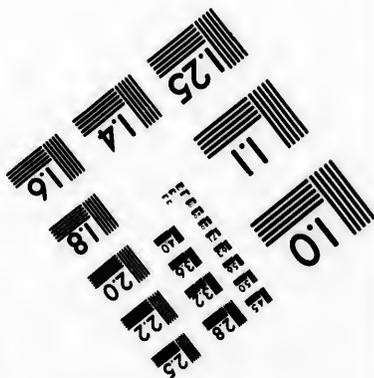
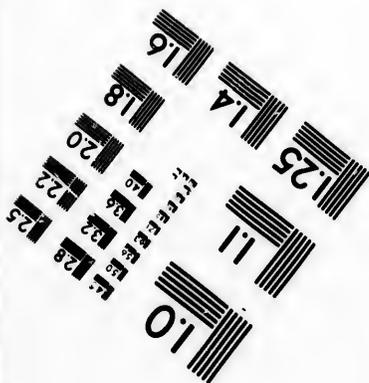
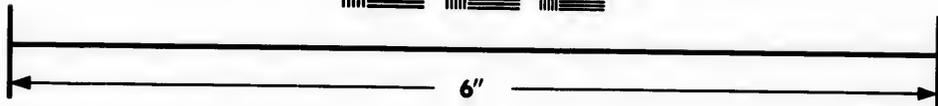
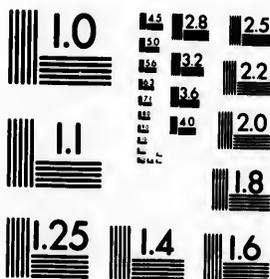


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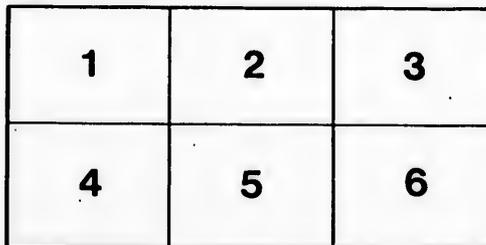
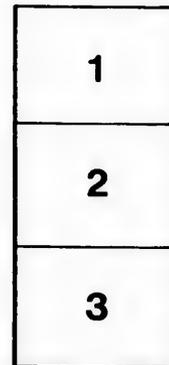
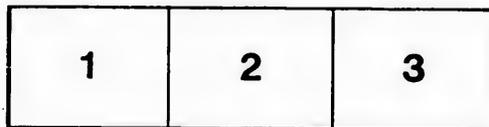
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GREEK HISTORY IN BRIEF

BY

CHAS. FORFAR, B.A.

Teacher of History in Harbord Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto.

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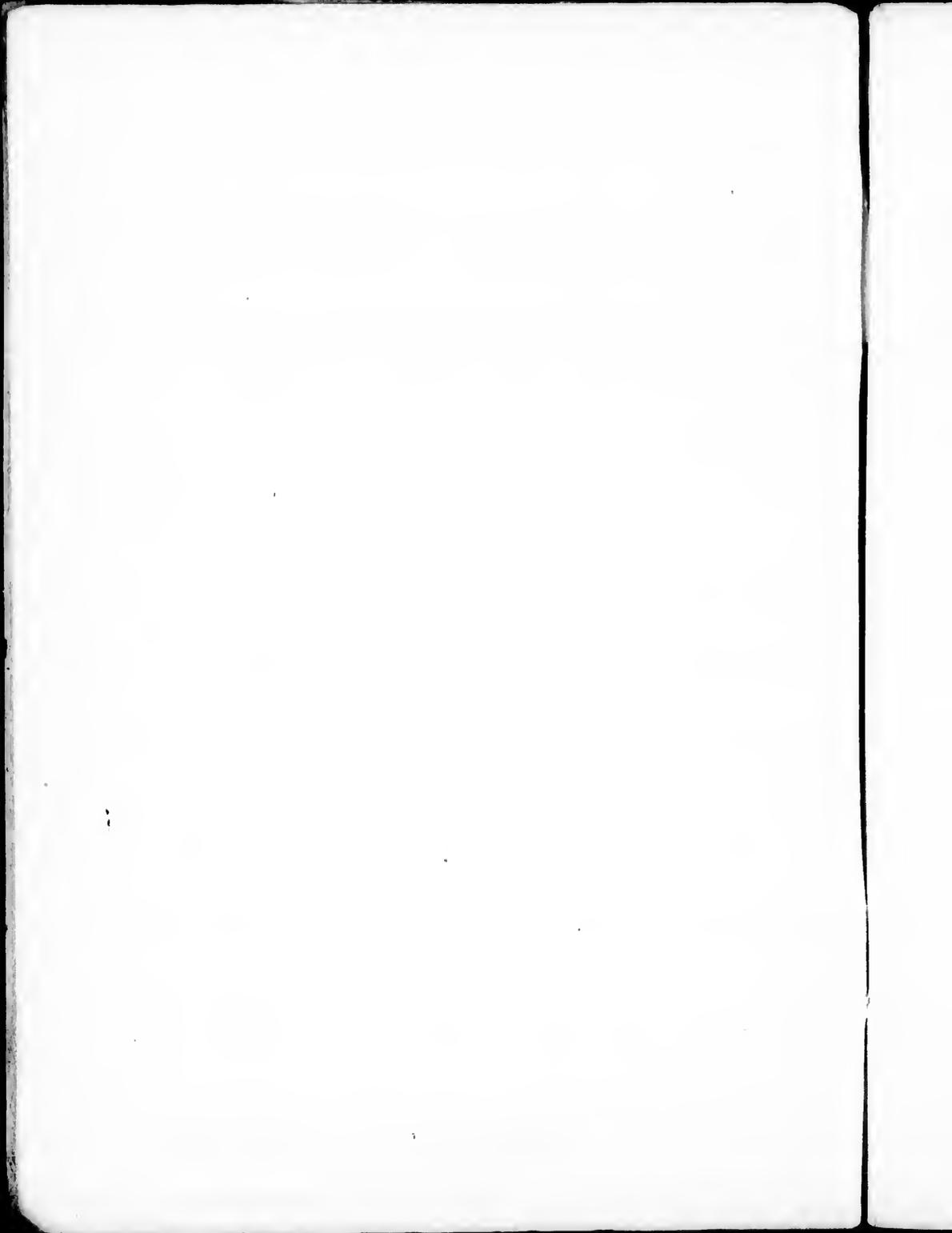
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PREFACE

This work is a compilation from notes used by the writer in the actual teaching of history. It forms a crisp compendium of the History of Greece as prescribed for Departmental and University Examinations. It is intended to be a guide to the student of history, and cannot wholly take the place of the prescribed High School text-books. No claim is made to originality; the little work is a simple, definite, systematic arrangement of the vital features of the nation's life.

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GREEK HISTORY IN BRIEF.

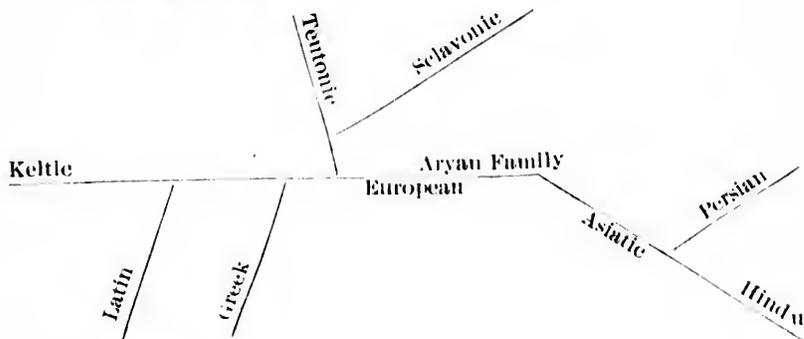
A.—LEGENDARY PERIOD.

I. Extent :

From the immigration of the Hellenes into Hellas (about 2000 B.C.) to the times of Solon (600 B.C.).

II. The Origin of the Greek People :

1. The Aryan Family :



2. Hellas :

- (a) European Greece, or Greece Proper.
- (b) Asiatic Greece, or Greece of Asia Minor.

3. Ancestry of the Hellenes :

Deucalion and Pyrrha (saved from the flood).



(a) FOUR GREAT HELLENIC RACES :

- ✓(1) *Dorians* : Representative of northern mountain tribes.
 - ✓(2) *Aeolians* :) The bulk of the Hellenes from
 - ✓(3) *Achæans* : { Thessaly to Tænaron.
 - ✓(4) *Ionians* : Of the islands and coast-land of Greece.
4. **Pelasgians** : Unknown pre-Hellenic races in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor ; the supposed original inhabitants and of Asiatic origin. Vast walls, barrows, hill-altars, mark their occupation.
 5. **Barbarians** (*Barbaroi*, "the unintelligible people") : "Other nations than Greeks.
 6. **Hellenic ties** : (a) Fellowship of blood and language ; (b) Common religion, art, games, festivals ; (c) Like customs, dispositions, institutions.

III Foreign Heroes in Greece :

- 20.
1. **Danaus**, from Phœnicia, founder of the Achaian State of Argos ; introduced the use of the horse and chariot, and hewn masonry.
 2. **Cecrops** (1555) from Phœnicia or Egypt, founder of the Acropolis of Athens, introduced the worship of Poseidon and Athene.
 3. **Cadmus** (1550) from Phœnicia, founder of Thebes, pioneer in the introduction of letters, music, mining and metal working.
 4. **Pelops** (1283) from Phrygia, founder of Mycenæ. Expulsion of the Heraclidæ (Dorians) from the Peloponnesus ; settlement of the Dorians in Doris.

IV. The Phœnicians in the Days of Homer :

1. **State of Civilization** : Skilled in letters, mining, metal-working (copper, iron, silver), ship-building, navigation, dyeing. A great commercial nation with numerous Mediterranean colonies.

2. **Trade with Greece :** Exchange of goods for Greek grain, wool, minerals, slaves. Fortified posts on Greek islands and promontories.
3. **Results to the Greeks :** Introduction of Phœnician alphabet, weights, measures, jewelry, "bronze utensils and armor, vases and terra cotta figures," style of ships, deities.

V. The Heroic Age as shown in the Homeric Poems :

1. Political System :

- (a) Homeric kingdoms : " Patriarchal monarchies with well-defined prerogatives."
- (b) King or chief : Claim of royal descent from the gods. Not strictly hereditary. Revenue from public lands, fixed dues and payments. Army-leader, priest, judge.
- (c) Council of princes, chiefs, or elders, as advisers : X
The landowners of the state. ^
- (d) Assembly of the freemen citizens in the Agora or market-place to hear the king's decrees or the views of the nobles. No political privilege except a shout of approval or dissent by silence.

2. Social System :

- (a) The People : The *nobles*. The main body of *freemen*, small landowners. *Thetes* or landless class working for hire on others' estates. The *professional class*, including the bard, seer, physician. *Slaves*.
- (b) Morality : A time of war, plunder, piracy, homicide, human sacrifices, slavery. Filial respect, high ideal of female virtue, universal monogamy.
- (c) The Army : Every citizen of a certain age to serve X
in war.

3. Colonization :

Chiefly in Asia Minor.

VI. Legends of the Heroic Age :

1. **Theseus**, "the national hero of Attica"; the true founder and first King of Athens (1230). Union of the twelve tribes of Attica into a single state.
2. **Hercules** (Herakles): The mythical giant-god and ancestor of the Heraclidæ (Dorians).
3. **Minos**: King of Crete, "a just and powerful ruler of all the Greek seas and islands, who put an end to piracy, establishing peace and safety." "Made by the gods a judge over the souls of the dead."
4. **Argonautic Expedition** to Colchis on the Euxine for the Golden Fleece. Jason, the leader.
5. **The Seven against Thebes**: The story of Oedipus and Antigone.
6. **Trojan War, 1194-1184**:
 - (a) Cause: The theft by Paris (son of King Priam of Troy) of Helen (wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta).
 - (b) Greek leaders: Agamemnon, Menelaus, Nestor, Achilles, Ajax, Ulysses.
 - (c) Capture and destruction of Troy by the Greeks.

VII. Great Authors of the Legendary Period :

1. **Homer** (about 950): "*Iliad*," story of the Trojan War; "*Odyssey*," story of the twenty years' wanderings and adventures of Ulysses (Odysseus) after the siege of Troy.
2. **Hesiod** (about 850): "*Works and Days*," "*Theogony*" or theory of the universe. "Homer and Hesiod are credited with having collected and codified in their works the religious system of the Hellenes."

VIII. Great Migrations :

1. **Thessalian**: Reduction of the Aeolians in Thessaly by the Heraclidæ.
2. **Aeolian**: From Thessaly into Bœotia, 1124.
3. **Dorian**: Return of the Heraclidæ from Doris; conquests in the Peloponnesus, 1104.

IX. Colonial Greece :**1. Colonies in Asia, 1100-900 :**

- (a) **AEOLIAN** : "From the Hellespont to the Hermus, a loose confederacy of eleven cities."
- (b) **IONIAN** : "Between the Hermus and the Meander, a powerful confederacy of twelve cities."
- (c) **DORIAN** : "Six Cities of Asia Minor, with Crete, Cyprus, Rhodes."

2. Era of Colonization, 700-500 :

- (a) **CAUSES** : Greek spirit of adventure, maritime spirit, commercial enterprise, civil troubles in the mother state, attacks of enemies, over-abundant population.
- (b) **A GREEK COLONY** : "A city on the sea on the model of the mother city, containing temples, gymnasium, council-house, market-place, theatre ; a regular political body having the sanction of the mother state and of the Delphic oracle, and having a founder with power to settle its size and constitution."
- (c) **RELATIONS TO THE MOTHER STATE** : "Politically independent, yet with bonds of filial affection, common religious rites, and a common constitution ; colonial representatives and offerings at the festivals and games of the mother state ; mutual support in emergencies."
- (d) **CHIEF MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES** : By Messenia : Rhegium, Messana ; by Corinth : Syracuse, Corcyra, Potidea ; by Achaia : Sybaris, Croton ; by Sparta : Tarentum, Cyrene ; by Phocis : Massilia ; scattered colonies : Cumae, Cyzicus, Sinope, Trapezus, Chalcis, Eretria.

X. Ancient Greek Institutions :**I. Greek Religion :**

- (a) Tribal deities ; (b) Nature Worship ; (c) Hero Worship or deification of ancestors ;

- (d) Oracles :
- (1) Of Zeus at **Dodona** in Epirus.
 - (2) Of Apollo at **Delphi** on Mount Parnassus, in Phocis.
- (e) **Amphictyonic Council**, "a semi-religious, national confederacy of 12 Greek states."
- (1) NAME : From Amphictyon, the mythical son of Hellen.
 - (2) OBJECTS : To worship Apollo at Delphi, care for the Delphic temple and treasures, and act as arbiter for the members of the league.
 - (3) MEETINGS : Deputies from each state met in the spring at Delphi, in the autumn at the Temple of Amphictyon, Thermopylæ.

2. Greek Games :

- (a) **Olympic**, held at Olympia (Elis) from 776 B. C. to 400 A.D. every 4th year for 5 days. Contests in athletics, literature, art.
- (b) **Pythian**, held once in 3 years near Delphi. Contests in music, poetry, art, oratory, philosophy, athletics.
- (c) **Nemean**, held the 1st and 3rd year of each Olympiad, at Nemea in Argolis.
- (d) **Isthmian**, held the 1st and 3rd year of each Olympiad, on the Isthmus of Corinth.
- (e) **Rewards** : Wreath of sacred wild-olive. Prizes, honors, statues, by the victor's own city or state.
- (f) Chief results of the games :
- (1) A source of common national unity.
 - (2) Physical discipline and perfection.
 - (3) Incentive to Greek ambition.
 - (4) Stimulus to Literature, Music, Art, etc.

3. Court of the Areopagus :

- (a) MEMBERS : Ex-Archons, members for life.
- (b) JURISDICTION : "General superiority over magistrates, popular assembly and citizens; charge of religious observances and public morals; judicial power in murder, robbery, arson, poisoning, treason."

XI. Character of the Greeks as a Race :

1. **Influence of Physical Features :** Adventurous, enterprising, ambitious, independent, freedom-loving ; impulsive, passionate, jealous, ostentatious, selfish, fickle, unscrupulous.
2. **Other General Characteristics :** Fondness for order and refinement ; imagination ; sense of the beautiful in literature and art ; thirst for knowledge ; love of philosophy ; patriotism or loyalty to native city ; love of athletic sports and physical attainments ; skill in the theory of law-making and self-government.
3. **Political Effects of Locality :** Natural mountain defences, or barriers between states, hence freedom from invasion, yet isolation of sections or fractions of Greece ; political disunion ; separate autonomy of states, each complete and independent, a political unit apart from the rest, with its own laws, government, army ; no acquirement of property, no legal marriage, no legal protection beyond a Greek's native city or state.

Examination Questions on the Legendary Period.

1. Show to what extent the physical features of the country moulded the character of the Greeks. Describe the general characteristics of the Greeks as a race. 1873.
2. Show by a diagram the members of the Aryan family of races and their separations from the original speech. 1874.
3. Write an article on the religion of the Greeks under the following heads :
(a) Nature worship, (b) Hero worship, (c) Tribal deities, (d) Oracles, (e) Amphictyonic Council. 1877.
4. Describe the Greek national games with respect to the following : (a) Chief games held, (b) Nature of the contests, (c) Prizes and honors, (d) Chief results of the games. 1882.
5. Enumerate and specify the location of the territories of the ancient world that were inhabited by populations which may be described as being of Greek origin. 1893.

6. Give a brief account of the political and social condition of the Greeks during the Heroic Age, as described in the Homeric poems. 1897.
7. Describe briefly the colonial system of the Greeks with regard to (a) Causes of colonization, (b) Principal colonies established, (c) Difference between a Greek and a modern English colony, (d) Relations to the mother state. 1897.
8. Give a brief description of the general physical characteristics of Greece. 1899.

B.—THE AGE OF TYRANTS.

I. Extent : 676-500.

II. The Tyrants of Corinth :

2. **Cypselus**, tyrant 655-625.
 - (a) Overthrow of the oligarchs and anarchy by Cypselus at the head of the people.
 - (b) His popular rule.
2. **Periander** (son), tyrant 625-585 :
 - (a) Character of his rule : Violent, oppressive, cruel. "A hard master to the Corinthians." Erection of a fortress-palace ; maintenance of a body-guard of foreign mercenaries ; levy of arbitrary taxes ; interference with private life by a spy-system ; exile or death of rivals.
 - (b) "The Lorenzo" of Corinth : Lavish magnificence of Periander's court ; encouragement of literature and art ; Periander, one of the Seven Sages of Greece.
 - (c) Expansion of Corinth : Conquest of Epidaurus and Ægina ; recovery of Corcyra ; foundation of colonies ; extension of Corinthian trade.
3. **Psammetichus** (son and successor). Murder of the tyrant within a year. Fall of the tyranny at Corinth.

III. The Tyrants of Sicyon :

1. Overthrow of the oligarchical government of the nobles (Dorians) by the common people (Ionians) under Orthagoras.
2. Tyranny of **Orthagoras** and descendants, 660-550.

IV. The Tyrants of Megara :

1. **Theagenes**, tyrant (620): Abolition of distinction between Dorians and Ionians. Overthrow of Theagenes; conflicts between nobles and commons.

V. Changes in the Athenian Constitution :

1. **Abolition of the Monarchy, 1045** : Codrus, last King of Athens.
2. **Establishment of Archons or Chief Magistrates** :
 - (a) Archon : At first practically king for life ; then for a time an hereditary king ; then by election for ten years ; finally for one year. After 587 the office was filled by lot only.
 - (b) Changes in the Archonship, 752-683 : Election of nine Archons :
 - (1) The Chief Archon, or head of the state.
 - (2) The King-Archon, or religious head.
 - (3) The Polemarch, or army head.
 - (4) Six Thesmothetæ, or legislators.
 - (c) Abolition of Archons, 560.
3. **Laws of Draco, 624** :
 - (a) A written criminal code, instead of the arbitrary sentence of the archons.
 - (b) Universal death-penalty for crimes.
4. **Solon, the great Athenian Lawgiver, 638-558** :
 - (a) **EARLY CAREER** :
 - (1) Ancestry : Descendant of Codrus, last King of Athens.

- (2) War of Athens and Megara, 610-600: Capture of Salamis by Athenian expedition under Solon; success of Athens through Solon and the arbitration of Sparta.
- (b) CHARACTER AND ABILITY: Practical good sense, genuine sympathy with the masses and their well-being." "A man of just and liberal soul," patriotic, far-sighted, and skilled in statesmanship. "One of the best men of his age." In literary skill and wisdom noted as one of the Seven Sages of Greece. Archon of Athens 594.
- (c) CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS, "the starting point of all political liberty in Athens":
- (1) Property qualification, not birth, for Athenian citizenship.
 - (2) Admission of foreigners to citizenship.
 - (3) Disfranchisement of political neutrals.
 - (4) Re-admission of disfranchised debtors.
 - (5) Abolition of Slavery for debt, and of oppressive rates of interest and mortgages. Cancellation of arrears of taxes or fines.
 - (6) New law for theft: fourfold restoration.
 - (7) Repeal of Draco's laws, except that relating to murder.
 - (8) Provision for a periodical revision of the laws.
 - (9) Establishment of a Timocracy (rule of the wealthy) or power in proportion to wealth: the rights, honors, offices of the state measured out to citizens according to the assessed property of each:—
 - Nobles*, alone eligible for the archonship and all commands.
 - Knights*, eligible to minor offices; the cavalry of the state troops.
 - Yeomen* (*Zeugitæ*), eligible to minor offices, the heavy-armed infantry.
 - Thetes*, free-hired labourers or artisans, exempt from taxation; the light-armed troops.

- (10) Institution of the **Senate of the 400 or Boule**. Elected annually by the people. To preside in the Assembly, to consider all questions to be laid before the Assembly, to execute the laws, to receive embassies, to guide home and foreign policies, to make an annual report to the Assembly. [Cf. the Roman Senate].
- (11) Institution of the **General Assembly or Ecclesia** (the Agora of Homeric times) of the freeborn citizens of Attica, having "an effective but indirect control over the whole machinery of government." To reject or pass measures from the Senate, to elect archons and senators, to make treaties, peace or war, "to call magistrates to account for what they had done while in office."
- (12) Re-organization of the **Areopagus** as the High Court of Athens with censorial powers: Veto power over any law; moral supervision of the state, power to inflict fines and forfeitures, and to punish profligacy, insolence, idleness; control of public and private life. [Cf. Roman Censorship].
- (d) **Economic and Social Reforms :**
- (1) Reform of the coinage: Establishment of a permanent money-standard, interchangeable with Ionic neighbors.
 - (2) Foundation of the Attic navy (48 galleys).
 - (3) Encouragement of trade and commerce by special privileges to foreigners.
 - (4) Provision for the public recital of the Homeric poems.
 - (5) State awards to Olympic victors.
 - (6) Provision for the distribution of property by will, instead of its passing to the tribe.
 - (7) Regulation of private and social life: Prohibition of the sale or pawning of children, and of slander of the dead or living.
 - (8) Relief measures for the poor.

- (e) Solon's travels in Egypt, Cyprus, Asia Minor ; at the court of King Crœsus of Lylyia.
- (f) Return to Attica ; Solon's restraining influence over his ambitious kinsman, Peisistratus. Death of Solon, 558.

5. Peisistratus, the first Tyrant of Athens :

(a) EARLY CAREER :

- (1) Politics : The champion of the poor though of an oligarchic family.
- (2) Peisistratus and Solon : Assistance to Solon in Athen's war with Megara, and in the taking of Salamis.
- (3) Character : Able, wise, energetic, liberal, ambitious ; skilled in war and oratory.

(b) RISE OF PEISISTRATUS :

- (1) Rivalry among the Parties of the Plains (rich Eupatrid landowners), the Highlands (democratic herdsmen), the rudest and poorest class, under Peisistratus as leader, and the Coast (fishermen and merchants) under Megacles.
- (2) The Assembly's vote of a body-guard to Peisistratus ; his seizure of the Acropolis or citadel of Athens.

(c) PEISISTRATUS, TYRANT OF ATHENS, 560 :

- (1) His administration : Marked by ability and moderation.
- (2) Alliance of the Plains under Lycurgus, and the coast under Megacles ; exile of Peisistratus, 559.
- (3) Marriage of Peisistratus and Megacles' daughter. Return of Peisistratus to Athens ; reinstatement by stratagem, 553.

(d) TYRANT OF ATHENS A SECOND TIME, 553-545 :

- (1) Quarrel with Megacles and the Alcmaeonidæ. Second alliance of Megacles and Lycurgus ; second exile of Peisistratus, 545-535.
- (2) Defeat of Megacles and Lycurgus ; banishment of the Alcmaeonidæ.

(c) TYRANT OF ATHENS A THIRD TIME, 535-527 :

- (1) Maintenance of power by a body-guard of mercenaries.
- (2) Maintenance of the laws of Solon.
- (3) Increase of the Athenian navy.
- (4) Purification of the sacred island of Delos.
- (5) Support to the state religion : establishment of great festivals.
- (6) Erection of magnificent public buildings : Temples to Apollo and Zeus, Lyceum, etc.
- (7) Patronage of Literature and Art : " Collection of full and correct copies of the Homeric poems " ; first public library in Athens.
- (8) System of city water-supply by aqueduct from the fountain of Callirhoe.
- (9) Relief measures for the poor : Taxation of the rich only, by income-tax ; rural occupations for the poor.
- (10) Preservation of peace ; formation of foreign alliances.

(f) HIS SONS AND SUCCESSORS, HIPPIAS AND HIPPARCHUS :

- (1) Murder of Hipparchus. Cruel and oppressive rule of Hippias.
- (2) Return of the banished Alcmaeonidae with the aid of Sparta, " the executor of the Delphic oracle." Expulsion of Hippias, 511.
- (3) Intrigues of Hippias in the court of Darius. Death of Hippias at Marathon, 490.

6. Cleisthenes :*(a)* TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY :

- (1) Rivalry of the oligarchs under Isagoras, aided by the Spartan Cleomenes, and the populace under Cleisthenes, son of Megacles.

- (2) Isagoras in control as archon (Cleisthenes in exile 508) : Banishment of democrats, dissolution of the Senate, substitution of 300 oligarchs. Arrogance of Cleomenes ; insurrection of the people ; capitulation of oligarchs and Spartans ; banishment of Isagoras and oligarchs.
 - (3) Restoration of Cleisthenes ; triumph of the democrats.
- (b) RULE OF CLEISTHENES " the real founder of the Athenian democracy " :
- (1) Redistribution of Attic tribes : 10 instead of 4 tribes, each tribe subdivided into ten demi (townships or parishes). The break-up of old clans and parties.
 - (2) Autonomy or local self-government for each demos.
 - (3) Enrolment of the freemen of 18 years of age in each demos. Extension of the franchise to aliens and others having the property qualification.
 - (4) Increase of the Senate from 400 to 500, or 50 representatives from each tribe. " The Parliament of Athens."
 - (5) Increase of the power of the Assembly so as to make it the supreme authority :
 - (i) Political functions (*Ecclesia*) : "Maker and judge of the chief magistrates." Made new laws or special decrees—had the right of free speech—distributed honors and rewards to deserving citizens or strangers.
 - (ii) Judicial functions (*Helica*) : Division of the Assembly into courts or juries (dicasteries) instead of Archons or Areopagus.
 - (iii) Financial functions : Full authority in revenue and taxation.
 - (iv) Foreign functions : Heard ambassadors, decided on questions of war, peace, alliance, treaty.

- (6) Re-organization of the War Department : Institution of a **Strategus** or general for each district to superintend military matters, each to hold command in turn for a day. In time the **Strategi** took the place of the archons, forming a kind of ministry with the management of the chief departments of state.
- (7) Introduction of **Ostracism** or 10 years' honorable banishment by plebiscite of 6000 votes (*ostraka*). It entailed no disfranchisement, no confiscation of property, and could be revoked at any time. In use about a century.
- (c) Ostracism of Cleisthenes.
- (d) Effects of the New Constitution :
 - (1) "The commencement of Athenian greatness."
 - (2) Responsible government : The people's control of the magistrates, the judiciary, the finances and foreign affairs.
 - (3) Athens' great naval and military power.
 - (4) "Outburst of literary and artistic energy. Athens the intellectual and commercial centre of the Hellenic race."

VI. How Tyrannies Were Established :

1. **Stages in Political Development** : Kings, Archons, Oligarchs, Tyrants, Democratic leaders.
2. **Reasons for the Institution of Tyrants** : The selfishness, insolence, lawlessness, oppression and misgovernment of oligarchs.
3. **The Term "Tyrant"** : A leader or ruler with absolute power. "A ruler whose power was above the laws or contrary to the laws." "Sometimes a military adventurer, or ambitious aristocrat, still more frequently a party leader or champion of the people ground down by an oppressive oligarchy."
4. **Results of the Rule of Tyrants** :
 - (a) Rise of the Commons—popular liberty—break-up of the nobles.

- (b) Splendid religious festivals for the people.
 - (c) Employment of the poor on great public works.
 - (d) Encouragement of letters and art.
 - (e) Closer relations with foreign powers.
 - (f) Expansion of commerce.
 - (g) Sometimes cruel oppression at the hands of extravagant or corrupt despots.
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Examination Questions on The Age of Tyrants.

1. Give an account of the Age of Cleisthenes under the following heads :
 - (a) His political re-distribution of the people.
 - (b) His measures for local government.
 - (c) His extension of the franchise.
 - (d) His changes in the military system.
 - (e) His changes in the Senate and in the Assembly.
 - (f) His changes in the judiciary.
 - (g) His introduction of ostracism. 1876.
2. Tell what you know of Peisistratus, with special reference to
 - (a) His struggles for power,
 - (b) His chief measures. 1885.
3. Explain the early Greek system of government by Archons, and show how Athens passed from a monarchical to a democratic government. 1890.
4. Enumerate the social, constitutional, and other reforms introduced by Solon, the Athenian law-giver. 1890.
5. Trace the growth of the Athenian constitution under Solon, Peisistratus, and Cleisthenes. 1894.
6. Write explanatory notes on Archon, Ecclesia, Helots, Ostracism. 1899.

C.—THE PERSIAN WARS.

I. Growth of the Persian Empire :**1. Under Cyrus :**

- (a) Rise of five great Eastern Empires (620-520) : Assyria, Media, Babylon, Lydia, Egypt.
- (b) Destruction of Ninevah (about 610) and conquest of Assyria by Medes and Babylonians (606).
- (c) Union of Persia and Media, 559.
- (d) Conquest of the Ionic colonies in Asia Minor, by Lydia, under Cræsus, 550.
- (e) Conquest of Asia Minor, including Lydia and Ionic colonies, by the Persians, 546-544. Exaction of annual tribute and armed contingents from the Asiatic Greeks ; their internal governments unmolested.
- (f) Defeat of the Babylonians and destruction of Babylon by Cyrus, on the night of Belshazzar's feast, 538. Conquest of Chaldæa, Mesopotamia and Syria.
- (g) Death of Cyrus, 529. In character "brave, persevering, resourceful." A great oriental conqueror, but an inferior administrator.

2. Under Cambyses, 529-521 :

- (a) Conquest of Egypt and its dependencies.
- (b) Subjugation of Phœnicia, Cyprus, Libya, including the Greek colonies of Cyrene and Barca.
- (c) Establishment of a naval power by the addition of Phœnicians and Ionians.
- (d) General revolt against Cambyses ; suicide. "A cruel, reckless, strong-handed tyrant."

3. Under Darius, 521-486 :

- (a) Darius, "a man of genius—greater than Cyrus himself."

- (b) Re-organization of the Persian Empire :
- (1) Continuance of tyrants in Ionian cities.
 - (2) Division into twenty-three satrapies or provinces with a satrap or civil governor having full authority except with the troops, a military commander, and a royal secretary for each.
 - (3) Measurement of all the land of the empire, with a fixed tribute for each satrapy.
 - (4) Susa the capital. Construction of military roads from Susa to all parts of the empire.
 - (5) Establishment of a standard coinage.
- (c) Failure of an expedition against the Scythians (along the Danube), 512.
- (d) Subjugation of Thrace, Macedonia, Samos. Conquest of the Punjaub.
- (e) Attempted conquest of Greece, 492-490.

II. The Persian Wars :

1. Causes :

- (a) Remote :
- (1) Persian extension of empire.
 - (2) Persian conquests of Greek colonies in A. Minor and in Africa.
 - (3) European expedition of Darius: Conquest of Greek towns on the coast of Thrace and Macedonia, and on the Bosphorus.
 - (4) Subjugation of Thrace and Macedonia.
- (b) Immediate :
- (1) Revolt of the Ionian cities in Asia Minor under the plots of Histæus and Aristagoras, 499. Alliance of Aeolian, Dorian colonies, and Cyprus.
 - (2) Expedition with aid from Athens. Sack of **Sardis** by the Athenians. Their retreat to the coast and homeward, 499.

- (3) Naval battle of **Lade** (Miletus), 496 : Defeat of the Ionians by the Persians. Sack of Miletus, 495. Reduction of Samos, Chios, Mitylene.
- (4) Instigations of Hippias, the Athenian exile, at the court of Darius.

2. **First Persian Expedition**, under Mardonius, 492 :

- (a) Re-conquest of Thrace and Macedonia, by Persian land forces.
- (b) Wreck of the Persian fleet (300 vessels) off **Mt. Athos** ; loss of 20,000 men.
- (c) Defeat and retreat of the army in Thrace.

3. **Second Persian Expedition**, under Datis, Artaphernes, Mardonius, 490 :

- (a) Persian forces : 600 vessels, 110,000 men, from thirty-six nations. Hippias the guide.
- (b) Capture of Naxos. Betrayal of Eretria (in Euboea) by malcontents to the Persians.
- (c) Battle of **Marathon, 490** : Victory of the Athenians (10,000) and Plateæans (1,000), under Miltiades, Aristides, Callimachus. "The birthday of Athenian greatness."

4. **Third Persian Expedition**, under Xerxes and Mardonius, 480-479 :

- (a) Delays through an insurrection of Egypt, 487, and the death of Darius, 486.
- (b) Greek Congress at Corinth, 481 : All states represented except Argos and Thebes.
- (c) Persian forces : 4,300 vessels, 1,700,000 men from forty-six nations. Division into land and sea forces.
- (d) Junction of the army and fleet at Therma (Thessalonica).
- (e) Submission of Thessaly to the Persians.
- (f) Destruction to the Persian fleet, by a three-days' storm off Cape Sepias.

- (g) Naval encounter off **Cape Artemisium, 480**: In-
decisive victory of the Greeks, under the Spartan
Eurybiades and the Athenian Themistocles.
- (h) Battle of the **Pass of Thermopylæ, 480**: Destruc-
tion of its Greek defenders (4,000), under Leonidas.
- (i) Persian attack on **Delphi** and its treasures; flight
of the Persians owing to an earthquake.
- (j) Retreat of the Greek fleet to Salamis Bay. Evacu-
ation of Athens and Attica. Flight of inhabitants
to Aegina, Salamis, Troezen. Destruction of Athens
by the Persians.
- (k) Battle of **Salamis, 480**: Victory of the Greek
fleet under Themistocles and Aristides. Return of
Xerxes to Asia, by land, leaving Mardonius in
Thessaly with 300,000 Persians.
- (l) First re-building of Athens. Return of Mardonius
to Attica. Second destruction of Athens.
- (m) Battle of **Plataea, 479**: Victory of the Greeks,
under the Spartan Pausanias and the Athenian
Aristides; capture of the Persian camp; death of
Mardonius. Thebes deprived of her presidency
of the Boeotian League, for giving aid to the
Persians.
- (n) Battle of **Mycalæ** (near Miletus), **479**: Victory of
the Greeks under Leotychides (Spartan) and Xan-
thippus (Athenian). "End of Persian dominion in
Ionia."
- (o) Siege and capture of **Sestos**, by Xanthippus, **479**.
Capture of **Byzantium**, by the confederate Greek
fleet, under Pausanias, Aristides and Cimon, **478**.
- (p) Treaty of peace between Persia and Athens:
 - (1) Persia's recognition of the independence of the
Asiatic Greeks.
 - (2) Persia's agreement not to navigate the Aegean,
and not to march troops within three days'
journey of the coast.

5. Influence of Greek success :

- (a) Development among the Greeks of the spirit of independence, freedom, unity, ambition.
- (b) True value of Greek military tactics : Triumph of the disciplined few over the unorganized many.
- (c) Development of Greek self-confidence : Complete overthrow of the hitherto irresistible, invincible Persians.
- (d) Rise of Athens to power and influence ; the foundation of the future greatness of Greece.
- (e) Safety of Greece and Europe, with its future civilization, from the tide of Asiatic barbarism.
- (f) Remotely, the conquest of Persia, by Alexander the Great.

Examination Questions on the Persian War.

1. Describe the growth of the Persian Empire under the sway of Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius. 1873.
2. Write a sketch of the struggle of the Greeks against Darius and Xerxes. 1876.
3. Give a brief account of the causes which led to the Persian invasion of Greece and a succinct narrative of the war down to the battle of Salamis. 1878.
4. Relate the story of Xerxes' Invasion of Greece, 480-479. Show the influence of the defeat of the Persians on subsequent Greek History. 1875.
5. Give a detailed account of the different invasions of Greece by the Persians in the 5th Century, B.C. 1881.
6. Sketch the history of the Persian invasion under Xerxes, 480, describing more particularly the achievements of the Greeks at Thermopylæ and Salamis. Sketch briefly the military operations of the Persians and the Greeks during the year 479, and state your opinion as to the general influence of the invasion upon the subsequent history of the Grecian states. 1891.

7. Describe briefly the influence on the character of the Athenians of their victories over the Persians. 1893.
8. Tell briefly the story of the Persian invasion of Greece, 480-479, describing the chief engagements by land and sea. 1896.
9. Explain in what way the Persians and the Greeks came into direct conflict, and give an account of the campaign of which the battle of Marathon was the central event. 1897.

D.—ATHENIAN SUPREMACY

I. Extent: From the Persian Wars to the close of Peloponnesian War, or 479 to 404.

II. Confederacy of Delos, 479 :—

1. **Projectors:** Aristides, Cimon.
2. **Members of the League:** States, islands, cities (246 in all in 445 B.C.) from Athens to Byzantium, including the Cyclades, Chalcidian colonies, Ionian and Aeolian colonies of Asia Minor.
3. **Patriotic and fraternal objects of the League :**
 - (a) To protect the Aegean against foreign maritime forces and lawless piracy.
 - (b) To establish a common fleet against a common enemy.
 - (c) To defend Greece against Persian attacks, release the Asiatic Greek cities from Persian control, and expel the Persians from Europe.
4. **Terms of the Treaty of Union :**
 - (a) The states or cities to furnish men, ships, money ; collections to be made once a year.
 - (b) No state to withdraw from the Union without the permission of the Confederacy.
 - (c) The seat of the general council and treasury to be on the sacred island of Delos.

- (d) Delegates to meet at the temple of Apollo, Delos, once a year.
 - (e) Athens to be leader and executor of the Union's decrees, and collect the quota assigned to each state.
5. **Campaigns of the Confederacy against the Persians, 479-449 :**
- (a) Victory of the Greeks under Cimon at **Eurymedon 466** and at **Citium (Cyprus) 449**.
 - (b) Expulsion of the Persians from Europe, the islands of the Aegean, Ionia. Accession of the liberated states to the Union.
6. **Removal of the Delian Treasury and Supreme Court to Athens, 459.**

III. Miltiades:—

1. **Withdrawal of Miltiades from Athens to escape assassination at the hands of Hippias.**
2. **Tyrant of the Thracian Chersonesus, and a captain of the Greek fleet :**
 - (a) Darius' Scythian Expedition 512. Project of Miltiades to destroy Darius' bridge of boats across the Danube and cut off his retreat into Asia. Darius saved by the counsel of Histiaëus, tyrant of Miletus. Flight of Miltiades to Athens.
3. **Miltiades and the Persian War :**
 - (a) Battle of Marathon, 490 ; Miltiades, chief of the 10 Athenian generals ; "The hero of Marathon."
4. **Downfall of Miltiades :**
 - (a) Failure of an expedition against Paros to gratify a private grudge. Miltiades wounded.
 - (b) Miltiades in disgrace : Fine of 50 talents for wasting public funds and abusing public confidence. Imprisonment for non-payment. Death of Miltiades in prison. Payment of the fine afterwards by Cimon, his son.

IV. Themistocles 514-460 (?) :—**1. Rivalry with Aristides :**

- (a) Charge of embezzlement against Themistocles by Aristides, leader of the Aristocratic party.
- (b) Success of the former as leader of the Democratic party : Archon 483.
- (c) Ostracism of Aristides, 483.

2. Maritime Policy of Themistocles :

- (a) Founder of Athenian fleet (200 vessels) ; fortification of the Peiræus, Athens' naval arsenal.
- (b) Overthrow of Aegina's navy. "The maritime supremacy of Athens, the most brilliant era in Greek history."
- (c) Encouragement of trade by sea.

3. Themistocles and the Persian War :

- (a) Greek victory off Cape Artemisium, 480, under the commanders Themistocles and Eurybiades.
- (b) Themistocles, the hero of Salamis, 480 ; destruction of "the Persian Armada." "Greece mistress of the sea."

4. Athenian Defences :

- (a) Re-building of Athens under the direction of Themistocles ; fortification by the Long Walls, Peiræus, Phalerum.
- (b) Increase of the navy with public revenues from Laurium silver mines.
- (c) Development of "the new maritime Athens." "Themistocles the first man in Greece."

5. Downfall of Themistocles :

- (a) Arbitrary, corrupt practices ; decline in influence and popularity.
- (b) Ostracism, 471 ; retirement to Argos.
- (c) Treasonable correspondence with Pausanias ; collusion with Persia.

(d) Sparta's charge of treason against Themistocles ; his escape to Corcyra, thence to Persia. Athens' proscription of Themistocles as a traitor ; confiscation of his property.

6. **In Asia Minor :**

(a) Themistocles a favorite at the court of Artaxerxes, the Persian king.

(b) His commanding influence and position as tyrant of Magnesia.

(c) His schemes for the subjugation of Greece for Persia.

7. **Character :**

Selfish, vain, extravagant, corrupt, unprincipled, avaricious, ingenious, sagacious, far-sighted, energetic, ambitious, brave. "He set money and power above justice and love of country.... Reproduced in their highest possible development all the features, good and bad alike, of the Athenian disposition.... Unrivalled political genius and daring.... The cleverest man of his time.... An unscrupulous adventurer."

V. Aristides the Just:—

1. **Character :**

Cool-headed, unselfish, straightforward, pure, noble, just, honorable, patriotic, incorruptibly honest. The Greek "Cato." "Athens never saw his like again. A man who combined in such a degree the spirit of honor and self-abnegation with the highest practical utility."

2. **Politics :**

Champion of the conservative aristocrats. "The opponent of naval expansion."

3. **Aristides the Archon, 489 :**

(a) His reputation for justice and patriotism.

(b) Opening of the archonship to all Athenian citizens.

4. **Rivalry with Themistocles :** Ostracism of Aristides, 483. Recall from banishment on the eve of the battle of Salamis, 480.
5. **Aristides and the Persian Wars :**
 - (a) Battle of Marathon, 490 : Aristides one of the ten generals, second in command to Miltiades.
 - (b) Battle of Salamis, 480 : Aristides one of the leaders in the liberation of Greece.
 - (c) Battle of Plataea, 479 : Aristides and Pausanias, the Greek commanders.
 - (d) Naval expedition against Persia, 479 : Aristides and Cimon, admirals of the confederate Greek fleet, under Pausanias :
 - (1) Re-capture of Aegean Islands from Persia.
 - (2) Capture of Sestos and Byzantium.
 - (3) Treachery of Pausanias : Loss of Sparta's leadership ; estrangement of Athens and Sparta.
 - (4) Organization of the Delian Confederacy, by Aristides and Cimon, 479, with the supreme control of Athens. Aristides, commander of the new Delian allied fleet. Death of Aristides, 468.

VI. Cimon :—

1. Character :

Brave, honorable, tactful, generous, hospitable, faithful, patriotic ; "blunt, jovial, free-handed." More soldier than statesman. Lack of taste for literature, learning, art. "His talents, manners, address, made him popular with the masses, though leader of the aristocrats."

2. Policy :

- (a) To strengthen Athens' position in the Delian Confederacy.
- (b) To extend Athens' maritime power.
- (c) To attack Persia at every opportunity.
- (d) To make Athens the useful ally of Sparta.

- (e) To assist Sparta in maintaining her supremacy on land.
 - (f) To aid the oligarchic system of government.
3. **Cimon and the Persian Wars :**
- (a) A leader in the battle of Plataea, 479.
 - (b) One of the admirals in the confederated Greek expedition to Asia Minor, 479.
 - (c) Organization of the Delian Confederacy by Aristides and Cimon, 479.
 - (d) Conquest of the piratical island of Scyros, 470.
 - (e) Land and sea victory of the Greeks under Cimon at **Eurymedon, 466**: Last of the Asiatic Greek cities free from Persian control; break-up of Persia's naval power.
4. **Cimon in the Aegean :**
- (a) Reduction of the seceding islands, Naxos, Thasos, 466: "Athens the mistress and tyrant of her confederates."
 - (b) Commutation of Delian quota to money payment only.
5. **Cimon's increase of Athens' fortifications.**
6. **Cimon and Sparta :**
- (a) Destruction of Sparta by earthquake, 464: Revolt of the Helots—Athenian aid (4000) to Sparta; failure of Cimon's plans to assist Sparta; despatch of the contingent to Athens without thanks.
 - (b) Cimon in disgrace at Athens. His ostracism, 461, through the influence of Pericles and Ephialtes.
 - (c) Recall of Cimon by Pericles, 456.
7. **Cimon and the Bœotian War :**
- (a) Battle of **Oenophyta, 456**: Victory of the Athenians under Myronides, Pericles, Cimon, over Spartans and Bœotians. Five years' truce between Sparta and Athens.
8. **Death of Cimon** in the siege of **Citium** (Cyprus), a Phœnician part of the Persian empire, 449.

VII. Pericles, 494-429 :—**1. Ancestry :**

Son of Xanthippus, (the accuser of Miltiades and commander at Mycale, 479), and a relative of Cleisthenes through his mother.

2. Politics :

“Champion of the democratic or progressive party in opposition to Cimon the leader of the aristocratic or conservative party.”

3. Policy :**(a) FOREIGN :**

- (1) To strengthen and enlarge the Delian Confederacy and treat Athenian allies as subjects.
- (2) “To extend Athenian naval power and her maritime ascendancy.”
- (3) “To harass Sparta, by weakening her influence and by forming alliances with her enemies.”

(b) DOMESTIC :

- (1) To make supreme the rule of the people, through the Ecclesia in political and the Dikasteries in judicial matters.
- (2) To strengthen and ornament Athens ; to develop to the full Athenian activity.
- (3) To provide temples, religious offerings, festivals, pageants, works of art.
- (4) “To educate and improve the people ; to give a love for knowledge, poetry and art.”
- (5) “To make Athens the centre of Grecian feeling, the stimulus of Grecian intellect, the type of a strong democratic patriotism, combined with full liberty of individual taste and aspiration.”

4. Administration of Pericles, “Prime Minister of Athens,” 465-429, the Golden Age of Athens :**(a) CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES :**

- (1) Government by Plebiscite : all offices under citizen control.

- (2) Re-enactment of Solon's laws in general.
- (3) Opening of the archonship to all classes of citizens.

(b) JUDICIAL CHANGES :

- (1) Deprivation of the irresponsible Areopagus' censorial and veto privileges; authority only in cases of homicide.
- (2) Reduction of the power of magistrates; authority only to impose a small fine.
- (3) New judicial system: Creation of a court of salaried jurors, or dicasts, by Pericles and Ephialtes his leading auxiliary. Assassination of the latter by the aristocrats.
- (4) Appointment of seven Law-Guardians, with general supervision over magistrates and the assembly.
- (5) Transfer to Athens of the Delian Supreme Court and Treasury.

(c) SOCIAL CHANGES :

- (1) Development of trade, commerce, private industry, public citizenship.
- (2) Payment of citizens for military services.
- (3) Public aid to the poor and unemployed: Festivals, corporation work on public works, colonization schemes, etc. Distribution of state funds.
- (4) "Religious festivals, frequent, splendid, musical, poetical."
- (5) Improvements in agriculture in Attica.

(d) GOLDEN AGE OF LITERATURE, LEARNING, ART;
"the Milky Way" of great men: [See section I.]

- (1) *Dramatists*: Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.
- (2) *Philosophers*: Anaxagoras, Zeno, Protagoras, Damon, Socrates.
- (3) *Artists*: Phidias, Polyclitus, Myron, Mnesicles, Ictinus, Praxiteles.

- (4) *Historians*: Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon.
 - (5) *Lyric Poet*: Pindar.
 - (6) *Orators*: Pericles, Thucydides, Lysias, Isocrates.
 - (7) Embellishment of Athens under the direction of Phidias, architect, sculptor, painter, "the Michael Angelo of Antiquity": The Parthenon or Temple of Athena, Erechtheum (a Temple of Athena), Odeum or Music Hall, Propylæa, or entrance halls of the citadel, statues of Athena, harbors, docks, arsenal, parks, gardens, villas, etc.
 - (8) Defences of Athens: Strengthening of the Long Walls, Phalerum, Piræus, into one vast fortress.
- (e) COLONIZATION:
- (1) Expeditions for colonial purposes into the Aegean, the Euxine—Conquest of Sinope.
 - (2) Establishment of colonies: Amphipolis, Thurii (Sybaris) the home of Lysias and Herodotus.
- (f) PERICLES AND CIMON:
- (1) Rivalry between these leaders of the Progressive, the Conservative party.
 - (2) Ostracism of Cimon, 461; recall by Pericles, 456.
- (g) PERICLES AND THUCYDIDES, the successor to Cimon, as leader of the Aristocrats:
- (1) Thucydides: Orator, statesman, historian, general.
 - (2) Thucydides, the political opponent of Pericles. Bitter party conflict.
 - (3) Charges of Thucydides against Pericles: "Pacific policy towards the Persians, expenditure of Delian funds on Athens, non-reduction of the Delian tribute." Ostracism of Thucydides 440 (?).

- (4) Exile of Thucydides, 424, for failure to relieve Amphipolis, when invested by Brasidas the Spartan.

(h) WARS WITH GREEK STATES (Pro-Spartan) :

- (1) General causes : Athens' alliances with Argos and Thessaly (Sparta's enemies), with Megara (at war with Corinth), with the Democratic party in Bœotia, and with Plataea.
- (2) War with Corinth, Bœotia, Aegina (an old enemy of Athens), 456-5 : Capture of Aegina.
- (3) War with Sparta and Bœotia : Indecisive victory of the Spartans at **Tanagra, 457** ; truce with Sparta for five years. Athenian victory over the Thebans at **Oenophyta, 456** : Break-up of Bœotian League ; loss of Theban influence ; establishment of Democracies.

Settlement of Naupactus by exiled Messenians as an Athenian outpost, 455.

- (4) War with Bœotia. Victory of the Bœotians at **Coronea, 447** : Loss of Athens' control over Bœotia. Restoration of the oligarchy and Theban supremacy.
- (5) Successful revolt of Megara, Lesbos, Chios.
- (6) Revolt and subjugation of Samos, Byzantium.
- (7) "Thirty Years' Peace" with Sparta, 445 (broken in 14 years) : Recognition of Sparta's supremacy in Peloponnesus, of Athens' supremacy in the Delian Confederacy.
- (8) The Peloponnesian War, 431-404 : Pericles' advice of alliance of Athens and Coreyra against Corinth. Election of Pericles as commander of the forces. The three years' plague at Athens : death of Pericles, 429, "an irreparable loss to Athens."

5. Character and ability of Pericles :

Grave, self-contained, haughty ; studious, generous, honest, faithful, brave, patriotic. "A man of grave and noble presence ; reserved and stately in

manner, impressively eloquent, of majestic intelligence, masterful in tact and discretion." "Orator, scholar, general, philosopher, politician, statesman, patriot. . . . An admirable combination of civil qualities: uprightness, firmness, caution, diligence, judgment, eloquence, economy, and power of guiding partisans. . . . A popular leader with ideas of progress and culture, which he undertook to convert into political and social realities. . . . He possessed splendid powers of thought, speech, action; of competence, civil and military. . . . One of the most remarkable men of antiquity. . . . Without a parallel throughout the whole course of Grecian history."

Examination Questions on Athenian Supremacy.

1. Describe the part played in Greek history by Miltiades, Themistocles, and Pericles, comparing them as statesman, orators and generals. 1878.
2. Write brief notes on the Battle of Marathon, Pericles, Æschylus. 1881.
3. Sketch the history of Athens under Pericles. 1881.
4. Tell all you know of the life, character and influence of Socrates. 1882.
5. Sketch briefly the Constitution of Athens, in the time of Pericles. 1882.
6. Sketch the part taken in Grecian history, by Miltiades, Themistocles, Cimon, Pericles, Phidias, Brasidas. 1883.
7. Sketch the life of Aristides, showing his influence on Greek history. 1886.
8. Sketch the political career of Cimon, or write a biographical sketch of Socrates. 1890.
9. (a) Give an account of the character and life of Pericles.
(b) Describe succinctly the supremacy of Athens, as to:
(1) Political power, (2) Trade and Commerce, (3)

Literature and Art, during the so-called "Age of Pericles" (465-429). Enumerate the great Athenians that flourished during this period, and briefly mention what they did to make the Age of Pericles one of the most brilliant epochs in the world's history.

- (c) Sketch briefly the causes which, after Pericles' death, operated to bring about a rapid decline in the greatness of Athens. 1892.
10. Sketch briefly and compare the careers and characters of Cimon and Pericles. 1893.
 11. Under what circumstances was the Confederacy of Delos formed? Give some account of the nature and terms of the alliance. 1896.
 12. Sketch the character and career of Pericles, and institute a brief comparison between the Periclean Age and that period of English history to which, in your opinion, it bears the greatest resemblance. 1896.
 13. Compare with respect to personal character and political ideals:
 - (a) Themistocles and Robert Walpole or
 - (b) Pericles and the elder Pitt. 1897.
 14. Give a brief account of the life and work of the following, and estimate the influence of each on the history of his time: Themistocles, Socrates, Demosthenes, Epaminondas. 1898.
 15. Sketch briefly the life and work of Pericles and of Sulla. 1899.

E.—THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, 431-404.

I. Causes:—**1. Remote :**

- (a) Rivalry of Dorian and Ionian races.
- (b) Rivalry of oligarchic and democratic institutions.
- (c) Jealousy of Sparta over the growing wealth, power, and influence of Athens.
- (d) Discontent of the Delian allies of Athens at being treated as her subjects, and at the expenditure of Delian funds for Athenian purposes.
- (e) Athens' harsh treatment of Megara, and the expulsion of Aeginetans to Argolis.
- (f) Athens' recent supremacy in Bœotia and enmity towards Thebes.

2. Immediate :**(a) THE CORCYREAN AFFAIR, 432 :**

- (1) Corcyra, the enemy-rival of Corinth the mother-city.
- (2) Trouble between the oligarchs and democrats of Epidamnus (Dyrrhachium), Corcyra's colony in Illyria; appeal of the democrats first to Corcyra, then to Corinth; Corinth's aid to the democrats.
- (3) War between Corcyra and Corinth, 435. Alliance of Athens and Corcyra.
- (4) Defeat of the Corcyreans at Sybota, 432. Interference of Athens. Protest of Corinth, an ally of Sparta.

(b) REVOLT OF POTIDÆA, a Corinthian colony and member of the Delian League, 432 :

- (1) Assistance from Corinth against Athens' blockade of Potidæa.
- (2) Assistance from Perdiccas, King of Macedonia, an enemy of Athens.

(c) CONGRESS AT SPARTA of Peloponnesian allies, Megara, Thebes :

(1) Demands against Athens : That her decrees against Megara should be repealed ; that autonomy should be restored to Aegina ; that the blockade of Potidæa should be raised. Rejection of demands by Athens. Declaration of War against Athens, 431.

II. Contestants in the struggle for supremacy :—

1. Allies of Athens :

Plataea, Naupactus, Corcyra, Zacynthus, Acarnania ; the islands of the Aegean ; the Ionian cities of Asia Minor, Thrace, Macedonia.

2. Allies of Sparta :

Peloponnesus (except Argos, Achaia), Megara, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Syracuse.

III Relative positions of the contestants :—

1. **Athens** : Magnificent fleet, well-filled treasury, but scattered and half-hearted allies.
2. **Sparta** : A small Corinthian fleet, lack of funds, but with a strong land force and enthusiastic allies.

IV. Course of the War :—

1. To the Peace of Nicias, 421 :

- (a) Devastation of Attica, by the Spartan King Archidamus, 431.
- (b) Three years' plague at Athens : Loss of one-fourth of the population ; death of Pericles, 429, the turning point in the war.
- (c) Surrender of Potidæa to Athens, 430.
- (d) Sparta's destruction of the garrison and city of **Plataea, 427.**
- (e) Victories of the Athenian navy, under Phormion, near **Naupactus, 429.**
- (f) Descent of Brasidas the Spartan on **Salamis, 429.**

- (g) Revolt of **Lesbos** from the Athenian alliance. Fall of Mitylene and reduction of the island.
- (h) Success of the Athenians, under Demosthenes and Cleon. Occupation of **Pylos** (Messenia) and blockade of **Sphacteria Is.**; surrender of Spartan forces. Sparta's rejection of Athens' humiliating terms of peace, 425.
- (i) Seizure of Cythera Island, by the Athenian Nicias, 424.
- (j) Athenian invasion of Bœotia : Victory of the Bœotians at **Delium, 424.**
- (k) Brasidas in Thrace : Alliance with Macedonia. Siege and capture of **Amphipolis, 423.** Exile of Thucydides, the Athenian admiral, for failure to relieve the city. Battle of **Amphipolis, 422 :** Defeat of Cleon, the Athenian leader ; death of Cleon and Brasidas.
- (l) **Peace of Nicias, 421,** "an unratified armistice" for fifty years.

2. The Sicilian Expedition, 416-413 :

- (a) Defensive alliance of Athens, Argos, Elis, Mantinea, Chalcidice. Defeat of the allies at **Mantinea, 418 ;** break-up of the Argive League.
- (b) Embassy from **Egesta** (Sicily) to Athens, for help against Syracuse, 416. Leaders of the Athenian armament to aid Egesta : Alcibiades, Lamachus, Nicias.
- (c) Mutilation of the Hermæ and profanation of the sacred Elusinian Mysteries : Recall of Alcibiades, on a charge of sacrilege ; his escape to Sparta.
- (d) **Siege of Syracuse, 414-413 :**
 - (1) Blockade of the city by land and sea. Death of Lamachus.
 - (2) Arrival of Gylippus with Spartan reinforcements.
 - (3) Arrival of Demosthenes with Athenian aid.

- (4) Defeat of the Athenian fleet. Retreat of the army (40,000) inland. Disasters of the retreat. Annihilation of the Athenian army and its leaders.
- (e) Sparta's seizure of **Decelea** in Attica.
3. **The Fall of Athens :**
- (a) Exhaustion of Athens : "Crippled and beggared" in men, ships, money.
- (b) Disaffection of Athenian allies : Revolt of Chios, Samos, Lesbos, Rhodes, Miletus, Clazomenæ, Eubœa.
- (c) Sparto-Persian Treaty : In return for gold, Persia to control Asiatic-Greek cities. Flight of Alcibiades to Tissaphernes at Sardis.
- (d) Battle of **Miletus** : Defeat of Peloponnesian and Persian fleets. Alcibiades at Athenian headquarters at Samos.
- (e) Revolution at Athens : Establishment of the rule of the 400 oligarchs. Its overthrow by Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus. Exile of the oligarchs.
- (f) Athenian victories under Thrasybulus, Thrasyllus, Theramenes, Alcibiades : **Cynossema, 411 ; Abydos, 411 ; Cyzicus** (land and sea) **410**. Reconquest of **Byzantium** and **Chalcedon**. Rejection of Sparta's peace proposals.
- (g) Return of Alcibiades to Athens, 408 : Commander of the Athenian fleet.
- (h) Battle of **Notium, 407** : Victory of the Spartan fleet under Lysander over Alcibiades' lieutenant. Deposition of Alcibiades.
- (i) Battle of **Arginusæ** (near Lesbos), **406** : Conon's naval victory over the Spartan leader Callicratidas. Impeachment and execution of Pericles (son of Pericles), Thrasyllus and four others on a charge of neglect.
- (j) Battle of **Aegospotami, 405** : Capture of the Athenian fleet by Lysander.

- (*k*) Blockade of **Athens** by Lysander, 404. Terms of surrender :
- (1) Destruction of the Piræus, Phalerum, Long Walls.
 - (2) Limitation of Athens' authority to Attica.
 - (3) Limitation of her fleet to 12 ships.
 - (4) Athens the subject-ally of Sparta.
 - (5) Restoration by Athens of oligarchic exiles.
 - (6) Recognition of the independence of Athenian allies.
- (*l*) Break-up of the Delian Confederacy, and Athenian Supremacy, 404.

IV. Nicias:—

1. Character and Politics :

Upright, generous, affable, unambitious, brave ; always behind hand, vacillating, short-sighted, obstinate. "An oligarch by taste, sentiment, position of wealth and family. Leader of the aristocratic element."

2. His Policy :

- (*a*) Peace of Nicias, 421 : Sacrifice of Athenian interests.
- (*b*) Opposition to the expedition against Sphacteria and to the Sicilian expedition.

3. Nicias and the War :

- (*a*) A general under Pericles.
- (*b*) Chief commander at the siege of Syracuse.
- (*c*) Failure of the siege, due to Nicias' petty trifling, presumptuous neglect, lamentable mismanagement and gross incompetency.
- (*d*) Ignominious destruction of Athens' greatest armament, including the leaders Nicias and Demosthenes : "the turning-point in the struggle with Sparta."

V. Cleon "the Tanner":—**1. Character :**

"Coarse and violent in manner and language, ignorant, selfish, cruel, unprincipled.... A restless and dangerous agitator.... A bane to his country."

2. Politics :

(a) At first leader of the aristocrats and opponent of the war and Pericles.

(b) On the death of Pericles, 429, leader of the democrats and the war-party.

3. Cleon and the War :

(a) Massacre of 1000 rebels of Mitylene, on Cleon's proposal.

(b) Capture of Pylos, the Island of Sphacteria and the Spartan army.

(c) Cleon's disregard for Athens' allies—their tribute doubled.

(d) Prosecution and exile of Thucydides for failure to relieve Amphipolis.

(e) Commander of the Athenian expedition against Brasidas. Defeat and death of Cleon at Amphipolis, 422.

VI. Alcibiades, 450-404 : —**1. Early Career :**

(a) Education under Socrates in the home of Pericles, Alcibiades' kinsman.

(b) Socrates' rescue of the wounded Alcibiades at Potidæa, 432.

(c) Alcibiades' rescue of Socrates at the battle of Delium, 424.

(d) Alliance of Athens, Argos, Elis, Mantinea, through Alcibiades' influence.

(e) Appointment of Alcibiades as general.

2. Alcibiades and the Sicilian Expedition, 416-413 :

(a) Commander-in-chief of the Expedition.

- (b) His recall from Sicily on a charge of sacrilege and treason.
- (c) His escape to Sparta from the state galley at Thurii, 415.
- (d) Athens' sentence of death; confiscation of his property.

3. Alcibiades at Sparta :

- (a) Chief adviser of Sparta against Athens; advocacy of
 - (1) A powerful Spartan fleet to dispute Athens' control of the sea.
 - (2) Spartan assistance to Syracuse, under the command of Gylippus.
 - (3) The seizure and fortification of Decelea in Attica.
 - (4) A Spartan alliance with Persia.
 - (5) Spartan aid to revolting Ionians.
- (b) Loss of Sparta's confidence in Alcibiades. King Agis' denunciation of Alcibiades as a traitor; sentence of death. Escape to the court of Tissaphernes, a Persian governor in Asia Minor, 411.

4. Alcibiades at Sardis :

- (a) His endeavor to break up the Perso-Spartan alliance.
- (b) His bid for restoration to Athens: Persian alliance, Persian gold and the establishment of an oligarchy at Athens.

5. Alcibiades at Samos :

- (a) His conspiracy with Athenian oligarchic officers at Samos; His offer of return with Tissaphernes as ally on the overthrow of the democratic government at Athens.
- (b) Athens' reluctant acceptance of Peisander's propositions: Establishment of an oligarchy, alliance with Tissaphernes, and restoration of Alcibiades.
- (c) Sparta's third treaty with Persia. Failure of Alcibiades to fulfil his promise to Athens.

- (*d*) Oligarchic conspiracy at Athens. Rule of the 400. Expulsion of Senate and Ecclesia.

6. Restoration of Alcibiades :

- (*a*) Democratic declarations of the Athenian armament at Samos. Alcibiades' alliance with the democratic leaders. His renewed promises of Persian aid. His election as colleague of Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus.
- (*b*) Overthrow of the 400 at Athens by Thrasybulus ; restoration of democracy.
- (*c*) Defeat of Spartans and Persians at Cynossema and Abydos, 411.
- (*d*) Seizure of Alcibiades by Tissaphernes : A prisoner in Sardis. His escape.
- (*e*) Capture of the Spartan fleet at Cyzicus, 410. Recovery of Byzantium and Chalcedon. Athenian occupation of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont.
- (*f*) Alcibiades' triumphant return to Athens : Revocation of his death-sentence ; restoration of his civil rights ; re-appointment as commander, 407.

7. Fall of Alcibiades :

- (*a*) Battle of Notium, 407 : Defeat of Alcibiades' lieutenant by Lysander. Deposition of Alcibiades. Appointment of Conon as commander. Retirement of Alcibiades to the Hellespont.
- (*b*) Sparta's pursuit of Alcibiades. His flight to the court of Pharnabazus in Phrygia. Assassination of Alcibiades, 404.

8. Character and Ability :

Self-willed, capricious, passionate, extravagant, unprincipled, overbearing, selfish, vain, treacherous, frivolous, reckless, dissolute, insolent. "An inordinate love of personal enjoyment, luxury, ostentation." Unsurpassed in daring, energy, readiness, decision, enterprise, ambition, genius, capacity. "Never once defeated by land or sea . . . Eminent capacities for action and command, combined with bad moral qualities. . . . The spoilt child of the people . . . The chief evil genius of Athens."

Examination Questions on The Peloponnesian War :

1. Sketch the history of the Peloponnesian War from the fortification of Pylos to the Peace of Nicias. 1877.
2. Describe the Constitution of Athens at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. 1877.
3. What were the relations of Athens with the other members of the Confederacy of which she was the head, originally, and at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. 1877.
4. Give a brief account of the origin, progress and result of the war between Athens and Syracuse. 1878.
5. Write brief notes on Cimon, Pericles, Cleon, Sophocles, Socrates, Phidias. 1879.
6. Describe fully the causes of the Peloponnesian War and name the chief engagements. 1880.
7. Trace the causes, immediate and remote of the Peloponnesian War ; analyse the moral, social and political elements that were brought into collision, and give a list of the principal allies of each party. 1881.
8. Contrast Athens and Sparta as to their form of government, their literary and their political influence, at the time of the Peloponnesian War. 1882.
9. Show the part taken in Grecian history, by Cleon, Alcibiades, Nicias, Gylippus, Demosthenes, Brasidas, Thrasybulus, Lysander, Conon. 1883.
10. Trace the leading events in the Peloponnesian War. 1885.
11. (a) Examine at length into the causes that led to the Peloponnesian War.
(b) Mention the states that took part in it on either side.
(c) Trace the course of the war from the Sicilian Expedition to the close of the war, mentioning names and dates where possible. 1886.
12. Relate the story of the Sicilian Expedition, and trace the effects of its failure on the subsequent history of Athens and Sparta. 1889.

13. Enumerate and give the geographical location of the territories that acknowledged the rule or leadership of: (1) Athens, (2) Sparta at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. 1892.
14. Specify very briefly what was noble or heroic in the lives and careers of the following: Aristides, Themistocles, Brasidas, Gylippus, Epaminondas. 1893.
15. Describe briefly the influence on the character of the Athenians of their defeats by the Spartans. 1893.
16. Draw a map of the Peloponnesus and mark on it the physical features, provinces and chief towns. 1894.
17. State the causes (immediate and remote) of the Peloponnesian War, and give a concise account of that struggle from the destruction of the Athenian armament at Syracuse, to the downfall of Athens. 1895.
18. Draw a map of the Peloponnesus, indicating the chief districts into which it was divided, with its principal rivers and mountain-ranges. Locate on your map the following places: Corinth, Mantinea, Megalopolis, Olympia, Sparta, Sphacteria. 1897.
19. State the causes, immediate and remote, of the Peloponnesian War and give a concise account of that struggle down to the Peace of Nicias. What were the terms on which Athens surrendered at the conclusion of the War? 1897.
20. State briefly the causes and results of the Peloponnesian War. 1899.
21. What were the causes of the Peloponnesian War? Give a summary of its results. 1899.

F.—SPARTAN SUPREMACY.

I. Extent : From the fall of Athens, 404, to 379.

II. Rise of Sparta :—

1. Lycurgus, the great Spartan Lawgiver :

- (a) His travels in Crete, Asia Minor, Egypt, Libya, India, Iberia.
- (b) His collection of the Homeric poems.
- (c) His return to Sparta ; the city in a state of anarchy.
- (d) **His System of Government, 825 :**
 - (1) *Two Kings* (Cf. Roman Consuls), co-existent and co-ordinate heads of the state, the army, the judiciary and religion.
 - (2) *Five Ephors or Magistrates* (Cf. Roman Tribunes) : “An Executive Council to superintend police and foreign affairs, to convene and preside in the General Assembly, to lead troops and taxes, to conduct elections, to make war or peace.” Elected annually by the people in Assembly. Controlled all Spartans, even the kings. Proposed all laws. “Five irresponsible despots... Finally the virtual rulers of the state.”
 - (3) *Senate or Gerousia* (“Assembly of the Elders), of twenty-eight citizens and the two kings. Minimum age of sixty. Duties : “To prepare measures for the public assembly, to govern the country, to act as a supreme court.”
 - (4) *General Assembly or Apella*. Members : All Spartan citizens over thirty years of age. Duties : To meet once a month in the Agora at the call of the Ephors, to accept or reject measures without amendment, to vote only by acclamation, to elect ephors, senators and state priests.” Powers : “An inoperative formality with no open discussion or debate, except by special leave from the Ephors.”

(e) **His Social and Political Divisions of the Spartan People :**

- (1) *Dorians* or Spartans proper (Heraclidae) : " The full-privileged citizens of Sparta, owning the best of the land, paying to the public tables, and alone eligible for honors or public offices.
- (2) *Freeman citizens* (Periœci, " dwellers around " Sparta) : " Native freemen and owners of land ; the merchants, metal-workers, artisans, farmers ; the hoplites of the state army ; paying tribute to the state, but with no political rights." Marriage with the Spartans forbidden. In number, three times as many as the Spartans.
- (3) *Slaves or Helots* (" Prisoners ") : Native conquered Achæans and former owners of the soil, paying rent in corn, wine, oil, to those whose farms they worked." Condition of absolute serfdom, yet not subject to sale or removal. The light-armed state troops.

(f) **His System of Discipline :**

- (1) State system of military and gymnastic training, in the State training-house from the age 7 to 18, in the barracks from 18 to 60. " A hateful and relentless military machine, that made good soldiers, hard in body, but callous in mind."
- (2) Contests in choral music, dancing, running, wrestling.
- (3) State regulation of private life : Restrictions on individual freedom, destructive of home ties.
- (4) Preclusion of Spartans from any industrial occupation or from leaving Sparta without license.
- (5) Jealous exclusion of strangers from Sparta.
- (6) Discipline in habits of obedience, hardihood, self-denial, military aptitude.

2. Messenian Wars :

(a) 1st War, 743-724 :

- (1) Cause : Sparta's greed of domination.
- (2) Sparta's capture of Ithome ; brave resistance of Aristodemus, the Messenian leader.
- (3) Messenian refugee colonies : Tarentum, Messana.
- (4) Spartan tax of half the produce of the conquered land.

(b) 2nd War, 685-668 :

- (1) Revolt of the Messenians under Aristomenes. Alliance of Messenia, Argos, Arcadia.
- (2) War with Argos and Arcadia : Break-up of the Argive Confederacy. Sparta mistress of the Peloponnesus, 560.

3. The Peloponnesian War : Overthrow of Athens, 404 ; Sparta mistress of the Hellenic world.

III. Pausanias :—

1. Pausanias the Hero :

- (a) Victor of Plataea, 479 : Defeat of the Persians under Mardonius.
- (b) Commander of the Confederate Greek fleet : Recovery of the islands of the Aegean, and Byzantium from the Persians.

2. Pausanias the Traitor :

- (a) Character : Proud, selfish, arrogant, treasonably ambitious ; brave, skilful.
- (b) His release of Persian prisoners at Byzantium for a bribe.
- (c) Traitorous correspondence with Persia : " His offer to Xerxes of the vassalage of Greece for the hand of the king's daughter."

- (d) Mutiny of the Greek fleet against Pausanias. Election of Aristicles as commander. Recall of Pausanias to Sparta on a charge of treason. Loss to Sparta of the Greek leadership. Formation of the Confederacy of Delos.
- (e) Treasonable correspondence of Pausanias with Themistocles.
- (f) Sparta's withdrawal from the general Greek confederacy. Her formation of a Peloponnesian League.

3. Fall of Pausanias :

- (a) Acquittal of Pausanias of the charge of treason.
- (b) Pausanias in Asia Minor : Secret intrigues with the Persian governors ; his expulsion from Byzantium by the Athenians. "A social and political out-cast."
- (c) Discovery of his negotiations for a Helot insurrection. His flight to the temple of Athena ; immured alive, 469.

IV. Brasidas :

1. Brasidas and the Peloponnesian War :

- (a) Relief of Methone against an Athenian attack, 431.
- (b) Daring attack on Salamis ; destruction of Athenian property.
- (c) At Sphacteria : Brasidas, a distinguished officer, wounded at Pylos, 425.
- (d) Relief of Megara, 424.
- (e) Brasidas in Thrace :
 - (1) Expedition through Thessaly, Macedonia, Thrace, to attack Athenian allies.
 - (2) Alliance with Perdiccas, King of Macedonia.
 - (3) Conquest of Athenian allies ; fall of Amphipolis.
 - (4) Victory of the Spartans in the battle of Amphipolis, 422 ; death of both Brasidas and Cleon.

2. Character and ability :

Generous, tactful, kindly, courteous, skilful, daring, courageous. "A reputation for justice, liberality, wisdom.... The only Spartan general whose character displays nobility and grandeur.... The savior of Sparta in the early period of the war."

V. Gylippus :—

1. Commander of a Spartan relief expedition for Syracuse.
2. His successful defence of Syracuse.
3. His annihilation of the Athenian besieging forces and their leaders.

VI. Lysander :—

1. Lysander and the Peloponnesian War :

- (a) His skilful diplomacy with Cyrus the Younger for Persian aid.
- (b) Lysander, admiral of the Spartan fleet ; defeat of the Athenians at Notium, 407.
- (c) Defeat of Lysander's successor, Callicratidas, at Arginusæ, 406. Lysander's re-appointment, 405 : Capture of the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami ; Sparta in possession of the key to the Euxine and the Hellespont ; annihilation of the Athenian Empire.
- (d) Siege and capitulation of Athens. Lysander's humiliation of Sparta's rival. Sparta mistress of the Grecian world.

2. Lysander the Despot :

- (a) Appointment of Spartan governors (*Harmosts*) with body-guards, in the cities of Ionia and the Hellespont.
- (b) Establishment of oligarchical systems and Spartan garrisons. Rule of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.
- (c) Relegation of Asiatic Greek cities to Persian slavery.
- (d) Creation of a Spartan despotism more tyrannical than the Athenian.

(e) Jealousy at Sparta. Decline of Lysander's power and influence. Disgrace of Lysander by the Ephors. His recall to Sparta.

(f) Restoration of Athenian democracy, by Pausanias, King of Sparta.

3. **Lysander and Agesilaus, King of Sparta :**

(a) Agesilaus' campaign against Persia ; Lysander, chief of the king's staff of thirty.

(b) Officiousness and presumption of Lysander ; his revolutionary schemes ; dismissal in disgrace by Agesilaus ; his return to Sparta.

4. **Lysander and the Corinthian War :**

(a) Defeat and death of Lysander, at Haliartus (Bœotia), 395.

5. **Character and Ability :**

Haughty, selfish, unscrupulous, cruel, treacherous, rapacious, ambitious, energetic, forceful, self-controlled, talented. "An excellent officer, with love of command and influence, but of insulting harshness and arrogance.... Last of the trio of eminent Spartans : Brasidas, Gylippus, Lysander.... The most remarkable man Sparta had produced for a century.... The leading Spartan spirit at the close of the Peloponnesian War.... Sparta's ablest general."

VII. The 30 Tyrants of Athens, 404-403 :—

1. **Lysander's Establishment of Oligarchic Government at Athens :** Destruction of popular government.

2. **Misrule of the 30 :** A reign of terror ; an era of cruelties, confiscations, and plunder. Murder of Alcibiades, Theramenes and others ; exile of Thrasybulus and others ; seizure of Lysias, the orator ; plunder of the Democrats, etc.

3. **Downfall of the 30 :**

(a) Condition of Athens : "No empire, no tribute, no fleet, no walls, no fortified posts."

- (b) Return of Thrasybulus and 700 other exiles. Overthrow of the 30. Death of the leader, Critias.
- (c) Re-establishment of the old constitution and restoration to exiles of property and civil rights.
- (d) Evacuation of Athens and Attica by the Spartans under Pausanias.

VIII. Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks:—

1. Civil war between Artaxerxes II. and Cyrus his brother.
2. Spartan and Athenian troops under the pay of Cyrus and leadership of the Spartan Clearchus.
3. March of Cyrus towards Babylon. Battle of **Cunaxa, 401** (in Mesopotamia): Victory of the Greeks over the Persians; death of Cyrus.
4. **Retreat of the Greeks, 401-400:**
 - (a) Difficulties of the Greeks: Change of route back to the coast; without trustworthy guides; without knowledge of roads, distances or country; lack of supplies; in a hostile country; without boats or cavalry; in the winter.
 - (b) Treacherous seizure and execution of the Greek generals by the Persians.
 - (c) Selection of new generals; Xenophon, the real leader.
 - (d) Successful march to Trapezus on the Euxine sea; unparalleled bravery, endurance, and organization.
 - (e) March from Trapezus to Byzantium. Stranded in Thrace in a desperate and starving condition. In the service of a Thracian Prince; their dismissal without pay.
 - (f) Xenophon's conduct of the Greeks to Pergamus; incorporation with the main Greek force.

IX. War between Persia and Sparta:—

1. Sparta's declining position:
 - Lysander's influence, arrogance, ambition; Sparta in a state of corruption and discontent; growing hostility of Grecian states towards her high-handed despotism.

2. Accession of **Agésilau**s as King of Sparta.
3. Agésilau's invasion of Asia Minor. Refusal of Thebes, Corinth, Athens, Argos, to join in the war.
4. Bribery of Greek states by Persia to rise against Sparta. Recall of Agésilau on account of the Corinthian War; Persia safe for 50 years.

X. **The Corinthian War, 395-387 :—**

1. Rise of Corinth, Thebes, Athens, Argos, against Sparta.
2. Repulse and death of Lysander at **Haliartus, 395**.
3. Battle of **Corinth (Nemea), 394** : Defeat of the allies; recall of Agésilau.
4. Battle of **Cnidus, 394** : A naval victory of Athenians under Conon and Persians under Pharnabazus. Overthrow of Spartan rule in Asia Minor and her insular empire.
5. Battle of **Coronea, 394** : Indecisive : withdrawal of Agésilau to Peloponnesus.
6. Restoration by Conon (with Persian aid) of the Long Walls of Athens, and an Athenian fleet.
7. Success of Iphicrates, an Athenian general. Introduction of his new military tactics with light-armed troops (peltasts).
8. Acquisitions of Thrasybulus in the Aegean, Hellespont, Bosphorus. His death at Aspendus, 390, while levying a contribution.
9. Success of the Spartan Antalcidas at the Persian court; subservience of Sparta to Persia.
10. **Peace of Antalcidas**, the dictation of the Persian King, **387**. Terms :
 - (a) Recognition of the supremacy of Athens at sea, of Sparta in Peloponnesus.
 - (b) Termination of the Perso-Athenian alliance.
 - (c) Sparta's surrender to Persia of Greek Asiatic colonies.
 - (d) Surrender of Thebes' control of Boeotian states.
 - (e) Universal autonomy to Greek states.

XI. Sparta and the Olynthian Confederacy :—

1. The Confederacy or Chalcidian league of 32 states, a Grecian bulwark against Macedonian aggression.
2. Sparta's overthrow of the League, 379. Enrolment of its members as allies of Sparta.

XII. Character of the Spartans :—

“ A rude, savage people, half-starved in childhood, hard in body, callous in mind. . . . Good soldiers, with stoic insensibility to pain, inculcated by continual floggings, tortures, privations. . . . Unflinching in courage, irresistible in war. . . . Educated only in rudest choral music and martial poetry. . . . Spartan maidens were buxom, coarse-minded hoydens. . . . Spartan women possessed physical beauty, vigor, courage, but were utterly destitute of all modesty and womanly feeling.”

Examination Questions on Spartan Supremacy.

1. Sketch briefly the history of Sparta, from the beginning of the Messenian Wars to the Peace of Antalcidas. 1876.
2. Describe the political constitution which Lycurgus gave to Sparta, also his social divisions of the people and his system of discipline and military training. 1878.
3. Show the policy of Sparta toward the Greek states as exercised during her period of supremacy, noting specially (a) The rule of the thirty Tyrants at Athens, (b) The reasons for the decline of Sparta's power and influence. 1878.
4. Relate the story of “ The Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks.” 1879.
5. Describe the chief events of the Corinthian War. State the position of the Greek states, as determined by the Peace of Antalcidas. 1880.
6. Sketch the character, career, and influence of Pausanias, Lysander, and Agesilaus. 1881.

7. Specify very briefly what was noble or heroic in the lives and careers of the following : Aristides, Themistocles, Brasidas, Gylippus, Epaminondas. 1893.
8. Tell what you know of the character of the Spartans, their government, institutions and discipline. 1896.
9. Sketch the period of Spartan Supremacy in Greece, after the close of the Peloponnesian War. What were the causes that led to the loss of this supremacy? 1898.

G.—THEBAN SUPREMACY.

I. Extent: During the careers of Pelopidas and Epaminondas, or about 379-361.

II. Theban War, 379-361 :—

I. Causes :

- (a) The Corinthian War and Peace of Antalcidas.
- (b) Sparta's alliance with Persia, Syracuse, Macedonia, to crush Thebes.
- (c) Sparta's organization of anti-Theban oligarchies in Boeotian cities.
- (d) Treacherous seizure and occupation of Thebes by a Spartan garrison. Banishment of leading Thebans. Establishment of a cruel, oppressive, rapacious oligarchic government.
- (e) Sparta's attack on Athens, a Theban ally.

2. Rise of Thebes, 382-378 :

- (a) Conspiracy and Revolution at Thebes, 382 :
 - (1) Return of exiled Thebans under Pelopidas. Massacre of the Spartan leaders. Capitulation of the garrison to Pelopidas and Epaminondas.
 - (2) Military re-organization of Thebes by Epaminondas. The Sacred Band of 300 Thebans.
 - (3) Election of Pelopidas and Epaminondas as Bceotarchs or chief magistrates.

3. The War, 379-361 :

- (a) Abortive invasions of Bœotia, by Agesilaus, 378-377.
- (b) Success of a naval league against Sparta : Defeat of her fleet off **Naxos, 376**, by the Athenians under Chabrias. The enemy swept out of the Aegean. Extension of Athens' maritime confederacy.
- (c) Victory of Pelopidas at **Tegyra, 375** : Restoration of Thebes as head of the Bœotian League. Expulsion of the Spartans from Bœotia.
- (d) Thebes' attack on Phocis, a Spartan ally.
- (e) Athens' financial difficulties ; her jealousy towards Thebes. Treaty of peace with Sparta, 371 : Assignment of Grecian leadership to Athens on the sea, to Sparta on land ; recognition of universal autonomy.
- (f) Peace congress at **Sparta, 371** : Epaminondas' denunciation of Sparta's ascendancy and unjust pretensions.
- (g) Battle of **Leuctra, 371** : Victory of Epaminondas and Pelopidas over the Spartans. Chief results :
 - (1) Loss of Sparta's military prestige and Supremacy in Greece.
 - (2) Thebes, the recognized head of the Grecian states.
 - (3) Consolidation of Thebes' position, by alliances with Pheræ, Phocis, Locris, Eubœa, Aetolia, Acarnania.
 - (4) Alliance of Athens and Sparta.
 - (5) A death-blow to the old military system.
- (h) **Thebes and Thessaly** :
 - (1) Rise of the Thessalian League of 30 cities under Jason of Pheræ.
 - (2) Assassination of Jason, the ruler of Thessaly, 370. Theban ascendancy over Thessaly and Macedonia ; 30 Macedonian hostages (including Philip) taken to Thebes.
 - (3) Mission of Pelopidas to Susa, Persia. Persia's recognition of Thebes' supremacy, 367.

- (4) Alliance of Athens and Alexander of Pheræ.
- (5) Pelopidas, ambassador in Thessaly, to secure recognition of Theban control. Seizure and imprisonment of Pelopidas by Alexander. His rescue by Epaninondas, 368.
- (6) Battle of **Cynoscephalæ, 364**: Victory of Thebans; death of Pelopidas. Thessaly's recognition of Theban headship.

(i) **Thebes and Peloponnesus:**

- (1) First Theban invasion of Peloponnesus by Epaninondas, 370.
Pan-Arcadian Union against Sparta; independence of Messenia; founding of **Megalopolis** and **Messene**. Theban invasion and devastation of Laconia. Alliance of Athens and Sparta.
- (2) Second Theban invasion, 369: Ravages in Peloponnesus; capture of Sicyon. Reverses at Epidaurus and Corinth. "The Tearless Battle": Victory of the Spartans over the Arcadians.
- (3) Third Theban invasion, 367: Enrolment of more Peloponnesian allies.
- (4) Fourth Theban invasion, 362. Battle of **Mantineia**: Victory of the Thebans; death of Epaninondas. End of Theban pre-eminence.
- (5) Treaty of peace, 361.

III. Pelopidas:—

Of an illustrious and wealthy Theban family. An intimate friend of Epaninondas who once saved his life 385. "An excellent cavalry officer, full of dash, daring enterprise, and unselfish devotion to his native city." Patriot, general, and statesman.

IV. Epaminondas : —

Of a poor family. Modest, unambitious, prudent, upright, honorable, patriotic. A leader of rarest excellence, a pre-eminent tactician with marvellous military skill. A character exhibiting daring military genius, comprehensive foresight, excellent discipline, and intellectual accomplishments.

“As a general, he revolutionized the art of war....As a statesman, his breadth of view, and honesty of purpose and action, placed him high above the most illustrious of Greeks....A man of high and original genius, above every other Greek, antecedent or contemporary....Of transcendent strategic genius, conspicuous eloquence, constant vigilance and prudence....Thebes' great orator, counsellor, minister of war and commander-in-chief....The first general of his age....The best man that Bœotia ever reared...If Pelopidas was the right hand of Thebes, Epaminondas was her brain.”

Examination Questions on Theban Supremacy.

1. Sketch the character, career and influence of Agesilaus, Pelopidas, Epaminondas. 1875.
2. Give a concise account of : (a) The Rise of Thebes, (b) The Supremacy of Thebes. 1877.
3. Write as full notes as you can on the following names : Aeschylus, Pericles, Cleon, Agesilaus, Epaminondas. 1878.
4. Specify very briefly, what was noble or heroic in the lives and careers of the following : Aristides, Themistocles, Brasidas, Gylippus, Epaminondas. 1893.
5. Give a brief account of the life and work of the following, and estimate the influence of each on the history of his time : Themistocles, Demosthenes, Socrates, Epaminondas. 1898.
6. Give an account of the career of Epaminondas. 1899.

H. MACEDONIAN SUPREMACY.

I. Rise of Macedonia :—

1. Under Archelaus, 413-399 :

- (a) Extension of dominions.
- (b) Increase of the army; construction of military roads and fortresses.
- (c) Introduction of Greek civilization; encouragement of art and literature.

2. Under Phillip, 359-336 :

- (a) Philip a hostage-student in Thebes for 3 years: His education in Greek civilization, laws, culture, military tactics. "The foundation of his future military ability direct from Epaminondas and Pelopidas."
- (b) Extension and fortification of Macedonian frontiers.
- (c) Re-organization of the government of Macedonia.
- (d) Re-organization of the army; introduction of the Macedonian phalanx.

II. Conquest of Greece :—

1. Philip's seizure of **Amphipolis, Pydna, Potidæa** (all Athenian possessions), **357**. Founding of **Philippi**, **356**.2. **First Sacred War, 355-339 :**

(a) CAUSES :

- (1) Delphian charge of sacrilege against the Phocians.
- (2) Fine of the Phocians by the Amphictyonic Council.
- (3) Seizure of the Delphic treasures by the Phocians.
- (4) Declaration of War by the Council, Thebes, Locris, Thessaly, Macedonia, against Phocis and allies, Phœæ, Athens, Sparta, Persia.

(b) THE WAR :

- (1) Philip's destruction of Phocian towns; submission of **Phocis**. Macedonia in the place of Phocis in the Amphictyonic Council; Philip's election as the Council's commander-in-chief.
- (2) Orations of Demosthenes against Philip ("*Philippics*"); defence of Philip's action by his rival, the orator Aeschines. Coalition of Greek states against Philip.
- (3) Philip's conquest of **Thrace, Thessaly, Illyricum, Epirus**.
- (4) Philip's seizure of **Olynthus, 348**: Destruction of 32 Greek cities of the Olynthian Confederacy; transportation of the inhabitants.
- (5) Philip's attack on **Byzantium**; relief by the Athenian admiral Phocion, **339**. Peace with Athens.

3. **Second Sacred War, 339-338** :

- (a)* Cause : Charge of sacrilege against Amphissa (in Locris), by the Council.
- (b)* The War :
 - (1) Philip's march into Central Greece. Alliance of Athens, Thebes, Corinth, against Philip.
 - (2) Battle of **Chæronea, 338** : Defeat of the Greeks by Philip. Downfall of Greece.
 - (3) Establishment of Macedonian garrisons in Greek cities.

4. **Congress at Corinth, 338** :

- (a)* Formation of "Greece into one great federal state, under Macedonian presidency."
- (b)* "Establishment of a federal council to aid the King in administering the land."
- (c)* Philip's scheme : Expedition against Persia to liberate the Asiatic Greeks and avenge the Persian invasion of Greece.
- (d)* Election of Philip as supreme commander of the confederate forces. Refusal of Sparta to recognize Philip's headship.

5. **Assassination of Philip, 336.** His son and successor, Alexander.

6. **Character and Ability of Philip :**

A politician, statesman, general ; a drunkard, gambler, libertine. A compound of craft, corruption, treachery, cruelty, unscrupulous perjury, with courtesy, tact, eloquence, energy and genius. " Restless ambition, indefatigable personal activity and endurance, adventurous courage, proficiency in the Grecian accomplishments of rhetoric and letters... Rare talent, political and military... The destroyer of freedom and independence in the Hellenic world."

III. Causes of the Downfall of Greece :—

1. Inefficiency, degeneracy ; decay of military prowess, energy, ambition and public spirit.
2. Lack of any great leaders, Demosthenes excepted.
3. Introduction of mercenary troops, inferior substitutes for Greek warriors.
4. Petty interstate jealousies and wars.
5. Lack of unity among the Greeks.
6. The fickle, treacherous, short-sighted character of the Greeks.
7. The ability and ambitious character of Philip.

IV. Alexander the Great, King of the Macedonian Empire, 336-323 :—

1. **Accession of Alexander :**

- (a) Election of Alexander as successor, to Philip.
- (b) Rise of Thebes against Alexander. Destruction of Thebes. Reduction of Thrace and Illyricum.

2. **Asiatic Expedition, " a crusade of Hellenism against Barbarism " :**

- (a) Forces : 30,000 foot, 4,500 horse. Leaders : Alexander, Parmenio, Philotas.
- (b) Battle of the **Granicus** (near Propontis), 334 : Conquest of Asia Minor.

- (c) Cutting the Gordion Knot at **Gordium**, the old capital of Phrygia, **333**.
 - (d) Battle of **Issus** (Syria), **333**: Loss of 30,000 of Darius III's forces. Siege and capture of **Tyre**, **332**. Conquest of Phœnicia.
 - (e) Conquest of Egypt. Founding of **Alexandria**, **332**.
 - (f) Battle of **Arbela** or **Gaugamela** (near Nineveh). **331**: Defeat of 1,000,000 Persians with a loss of 40,000. Submission of **Babylon**. Sack of **Susa** (cap. of Persia), and of **Persepolis**, (the native Persian capital), **330**: Massacre of inhabitants; 170,000 talents in booty. Collapse of the Persian Empire.
 - (g) Expedition to **India**: Founding of Alexandria Arion (Herat). Murder of Parmenio and his son Philotas. Conquest of the Punjab from Porus, **327**. Mutiny of the Macedonians. Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates. Loss of $\frac{3}{4}$ of Alexander's force in the Gedrosian Desert, Beloochistan, **326**.
 - (h) Alexander's schemes of Hellenizing the Orient.
 - (i) Mutiny of the Greeks at Opis near Babylon, **324**.
 - (j) Death of Alexander at Babylon, **323**.
3. **Character of Alexander** :
 Hot-tempered, headstrong, conceited, unscrupulous, conscienceless, cruel; ambitious, enthusiastic, brave, adventurous, determined. A military genius; above all things a cavalry general.
4. **The Macedonian Empire after the death of Alexander** :
- (a) Division of the East amongst Alexander's generals.
 - (b) Philip of Macedon's alliance with Carthage against Rome. His defeat at **Cynoscephalæ**, **197**. Loss of Macedonia's control over Greece. **Macedonia a Roman province**, **146**.
 - (c) Achaean League against Rome: Peloponnesus (except Sparta), Athens, Aegina.

Aetolian League in Alliance with Rome: Greek states north of Corinthian Gulf. Capture and sack of **Corinth** by the Romans; Greece a Roman province called **Achaia**, 146.

V. Demosthenes, 384-322: —

1. His statesmanship:

His struggle for the restoration of Athens' maritime supremacy, and the co-operation of Greek states against Macedonian aggression. "The embodied energy of Athens.... The ardent patriot, the far-seeing statesman, united with the consummate and unapproachable artist.... The ablest champion of Greek freedom in its declining days."

2. His policy:—

- (a) "To re-establish the Pan-Hellenic influence of Athens"; to organize and develop Athenian resources; to reform her navy and her administration.
- (b) "To rouse Athens from her easy-going improvidence and lack of public spirit; to quicken her sense of honor as the last hope of Greece."
- (c) To resist Philip's aggression.

3. Demosthenes and Philip:

- (a) Demosthenes' "*Philippics*": Exposition of Philip's designs against Greece. His attempt to rouse the Greeks to resist his encroachments.
- (b) Demosthenes' "*Olynthiacs*": Denunciation of Philip's attack on the Olynthian Confederacy.
- (c) Defence of Philip at Athens, by Aeschines, "the craftiest enemy of Greek freedom."
- (d) Demosthenes' visit to Peloponnesus to counteract Macedonian intrigue.
- (e) Failure of Philip's attack on Byzantium, through the vigilance of Demosthenes and Phocion.
- (f) Influence of Demosthenes at Thebes, for a new alliance with Athens.

4. Demosthenes after Chæronea, 338 :

- (a) His measures of public relief for Athens during a famine.
- (b) His resistance to Alexander : Orations for a renewal of the struggle for freedom.
- (c) His immortal oration "*On the Crown*," on the occasion of an offer to Demosthenes of a golden crown for his services to his country. "The most finished, the most splendid, the most pathetic work of ancient eloquence."
- (d) Exile of Demosthenes from Athens, on a false charge of corruption.
- (e) Death of Alexander, 323. Demosthenes, again leader of a general Greek revolt. His defeat by Antipater. Sentence of death against the orator. His flight to Aegina. Suicide by poison, 322.

5. Demosthenes the Orator :

"Eloquence of earnest and simple strength.... The austere dignity of Antiphon, the plain eloquence of Lysias, the smooth and balanced finish of Isocrates. He surpasses the school of Antiphon in perspicuity, of Lysias in nerve, of Isocrates in variety, felicity, symmetry, pathos and power." Cicero regarded him as the standard of perfection in oratory.

6. Character :

A man of noblest conceptions, loftiest ideals, and artistic genius ; "of moral and mental greatness, fire, self-devotion, insight and versatile perfection of skill." Indomitable vigor, great-souled purposes, hatred of dishonesty ; sincerity, unselfish patriotism, are among the characteristics of Demosthenes.

Examination Questions on Macedonian Supremacy.

1. Describe the downfall of Greece under the following heads :
 (a) The Sacred Wars, (b) Philip's interference with Greek affairs, (c) The battle of Chæronea. 1877.

2. Tell what you can of the career of each of the following : Iphicrates, Demosthenes, Aeschines, Philip. 1884.
3. Sketch the career of Philip of Macedon and give some account of the resistance offered to his ambition by Demosthenes. Give your estimate of the influence of Philip's successes upon the development of political freedom in the ancient world. 1891.
4. Sketch briefly and compare the careers and characters of Demosthenes and Cicero. 1893.
5. Describe the rise and growth of the Macedonian power, and briefly detail the events leading up to the battle of Charonea. How did that victory affect the fortunes of Greece? 1896.
6. Give an account, with dates, of the life and work of each of the following : Philip of Macedon, Demosthenes, Phocion. 1898.
7. Draw a map to indicate the position of Macedonia. Name on your map the adjoining districts and locate the following places : Amphipolis, Olynthus Thessalonica. 1898.

I.—GREEK CULTURE.

I. Poetry :—

3. Epic :

- (a) **Homer** (about 950) : "The father of Epic poetry." *Iliad*, story of the siege of Troy. *Odyssey*, the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses (Odysseus), after the destruction of Troy.
- (b) **Hesiod** (about 850) : *Works and Days*, *Theogony*, or theory of the universe.

2. Lyric :

- (a) **Tyrtæus** (7th Century) : Battle-lyrics.
- (b) **Sappho** (6th Century) : Love-lyrics.
- (c) **Anacreon** (5th Century) : Lyrics of luxury, abandonment, artificial love and life.

- (d) **Simonides** (5th Century) : Song of praise to the heroes who fell at Marathon.
- (e) **Pindar** (5th Century) : " The Theban Eagle " ; the greatest of Greek lyric poets.

3. **Dramatic :**

(a) **TRAGEDY :**

- (1) **Aeschylus** (525-456) : " Father of Attic tragedy." *Persæ*, or Persian Wars ; *Oresteia*, the murder of Agamemnon and consequences.
- (2) **Sophocles** (495-406) : *Ajax*, *Oedipus*, *Antigone*.
- (3) **Euripides** (480-406) : *Medea*, a story of passion and revenge.

(b) **COMEDY :**

- (1) **Aristophanes** (452-375) : *Clouds*, an attack on philosophers, particularly Socrates ; *Birds*, an exposition of the folly of the Sicilian expedition ; *Wasps*, an attack on Athenian lawyers ; *Frogs*, an attack on Euripides.

II. Philosophy :—

1. **Thales** (6th Century) : Founder of the Ionic philosophers, who taught that Water was the origin of things in Nature.
2. **Pythagoras** (5th Century) : Taught that all things in Nature had their origin in Number, and that a transmigration of the soul took place at death.
3. **Socrates** (469-399) : " The loftiest genius of the pagan world . . . The great exponent of morality, virtue, personal worth . . . Breadth and profundity of understanding, sturdy defence of truth, masterful grasp of the greatest themes, honest assaults on error, pungent dramatic method of setting forth aphorisms . . . His themes were practical morals, human conduct, virtue as the source of happiness." Having been accused by jealous, narrow-minded bigots, of neglecting the worship of the Gods, of introducing new duties and of corrupting the youth of the city, he was sentenced to drink the fatal hemlock.

4. **Xenophon** (429-357), a disciple of Socrates ; *Memorabilia of Socrates* : the life and teachings of that philosopher.
5. **Plato** (427-357), a disciple of Socrates, "the father of idealism" *Apology, Crito, Phædo*, relate to Socrates and his teaching ; *Republic*, an ideal community.
6. **Aristotle** (384-322), the disciple of Plato ; the greatest of Greek speculative philosophers ; the founder of the sciences of Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mechanics, Physiology.

III. History :—

1. **Herodotus** (484-429), "the father of history" : *Persian Wars*.
2. **Thucydides** (471-400) : *Peloponnesian War*.
3. **Xenophon** (420-357) : *Anabasis* or "Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks."

IV. Oratory :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Lycias (458-378). | 4. Demosthenes (384-322). |
| 2. Pericles (464-429). | 5. Aeschines (389-314). |
| 3. Isocrates (436-338). | |

V. Art :—

1. **Architecture** :
 - (a) Great Architects : **Phidias, Ictinus, Mnesicles**.
 - (b) Representative Greek cities : Athens, Corinth, Ephesus.
 - (c) Chief architectural glories of Athens : Acropolis, Parthenon, Propylæa, Theseum, Erechtheum, Painted Porch, Temples, Theatres, Agora, Villas, Docks, etc.
2. **Sculpture** : **Phidias, Praxiteles, Myron, Polyclitus**.
3. **Painting** : **Xeuxis, Parrhasius, Apelles**.

Examination Questions on Greek Culture.

1. Write briefly notes on Cimon, Pericles, Cleon, Sophocles, Socrates, Phidias. 1875.
2. Give a brief account of the scope of Homer's works *The Iliad*, *The Odyssey*. 1877.
3. Describe the Greek theatre and the Greek mode of exhibiting a play. 1879.
4. Write notes on Herodotus, Thucydides, Socrates. 1879.
5. Discuss very briefly the teachings of the following with respect to Ethics, Religion, Politics: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle. 1880.
6. Write an article on the achievements of the Greeks in Oratory and Art. 1881.
7. Tell what you know of the life, character, and influence of Socrates. 1882.
8. "The period of the Peloponnesian War may be called the most flourishing season of the Golden Age of Attic Literature." Name the authors of this period with their chief works. 1882.
9. Trace the rise of the Attic Drama, both Tragedy and Comedy. Name the greatest Greek writers of each. 1883.

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