrhenians, and Etruscans. We have further shown how the Greeks, whose maritime power was strengthened by numerous colonies, endeavored to penetrate beyond the basin of the Mediterranean toward the east and the west by the Argonautic expedition from Iolcus, and by the voyage of Colæus of Samos; and, lastly, how the fleet of Solomon and Hiram visited distant gold lands in their voyages to Ophir through the Red Sea. The present section will lead us to the

\* Aristot., *Polit.*, vii., 7, p. 1327, Bekker. (Compare, also, iii., 16, and the remarkable passage of Eratosthenes in Strabo, lib. i., p. 66 and 97, Casaub.)

† Stahr, *Aristotelia*, th. ii., s. 114.

‡ Ste. Croix, *Examen Critique des Historiens d'Alexandre*, p. 731. (Schlegel, *Ind. Bibliothek*, bd. i., s. 150.)