

ginnase, the Spartan admiral, Callicratidas, being killed.

Lysander having taken Lampsacos B. C. 405, shortly after surprised the Athenian fleet at Egos Potamos and destroyed it; he then invested Athens by land and sea, when it was compelled to surrender, B. C. 404, on the following terms:—"That the fortifications should be demolished; that all ships except 12 should be delivered up; that all the exiles of the oligarchical party should be recalled, that henceforth Athens and Sparta should have the same friends and the same enemies; and lastly, that Athens should acknowledge the supremacy of Sparta both by land and sea." Thus ended the war which had lasted for 27 years; the government of Athens was entirely changed, and all authority placed in the hands of 30 Archons, known as the Thirty Tyrants. Besides those already mentioned must be added the names of .Eschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Thucydides, and Socrates, who flourished during the war.

(Q.) 99. What celebrated Athenian exile succeeded in defeating the Thirty Tyrants and restoring the old form of government, and by whom was he assisted? Give the date.

(A.) Thrasylus: he was assisted by the Spartan King, Pansanias, who was jealous of Lysander. B. C. 403.

(Q.) 100. Give the particulars of the battle of Cunaxa, and the subsequent events connected therewith.

(A.) On the death of Darius Nothus he was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes Mucnon, B. C. 405; but his brother Cyrus plotted against him, and having obtained the assistance of 13,000 Greek mercenaries commanded by Clearchus, attempted to dethrone Artaxerxes. In conjunction with his own army of 100,000 men under Ariæus, they set out from Sardes, and were met at Cunaxa by Artaxerxes with 1,200,000 men. In the battle which ensued Cyrus was slain in the moment of victory. Then commenced the retreat of the Greeks to their own country, B. C. 401, and Clearchus having fallen by treachery, the command devolved upon the celebrated Xenophon, whose history of the retreat of the 10,000 (the Anabasis) has immortalised this unexpunged march.

(Q.) 101. What form of government was instituted at Rome after the expulsion of the Tarquins, and what changes were subsequently made?

(A.) A republican form of government: the power of the Kings was transferred to two prætors, afterwards consuls. The first prætors were Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus. The next change consisted in appointing Larcus the first Dictator, B. C. 493. Then the office of Tribune was created, their number being increased from two to ten, the latter being known by the name of Decemvirs.

(Q.) 102. What efforts were made to restore the Tarquins?

(A.) A conspiracy was formed, including among its members the two sons of Brutus, and the Aquilus the nephews of Collatinus; but the plot being discovered, they were condemned to death. Tarquin, only remaining resource was arms, and assisted by the Veians he attacked the Romans, under the command of Brutus and Valerius; but although Brutus was killed, the Romans were victorious. Subsequently Tarquin prevailed upon Lars Porsenna, one of the Kings of Etruria, to espouse his cause; he overran the country, defeated the Romans, and marched directly to Rome and laid siege

to that city, when, in spite of a brave resistance, particularly the defence of the bridge by Horatius Cocles, Porsenna reduced Rome. The battle of Lake Regillus, B. C. 497, in Tusculum, destroyed all hopes of restoration, and Tarquin having outlived all his children, died at Cumæ B. C. 494.

(Q.) 103. Sketch brief historical notes on Coriolanus, Cincinnatus, and Camillus.

(A.) Coriolanus, a patrician, who had distinguished himself against the Volsci, and taken Corioli, their capital, whence his surname, displayed great arrogance towards the plebeians, especially when he insisted that they should sell their right to have Tribunes, for a supply of corn in famine times, and he obstinately resisted the right claimed by the Tribunes of summoning patricians before the tribunal of the Commons. Being driven into exile B. C. 475, he found refuge at Antium, a Volscian town, and soon returned at the head of a Volscian army to besiege Rome. The tears of his mother Veturia availed more than the entreaties of the Senate or the adjuration of the priests, and Coriolanus was induced to draw off his army, remarking to his mother, "Thou hast saved Rome, but lost thy son." His subsequent fate is uncertain; by some he is said to have been slain by the Volscians, whereas others represent him as having lived among them to an advanced age.

Cincinnatus. The disputes between the patricians and the plebeians concerning the Agrarian Laws induced them once more to have recourse to a Dictator, and they fixed upon Quintus Cincinnatus, whom the deputies of the Senate found holding the plough. Cincinnatus acceded reluctantly to the Senate's pleasure, and having restored tranquillity he retired from office, and again devoted himself to the pursuit of agriculture. He had not long retired when a fresh exigence of the State once more required his assistance: the Aequi and Volsci had hemmed in the Roman army, B. C. 456, in a defile between two mountains, when the Senate again appointed him Dictator, as the only person on whom Rome could place her dependence. Collecting an army, he soon relieved the consul Minutius, and rescued the Roman army from destruction, after which he again resigned the Dictatorship, and once more retired to his farm, having declined all offers of emolument.

Camillus. The Veians had long been the rivals of Rome, and had taken the opportunity of internal distresses to ravage its territories. It was accordingly determined that Veii should fall, and Furius Camillus, having been appointed Dictator, laid siege to Veii, which was taken after a protracted siege of ten years, B. C. 396. He next defeated the Falisci, and besieged and took their capital, Falerii. He is also said to have caused the rebuilding of the city of Rome after its almost total destruction by the Gauls, under Corerinus, B. C. 390, in opposition to the proposal to remove the seat of government to Veii, and hence was called a second Romulus. He died B. C. 355.

(Q.) 104. What event was mainly instrumental in causing the abolition of the Decemvirate?

(A.) The murder of Dentatus, the Roman Achilles, and the brutal outrage of Appius Claudius in attempting to obtain possession of Virginia, whom her father stabbed to the heart rather than let her fall into his hands, brought on a revolution which resulted in the deposition of the Decemvirs and the restoration of the Tribunes, B. C. 449.

(Q.) 105. When was the Peace of Antalcidas concluded, and what were its provisions?