

Lecture 2^d and,
Commencement of Lecture 3^d.

Lecture 2^d

Carthage.

Our knowledge of its early history very imperfect, as there is no writer who has made it the chief subject of his work; it has been mentioned by Greek and Roman historians only as it stood in connection with their own countries.

Divided into 3 periods.

1st From the building of the city, to the beginning of the wars with Syracuse. 800, to 480 B.C.

2^d From the beginning of the wars with Syracuse, to the beginning of the wars with Rome. from 480 to 264 B.C.

3^d From the beginning of the wars with Rome, to the destruction of Carthage; from 264 to 146 B.C.

1st Period. Its early history clouded by long traditions; Dido; obtained permission to build a city, in consideration of an annual tribute paid to the natives. Its situation highly favorable to its growth.

At the end of this first period it stood as the mistress of a large territory in Africa, and still more extensive foreign possessions.

Carthage formed a league with the old Phœnician cities on the coast, especially Tunis.

They made a treaty with the neighboring republic Cyrene, by which they possessed the whole country between the Syrtes; the inhabitants of this tract were the Lotophagi and Lasamonies.

They made themselves masters of Sardinia, the Bæaric isles, and part of Sicily. the Canary isles, and Madeira; they had colonies in Spain, and the western coast of Africa. Their principle was, like their ancestors the Phœnicians, to make their colonies so small and limited, that they could always hold them in dependence.

The merit of extending their territory by conquests, belongs especially to the house of Mago, who himself, and after him his

two sons, and six grandsons, founded the dominion of Carthage, in Sicily, Sardinia and Africa, at the very time when Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius, were founding the Persian monarchy 550 to 480 B.C. About 539 B.C. they established colonies beyond the columns of Hercules, on the Spanish coast by Hamilcar, on the African by Hanno, both probably grandsons of Mago, and forming a commercial treaty with Rome, in which they appear as the masters of Sardinia, Africa, and a part of Sicily.

They maintained large fleets and armies and more than any other nation employed mercenary troops.

The internal constitution, an aristocracy founded upon nobility & wealth. They had two Suffetes or kings, and a Senate, but the choice of the magistrates was with the people. Civil & military power kept distinct, the commanders were not at the same time, magistrates.

The splendor of the conquests of Mago seemed to threaten the republic with a

with a military despotism, and Melchus, a leader of the army made an attempt to reduce Carthage to subjection; to defend the constitution against the military chieftains, the grand political tribunal of the hundred men was established; this afterwards itself assumed a power, which degenerated into actual despotism.

The following seem to have been the chief sources of their public revenues; 1st The tribute collected from the allied cities, and from their African subjects.

2^d. From their foreign provinces, especially Sardinia.

3^d. from the nomadic tribes in the Rego Syrtica.

4th The customs, or taxes which were collected in Carthage, and in the colonies.

5th Gains from their mines, especially Spain.

They excluded all foreigners from their places of commercial business; traffic carried on partly by sea, and partly by land in caravans.

2^d. Period. Chief object of Carthaginian policy during these two centuries, the possession of all Sicily. The increasing greatness of Syracuse, which likewise strove for the possession of the whole island, caused the national hatred, which arose between the Sicilian Greeks & the Carthaginians.

First attempt upon Sicily made in the year 480. When Xerxes invaded Greece they made an alliance with him, and this strengthened them to attack Sicily. But when Themistocles defeated the Persians at Salamis, Gelon of Syracuse, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera, and compelled them to a disgraceful peace.

After this defeat a peaceful period of 50 years, during which we know little respecting Carthage.

But when Dionysius the 1st ascended the throne of Syracuse, he attempted to reduce all Sicily & Magna Graecia under his dominion; this renewed the war.

Repeated wars with Dionysius 1st between 410 and 368. neither party entirely victorious. Conditions of the last peace that each should preserve what he had. Second commercial treaty with Rome in 348.

In the reign of Dionysius 2^d the Syracusans became discontented under his tyranny; the Carthaginians endeavoured to turn these commotions to their own advantage; but the Syracusans sent for Timoleon of Corinth, to assist them against the Carthaginians; and he defeated them.

A new and formidable war arose with Agathocles, who usurped the government of Syracuse, which was transferred from Sicily to Africa, and finally ended victoriously for Carthage 307.

3^d Period. Wars between Carthage & Rome, the consequence of their mutual passion for aggrandizement. and with regard to Rome the security of Italy was scarcely compatible with the sole do-

minion of the Carthaginians over all Sicily. First war with Rome, lasted 23 years from 264 to 241; for the possession of Sicily; Hiero, king of Syracuse, passed over to the Romans, and thus decided the victory for them.

Carthaginians lost Sicily, and the dominion of the Mediterranean Sea; but the greatest danger proceeded from the entire exhaustion of its finances. Impossibility of paying their mercenary troops, occasions a mutiny among them which assumed the form of an insurrection on the part of their subjects, who had been oppressed in the war. Civil war of three years and a half.

During the civil war a feud arose between Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general and Hannu the Great; Hamilcar was induced to seek in a popular party support against the Senate.

The insurrection, however, extended to Sardinia, which was seized upon by the Romans contrary to the treaty of peace, in the mere

pride of superior strength.

Influence of the Barcas, the family name of Hamilcar, gains the superiority in Carthage; they formed the project of conquering Spain, to compensate them for the loss of Sicily & Sardinia. The origin of which, was to support their family and party; but the Spanish mines were soon to furnish the Republic with the means of renewing the contest with Rome.

Hamilcar, and after him his son in law and successor Hasdrubal, had the command in Spain for 16 years, and they brought the whole of Southern Spain, as far as the Iberus under the dominion of the Carthaginians. An agreement made with the Romans, by which the freedom of Saguntum is secured, and the Iberus fixed as a boundary. Hasdrubal founded New Carthage (Carthagena). In 221 he was assassinated; and the Barcas succeeded in procuring the appointment of Hannibal the son of Ha-

milcar. He found in Spain every thing matured for executing the hereditary purpose of his family, a new war with Rome;

Second war with Rome lasted 17 years. from 218 to 201. history will be given in the Roman History.

At first it was carried on in Italy & Spain, and finally in Africa itself. It did not cost the Republic the same effort as the first, for it was chiefly conducted at the expense of Italy & Spain. And yet a strong party with Hanno, at its head desired peace. But the Barcas did not desire it, & their influence preponderated. Hannibal maintained himself for 15 years, in the country of his powerful enemies, almost without any support from home. But he was defeated by the was unsuccessful after the Battle of Bannae. See Roman History.

The second peace with Rome deprived Carthage, of all its territory out of

Africa; and of its fleet which was delivered up to the Romans. It was to remain under Roman guardianship. But the most dangerous foe to Carthage was raised up in Africa itself, in the person of Masinissa, whom the Romans constituted King of Numidia.

Even after the unhappy peace the party of the Barcas preserves its influence, and Hannibal is placed as chief magistrate at the head of the republic. He procured a reform in the finances, by which the State was enabled to pay at once the whole tribute to Rome, which it had been proposed to pay by several instalments.

The discomfited party in Carthage, forms a union with Rome; and betrays to the Romans, the plan of Hannibal for renewing the war against Rome, in conjunction with Antiochus, the Great, King of Syria. A Roman embassy, sent, under another pretext, was to demand the delivering up

of Hannibal; Hannibal secretly flies to King Antiochus - See Syria.

Removal of Hannibal placed Carthage again under the guardianship of Rome; disputes with Masinissa; the consequence of them, gradual division of the Carthaginian territory in Africa. As early as the Romans send Cato to settle the controversy, who returns offended, because his decision was not accented, and forms the design of destroying Carthage. New disputes arose the party of Masinissa driven from Carthage; a war, in which, Masinissa though 90 years old, beats the Carthaginians, and almost destroys the Army of Hasdrubal. See Roman History, for 3^d. war and destruction of Carthage.

2^d Division of the History of the Persian Empire.
from 560 to 330 B. C.

Before Cyrus the Persians, mountaineers, subjected to the Medes - divided into ten tribes, the Pasargadae the

noblest and ruling tribes; Tribes divided into 3 noble or war tribes, three agricultural, and 4 pastoral. The history, properly a history of the nobler tribes, especially the Pasargadae, personal history of Cyrus, concealed under such a romantic garb, that it is impossible to discover the unmixed truth. He was chosen chief of all the Persian tribes, at whose head, he came forward as a mighty conqueror.

He was descended from the family of H-chaemenes of the tribe of the Pasargadae which after remained the reigning family. He gained a victory over Astyages at the Pasargadae. Subdued Asia Minor, Cucusus, and the Median colonies. Babylon, Phoenicia.

The refinements and luxury of the Medes, the Median laws and religion, and with it, the religious caste of the Magi, as the defenders of religion, transferred to Persia, and the whole form of the Persian court modelled after the Median.

In the Persian empire under Cyrus no new general organisation, but the constitutions existing among the conquered, continued only, they were obliged to pay tribute. The generals remained in the lands of the vanquished with numerous armies, and royal officers appointed for the collection of the tribute. They also weakened the warlike nations by an effeminate education.

Cyrus falls in an expedition against the Scythians in middle Asia; leaves two sons; Cambyses, the elder, succeeds him as king; Smerdis, the younger, made lord of Bactria, and the eastern countries, free of tribute; but soon after put to death, at the instigation of Cambyses.

Under Cambyses, conquests of Persia, extended to Africa. Egypt becomes a Persian province, and part of Libya, with Cyrene surrender. A colony of 6000 Egyptians transplanted to Susiana.

The cruelty, of which Cambyses is accused in Egypt, exercised towards the caste of priests rather than the nation, and had its foundation in political relations. Smerdis the Magian - This was an attempt of the Magi to replace upon the throne a Median dynasty; Cambyses died in Egypt.

The false Smerdis maintained his pretensions 8 months; his imposition discovered, and a conspiracy of seven principal Persians to dethrone him.

Interior organization of the empire, improved but little under Cambyses, as he was absent the greater part of the time. Introductions of the courtly etiquette of the Medes among the reigning tribe, and the transition of these last to settled habitations, render necessary the building of capitals, for the court of the king; Persepolis, begun under Cyrus, finished under Darius & Xerxes.

Darius Hystaspes, of the family of the Achæmenidae. marries the two daugh-

ters of Cyrus.

Expeditions of Darius principally against Europe.

Great rebellion in Babylon, which could not grow accustomed to foreign government. Darius besieged it 21 months, and took it by stratagem. The Persian kings considered this city the most important part of their possessions, and spent part of every year there.

Darius made an unsuccessful expedition against the Scythians, in the countries north of the Black Sea.

Peculiar nature of the great expeditions of the Persians, that all the conquered people, were obliged to participate in them, whilst other wars were carried on by Persian troops alone. Fortunate expedition to the Indus, which becomes the boundary of the Persian Empire to the East;

Histiæus, tyrant of Miletus, became dissatisfied with the Persians, and while apparently in friendship at the Persian court, instigated his son in law, Aristagoras,

led to revolt; the Athenians assisted him, and caused Sardis to be burnt, which was the origin of the national hatred, between the Persians & Greeks, and of the wars resulting from it. Ionian colonies subdued by Darius, and Miletus, their flourishing capital, which then equaled Tyre and Carthage in the extent of its commerce.

Hippias, at the court of Darius instigates him to invade Greece. A Persian fleet under Mardonius, sent to Greece, but unsuccessful in consequence of a storm; battle of Marathon; Miltiades; leading hand of Hippias visible in the skill and knowledge of the country;

The kingdom divided into 20 Satrapies; duties of the Satraps; care for the improvement of the country; agriculture especially; collection of tributes; and executing all the royal orders, which related to provincial affairs. It was not until afterwards that the

command of the troops also was given to the Satraps. Means for preserving the dependence of the Satraps; Royal Secretaries placed at their side, to whom the royal orders were first directed. The king or his deputies periodically visited the provinces, with an army in their train. Couriers appointed throughout the whole empire, to maintain a quick and sure communication with the provinces.

The Persian Empire supported at the cost of the vanquished; they kept the distant conquered countries in subjection by means of troops constantly supported in them.

The troops supported at the cost, & from the tribute of the provinces. The kings of Persia with their courts, still, in their habits retained a trace of the nomadic life, since, with the changes in the seasons they removed from one place of abode to another. The usual places; Babylon, Susa, Ecbatana.

Darius dies 486 B. C. and leaves to Xerxes his successor & son, the accomplishment of his designs upon Greece.

Xerxes - a prince, educated in the Seraglio, only understood how to represent the royal dignity.

Expedition of Xerxes against Greece. Begun in 480. ends in the battles of Mycale and Platea 479. B. C.

These wars weakened and depopulated the empire; the Persians obliged to maintain, a defensive war, for 30 years more against the Greeks, who demanded the independence of their countrymen in Asia; this destroyed the equilibrium of their power, as it obliged them to make Asia Minor, their most distant western province, the centre of the war.

As they were no longer formidable by their arms, the Persians commenced a system of bribing the chiefs of Greece. Their first experiment upon Pausanias successful; story of Pausanias.

In Cimon, the son of Miltiades, soon found a foe, who deprived them entirely of the dominion of the sea, and who, at the Eurymedon, annihilated their fleet and land army, and by taking the Thracian Chersonesus snatched from them the key of Europe.

We have little farther information of the reign of Xerxes, he was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes Longimanus. He reigned 40 years. In his reign the empire began to exhibit symptoms of its downfall. He had many good qualities, but not sufficient talents and character.

The war with Athens proceeds. A revolt in Egypt, caused by Inarus, king of Lybia, in connection with Amyrtæus, the Egyptian. and supported by the Athenians with a fleet. They were overcome by Megabybus, the satrap of Syria; Inarus obliged to surrender, but Amyrtæus supported himself in the morasses.

Cimon defeats the Persian army, and fleet near Cyprus. 449. B. C.

Artaxerxes makes peace with Athens, and acknowledges the freedom of the Asiatic Greeks, and promises that his fleets shall not navigate the Egean Sea, nor his troops approach within three days journey of its coasts. 448.

Megabybus rebels in Syria; defeats the royal army in several battles; and prescribes the conditions under which, he becomes reconciled to the king. Artaxerxes dies 424.

Darius Nothus succeeds; reigned 19 years, under the guardianship of his wife Parysatis; his reign the period of continual decay. The custom prevails of committing several provinces together with the military command in them, to one Satrap. Repeated revolts of the Satraps.

Another revolt in Egypt; Amyrtæus, who had kept himself in the morasses,

came forward, and supported by the Egyptians drove the Persians from the country; the Persians obliged to recognise the following kings. Amyrtæus; Psammetichus, Neophrens, Pausiris, Pectaneus 1st. Pachos. Pectaneus 2^d.

In the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus the Peloponnesian war, broke out in Greece, and continued through the reign of Darius 2^d. This prevented the Grecians from unitedly attacking the Persians.

Artaxerxes 2^d. Mnemon succeeds his father Darius. He was the eldest son of Darius, but Cyrus, his brother was the first born after his father's accession to the throne. Cyrus supported, by his mother Parysatis laid claim to the throne, and he engaged Xenophon, in his interests. Cyrus falls at Cunaxa - 401 B. C. Xenophon.

Tissaphernes & Pharnabatus were the Satraps of western Asia; Tissaphernes exercised melody towards

Asiatic Greeks who had aided Cyrus, they sought assistance from Sparta; this brings on a war, and Agesilaus is sent to Asia, and threatens to subvert the Persian throne. Tissaphernes executed;—

The policy of the Persians stirred up a war with Sparta, in Greece itself. Pausanias, the Athenian general, who had been defeated at Egospotamos, by Lysander, had fled to the court of Artaxerxes; he now by the aid of Artaxerxes, attacks the Spartan fleet, and defeats it near Cnidus. Antalcidas of Sparta, sent into Persia, to make peace with Artaxerxes; the terms very disadvantageous to the Spartans; the Grecian part of Western Asia, with Cyprus ceded to the Persians. 387. B. C.

A conspiracy in Asia Minor & Syria, supported in Egypt by king Tachos; the Spartans sent Agesilaus to assist the Egyptians; the conspiracy unsuccessful—

Artaxerxes dies, and his youngest son Ochus succeeds him. He is the contemporary of Philip of Macedonia.

Another rebellion in Egypt. Artaxerxes himself goes into Egypt, and subdues king Nectanebus at Pelusium 354. Egypt becomes a Persian province. Artaxerxes dies, murdered by Bagoas, one of his favorites.

Bagoas, places Artabazus the only remaining son of the king upon the throne, but after 2 years deposes him, and confers the dignity on Darius Codomannus, a distant relation of the reigning family; he commences his reign by putting Bagoas to death.

Darius evinced virtues which made him worthy of a better fate than that which befell him. In the 2^d year of his reign attacked by Macedonia. After two lost battles, Darius murders by Bessus, Governor of Bactriana, to whom he had fled. Persepolis burnt. Persian Empire destroyed. a new ruler given to the East.

3^d Division.

Geography.

Length 247 miles; breadth 157.

Mild climate; note its situation;

Grand divisions of Greece.

Corinth Isthmian. Games. City Corinth.
Having two harbors, Lechaean on the
Corinthian, and that of Cenchrae
on the Saronic Gulf.

Pichle Argolis. A neck of land oppo-
-site Athica; Cities; Argos, Inyceanae.
Epidauros. ^{games} Heanea, Cynuria, Prosen.
Argamemnon &c

Cruel warlike Laconia. Mountains.
River Eurotas. Mountains Taygetus
and the promontories Malea & Traenarum.
City Sparta. Inelans. Helen.

poor enslaved Messenia. City Messene.
Border fortresses. Ithome, Ira. Pylos
Treston.

Sacred Elis. together with Triphyliā;
Rivers. Alpheus, Peneus. Cities, Elis,
Pisa, Olympia. Olympian games.

League Achaea. at first called Regia then
Ionia. contained 12 cities.
earliest Sicyon.

rural Arcadia. mountains abounding
in pastures. Cities. Mantineia, Tegea,
Megalopolis.

Greece proper.

Sp righty Athica. A promontory - Ri-
vers, Ilissus, Cephissus. Mountains.
Hymettus, Pentelicon, and promontory
of Sunium. City. Athens. Villages Ma-
ratron, Eleusis.

Megaris, a small district on the Isth-
mus of Corinth; city Megara.
dull Bethia. mountains and marshy
Mountains Helicon, Cythaera. Of
all the countries of Greece it contained
the greatest number of cities, each
of which, had its own territory. Thebes
was the first of them, and often mis-
tress of the rest. The others, Platea
Canagra, Thespieae, Cheronea, Lebaea
Leuctra and Orchomenus, all famous
in history.

exceptions to Berthian dulness.

The ~~two districts of Locri~~
Sacred Phocis. games. Mountain
Parnassus; Cithis; Delphi; on Parnassus,
oracle of Apollo.

wandering Dorians;

barbarous Locrians. two districts
of Locris. Pass of Thermopylae.

wrote Aetolians. Cleark cultivated.

Rivers Achelous and Evros. Cithis.

Calydon. Thermus.

obscure Acarnania.

Thessaly. Mountains, Olympus and Ossa,
districts Estiacotis. Belasgiotis,
Thessaliotis, Phthiotis. Promontory
of Magnesia.

Epirus. Districts. Molossis, Thesprotia
Dodona.

Islands on the coasts. In the Ionian
Sea, Corcyra, opposite Epirus; City,
Corcyra. A colony of Corinth. Lencaria
opposite to Acarnania; city Lencas.

Cephalonia, with the city Cephalonia,
near it, Ithaca; Lacynthus, opposite
Chis. On the southern coast, Cythera.
In the Saronic gulf Egina, Salamis.
Euboea, opposite Berthia; separated
by the Straits of Eurypus. Cithis;
Brens, with the promontory Artemi-
sium. Chalcis, Cretria.

Groups of islands in the Aegean Sea.
Cyclades and Sporades, the former
the western, the latter, the eastern.
The most important are Andros,
Delos, Paros, Naxos, Melos,
Crete. Cyprus. Cithis —

1st Period. Earliest Traditional History until the Trojan war about 1200. B. C.

Period Lecture.

During this period, the history essentially traditional in its character.

Greece originally inhabited by many small tribes, but they are divided into two principal ones, Pelasgi and Hellenes. Both probably came from Asia; the difference of their language characterised them as different tribes; the Pelasgi were at first the ruling tribe.

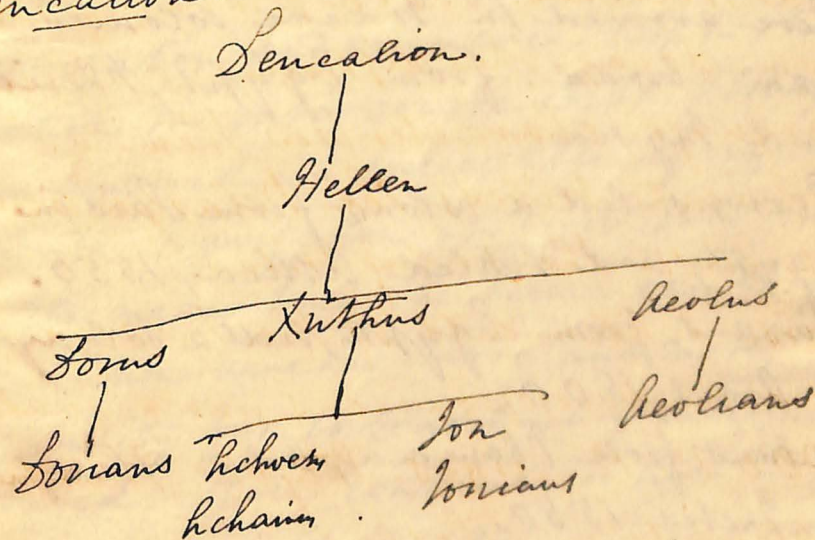
First settlements of the Pelasgi were in Pelopponesus, under Minus 1000 B. C. Argos, Sicyon. They made settlements in Thessaly;

The Hellenes, in the beginning the weaker tribe, are first found in Phocis, around Parnassus, under their king

Dencalion; whence they were expelled by a deluge. They migrate to Thessaly & capture the Pelasgi. in a short time become the ruling people, and almost drive out the Pelasgi.

Hellenes divided into 4 principal branches. Dorians, Ionians, Dorians and Achaians. They were distinguished from each other by their language, customs, and public constitutions.

Tradition derives these tribes from Dencalion.



These branches generally dispersed over Greece.

He ~~lost~~ ~~his~~ ~~father~~ ~~fallen~~
in ~~the~~ ~~war~~ ~~from~~ ~~there~~ ^{then as}
Xanthus expelled by his ^{and sons who settled in} brothers, wan-
ders to Athens, married Creusa, the
daughter of the king, had two sons
Hecuba and Ion. Ion is driven
from Athens, and settles in Megara
from him called Ionia, and after-
wards Achaia. The Achaeans reside
in Laconia & Argolis.

Besides these ancient inhabitants
there arrived in Greece colonies
from abroad. from Egypt, Phoenicia
and Mysia.

Cecrops led a colony from Sais in
Egypt, and settled Athica, 1550.

Danans, from Egypt, led a colony
to Argos 1500.

Cadmus from Phoenicia, led a colony
to Thebes. 1550.

Nelops led a colony from Mysia into
Argos 1400.

These strangers probably introduced

the worship of their gods. Religion main-
tained an influence by means of oracles
especially those at Dodona and Delphi,
under the protection of the sanctuaries
refinement, at their great festivals
and meetings, strangers met as friends,
and conversed on affairs of common
interest. This led them to form con-
nections; the Amphictyonic council
the most important; its first maxim
that none of the states belonging
to it, should be destroyed by the others.
Navigation and commerce kept the
nation in intercourse with strangers
and rendered it susceptible of improve-
ment. Navigation at first only piracy.
In the mean time the heroic spirit of
the nation awakes more and more;
propensity for extraordinary enterprises
aroused. They continued to live in
the songs of the poets.

Expedition of the Argonauts. 1250.

Trojan war 1194. to 1104.

Second Period.

From the Trojan war, to the beginning of the Persian wars. 1200 to 500 B. C.

The beginning of this period, a history derived from tradition & the poets. Near the end of it, the use of writing became more common to the Greeks.

History of the Grecian States, within Greece.

Great commotions excited soon after the Trojan war, by the attempt of the northern savage tribes, especially the Dorians, with whom the Etrurians were allied, led by the Heraclidae, who had been expelled from Argos. Their object was to gain Peloponnesus. These attempts agitated Greece for nearly a century.

First unsuccessful attempt by Hyllus, the son of Hercules 1100.

Repeated attempts under Telephus & Cresphontes the grandsons of Hyllus; at last Eurysthenes & Procles the sons of Anostodemus, who was brother to Telephus, and Cresphontes, succeeded in gaining it 1100. B. C. This is called the Return of the Heraclidae.

The effects of this migration on Peloponnesus, were these; at the time of the Dorian emigration, the Achaeans the descendants of Achaeus, one of the sons of Xuthus, had possession of Argos, Sparta, Messenia, and Corinth; the Dorians drove them out, and they in their turn drove out the Ionians, and settled themselves in Ionia, which was afterwards called Achaia. The Ionians were received by the Athenians, and from thence afterwards to Asia Minor. Eli's became the property of the Etrurians, who accompanied the Dorians. In the next two centuries after the

migration we find each city in Greece having its own internal constitution, and there were almost as many free states as there were cities with their territories. A false idea that there were just as many states as districts. Some may be considered as single states, since each was the territory appertaining to a single city. For instance, Attica, Megaris, Laconia. Although Acadia, Beotia, contained many cities, there still existed between them, the natural bond of relationship, and they spoke of each other as the same people.

A degree of unity, and national spirit, preserved in the nation by periodical national festivals & games, where the nation displayed itself in its splendor, and in which, only, Greeks, might participate.

And also by the Amphictyonic council; the Amphictyons had the inspection of the temple and oracle at

Delfhi.

Even in this period Sparta and Athens principally deserve our attention.

Sparta.

After the expulsion of the Achaeans by the Dorians, Laconia fell by lot to Eurysthenes & Procles, whose families remained the reigning families, so that always two kings, one from each family jointly reigned.

Agis, the successor of Eurysthenes established the dominion of Sparta, over the rest of Laconia; the inhabitants of Helos made slaves for their resistance.

For the next two centuries, Sparta exhibits nothing but internal dissensions, & wars with their neighbors the Argives, until Lycurgus arose, & gave it a constitution B.C. 800. The principal aim of the laws of Lycurgus, was to secure the independence, of Sparta, by the formation of a hardy and uncorrupted race.

of men. It lasted for 4 centuries.

Soon after Lycurgus, the first Messenian war arose; its principal cause was an ancient hatred of the Dorian tribes on account of the unequal divisions of the lands at the taking of Peloponnesus.

First Messenian war from 742 to 722. They fortified themselves in Ithome, 10 years. Messenians became tributary to the Spartans, and obliged to give up half the revenues of their lands.

During this war the college of the Ephori, as viceroys in the absence of the kings.

Second Messenian war from 682 to 660. carried on for 14 years; by the Messenians under their hero Aristomenes; The Messenians fortified themselves in Eira, for 11 years. at last subdued, and their territory, divided among the conquerors, & they reduced

to servitude.

Athens.

During this period Athens had a peaceful and gradually increasing prosperity. Governed by kings till 1060. Codrus the last king - Perpetual Archons, of the family of Codrus. Decennial Archons, till 1602 of the family of Codrus. Annual Archons till Solon 594 B. C. Isaeus 622.

Solon arises and prepares a better constitution for Athens. His principal aim the suppression of an oppressive aristocracy, yet without intending to produce a pure democracy.

If by the laws of Solon, parties did not entirely cease, they were moderated. But the enfranchised plebeians, sought to try their strength on the aristocracy. They were put down, and Pisistratus at the head of the plebeians, took the government into his hands; with out however setting aside the constitution of Lycurgus.

First elevation of Pisistratus 561
he gave himself a body guard; Me-
gacles descended from Alcmaeon
the last king of Athens, flies from
Athens. Pisistratus expelled the next
year. Megacles secretly promises to
~~restore~~ Pisistratus, if he will marry
his daughter. Pisistratus consents.
Afterwards he repudiates the daughter
of Megacles, and is again expelled
through the instrumentality of his
father-in-law. 11 years after re-
stored by means of his son Hippias.
he maintains the supreme power un-
til his death. 520. The Alcmaeonidae
escape to Macedonia, where they at-
tract to themselves the discontented
Athenians. Hipparchus and Hippias
succeed Pisistratus, and reign jointly
till 514 when Hipparchus is man-
dered by Harmodius and Aristogiton.
The emigrant Alcmaeonidae bribe the
Delphic oracle, and draw the Spar-

tans into their interest. The Spartans
assist them with an army, and they
put themselves again in possession of
Athens. Hippias resigns his dignity and
flies to the Persians.
In 500 Athens assisted the Asiatic
Greeks, and drew upon herself the
wrath of Persia.

Smaller States in Pelopponesus
Arcadia. was parcelled out into 28
many small states as there were
cities with their territory. Tegea
and Mantinea, the principal.
Argos. Even before the Ionic emigra-
tion, there were in the territory of
Argolis several small kingdoms, Argos
Mycenae, Tiryns, and others. From
Tiryns, the sons of Hercules, were ex-
pelled by Eurystheus, and fled to the
Dorians. In Mycenae, the family
of Pelops reigned; At the time of the
Trojan war, Argolis was under Agamem-
non the most powerful state in
Greece.

When the Dorians conquered Pelopon-
-nesus, Argos became the share of
Lemenus. Afterwards there were in Ar-
-golis, as many independent states as
there were cities.

Corinth. Commercial - Colonies were,
Corcyra, Epidamnus, Lencas, Syra-
-cuse.

Sciron. At the time of the Trojan war
it belonged to the kingdom of Agamemnon.
It was also seized by the Dorians.

Achaia. At the time of the Dorian emi-
-gration settled by Achaeans. consisted
of 12 small republics.

Elis. in the times of Troy, several small
kingdoms. At the Dorian emigration, the
Eleans settled there, but the ancient
inhabitants remained with them. Iphi-
-tus, famous as the restorer of the Olym-
-pic games. City of Elis not built
till 477. Before that time the Eleans
lived in several small places.