

Conclusion of Lecture 3^d.
and
Commencement of Lecture 4th.

Continuation of Lecture 3^d.

States of Greece proper.

Megara. Till the Dorian emigration, it generally stood under the kings of Athens, or at least under princes from their family. At the invasion of the Dorians, it was occupied by Dorians; Megara afterwards maintained its independence as a state.

Beotia. As many petty states, as there were cities; Thebes at the head.

Phocis. The whole country formed one free state; Delphi, however did not appertain to it, but had its own government.

Locris; Three distinct tribes; Locri Opuntiae in the west of Phocis, possessed the greatest territory; Amphissa the principal city; the Locri Opuntii in the East, Opus, the city. and the Locri Epicnemidii —

Etolia — The most rude and uncivilised of all the Grecian nations;

Acarnania. In the Trojan age, a part of appears to have been subject to Athens. Therapy. In the Trojan period, Therapy contained 10 small kingdoms, governed

by chiefs, several of whom, as for instance Achilles, and Philoctetes, were among the most famous heroes of the time. Two principal cities; Therae, and Larissa; Epirus. This country was inhabited by several nations, partly Greek, & partly not. Of these nations, the most powerful were the Molossi, descended from Achilles.
Grecian Islands.

Corcyra, a colony of Corinth; distinguished for its naval power & commerce. became the rival of Corinth, and was a principal cause of the breaking out of the Peloponnesian war.

Egina. for a long time the rival of Athens, by means of its naval power. during the Persian invasions it was humbled by Themistocles, and became the rival of Athens.

Enboea. After the Persian war Enboea became dependant on Athens; but repeatedly rebelled.

Cyclades. Subjects to Athens. Delos, the principal. (Apollo) - commercial; during

the Persian war, the treasury of Greece; Paros famous for its marble.

Crete. In the earliest age Crete had its kings; Idomeneus, the last king, went to Trojan war.

Cyprus. At the time when Phalmeres invaded Syria, Cyprus belonged to Phoenicia from whom it then revolted. They became tributary to the Egyptians under Ram-masis, and to the Persians, under Cambyses. They took part with the rebel Ionians; in the peace of Antalcidas they were given up to the Persians; they finally formed a part of the Macedonian monarchy.

History of the Grecian Colonies
No people of the ancient world established so many colonies as the Grecians.

The Grecian colonies of which we now speak are those founded between the times of the Ionic migration, & the Macedonian period. Before this migration colonists of the Pelasgi, and the Hellenes, had no

doubt, passed over into Italy, but their subsequent history is obscure.

The Grecian colonies were founded partly from political reasons, chiefly according to the direction of the oracles; and partly for the sake of commerce. Almost all the Grecian colonies became commercial cities.

In the commercial colonies, the dependence on the mother cities was very weak;

The earliest, and in many respects the most important of these colonies, were those along the western coast of Asia Minor, from the Hellespont to the boundaries of Cilicia. Colians, Ionians and Dorians. Poets and philosophers.

Colian colonies. founded about 1124, ^{a result of the} & Dorian emigration, during the great commotion in Greece. The Pelopidae driven from the Peloponnese, led the expedition; they occupied a part of the coast of Mysia and Caria, and the islands of Lesbos and Tenedos. They built 12 cities of which Cyme

and Smyrna were the principal. Chief settlements on the island of Lesbos, where they inhabited 5 cities, the largest of which, and of all their colonies was Mitylene. Their independence continued till Cymus, before Cymus Smyrna had been taken & destroyed by the Lydians; Mitylene became rich and powerful; finally became tributary to the Athenians, during the Peloponnesian war thrown off its allegiance, was reconquered, and almost entirely destroyed by the Athenians.

Ionian colonies. Later, but also a result of the Dorian emigration. The Ionians, after they were expelled from the Peloponnese, by the Achaeans, went to Athens, whence they embarked for Asia. took possession of the southern coasts of Lydia, and the northern of Caria, and the islands of Samos & Chios. It was from them called Ionica. built 12 cities; all had a common sanctuary, the temple of Hecate, on the

promontory of Mycale. each city was of itself independent. They were first subjected by the Lydians, and then by Cyrus. Under the Persians, retained their internal constitutions, and paid tribute. Miletus was the greatest commercial city of all; it engaged in the rebellion against Darius Hystaspes, & was destroyed by the Persians. Phocæa at the commencement of the Persian dominion, the Phocæans left their native city, and went to Corsica, about half of them returned. Phocæa possessed the most extensive commerce of all the Grecian cities; founded colonies; Elea in Italy; Massilia in Gaul.

Ephesus. became subject to Croesus. Not so commercial as Phocæa and Miletus. Most famous on account of its temple of Diana, which was burnt in 355, by Erosstratus, but rebuilt in a very splendid style. In the Macedonian and Roman age Ephesus considered the first city in Asia Minor

Among the cities on the islands, Samos the most important. Samos became dependant upon the Athenians 440. Chios was but little inferior to Samos; it fell with the other Ionians under the sway of the Persians; afterwards belonged to the Athenians. Ionian colonies. founded on the south coasts of Asia, and on the islands Cos, and Rhodes, but at a later period, and by gradual migration. Cities Halicarnassus, Rhodus. remained independent till the Persian period. the Ionian colonies far behind the Ionians in wealth and the extent of their colonies.

Coasts of the Propontis, Black Sea, and Palus Meotis also studded with Grecian colonies. almost all of these colonies of the single city Miletus. On the Propontis was Lampsacus near the Hellespont, and Cyzicus on an island which was connected with the main land by bridges. one of the most beautiful

and flourishing cities of Asia, but not before the Roman age, when it was favored by the Romans. Opposite to it, on the Thracian bank, was Perinthus, afterwards called He-raclea; and at the entrance of the Thracian Bosphorus, was By-zantium, and opposite to it Chalcedon. The prosperity of all these cities evinces, how judiciously they selected sites for planting colonies.

The coasts of Macedonia and Thrac along the Egean Sea, were likewise settled by Grecian colonies, especially from Corinth and Athens. The Athenians, in particular, after having usurped the dominion of the Sea in the Persian war, endeavored to gain there a strong hold.

On the Thracian coast along the Hellespont, lay the Thracian Chersonesus, which was considered as the key of Europe. Cities - Egos. Potamos.

On the Macedonian coast, Amphipolis, Chalcis, Blynthus, Potidea. Amphipolis was a colony from Athens, which Athenians endeavored to keep in a state of dependence. Chalcis, a colony from Euboea, but became dependant on Athens. Blynthus was tributary to the Athenians; destroyed by Philip of Macedonia. Potidea a colony of Corinth became tributary to Athens; conquered by Philip.

Grecian colonies to the west, founded later; their establishment chiefly between 750 and 650.

Grecian colonies in Southern Italy. greater number of them in the Gulf of Tarentum. Migrated as far as Naples: partly Achaian, partly Doric, partly Ionic.

Cities. Tarentum, founded by the Spaniards. 707. fell under the empire of the Romans 273. B. C.

Croton. founded by Achaians 710. My-

Thagoras went here. 540. became de-
pendant upon Rome, after the war
with Pyrrhus 277. B. C.

Sybaris, founded by Achaeans 720.
Exiling of Sybaris has become a pro-
verb.

Thurii, founded from Athens. became
subject to Rome.

Locri Epizephyrri. A colony of the
Locri Oloae. continued in a flourishing
state till the time of Dionysius 1st.
who being expelled from Syracuse, fled
with his party to Locri, and by his
haughtiness and licentiousness injured
the morals of the place. Pyrrhus tel-
led a garrison there, which the
Locrians murdered, and acceded to
the side of the Romans. It was af-
terwards dependent upon Rome.

Rhegium. This city was founded from
Chalcis in Euboea. 660. conquered by
destroyed by Dionysius 1st. Dionysius
2nd rebuilt it, but in 281 it became

subject to Rome.

Cuma, founded from Chalcis in Eu-
boca. it eventually fell under the
Romans.

Grecian Colonies in Sicily.

They occupied the Eastern and Southern
coasts of the island, were founded a-
bout the same time as those in Magna
Grecia, and belonged partly to the Do-
riean, and partly to the Ionian.

The most remarkable are;

Syracuse. Its history comprises 4 periods.
1st from its foundation, 735, till
Gelon. 484. (251 years). During this
period Syracuse was a republic, but
does not appear to have increased
much. It had already founded co-
lonies. Its domestic troubles caused the
democratic faction to seek the aid of
Gelon, ruler of Gela, who himself in-
sured the supreme power.

2nd period from Gelon to the expulsion of Thra-
sybulus, 484 - 466. The three bro-
thers Gelon, Hiero and Thrasylus reigned.

over Syracuse in succession.
Gelon 484 to 477. Laid the founda-
-tion of the greatness of Syracuse.
Gained a great victory over the
Carthaginians. His beneficent reign
procured the love of the Syracusans.
He died 477 and was succeeded by
his brother Hiero 1st. His reign was
brilliant from the splendor of his
court, and the encouragement ex-
-tended to arts and sciences. Wars
with Theron, tyrant of Agrigento,
which made a treaty with Syracuse
after expelling the tyrant. Hiero died
467. Succeeded by his son Thrasybu-
lus, who was expelled 8 months after
by the Syracusans and the allied
cities.

3^d period. from the expulsion of
Thrasybulus, to the elevation of
Dionysius 1st Syracuse, a democra-
-tic republic from 466 to 405. when
Dionysius obtained the supreme power.

Re-establishment of republican forms
of government connected with
much internal commotion, and
civil war. Syracuse increases in
power & prosperity, and becomes
the head of the allied Grecian ci-
-ties, but soon attempts to acquire
a supremacy in power. The Sicilians,
the former inhabitants of the island,
form an alliance to expel the Greeks.
Repeated wars with the Syracusans.
Syracuse subjugates the city of A-
-grigento; 413 the Athenians assist
the Sicilian states against Syracuse
during Pelop. war. Termination. Hiero,
Pleistiades. In 410 contests between
Segesta and Salinas; the inhabitants
of Segesta seek aid from the Car-
-thaginians. This gave rise to a war
between the Syracusans and Cartha-
-ginians. Hannibal the Carthaginian
general, the son of Himo, took A-
-grigento, Himera, and Agrigento,

this gave rise to internal factions
in Syracuse, through which the
crafty Dionysius knew how to ob-
tain, first the office of general,
and then the Supreme power.

4th period from Dionysius 1st till
taken by the Romans. 405. to 212.
In 405 the plague in the Cartha-
ginian army leads to peace, in which
Carthage retains all the conquests
it had acquired, and Gela, and
Camarina. The Syracusans form the
project, of subjugating the whole island,
by driving out the Carthaginians;
they then intended to subjugate Magna-
Grecia; this produces a long series
of wars with Carthage, and Magna-
Grecia. Dionysius besieged in Syracuse
itself by the Carthaginians, but a
plague among them, a second time pre-
serves him. 396. A peace ratified
with Carthage in 392. Third war
with Carthage, against Inago 383.

In the same year, the war terminated
by a peace. Fourth war. The Cartha-
ginian cities attacked by surprise.
The decision in these wars depended al-
most always on the side which the
Sicilians, the most powerful native
people in Sicily, embraced. Dionysius
1st died of poison in 386. Dionysius
2^d. succeeded him, under the guar-
dianship of Dion, his half brother.
But neither Dion nor his friend Plato,
who was three times called to Syra-
cuse, was able to improve the cha-
racter of a prince corrupt by edu-
cation. Dion banished in 366. He
returned in 357, while Dionysius was
absent, and put himself in posses-
sion of Syracuse. The citadel still
remains faithful to Dionysius. Diony-
sius escapes by stratagem, and goes
with his treasures to Italy; Dion ob-
liged to withdraw from the city, which
is immediately pillaged by the troops from
the citadel. The Syracusans recall Dion,

who makes himself master of the citadel. He is murdered by Callippus, who governed till 353, when he is deposed by Hippiasimus, a brother of Dionysius, who retains the power till 350. After an absence of ten years Dionysius makes himself master of the city a second time, by surprise. His tyranny compels the Syracusans to apply to Corinth, their mother city. Corinth sends Timoleon with a small force to their assistance. Timoleon soon effected a change in the situation of affairs; Dionysius is ~~compelled~~ ^{driven} to leave the country. He goes to Corinth, and lives there as a private man. The Republic reestablished in Syracuse, and also in the other Grecian cities. Timoleon died 337. The noblest model of a republican that history affords. Between 337 and 317 a chasm in the history of Syracuse. In 317 Agathocles usurped the

supreme power. In 311 a new war with Carthage, in which he was beaten, & besieged in Syracuse itself. He crosses over to Africa, with a part of his fleet and army, and prosecutes the war there till 307, when the rebellion of most of the Grecian cities in Sicily obliges him to return. Peace with the Carthaginians in 306. In 289 he died of poison, and his murderer Maenon seized the empire; but is expelled by Ictas, and flies to the Carthaginians. Ictas governs till 278, when, in his absence, Thymion, usurps the government; Sosistratus opposes him; the mercenary soldiers of Agathocles, ^{who came from Italy and had no quarter} (the Mamertini) seize on Messina, and the Carthaginians press forward to the gates of Syracuse. The Syracusans call Pyrrhus to their aid from Italy; in 277 he makes himself master of almost all Sicily; but he offends them by

his haughtiness and is obliged to leave the island 255. B. C. Hien, a descendant of the royal family, defeats the Mamertines, and is proclaimed king 269 B. C. When the war broke out between Rome and Carthage, he deserts his alliance with Carthage, and passes over to the Roman interest 263. After a long and severe reign, he died in 215. After his death, the Carthaginian party is victorious, which is embraced by his grandson Hieronymus, who is murdered in 214. Carthage still retains the supremacy by the negotiations of Hannibal, who puts his friends Hippocrates and Epicydes at the head of affairs, who excite a war with Rome. Syracuse besieged by the Romans, who take it after a long siege 212. Archimedes, constructed machines which sunk some of the Roman ships, and others he set on fire with burning glasses. These glasses are supposed to have been reflectors made of metal.

He was killed at the taking of the place.

Agrigentum, after Syracuse, the first city in Sicily, and frequently its rival. one of the most splendid cities in the world, owed its wealth principally to the immense trade in oil & wine, which it carried on with Africa and Gaul; when the Carthaginians invaded Sicily in 405, Agrigentum taken & destroyed by them. From this, it never entirely recovered. In some degree restored by Timoleon, about 34 B. At the commencement of the 1st Punic war, Agrigentum was made a deposit for arms by the Carthaginians, but was captured by the Romans 262. The fate of the other Sicilian cities was more or less involved in that of Syracuse or Agrigentum.

On the other islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, there were only

Single Grecian colonies; in Sardinia, and in Corsica.

On the Gallic coast Massilia founded by the Phocæans. In 210 we find it the ally of Rome, who permitted it the enjoyment of freedom, until in the war between Pompey and Caesar, it was taken by the latter, having espoused the cause of Pompey. 49. Under Augustus it became the seat of literature and philosophy.

On the Spanish coast, Saguntum, a colony from the island of Tarentum. destroyed by Hannibal at the beginning of the 2^d. Punic war.

On the coast of Africa, Cyrene, founded by persons from the island of Thera, at the advice of the Delphic oracle. First governed by kings. The Lybians deprived of their lands seek assistance from Apries, King of Egypt, who is defeated by the Cyreneans & loses his kingdom. During the reign

of Arcesilans 2^d. one of their kings, his brothers rebelled, and settled Barca, as an independent State, under its own kings. Their Libyan subjects revolt. Arcesilans 3^d king of Cyrene, becomes tributary to the Persians.

In 512 the inhabitants of Barca, transplanted to Bactria, by Darius, governor of Egypt. After Alexander's time Cyrene became a portion of the Egyptian Empire.

Lecture 4th

Third Period of Grecian History
From the beginning of the Persian wars, to the time of Alexander the Great. 500 - 336 B.C.

By the attacks of the Persians, the foundation was laid for the greatness of Greece; and individual States won became so powerful, that the general history of Greece turns on their particular destinies.

The causes of the Persian war were the path which the Athenians took, in the misdirection of the Ionians, and the burning of Sardes. Hippias the son of Pisistratus, had retired to Asia to Artaphernes governor of Sardis, whom he endeavored to engage in a war against Athens; Artaphernes required of them to reinstate Hippias which they refused. After the return of Darius from his expedition against the Scythians, there arose a revolt in the island of Naxos. In this rebellion many of the richest families were banished from the island, they fled to Miletus, and implored the assistance of Aristagoras to reinstate them. He was at that time governor of the city, as lieutenant to Histiaeus his father in law, whom Darius had carried to Susa. He promised to assist them. But not being powerful enough himself, he went to Sardis, and com-

municated the affair to Artaphernes. He represented to him that this was a favorable opportunity to reduce Naxos under the power of Darius. Artaphernes promised to assist him in case he obtained the king's consent. The king approved of the enterprise, and Artaphernes made the necessary preparations. The Persians spent 4 months in besieging the capital of Naxos, and then were obliged to retire. The blame was entirely thrown upon Aristagoras, who now determined to revolt from Darius. For this, he was secretly advised by Histiaeus, who was then at the court of Persia. In this all the Ionian cities joined him. Aristagoras made an unsuccessful attempt to gain Cleomenes, king of Sparta over to his interest. He then proceeded to Athens, where he found a more favorable reception, as the

Athenians were enraged against the Persians for befriending Hippias. They engaged to aid him with 20 ships. In the third year of this war, the Ionians marched by land to the city of Sardis, and reduced the whole city to ashes. After which they returned to re-embark at Ephesus, but the Persian army arriving there, attacked them and destroyed a great number of their men. The Athenians rendered them no farther aid. Darius when he heard of the burning of Sardis, and the part the Athenians took in it, determined to invade Greece. He first sent an expedition under Mardonius, which was unsuccessful from a storm. 493. B. C. He then demanded of the Greeks to submit. All the islands and most of the continental cities acquiesced; Sparta and Athens alone venture to reject the demand. The Athenians alone, and their leader Miltiades, were now the saviors of

Greece. He ^{then} sent an expedition under Datis and Artaphernes, under the guidance of Hippias. Battle of Marathon. 490 B. C. After this victory the Athenians sent a naval expedition against the islands which had submitted to Persia, under the command of Miltiades. The expedition was unsuccessful, and they threw Miltiades into prison, because he could not pay the fine they demanded of him, where he died. The history of Athens from this time the history of individual eminent men. The true founders of the greatness of this republic, were Aristides and Themistocles. Themistocles united in a wonderful manner, the talents of a statesman, and a general, with the spirit of intrigue, and self interest. The disinterestedness of Aristides was proverbial. Yet Athens owed more to Themistocles than Aristides.

The rivalry of these two men from 490 to 486. Whilst Themistocles at the head of the Athenian fleet executes the plan of Miltiades against the islands, the administration of public affairs is in the hands of Aristides; But on the return of the victorious Themistocles Aristides is banished from Athens by ostracism 486. Themistocles executes his grand design of making Athens a naval power. He prosecutes a war with Egina, and induces the Athenians to appropriate the revenue, arising from their mines to naval purposes. Sparta suffers at this time by the insanity of one of its kings, Ptolemaeus. He killed himself in a fit of madness. Expedition of Xerxes. Battles of Thermopylae, and Artemisium. When the Grecian fleet retreats into the Gulf of Salamis, all the banished, even Aristides,

are recalled. Battle of Salamis. Xerxes retreats. Mardonius left behind. Battles Plataea and Mycale. 479. Repulse of the Persians produced an entire change in the internal & external relations of Greece. Instead of being the party attacked they now act on the offensive. The pretext for continuing the war, was the liberation of their Asiatic countrymen. The chief command remains with Sparta till 470. B. C. In 470. Athens was rebuilt, and fortified by Themistocles. In 477 he built the Piraeus, a celebrated harbor, 4 miles from Athens. The Athenians and Spartans then undertake to expel the Persians from Cyprus and Byzantium. Pausanias was the Spartan general, Aristides and Cimon, the son of Miltiades the Athenian generals.

Peacemaking and fall of Pausanias 469.
The chief command then transferred
to Athens.

This transfer of the chief command in-
creased the jealousy between Sparta
and Athens. A continuing league of
most of the Grecian states without
the Peloponneseus, especially of
the islands, was formed, and the
amount was fixed of a yearly tri-
bute to be paid by all, for the
continuance of the Persian war,
and for the liberation of the Gre-
cian states in Asia from the Per-
sian rule. The treasury established
at Delphos. Athens had the admi-
nistration of it. The allied states
became in a short time discontent-
ed with the Athenians. There gra-
dually sprung up an opposite al-
liance, at the head of which was
Sparta.

As to their internal constitution;

In Sparta, all the forms of the con-
stitution of Lycurgus, was still stan-
ding, and yet the government was
entirely in the hands of the Ephori.
At Athens during a continual contest
between the leaders of the Democratic
and Aristocratic party, the real au-
thority, under the guise of a Demo-
cracy, falls more & more into the
hands of the ten generals, annually
chosen.

In 469 Themistocles banished; flies
to the Persians.

The next 40 years from 470 to 430
is the splendid period of Athens. A-
thens was now at the head of Greece.
Public splendor, buildings, theatres
and festivals. different in Sparta.
In Sparta men learnt only how to
die for their country; in Athens they
learnt to live for it.

Agriculture, the chief employment

of the citizens in Attica; if other kinds of business was carried on, it was done by slaves. Commerce & navigation extended towards the Thracian coast, and the Black Sea; but the spirit of commerce never became the ruling one. The necessity of mental education was felt; and the instructions of philosophers and rhetoricians began. poetical culture had for a long time been known; Homer still remained the foundation of it.

Great men were thrust aside, but others appeared in their stead. The lot of Themistocles was replaced by Cimon the son of Miltiades; who to similar talents united a purer system of policy. He professed the war with the Persians to preserve union among the Greeks; and favored the aristocratic party, while he seemed to be ~~seemed~~ to be a man of the people.

In 469. a new expedition is made under Cimon, and a victory gained by sea and land on the Eurymedon, a river of Pamphylia. In 468 he gains possession of the Chersonesus on the Hellespont. At this time some of the allies of the Athenians endeavor to break free. Hence in 467 the conquest of Carystus in Euboea; in 466 the subjection of Naxos. and from 465 to 463 the siege and taking of Thasos, a small island in the Egean on the coast of Thrace, under Cimon.

A great earthquake in Sparta, which was followed by a war of ten years duration, the third Messenian war, or insurrection of the Helots, who fortified themselves in Ithome, from 465. to 455.

In 461 Cimon banished by ostracism. In 467 Aristides dies, and Cimon being banished, Pericles is brought to the head

of the State. He maintained his importance for 40 years till his death. His administration splendid, and yet after 30 years the public treasury was well filled. The envy of the Spartans, and the discontent of the allies increase in proportion with the greatness of Athens.

Wars in Greece. The Spartans excite Corinth and Epidaurians against Athens. The Athenians make war on Egina, which surrenders.

In a controversy between Corinth and Megara, on the subject of boundaries, the Athenians take the side of Megara. The expedition of the Spartans to assist the Boeotians against Phocis, occasions the breaking out of the 1st war, between Athens, Sparta, and Boetia. The first battle fought near Tanagra, and the Spartans victorious. The Boeotians

with whom they were allied, are beaten in the second battle near Tanagra. In consequence of the first defeat was the recall of Cimon at the instigation of Pericles himself.

Cimon seeks to restore the internal tranquillity of Greece, by renewing the war against the Persians. After 5 years his efforts are followed by success. In 450 a victorious expedition against the Persians; he defeats their fleet at Myræus, and overthrows their army on the Asiatic coast. Artaxerxes obliged to make peace. Before it was closed Cimon died at ^{the siege of} Cithium. 449. In 455 the 3^d Persian war terminated victoriously for Sparta, by the surrender of Sathonæ. But the war of Athens against the Peloponnesians is continued. Pericles es-

establishes colonies on the shores of the Hellespont, and also in Ionia. The peace with Persia, and the death of Cimon, renewed domestic dissension and for 20 years Greece seldom enjoyed a general peace. Athens maintained her supremacy over the allies, by means of her naval power; several of the allies revolted, and attached themselves to Sparta; the general tendency was more and more to a league against Athens, and this finally led to the Peloponnesian war.

In 445 a peace with Sparta for 30 years, though it lasted but 14.

440. Samos surrenders to Pericles.

436 war between Corinth & Corcyra, respecting Epidaurus, of which the Corcyreans gain possession after a naval victory. The Athenians take part in these quarrels in favor

of the Corcyreans.

27 years war called the Peloponnesian or great Grecian war. Throughout Greece there was every where a democratic or Athenian party, and an aristocratic or Spartan party.

Athens, as a naval power was mistress of most of the islands, and cities on the coasts, as tributary allies, which for the most part obeyed with reluctance. Sparta as a power strong on land, was in connection with most of the states on the continent, which had voluntarily, and free from tribute, attached themselves to it. Sparta, therefore, could enter on the theatre of action, as the liberator of Greece from the yoke of Athens.

Allies of the Athenians; The islands Chios, Samos, Lesbos, all the islands

of the Archipelago, except Thera, and Melos, which were neutral; Corcyra, Zacynthus; the Grecian colonies in Asia Minor, and on the coasts of Thrace and Macedonia; and in Greece itself the cities Naupactus, Plataea, and those in Acarnania. Allies of the Spartans; all the Peloponnesians, except Argos and Achaia, which remained neutral; Megara, Locris, Phocis, Boeotia, cities Ambracia, and Anactorium, the island Lencas. The difference of descent had obviously an influence on the connections that were formed; as Athens appears to take the lead among the Ionian, Sparta among the Doric States.

As to the internal condition of Athens & Sparta at this time, the power of Athens depended chiefly on the condition of its finances; Pericles began the war with a full treasury; Sparta, on the contrary, was

without finances.

The first period of the war, extends to the fifty years peace, from 431 to 422. The three first years were unsuccessful for Athens; Pericles acted merely on the defensive; in the third year the plague in Athens, of which Pericles died. The Athenians make a league with the kings of Thrace and Macedonia.

After the death of Pericles an unrestrained democracy in Athens; the younger Cleon pushed forward to supply his place. In 427 Mytilene revolted, and was again taken. In 424 Brasidas, made general of the Spartan armies. He transferred the war to the coasts of Macedonia, and took Amphipolis. Thucydides commanded the Athenians, and was banished for the ill success of the expedition; in his exile he wrote a history of the war to the 21st year. In 422 a battle near Amphipolis between Brasidas and Cleon in which both were killed.

The peace of fifty years now concluded, but it could have no continuance, for several of the allies on both sides were not satisfied with it. And hope of tranquillity vanished, when the helm of state in Athens, came into the hands of a youth like Alcibiades; in whom vanity & cunning took the place of patriotism and true talents, and who thought he could establish his consequence only in war. Opposed to him we find Nicias.

At this time the Sicilians send to Athens to request aid against Syracuse; Nicias opposes the granting of the request, but the party of Alcibiades prevails; this mad expedition gave Athens the first blow, from which it never afterwards recovered.

In 415 a fleet and army under the command of Nicias, Lamachus, & Alcibiades sent to Sicily; Alcibiades is accused and recalled home; flies to Sparta; the Spartans make an

incursion into Attica, which breaks the peace 414. Syracuse unsuccessfully besieged; the fleet and army of the Athenians entirely destroyed by help of the Spartans under Gylippus 413. Nicias taken and put to death. Fatal as was this blow, the enthusiasm of the Athenians rose superior to their calamities. They maintained their power over their allies. Spartans form an alliance with the Persians. Alcibiades flies from Sparta to Tissaphernes, and treats with him, in order to win him for Athens 411. Alcibiades negotiates with the leaders of the Athenian army in Samos, by a which a revolution is effected in Athens itself and the democracy overthrown. Alcibiades proclaimed general by the the army.

The splendid period of the command of Alcibiades follows. Athens gains repeated naval victories over

the Spartans; the Spartans unite themselves with Pharnabazus, the satrap of the northern part of Asia Minor. The Spartans sue for peace, which Athens refuses. 410 In 407 Alcibiades deposed and banished.

In 407 the younger Cymon arrives in Asia Minor; and Lysander the Spartan general succeeds in winning him for Sparta.

In 406 the last decisive naval victory is gained over the Athenians near Egospotamos on the Hellespont. 405 Athens besieged, and finally surrenders 404. Loses its walls, and its ships of war excepting twelve. Thirty tyrants.

Sparta now stood at the head of allied Greece, which soon found its dominion more severe than that of Athens.

The thirty tyrants reigned but one year; they were expelled by the