

Assignment:

Readings - Morris & Powell, *The Greeks: History*, Chapter 13, pp. 273-292; Chapter 16, pp. 337-368

Military Situation after the Persian Wars

- From Persian perspective

- From Greek perspective
 - Thucydides

 - Was freedom of Greece as whole compatible w/ freedom of each individual city?

- Prestige of Sparta
 - Can't/won't lead

 - Potential rival = Athens

 - Spartan limitations

 - Persian threat

 - Other factors

- Athenian Alliance – Delian League

- Purpose = both offensive & defensive

- Autonomy guaranteed

- Athens supplied:

- At Delos

- 1st actions = Eion & Naxos

- Cimon

- Themistocles
 - Anti-Spartan policy

- Cimon = pro-Spartan

- Themistocles ostracised

- First Peloponnesian War (460-446BC)
 - Radical alterations to Athenian constitution

- Ephialtes & Pericles
- Cimon vs. Pericles
- Cimon ostracized
- Ephialtes murdered
- Last man standing = Pericles

— 459BC

- Megara left Spartan alliance
- Spartan army in Boeotia
- Athenian alliance helped Inaros

— Athenians moved treasury to Athens; recalled Cimon

— 5 year peace treaty w/ Sparta

- Shift: alliance to empire

- Secession ruled out

- Tribute

- Weights, measures & coinage

- All cases

- Athenian Empire

- Athens power disintegrates

- Argos made 30 yr pact w/ Sparta

- Second Peloponnesian War (431-404BC)
 - Corinth vs Corcyra
 - At issue for Athens:

 - Potidaea
 - General revolt in Attica

- Megarian Decree

- 3 events provoked Sparta
 - Sends ultimatum

 - Athens refused

- Outbreak of War
 - Pericles' strategy

- Peloponnesian army = scorched earth
 - Spartans not prepared for lengthy siege

- Plague in Athens

- Athens harasses enemy

- @ Pylos
 - Sparta sued for peace

 - Athenians refused

- Brasidas provokes Athenian allies to revolt

- Both sides ready to negotiate

- 421BC "Peace" of Nicias

- Scione & Melos

- Sicilian Disaster
 - Alcibiades persuaded assembly

 - Alcibiades recalled

 - Fled to Sparta

 - Base at Decelea

 - Athenian expedition failed

- War w/ Sparta resumes
 - Fall of Athens

 - Persians supplied money to Sparta

 - Alcibiades fled to Persians
 - Terms to Athens = accept an oligarchy

 - Samos

 - Hellespont

- Spartan luck:
 - Cyrus the Younger
 - Lysander
- Lysander captures Athenian fleet
- Athens surrenders
- Terms accepted
- Hegemony of Sparta & Thebes
 - Sparta concludes empire = security
 - Exposed society to influences of “normal” Greek life
 - Ex. Athens
 - 30 Tyrants
 - Led by Critias
 - Sparta’s basic problem = lack of resources
 - Military Revolution
 - Mercenaries

- *Peltasts*
- Other specialized units
- Cheaper than hoplites
- Army of “future” = revolutionary

— Rise of Thebes

- Cyrus attempts coup
- Sparta senses plunder
- Unlikely coalition against Sparta
- Sparta immediately attacked Thebes
- Thebans win
- Thebans entered Peloponnese
- Restored independence of Messenia
- Thebans frittered it away

— By 346BC

- Greeks to lose faith in democracy
- Desire “Homeric” champion