

Book 2.

History Book 2^d

The therefore invaded Attica they were
so struck at the sight of each other
that they embraced in the presence
of the Janny. Theseus was present
at the nuptials of his friend & the
bride. One of them became in-
toxicated & attempted to carry off

Hippodamia his bride they defended
her & this is called the battle of the
bride. Lysithea, Theseus & his friend
stole Helen but her brothers Castor
& Pollux obliged them to restore her

During the absence of Theseus from
Attica Nestor usurped the throne
Theseus tried to regain it but failed.
he retired to the court of Lysimachus
king of the island of Syros Lysimachus
and his presence of showing him the
extent of his dominions carried him
to a high rock & threw him into the
sea Cleopatra was an Athenian
who discovered to Castor & Pollux where

Theseus had concealed Helen. Troy
was founded 2450. it was situated in
the northern part of Asia minor
built near mount Ida promon-
tory of Sigaeum. Scamander was the
first king about the time of
Moses 2 King Jos. 3. Thus some-
times called Ilion the next Laon-
eon his son was Priam during
his reign Troy was destroyed his
two children were Hector & Paris. This
war was celebrated by Homer & Virgil
Agamemnon was general of the forces.
The most celebrated of the Grecian
princes who went to this war were
Achilles from Epirus, Aegaeus son of
Telamon king of the island of
Salamis, Menelaus from Sparta,
Ulysses from Ithaca, Diomedes
king of Eolia, Protesilaus a king
offspring of Theseus, Patroclus son
of the king of Opus a city of

Louis, Nestor king of Pylos in
Messenia. Priam king of Troy was
assisted by Phobus king of Thrace &
Memnon king of Ethiopia. It lasted
ten years during which time there
was a quarrel between Agamemnon
& Achilles. This was the subject of
Homer's poem called the Iliad. The
Iliad & Odysse were written by Homer
& the Aeneid by Virgil. The Iliad re-
lates to the siege of Troy & the
quarrel between Agamemnon &
Achilles. The Odysse relates to the
adventures of Ulysses after the war
on his return home. The Aeneid
relates to Aeneas a Trojan prince.
Virgil was a Roman poet & Homer
a Greek poet. Aeneas was said to
have founded Rome. Achilles
was a Trojan prince his mother
was Venus. After the war Aeneas

fled from Troy & after many adven-
tures went to Italy. Troy was des-
troyed 2820 in the time of Jeph-
thah. Melanthus was an early
king of Athens during his reign
the Colians migrated to Asia minor
a portion of them came from the
Lipary isles so called from the
islands supposed to be the residence
of Eolus god of the winds. When the
Heraclidae made war against
Athens the oracle declared that the
victory would be granted to that nation
whose king perished in battle. Codrus
disguised himself & attacked a soldier
by whom he was killed the Athen-
ians therefore obtained the victory.

3500 to 3450. commenced with the
Persian invasions. Darius was the
first Persian king who invaded
Greece. The first battle was
fought at Marathon a town
in Athens.

Miltiades commanded the Athenians.
Some of the Greek islands in the Egean
sea revolted from the Athenians & they sent
Miltiades to punish them he was at
first successful but became alarmed
by a report that the Persians were
coming to attack him he was believ-
ing the island of Paros; on his return
to Athens he was accused of treason
& condemned to death but his sentence
was changed to that of confinement
till he should pay a fine of 50 talents
he was poor & unable to do this & he
died in prison. Xerxes next invaded
Greece. The first battle he fought
was the battle of Thermopylae. Leon-
idas commanded the Greeks. A sea
fight took place off Artemesium
on the same day. Themistocles com-
manded the Greeks; he was at the head
of the Athenian republic when
Xerxes invaded Greece. The fleet was
entrusted to his care the battle was not
decided he retreated into the bay of
Salamis.

Themistocles fortified Athens & rebuilt
the Piraeus which had been destroyed it
was a celebrated harbor at Athens at
the mouth of the river Illysus.
He rendered Athens the mistress of
Greece by filling her harbor with a
powerful navy. The Athenians be-
came displeased with him & ban-
ished him; he went to Artabanus
Longimanus King of Persia he receiv-
ed him with kindness & made him
his favorite & he invited him to lead
his armies against Greece. Themis-
tocles was unwilling to do this & he put
an end to his life to avoid it. The Athen-
ians repented of their conduct & conveyed
his bones to Attica & honored him by
a magnificent tomb he died in 3355
in the time of Joshua in sacred his-
tory. The next battle fought by the
army of Xerxes in Greece was the
battle of Plataea which was remarkable for great
temperance & virtue which procured
him the surname of just; he was
the rival of Themistocles who caused
him to be banished for ten years

but he was recalled by the Athenians
in six. He was commander in
chief with Pausanias in the battle
of Plataea the Greeks rewarded him
with a tenth of the spoils taken
from the Persians. he died so poor that
the expenses of the funeral were as-
signed at the public charge & his
daughters received a dowry when they
came to marriageable years. Pausanias
was a Spartan general at the battle
of Plataea he was placed at the
head of the Spartan armies & he ex-
horted his countrymen to enter the
battle. His haughtiness created him many
enemies & the Athenians obtained the
superiority over them. Pausanias offered
to betray Greece to the Persians & offered
if he would give him his daughter in
marriage. This was discovered by a youth
who had been sent with letters & was
led to suspect danger because all who
went never returned he laid the letters
before the Ephori magistrates of Spar-
ta. When Pausanias found he was
discovered he fled to the temple of

Demeter & the sanctity of the place
prevented him from violence they
therefore surrounded it with stones
& he starved to death in the year
35-33. 22 years before Thermopylae.
On the same day of the battle
of Plataea a sea fight took place
off Mycale a city & promontory of
Asia minor in the year 35-33. this
put an end to the Persian invasions.
The national character of the Greeks
at this time was at its highest
elevation; the common danger in
which they had stood to the Persians
had overcome all little jealousies
& given them union as a nation
but these jealousies recommenced
with the cessation of danger.
Sparta meanly opposed the rebuild-
ing of Athens while Athens in
return saw with pleasure the
destruction of Sparta by an
earthquake & at this time re-
fused to lend them their aid again.

a rebellion of Spartan slaves. They were inhabitants of Gela a town in Sicily & had been reduced to slavery by the Heraclidae when they took possession of the Peloponnese & all the slaves of the state were called Gela after this town. At the time of the earthquake they seized the opportunity to revolt & the Medunians joined them they gathered the forces in Ithome they were finally & totally subdued this is called the third Medunian war in the year 355-4. After their defeat the Medunians determined to leave their country & promised if they ever returned they would suffer themselves to be sold as slaves. They applied to the Athenians for protection they permitted them to inhabit Troas but a city in Eolia they were afterwards allowed to take possession of their own country. At the same time of the 3^d Medunian war Simon the son of Miltiades was carrying on war of

retaliation with the Persians Simon was chiefly conspicuous in these wars they lasted 30 years from 354-5 to 325-3. Then a peace was concluded with Persia with Artakses Longimanus. In the wars of retaliation the first thing that Simon did was to expell the Persians from Thrace; he attacked & destroyed their fleet at the mouth of the river Eurymedon a river of Asia on the coast of Pamphilia. Pericles supplanted Simon in the public favour & had him banished he was recalled however again attacked & destroyed the Persian fleet of 300 sails; he also landed in Cilicia defeated the Persian army. Artakses sued for peace which was granted on terms most honourable to the Greeks. They stipulated for the freedom of all the Greek cities of Asia. The Persians

which take with regard to their
rights that they must not be opposed
and the Greek ecclesiastics from the
beginning to observe the boundary of
Cappadocia. The 50 years that for-
tunes the Persian invasions and
the power of the highest glory to
the Greeks they enter their power-
fully to their nation. The power
with Persia brought back the
restored kingdom the Persian
never shaken, the monarch & pa-
triarhs that began to decline
an agreement with them &
the independence of her wealth
in her ecclesiastical matters
a law for her empire. With
the emperor this spirit was
never the guidance of both
& given after to the ecclesiastical
of the first and Persian into other
with little less than arbitrary

away & though the national
character of the Greeks was in its
maturity the age of Persian may be
considered of the age of the greatest
influence of Alexander & Macedonian
of the the way of a national history
the necessary for further great things
at this time and to the common
of all Greece the other take liberty
confessing of this but far more than
to bring her to account. From this
state of things return to the Roman
nation now. Athens & Sparta
the then in this war. Persia has
at its commencement it lasted
25 years of great war between
Greece & Persia & both parties
lost and killed and to Athens
claim its independence. Persians
return in the Persian way. The
of the Persian war the Persians
with little less than arbitrary

other states & to the Spartans. The Spartans determined to support the Corinthians. The republics of Greece that supported the Spartans were these, all the Peloponnesians except Argos & Achaea, the people of Megara, Plataea, Phocis, Locris, Lucania an island in the Ionian sea, Ambracia a city of Epirus, & Nauplia another city of Epirus. The countries that aided the Athenians were these, Lesbos, Chios a part of Asia minor, Chios, Miletus, & Chios, Ionia, Doris, Corsica, Thracians with all the Cyclades except two Samos & Melos. The island of Euboea aided the Spartans. The Boeotians attempted to surprise Plataea & get possession of it. They did not succeed & withdrew the Spartans

king entered Attica & laid waste the country. Pericles did not attempt to meet them in the field of battle but sent a fleet to ravage the coast of Peloponnesus. The Athenians entered the territory of Megara & depopulated it. This took up the first year of the war it closed in celebrating the funeral of those who had died in battle. The following year was remarkable for a pestilence which destroyed most of the inhabitants of Attica this calamity was heightened by the approach of the Peloponnesian army on the borders of Attica & by the unsuccessful enterprise of the Athenians against the town of Epidauria & in Thracians also the Athenians were unsuccessful. Epidauria was a town of Laconia.

[illegible][illegible]

failed. He was a disciple of Socrates
who checked for a while his vicious
propensities. The Athenians followed
the advice of Cleibidas & sent a
fleet of 20 ships to Sicily in the
year 348 B.C. Syracuse solicited the aid
of the Corinthians & they granted their
request & Gelon was left to direct
her operations & defend her. He was a
Spartan. The Syracusians prevailed in
Sicily. In the absence of Cleibidas
the people accused him of impiety
& confiscated his goods. He fled to
Sparta & being well received there
he went to Persia to Pharnabazus the
king Nicias was then left at the
head of Sicilian affairs. The end of
this campaign was that the Athenian
fleet was ^{entirely} ruined & the few
people who survived were made
prisoners of war. Nicias was put
to death this threw the Athenians

into despair their colonies in Asia
minor were in rebellion. Cleibidas
persuaded the Persians to assist his
countrymen. He returned home
with aid & under him the Athenians
gained & the Peloponnesian
fleet was defeated. Lyfander com-
manded the Spartan nation. He
defeated the Athenian fleet at
the island of Ctenobas one of the
Cyclades. Cleibidas was absent
on an expedition against Byzantium
a town of Asia in Asia minor.
After this defeat the Athenians
loudly complained & disgraced Cle-
ibidas in the public ^{assembly} ~~assembly~~.
They appointed ten commanders
to succeed him. Cleibidas almost
induced ~~Pharnabazus~~ ^{Pharnabazus} to make war
against Sparta. When Lyfander
heard of it he prevailed upon
Pharnabazus to murder Cleibidas.

This was done by setting fire to
the cottage in which he lived
he died in the year 360 or same year
as the Peloponnesian war ended
The Athenians then had the ad-
vantage but it rendered them
proud & negligent. They put
their ships at Egas Potamos in the
Thracian Chersonesus by sea and
attacked their fleet here & the
victory was complete. The Spartans
retired home to reduce Athens
they besieged it four months
it was at last rendered & the
Athenians consented to destroy
the Piraeus. The government of
Athens was changed & 30 tyrants
set over it by Lysander the
Spartans took possession of
the city on the same day that
they had been accustomed to
celebrate the anniversary of the

defeat of the Persians at Salamis
70 years before this was the
Peloponnesian war. The 30 tyrants
reigned in Athens only one year
Thrasibulus an Athenian general
with 30 of his friends delivered
it in the year 351. After this a
Spartan supremacy existed for 10
years. In the year 354. peace of
Euboea was made between the
Spartans & Persians during the
reign of Clearchus Heron
This was very disadvantageous to the
Spartans for by it all the Greek
cities of Asia became tributary
to Persia the Spartans had been
obliged to sue for peace by the
check which had been given to
their power by the general league
of the states against them. This
league had been effected by the

gold of the Persian king Artaxerxes Menon engaged a Spartan general for a time sustained the hands of his country; he gained several battles in Ionia but they were lost in Greece & at last the Spartans sued for peace hence called the peace of Callitides. Descensions until the year 362 B. The Spartans took the city of Thebes it was delivered from them by Pelopidas a celebrated general in Thebes descended from a celebrated family & a friend of Epaminondas another famous Theban famous for his private virtues & military skill. While Athens & Sparta were declining the Theban republic emerged from obscurity and designate this Theban supremacy.

The Theban republic was divided by factions on party supporting the ancient democracy & the other aiming at an oligarchy the latter party courted the aid of the Spartans who seized the citadel. The exile Thebes fled to Athens. Pelopidas was among the number while at Athens he planned the deliverance of his country this was accomplished by disguising himself & 12 of his friends as peasants he entered Thebes in the evening surprised the heads of the usurpation at a feast & put them to death Epaminondas shared with him in the glorious enterprise the Athenians aided them with five thousand men & drove the Spartans from their country.

in consequence of this there
was a war between Thebes &
Sparta. The Athenians assisted the
Thebans for a short time. Thebes
single opposed the power of Sparta
& the states of Greece Epaminondas
& Pelopidas were generals; the first
battle fought at Leuctra in
Beotia & the Thebans were victorious.
Chambratus commanded the
Spartans & was killed in battle
with 4000 men. The Thebans
lost only 300 men. In the year 363
33 years after the Peloponnesian
war. Thebes was at this time engaged
in war with Alexander the Great
of Macedon. Pelopidas was chosen
commander he was killed in bat-
tle 3635 - 2 years after the battle
of Leuctra. The next battle fought
between the Thebans & Spartans
was Mantinea. Epaminondas

was commander Pelopidas being
dead in the year 3641 - 6 years after ^{by} the
death of Pelopidas. Epaminondas
fell & with him expired the glory
of his country Athens & Sparta
were humbled at the battle of
Mantinea. Thebes was victorious
but was undone by the death of
Epaminondas all parties were
tired of the war & they suffered extra-
ordinarily. Oedipus to dictate the terms of
a treaty; these were, that each
party should retain what it pos-
sessed & that the lesser states
were freed from the yoke of the
greater should remain so. The situa-
tion of Greece was now the most
deplorable. The spirit of Patriotism
was utterly extinct & the military
glory at an end. Athens seemed to
have lost all ambition the
pleasures of luxury superseded
heroic virtue Poets, Musicians,

& Sculptors were now the only
great men in Athens. The sim-
plicity of the Spartan manners
was changed & its power being
bridged by the new independence
of the other states it was in no
capacity to attempt the recovery
of its former greatness. In this
situation of things Philip of
Macedon formed the ambitious
project of bringing under him
the whole of Greece. Alexander
the first was first king of Mac-
edon he died in 3550 - 50 years
after the commencement of
the Persian invasions 25 years after
their ending Perdicus II was the
next king he reigned during the
Peloponnesian war he assisted the
Spartans against the Athenians
he died in 3589. Archelaus next
king died 3502 - 2 years after the
Peloponnesian war ended

The next king was Demetrius II
he had 3 sons Alexander Perdicus &
Philip. Philip the youngest was
sent to Thebes as a hostage in
the time of Epaminondas he was
his pupil from whom he ~~learned~~
learned the art of war & the
manners of the death of Demetrius
but Philip's eldest brother ascended
the throne Philip was called to
Macedon. When Perdicus died Philip
ascended the throne as guardian
of his nephews but he never re-
signed it. He first turned his arms
against Eumenes a colony
belonging to the Athenians he
conquered & added it to the kingdom
of Macedon before he could make
Athens a matter of conquest
Illyria & Thrace demanded his
attention he made himself
master of a Thracian colony the
particular advantage he derived
from this was an account of

the gods united. To strengthen himself he married Olympias daughter of the people of Molossia in Epirus. When Alexander was born he wrote a letter to Aristotle to beg him to become instructor of the young prince. Philip valued his great talents & the most consummate artifice & address he had pensionaries in all the states who cooperated with his designs. The miserable policy of the states embroiled in perpetual quarrels was an assistance to Philip. Sacred war 385-5 this arose from a sacrilegious attempt of the Phocians to plunder the temple of Delphi the Amphibolyans accused them of impiety for ploughing a small portion of land they demanded the sacred fields should be laid waste & the Phocians pay a fine to

the community. The Phocians resolved to oppose the Amphibolyans by arms & council by force of arms they seized the temple of Delphi & employed its treasures to raise an army. During two years hostilities were carried on between the Phocians & their enemies the Thebans & Locrians. The Thebans joined the Phocians in this war Philip assisted the Thebans & obtained a complete victory near Cranesia a town of Thebes. When Philip crossed the strait of Thermae poles the Phocians claimed his protection & employed him to plead their cause at the Amphibolyan council. He was unsuccessful it was unanimously decreed that the Phocians should be deprived of their privilege of sending

members to the triumph by our
council. All the privileges of
which they were stripped were
conferred upon Philip for his
eminent services in the war.
The design of Philip was to ob-
tain an easy entrance into
Greece & Thessaly. He
brought to his interest in Athens
Eschines the orator he told the
Athenians that Philip's only
object was to punish the
Phocians. Demosthenes on the
other hand exposed the artful
design of Philip. Phocian was
another celebrated Athenian
at this time celebrated for his
virtues private as well as public.
He distinguished himself by
his prudence & moderation he
also opposed Philip. The battle
of Cheronea decided the fate
of Greece & subjected all the

Greek states to Macedonia.
It was not Philip's policy to
treat them as conquered people
he suffered them to retain their
separate & independent gov-
ernments he directed & controlled
all the national measures,
he convoked a general council
of the states. They appointed him
commander in chief of their
army. He laid before them a
plan for the conquest of Persia
but these projects were put
an end to by his death he was
assassinated as he was going in
to the theatre at the celebration
of his daughter's nuptials.
388.