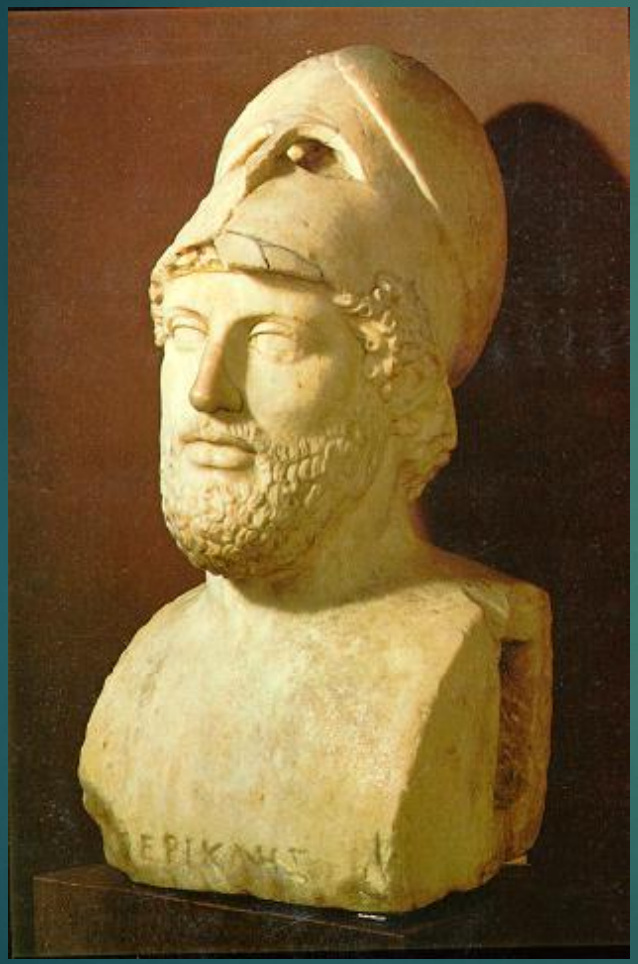
Peloponnesian War, 431-404



Pericles

- Whale vs. Elephant
- Dates:

  Phase 1 431-21

  Pericles

  Peace

  Melos

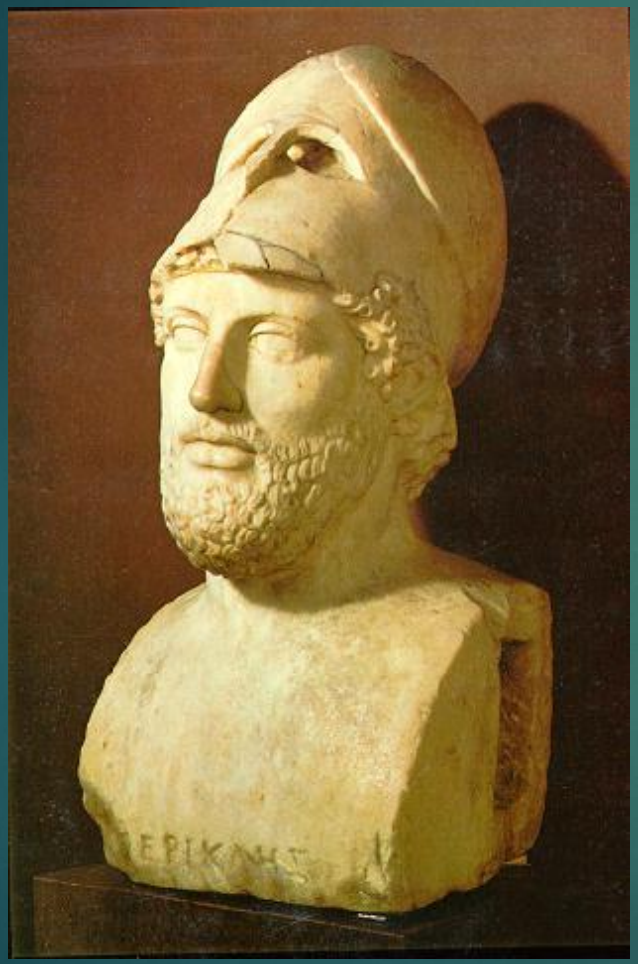
  Phase 2 415-04

  Alcibiades

Crucible of Civilization narrated by Liam Neeson


"The Life which IS UNEXAMINED IS NOT WORTH LIVING"-PLATO
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
ROSS M. RADDIFF
BRIAN SAVAGE

Peloponnesian War, 431-404



- Whale vs. Elephant
- Dates:

  Phase 1 431-21

  Pericles

  Peace

  Melos

  Phase 2 415-04

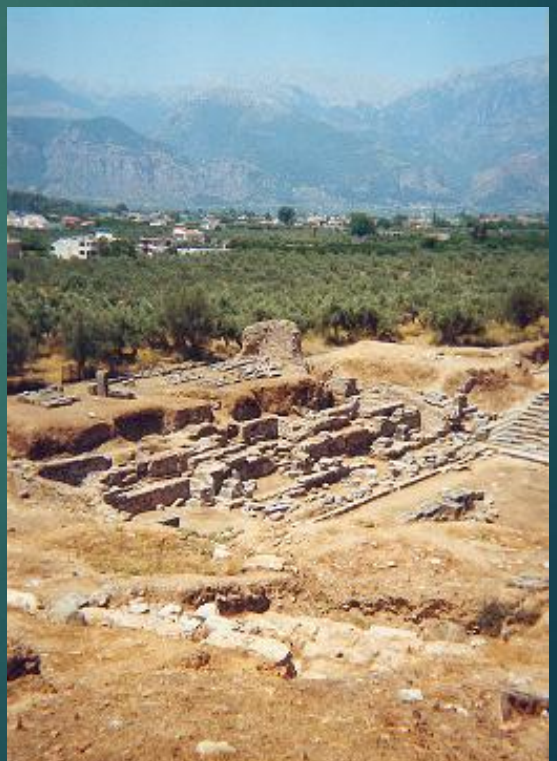
  Alcibiades

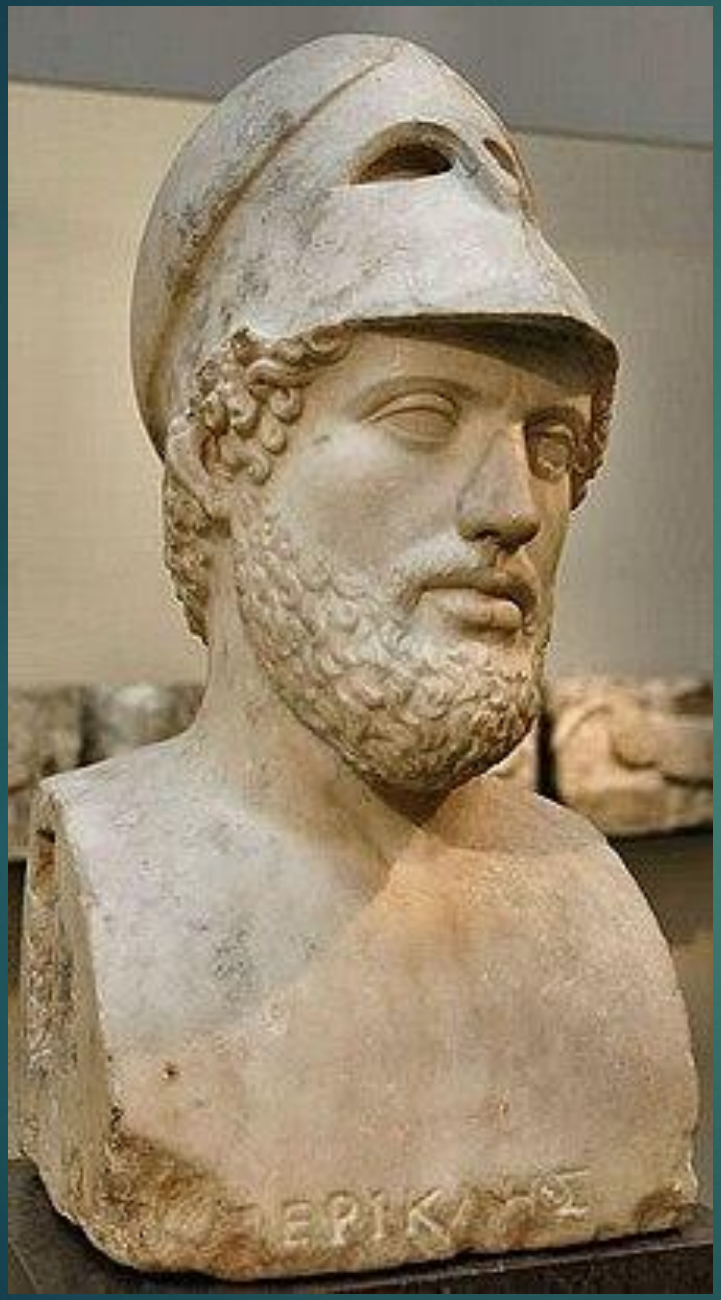
Causes of the war

- ATHENS:
- Democratic, urban, intellectual, imperialistic, artistically advanced



- SPARTA:
- Monarchy, conservative, agrarian, provincial and culturally backwards





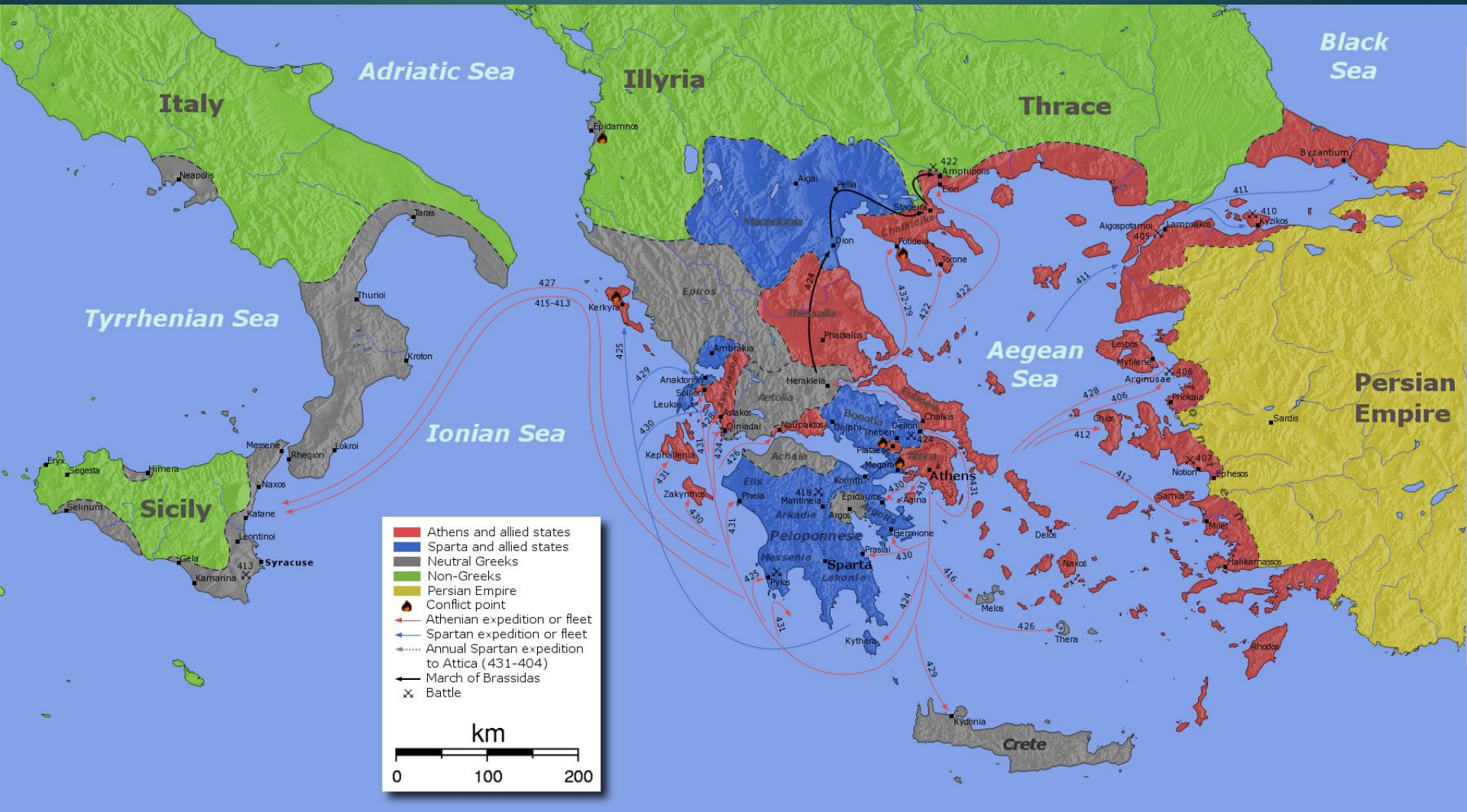
Pericles,

in power 461-429 BCE
End of Persian wars, Sparta goes home Athens Prominent and P. elected General. Age of Pericles =Golden Age

P. Started pay for govt jobs
Became hero of lower classes


Amphipolis
Thasos
Major Cities
Athenian League
Spartan Allies
LESBOS
Thebes
Plataea
Athens
Corinth
SAMOS
Delos
Sparta
Melos
Athenian League & Peloponnesian War
in 435 BC

Delian League

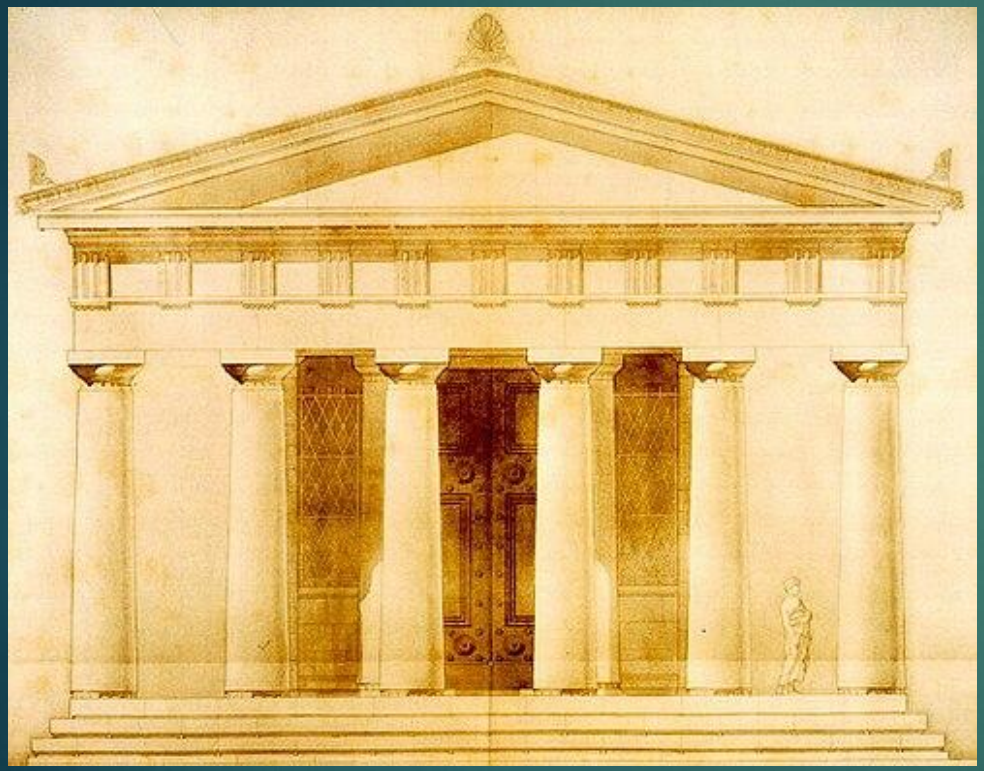


Delian League

- After the battle of Plataea, 478, the D.L. forms
- Sparta goes home
- Athens leads league vas anti-Persian defensive
- 105-300 members had to contribute ships or pay
- In c. 471 BC. the island of Naxos tried to leave
- By 454 Athens moved the treasury of the Delian League from the Island of Delos to the Parthenon in Athens. Used money for ships OR to beautify Athens



Delian League

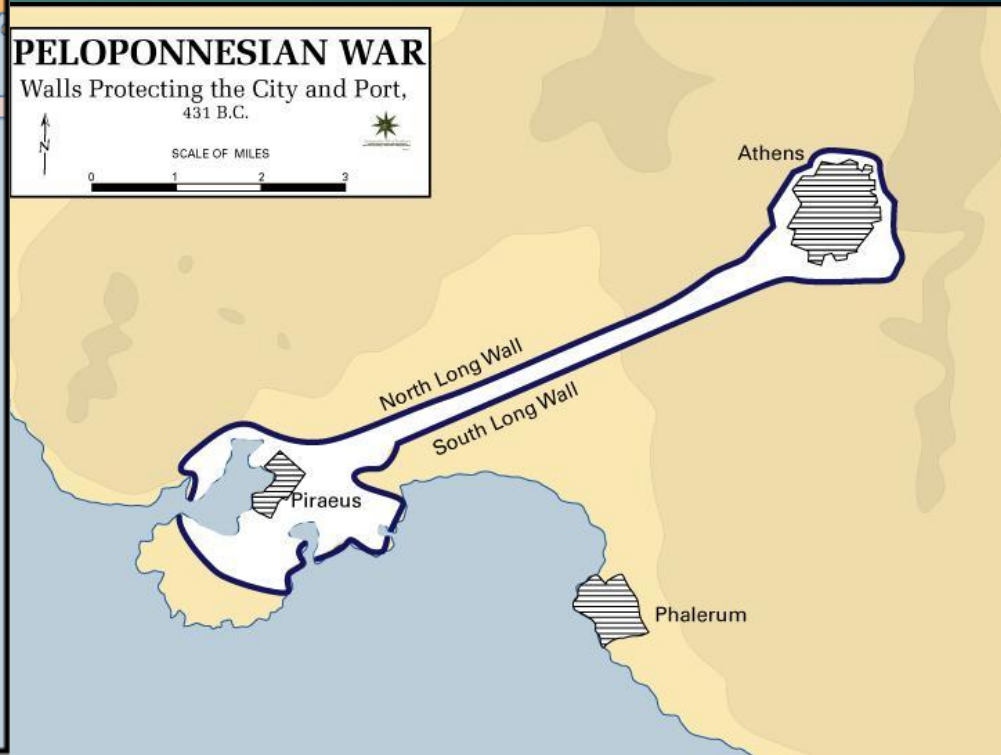


Reconstruction temple Apollo



Pel. War, Phase 1
Sparta invades
Athenians flee to city
Plague
Pericles dies in 429
peace party emerges





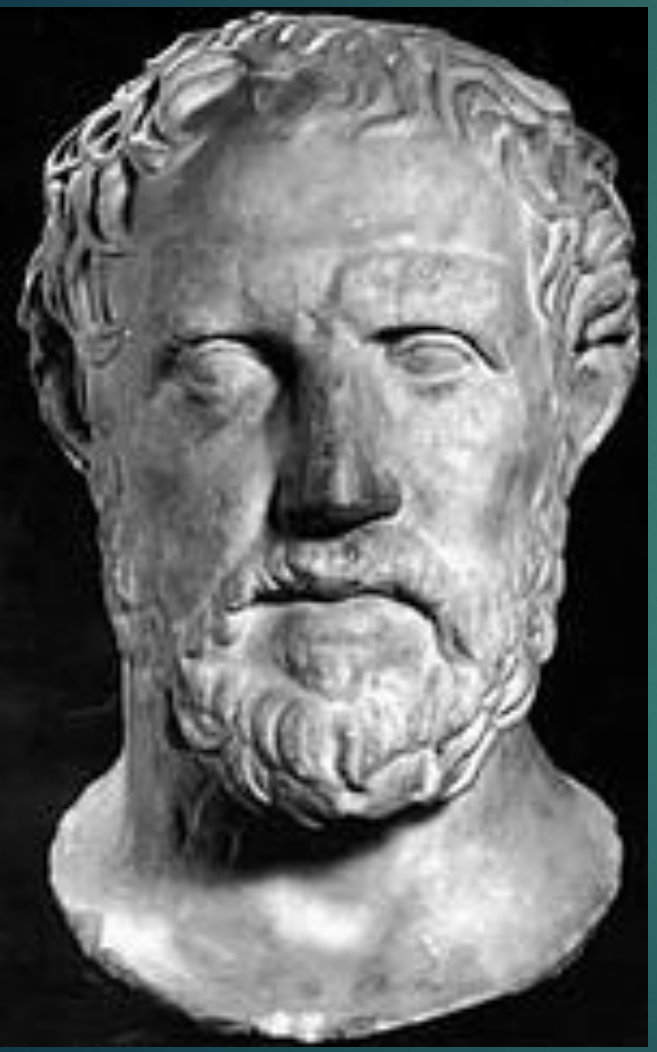

THRACE
Royaume Odryse
MACEDONIA
Amphipolis (422)
Argos-Potamos (405)
EMPIRE
PERSIA
MER ADRIATIQUE
ÉPIRE
THESSALIE
Arginusae Islands (406)
MER EGEE
STOLE
Locride
PHOCIS
Boeotia
ATHENS
ARCADIA
Mantinea (418)
Sphacteria (425)
The Aegean world on the eve of the Peloponnesian War (431 BC)
City
Panhellenic sanctuary
Athenian victory
Peloponnesian victory
Athens and its allies
Sparta and the Peloponnesian League
neutral Greek states
Persian Empire
Kingdom of Macedonia

Peace in 421 and Melos



Melian Dialogue

THUCYDIDES



- circa 450-400 B.C.
- Historian of the Peloponnesian War
- The “real” father of History
- The gods play no role in the war, very objective, even critical

- Read Thuc.

Th. Melian Dialogue

- 89. Athenians: For ourselves, we shall not trouble you with specious pretences--either of how we have a right to our empire because we overthrew the Mede, or are now attacking you because of wrong that you have done us--; and in return we hope that you, instead of thinking to influence us by saying that you did not join the Lacedaemonians, or that you have done us no wrong, holding in view the real sentiments of us both;

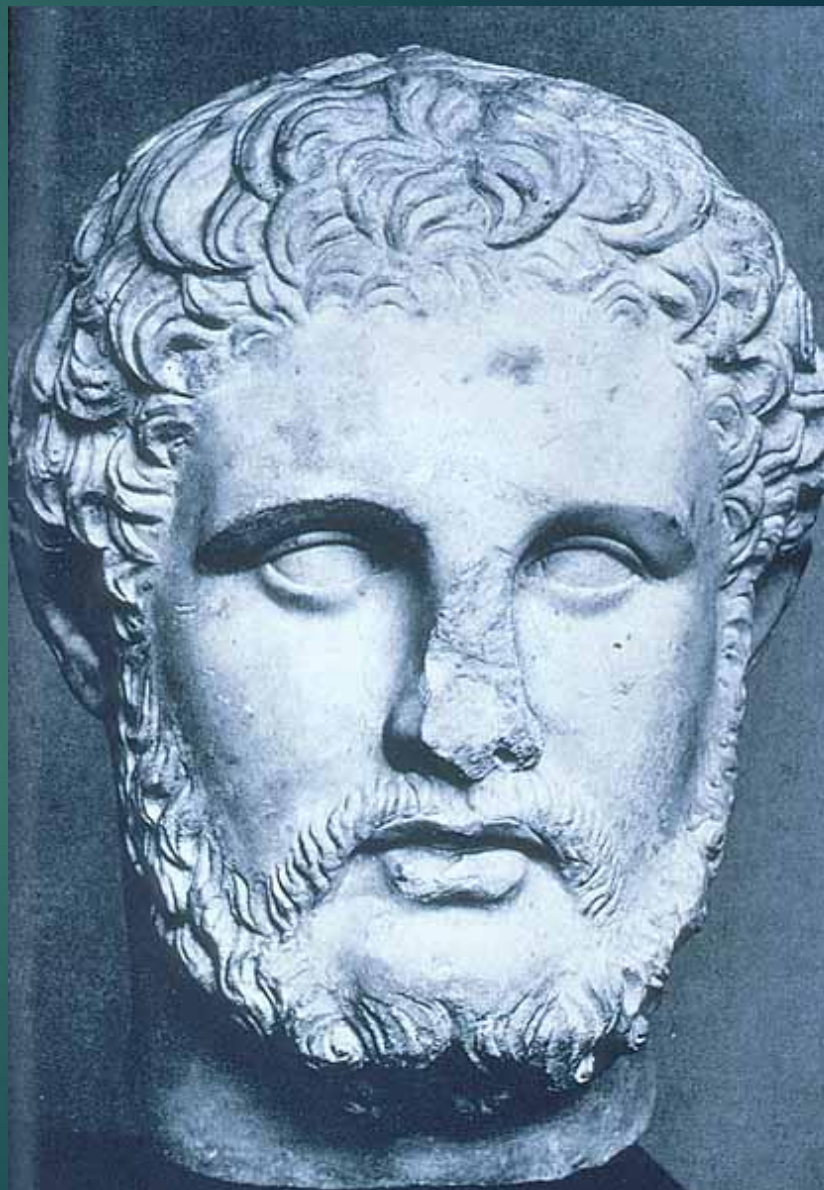
- since you know as well as we do that right, as the world goes, is only in question between equals in power, **while the strong do what they can and the weak suffer what they must.**
- Thucydides

- = what

Phase 2, 415-04

Alcibiades

- Nephew of Pericles
- Member of powerful family
- Great orator
- Handsome and vain



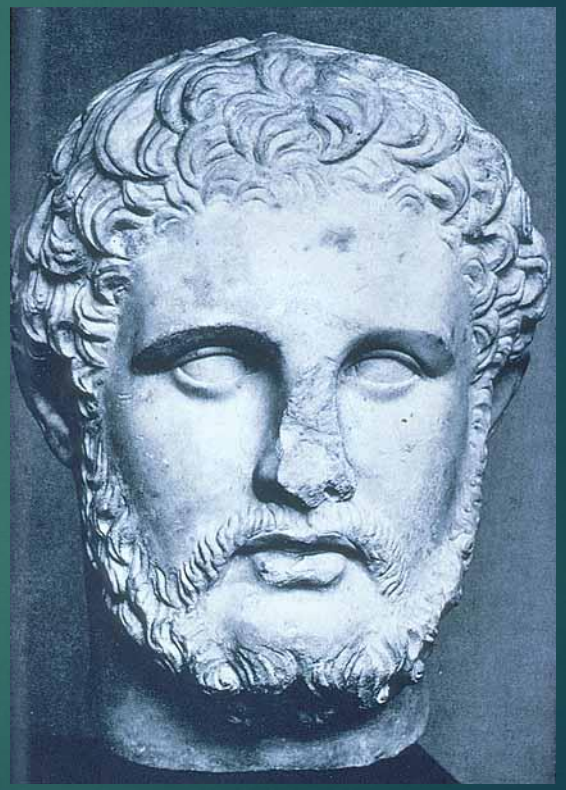
Alcibiades

- According to Plutarch, Alcibiades had several famous teachers, including Socrates, and was well trained in the art of rhetoric. He was noted, however, for his unruly behavior, which was mentioned by ancient Greek and Latin writers on several occasions. It was believed that Socrates took Alcibiades as a student because he believed he could change Alcibiades from his vain ways. 1791

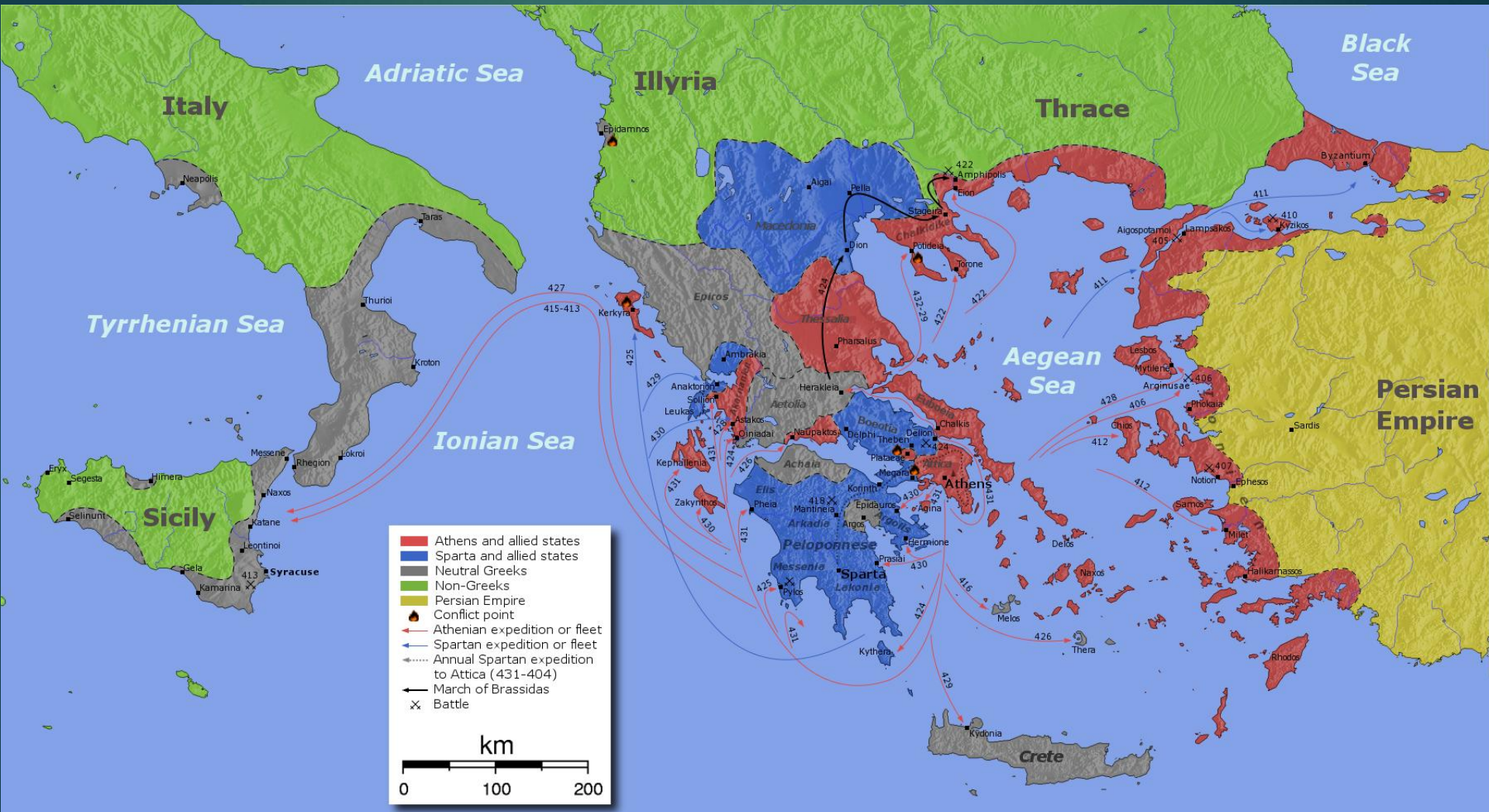


Alcibiades

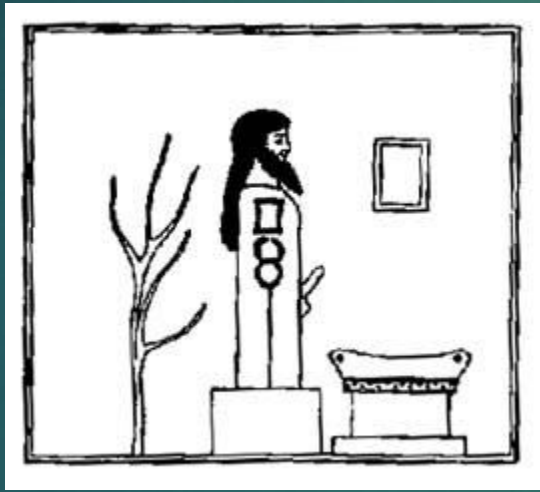
- "Men do not rest content with parrying the attacks of a superior, but often strike the first blow to prevent the attack being made. And we cannot fix the exact point at which our empire shall stop; we have reached a position in which we must not be content with retaining **but must scheme to extend it**, for, if we cease to rule others, we are in danger of being ruled ourselves."
- So Sicily



Sicilian Campaign



Sicilian Campaign





Herms desecrated, Al. charged with impiety
Seen as a bad omen

Alcibiades must stand trial

- flees to Sparta
- Gives them advice
- Athenian forces decimated



Alcibiades

- Meanwhile Al. seduces

  Spartan King Agis's wife Timaea, Queen of Sparta
- Becomes *persona non grata*
- So where does he go?

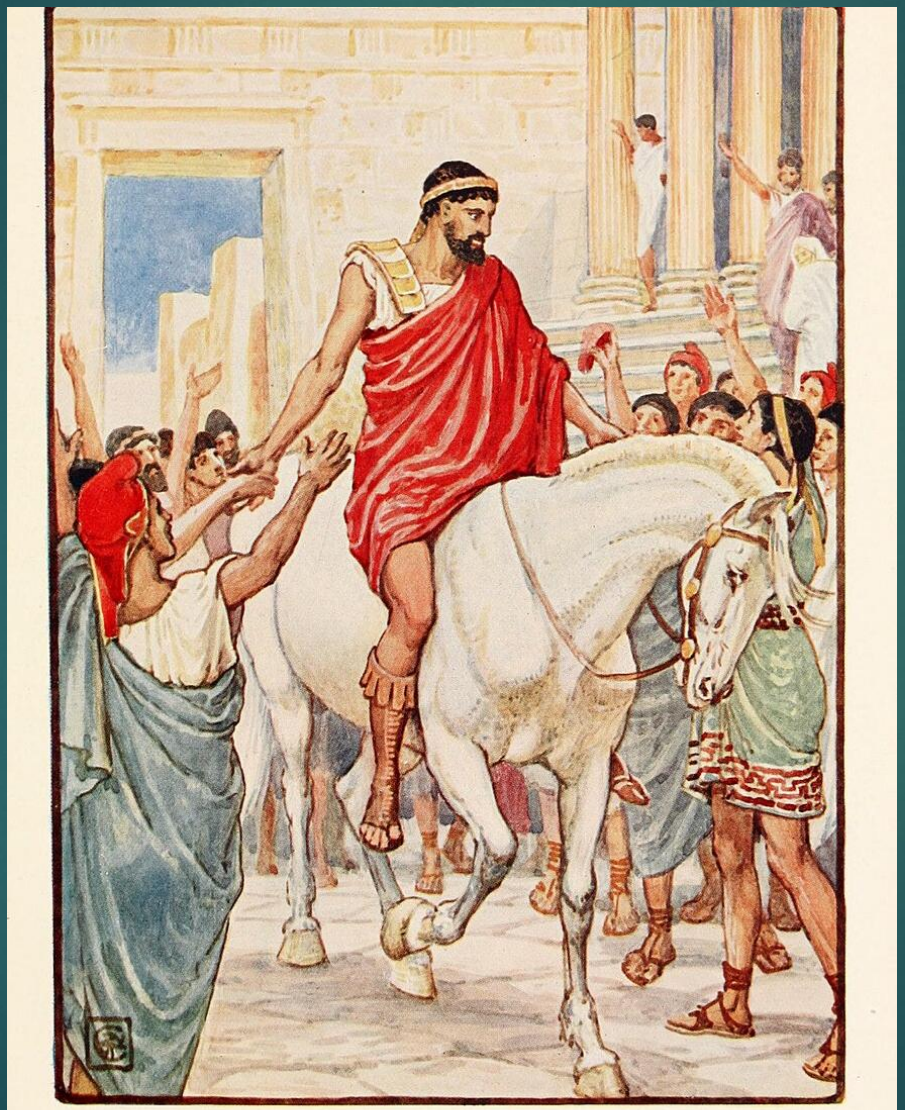


Alcibiades

- Right,
- he goes to Persia
- Persia recovers western Turkey
- Campaigns to be returned to Athens
- So in 411 > Oligarchy
- Al. returns as general
- Lots of bs
- Much fighting against Sp
- Until 407



Al. returns home, waits in harbor, 407



The multitude saluted him with loud acclamations

Alcibiades 404 dies

- Flees to Persian controlled n.w. Turkey
- But assassinated by ? In 404



End of war

- Through cunning strategy, Lysander totally defeated the Athenian fleet, in 405 BC, at the Battle of Aegospotami, destroying 168 ships. Only 12 Athenian ships escaped
- Meanwhile Athens under siege, exhausted, surrenders in 404
- Sparta dismantles the Delian League



Consequences

- Sparta Wins= Spartan Hegemony, but supports

oligarchies against democracies enforced by Spartan troops, Sparta had no experience in foreign affairs

- continued warfare, changing alliances, sometimes supported by Persians
- Athens greatly weakened, no longer the focus, loses its moral rudder
- So war and Theban Hegemony, 371-62
- 371 BC, Thebes defeated the Spartans at the Battle of Leuctra, ending Sparta's military dominance
- Rise of Macedon