

We have already seen how the Phoenicians, coming in contact with the Greeks, were compelled to give up their commercial pursuits in the Aegean Sea. It will now be of interest to trace the colonial progress of this nation, the history "of the glory that was Greece." The country itself is but a small peninsula jutting out into the Mediterranean; its chief interest lies in the part it has played in the history of the world. We know little of Greece in the "Heroic Age." Its real history begins with the migration of the Greeks to the shores of Asia Minor and the adjoining lands.

As was the case with Carthage, political unrest and oligarchies in the country forced the people to leave their native land. The Greek love of adventure also contributed to swell the number of emigrants.

Although the Greek city-states each possessed many colonies, these did not at any time acknowledge the sovereignty of the Parent City, for the spirit of the freedom-loving Hellenes could not bear subjugation to any power. Still there were certain bonds of union, kinship, culture, and filial piety, which united the daughter colony with its Mother State.

The islands about Greece and the Macedonian coast became an early colonizing ground, the rich mineral deposits and the excellent timber being the chief attraction here. Thus as early as 700 B. C. Chalcis of Euboea was the mother city of about thirty-two colonies. The regions about the Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean were also planted with extensive colonies. In Magna Graecia,—Southern—were the historic cities of Sybaris and Cumae. Sicily, the "Wild West" of the Grecian world drew to itself the most daring and untamed spirits among the Greeks. This colony, as we have noted, brought about the destruction of Carthage, so also in later times it played an important part in the downfall of Athens.

Glancing at the northern coast of Africa we find here many settlements, chief among which was the prosperous city of Cyrene. All these colonies rapidly growing in culture and civilization were regarded as part of Greece itself, and, in truth, were the homes of many of the great Grecian characters.

From the history of those numerous Grecian colonies we can easily understand the colonial power and commercial greatness and activity of Greece. It was, too, greatly through the influence of the colonies that the material and intellectual elements of civilization were imparted to the rest of the world, for in Greece litera-