R&R Revision Note for AH Period Study

**Key Events: 492-479BCE**

**Mardonius’ expedition in 492 BCE**

* Darius I ordered Mardonius to go on an expedition to Greece in order to punish both Eritrea and Athens for their help in the Ionian revolt (499-493) and also to subjugate as many Greek states as possible, with the final aim of bringing Greece into the Persian empire.
* The army and fleet left from Cilicia and aimed to march around the Aegean sea, subjugating Thrace and Macedon en route to Greece.
* The Persian re-subjugated Thrace and captured Macedon, turning it from a vassal state into a subordinate state to Persia.
* However when the fleet tried to round Mt.Athos it was caught in a storm and crashed leading to the death of 20,000 men and the destruction of 300 ships (according to Herodotus VI.44)
* The land force were ambushed in Macedon by the Brygians in a night attack that killed many Persians and wounded Mardonius himself.
* After the Brygians had been dealt with the weakened force returned to the Hellespont. The remaining ships also retreated to Persia.

**Second expedition 490 BCE**

* **Build up:**
	+ Darius, having heard the words ‘remember the Athenians’ thrice daily for several years decided to once again send out an expeditionary force of 600 triremes to invade Greece led by Datis and Artaphernes
	+ This time the ships island-hopped across the Cyclades where they subjugated other islands - including Naxos who’d revolted from Persia in 499 BCE
	+ Upon reaching Delos, the Persians showed kindness and respect to the Greeks religion and promised not to attack Delos, as that was where Apollo and Artemis had been born.
	+ The Persian force then landed on Euboea where they besieged and captured Eritrea as punishment for her involvement in the Ionian Revolt. Then they prepared to sail against Athens
* **Battle of Marathon**:
	+ The Persians landed, on the advice of Hippias, at Marathon. Hippias lost a tooth on the ground and took that to mean that it was the only part of him that would ever last forever in Greece, thus believing the expedition would be a failure.
	+ The Athenians marched out to meet the Persians, simultaneously sending Pheidippides to Sparta to ask for reinforcements. He arrived in the middle of a religious festival and was, thus, informed that the Spartans could not help for the next ten days, though they wished to.
	+ The Plataeans sent a force of around 1,000 hoplites to aid a 9,000 to 10,000 numbering Athenian hoplite army.
	+ The Athenians discuss what they should do next, when facing a far larger Persian force and many of the *strategoi* suggest they should medise. However, Miltiades, son of Cimon gives a rousing speech and convinces Callimachus to, the war archon, to fight, thus giving his suggestion the deciding vote. As a result, various generals offer to give up their day of leadership to Miltiades, but he waits until it would’ve been his turn to march out against Persia.
	+ The Greeks attacked first, with the main bulk of the Athenian army in the centre and on the flanks the Plateans and Callimachus’ tribe.
	+ Hoplite armour is much more effective than the Persian light-armoured infantry.
	+ The Greeks used a double envelopment tactic (possibly by accident) to defeat the Persians and only lost 192 soldiers in the fighting.
	+ This victory caused the Persians to go home, although they tried to go straight to Athens first, but found the Athenians had made it home quicker.
	+ Then, just in the nick of time, the Spartans arrived at Marathon to inspect some Persian corpses.

**Intermission period and build up to second invasion:**

* **Darius death, Xerxes take over**
* Her VII “Xerxes at first was not at all interested in invading Greece but began his reign by building up an army for a campaign in Egypt.”
* Mardonius (who had the most influence over Xerxes) persuaded Xerxes to invade with the arguments-
* The Greeks have done us great injury (Sardis sacking)
* You will have honour in the world if you defeat the Greeks
* Europe is a very beautiful place “too good for any mortal except the Persian king” Her VII 5
* Xerxes checks the oracles (which had been edited by the Pisistratidae) and then decides after Egypt to send an invasion to Greece.
* In Herodotus Xerxes’ uncle (Artabanus) advises against the expedition but he is ignored, his words are later shown to be true when he warns Xerxes of not being able to get back across the bridge.
* **Egyptian war**
	+ After a rebellion in Egypt (under Darius’ reign) Xerxes develops his army and crushes the revolt.
* **Preparations for the second invasion**
	+ Xerxes develops a huge army (continuing on his father, Darius’ development “Without loss of time he dispatched couriers to the various states under his dominion with orders to raise an army much larger than before...all Asia was in uproar for three years” Her VII 1.
	+ Xerxes just continues to develop this huge army first for Egypt and then to invade Greece.
	+ He also builds a bridge across the Hellespont for his army to cross.

**Second invasion 480 BC:**

* **Reaching Greece**
* In order to reach Greece the Persians would have to cross the Hellespont. As shipping the men, horses and supplies across would have taken an extremely long time Xerxes decided to have a bridge of ships built across the hellespont that could be easily and quickly crossed by his army. The first bridge broke and the engineers were executed. The second bridge did however work.
* En route a path was cut through the Mt.Athos peninsula in order to bypass the treacherous waters around the mountain. Herodotus sees this as Xerxes pretending to be a god by turning water to land and land to water.
* The Persians then marched on through Thrace, Macedon and Northern Greece until they reached Thermopylae.
* Although the Greeks had initially thought of fighting against the Persians at a small coastal pass in Thessaly, Alexander of Macedon warned them of several routes around the pass and so the army marched back down south again.
* **Thermopylae**
* At Thermopylae around 7000 greeks massed together to defend a small pass between the mountains and the coast. Whilst 6000 of these men guarded the pass 1000 Phocians were sent to guard the mountain path that went around the hot gates.
* For two days Xerxes ordered his men to attack the Spartans, killing very few of them and taking large numbers of casualties in the process.
* At the end of the second day however Ephialtes went to Xerxes and informed him of a mountain pass that went around the hot gates. Xerxes immediately sent 20 000 men under the command of Hydranes to go along the path and surround the Greeks.
* When the Phocians who were guarding the path saw the Persians they immediately armed themselves and prepared to defend the ridge they were on, however the Persians, seeing that the Phocians were no real threat simply bypassed them and kept marching towards the gates.
* When the runner sent by the Phocians reached the Spartans they called a war council. After this the majority of the greeks left with only the Spartans, Thespians, Thebans and a number of local soldiers staying (around 2000 men).
* On the third day the Greeks rallied forth to attack the Persian force in an attempt to kill as many as possible, however, after Leonidas’ death, the Greeks retreated to a hill and made a final stand, all dying in the end.
* After the battle Xerxes beheaded and crucified Leonidas, something the persians rarely did as they generally treated courageous warriors with great respect.
* *Herodotus VII*
* **Artemisium**
	+ This battle was the naval equivalent of Thermopylae, taking place along the same three days and having a large Persian fleet (800, by Herodotus’ estimations) face a far smaller (280 ships) Greek Allied feet.
	+ The Persians decided to sail around the island of Euboea in order to attack the Greek allies from multiple directions, thus encircling them, giving the Persians a high chance of victory.
	+ Fortunately, a storm shipwrecked the Persian detachment going around Euboea preventing that plan being enacted.
	+ Herodotus indicates the Egyptians and Athenians were the best fighters on their respective sides.
* **Salamis**
	+ As Athens evacuated, they headed to the island of Salamis just off the Attican coast, and from there prepared for a second naval battle with Persia.
	+ The Peloponnesian Allies (led by Corinthian Adeimantus) were desperate to retreat behind the Isthmus of Corinth and build a wall to prevent attacks on the Peloponnese.
	+ However, the big guy Themistocles convinced them otherwise.
	+ Artemisia of Caria, the only female general in Xerxes’ line-up, tried to convince him that fighting at Salamis was futile, however Xerxes was convinced otherwise by Mardonius and set up a throne in nearby mountains to watch the spectacle.
	+ During the fighting Artenmiasia rammed several Persian ships - possibly because she switched sides, or possibly because she wanted to escape a pursuing enemy.
	+ The Persians lost the naval battle at Salamis because the Greeks were more adept naval officers and fighting in a restricted location aided their lower numbers more than the Persian  tactic of overwhelming the enemy.
	+ The Athenians claim the Corinthians shirked their fighting duties, but this isn’t corroborated by other Greeks.
	+ This marked a turning point in the Greco-Persian wars.
* **Platea**
	+ Masistius is killed early on in the fighting when he is leading a cavalry charge
	+ All of the Persians mourn this as there was no-one in Persia, besides the king, that was more respected.
	+ Herodotos recalls 110 000, roughy 40 000 of which were hoplites and the rest were lightly armed troops. These men came from 24 different states
	+ All of the medisers were placed against the Athenians; the Boeotians, Thebans, Phocians (although they didn’t want to medise) and Thessalonians.
	+ The Army moved during the night and were attacked the following day with Mardonius leading the Persians against the Spartans and Tegeans and the medising Greeks attacking the Athenians.
	+ After Mardonius had been killed the Persians fled and the medising Greeks (who were not fighting to their full ability) also fled
	+ The Greeks chased them back to their fort near Thebes killing lots of men
	+ Artabazus fled towards Phocis with his 40 000 men as soon as the Persians began to lose
	+ The Greeks fought at the fort and broke in, looting and killing all those inside
	+ Herodotus reports that only 3000 survived (and the 40 000 with Artabazus)
* **Mycale 479 BC**
	+ The Greeks approached the Persians by the Asiatic coast ready for naval engagement.
	+ When they came up to the Persians the Greeks discovered that all the ships had been hauled ashore and there was a strong infantry force along the beach.
	+ Leotychides then appealed/shouted to the Persian army (appealing to the Ionians who served in the Persian army)-”Let each man of you first remember Freedom-and secondly our password, Hebe.” Her. IX 98 (trying to get the Ionians to change sides)
	+ The Greeks then ran their ships ashore and the troops took up a position on the beach.
	+ The Persians disarmed the Samians (they were suspected of Greek sympathy since they freed some Athenian prisoners).
	+ Then the Persians commanded the Milesians to guard the passages (supposedly as they were familiar with the territory but more likely to get them out of the way.)
	+ Herodotus acclaims “The Athenian troops distinguished themselves more than any others in this battle,” Her IX 105 and credits Hermolycus as the best.
	+ The Greeks burnt the Persian ships and the fort. (first taking valuables)

**Immediate aftermath**

* Greeks sailed for Samos and set up a council regarding the future of Ionia.
* Idea was to remove Ionians and settle them in parts of Greece under their control. (abandon Ionia itself to the Persians)
* Athenians strongly disapproved of this and did not want to see Ionia depopulated
* So oaths were sworn and these communities (Samos, Chios and Lesbos) were loyal to the common cause of avoiding Persian control.
* The fleet then sailed to the Hellespont to destroy the bridges which they believed were still in tact.

**Key Events 479 - 446 BCE**

**479 BCE:**

* *Victory of Mycale*  **Herodotus 9.99-110**
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* *Sestos* **Herodotus 9.114-121**
	+ The Athenians with their Ionian allies and those from the Hellespont stayed after Mycale and sailed for Sestos (situated near the Hellespont), this was land occupied the the Persians.
	+ The Persians eventually left Sestos. And then the Athenians allies went back to their homelands.

**478 BCE:**

* *Rebuilding of Athenian Walls* ***1.89-93 (plut. Themistocles 19)***
	+ After the Acropolis had been destroyed in the Persian wars the Athenians wished to wall their city as quickly as possible.
	+ However Sparta was opposed to this (The Peloponnesians claimed if Athens did not rebuild her walls-”If there was another Persian invasion, the Persians would have no strong base from which to operate.” Thuc. I 90.
	+ However it was possibly to disguise the fact that the Peloponnesians only wanted their city fortified so it was clearly the strongest.
	+ Themistocles then gets Athens to quickly build up her city walls and to slow the Spartan delegates (so they are finished by the time Sparta arrive so it is therefore too late.)
	+ The Spartans are secretly aggravated by this.
	+ There is archeological evidence the walls are rushed (contain bits of column form ruined temple..)
* *Cyprus and Byzantium* **1.94-95 (plut. Aristides 23)**
	+ The forces included 20 ships from the Peloponnese and 30 from the Athenians (and others from different allies)
	+ This expedition was under the command of Pausanias and the Greeks forced the place to surrender (it was still under Persian occupation)
	+ Pausanias accused of trying to set himself up as a dictator. He was then recalled.
	+ The Spartans then sent over no other commanders and in Thuc I 95 it states “They (Spartans) regarded the Athenians as perfectly capable of exercising command and also at that time friendly to themselves”.

**477 BCE:**

* *Delian League is established* **1.96-97 (plut. Aristides 24)**
	+ Allies at first glad of Athenian leadership (after Pausanias)
	+ The Athenians then assessed which allies should provide money and which should provide ships.
	+ The object of the money was to compensate themselves for their heavy losses against Persia.
	+ Sum was originally set at 460 talents and the treasury was kept at Delos.

**476 BCE:**

* *Eion* **1.98**
	+ The first action under Athenian command.
	+ Besieged under the command of Cimon and made the inhabitants slaves.
	+ (Tactical position wise as if the Persians were to come back it would be a good stopping point) and also there was wood which could be used for shipbuilding.

**475 BCE:**

* *Scyros* **1.98**
	+ This island was inhabited by pirates.
	+ They enslaved the inhabitants and colonized the island themselves.
	+ (protected the waters for the allies’ ships)

**472 BCE:**

* *Carystus* **1.98**
	+ The Carystians had medised.
	+ They were not supported by the rest of Euboea and they (Carystians) eventually surrendered on terms.
	+ This was an act of punishment by the allies to a medising state.

**471 BCE:**

* *Ostracism of Themistocles*
	+ Themistocles, a hugely important politician in Athens up to this point is ostracised.
	+ In his later life, he goes to work for Persia, possibly demonstrating a repairing relationship between the Hellenic and Persian worlds.

**469 BCE:**

* *Revolt of Naxos* **1.98-99**
	+ Naxos left the Delian League, so Athens laid siege to it forcing it back into allegiance.
	+ This was the first instance of an allied city losing its independence after trying to leave the League.
	+ Naxos’ revolt was mostly over failures to produce enough tribute and ships as agreed upon by the League and Athens’ insistence on obligations being met.
	+ Athens became moree unpopular despite bearing a large portion of the actual fighting (though this made it easier to force their allies back into the League).
	+ Athens did allow many nations to provide just money and no ships leading them to have the biggest navy.
	+ This made it easier for Athens to beat Naxos during the revolt.
* *Death of Spartan Kings*
	+ Pausanias is succeeded by Pleistarchus
	+ Leotychidas is succeeded by Archidamus

**468 BCE:**

* *Battle of Eurymedon* **1.100**
	+ Fought between Athens and her allies and the Persians on land and sea.
	+ Under the command of Cimon, Athens won and captured or destroyed 200 Phoenician triremes.
	+ Devastating loss for Persia
	+ (May have led to the Peace of Callias - see 449 BCE)
	+ Ch. 100 of Thucydides’ Pentecontaetia

**465 BCE:**

* *Revolt of Thasos* **1.100-101**
	+ Thasos revolted due to a dispute over markets on the mainland in Thrace and over control of a Thasian mine.
	+ Athens sailed to Thasos and won a naval battle
	+ At the same time they sent 100,000 colonists to the river Strymon to settle in Nine Ways which they renamed Amphipolis.
	+ They drove out the Edonians, although when they tried to advance further into Thrace Edonians at the town of Drabescus along with a force of Thracians pushed them back.
	+ The people of Thassos appealed to Sparta who promised to invade Attica who would have done so had they not been prevented by a timely helot revolt.
	+ Thus, Athens crushed the revolt of Thasos
* *Helot revolt* **1.101+103**
	+ An earthquake in Sparta c464 BCE sparked a helot revolt from Messenia.
	+ As a result, Sparta, instead of defending the inhabitants of Thasos , were forced to quash a growing resentful slave population.
	+ Sparta sought aid from various other Greek city states, including Athens who were particularly skilled at siege warfare.
	+ Athens sent a force, under the command of Cimon, son of Miltiades
	+ However, Sparta feared that the democratic state of Sparta might understand the plight of a slave population and help the helots escape Spartan domination
	+ Thus, the Spartans sent the Athenian army home revealing the lack of trust in the relationship between the two states.

**462 BCE:**

* *Athenians sent home from Ithome* **1.102**

**461 BCE:**

* *Cimon’s ostracism*
	+ Following the result of the helot revolt in Sparta, Cimon led a force to try and offer the Spartans some aid
	+ His Athenian army was sent back unlike all other staters offering support which was a humiliation for Athens
	+ As a result, Cimon was ostracised for ten years.
* *Reforms of Ephialtes*
	+ After Cimon’s ostracism, Ephialtes became a leading man in Athens
	+ He limited the power of the Areopagus and set up a judicial system of court ran by male citizens over 30 chosen by lot.
	+ This made it difficult to influence or bribe jurors as law courts would complete their assessments in one day and the juries were very large - up to several thousand members
	+ A majority vote was carried
* *Death of Ephialtes*
	+ Ephialtes was later assassinated in this year, possibly by Aristodikos of Tanagra (Aristotle), possibly through an oligarchical plot headed up by Pericles or possibly by one of his alleged allies (Robert W Wallace)

**460 BCE:**

* *Egypt Expedition* **1.104 +1.109-110**
	+ Inaros revolted and took over Egypt before calling for the aid of Athens to assist him in finishing off the Persians
	+ The Athenians initially were very successful however after 6 years they were defeated when Megabazus invaded egypt with a large army
	+ Inaros was crucified afterwards
* *Megara allies with Athens* **1.103+1.105**
	+ Corinth attacked Megara and so Megara abandoned their alliance with Sparta and went over to join Athens
	+ Athens built walls from Nisaea to Megara to protect the port and stationed a garrison there
	+ After this the Athenians landed at Halieis and were defeated by the Corinthians

**458 BCE:**

* *Sea battle between Aegina and Athens* **1.105**
	+ The two sides came together in a naval battle which the Athenians won, capturing 70 Aeginetan ships
	+ They then landed and began to besiege the island and so 300 spartan hoplites landed there
* *Corinthian defeat* **1.106**
	+ The corinthians marched into Megera and were defeated by a weak Athenian army
	+ The corinthians were then chased away with a large number of men falling into a ditch and being stoned to death by the pursuing Athenians
* *Two Long Walls are built (finished a year later)* **1.107**

**457 BCE:**

* *Battle of Tanagra* **1.107-108**
	+ After the Spartans go to Doris (their ancestral home) to help the people there, the Athenians intercept them on the route home
	+ 14 000 Athenians are defeated by roughly 11 000 Spartans (with allies included)
	+ The spartans go home
* *Battle of Oenophyta* **1.108**
	+ 62 days after the previous battle the Athenians return
	+ Defeat the Boetians in battle and take all of Boetia and Phocis
* *Aegina is defeated and joins the Delian League* **1.108**
* *Tolmides sails around the Peloponnese* **1.108**
	+ He burns the Spartan dockyards on route and takes the Corinthian town of Chalcis
	+ Then he lands at Sicyon (town on the Peloponnesian side of the isthmus) and wins a battle there

**454 BCE:**

* *Attack on Thessaly* **1.111**
	+ Orestes (the exiled Thessalian king) asked for Athenian help to retake his power
	+ The Athenians marched up with a small force of several thousand men but failed to capture any towns or make any significant progress due to the Thessalian cavalry
* *Attack on Sicyon* **1.111**
	+ Pericles sailed around to Sicyon and attacked it again
* *Transfer of treasury* **Diodorus**
	+ The treasury was transferred from Delos to the Parthenon in Athens
	+ This is probably as a result of the Athenian defeat in Egypt and the growing imperialistic nature of the time

**451 BCE:**

* *5-Year Truce* **1.112**
* Upon Cimon’s return to Athens he organised a truce with the Peloponnesians that was to last five years
* It came as a result of several Athenian defeats at around this time that rendered them weakened
* They spent the following years restoring their hold over the Aegean sea
* *Expedition to Cyprus* **1.112**
* Athens sent 200 ships to Cyprus under the command of Cimon
* 60 of these went to Egypt to help Amyrtaeus
* During the siege of Citium (a city on the island) Cimon died and so the fleet withdrew
* They did however win a battle over a combined Persian fleet soon after when they were returning to Athens.

**450 BCE:**

* *Cimon’s death* **1.112**
* Died fighting in the siege of Citium during or after the failure to take the stronghold.
* His death was hidden from the Athenian soldiers who then went on to win a major battle over the Persians.
* He was buried in Athens and a statue was erected in his memory

**449 BCE:**

* *Peace of Callias* **Diodorus + Harpoktraton**
* A peace treaty between the Delian league and the Persians.
* It is thought that it happened after the expedition to Cyprus (as part of the treaty was not to interfere with Persian areas which included Egypt and  Cyprus)
* The treaty gave autonomy to the Greek states on the Ionian coast.
* The existence of the treaty is questioned by ancient historians, however it is agreed that some agreement was made between the Delian League and Persia that stopped them from meddling in the others affairs.

**448 BCE:**

* *Delphi squabble* **1.112**
* Sparta marched to Delphi and returned the temple to the Delphians
* Immediately after they left the Athenians marched out and returned the temple to the Phocians

**447 BCE:**

* *Battle of Coronea* **1.113**
* The Athenians had captured Boetia at the battle of Oenophyta in 457 BC.
* In 447 a group of exiled Boeotians returned and raised an army in order to take back some of the settlements they had lost.
* The athenians sent an army who had initial success taking back one town, before being defeated at Coronea
* In return for safe passage home the Athenians allowed the Boeotians to leave the Delian league.

**446 BCE:**

* *Revolt of Euboea and Megara* **1.114**
* Euboea, a stronghold for Athens and also important for their control of the sea and food supplies, revolts from Athenian control, and so, Pericles takes an army over to subjugate them.
* At the same time, Megara revolts from Athens. Pericles is forced to travel from Euboea to Megara in order to crush the revolt there.
* Pleistoanax, king of Sparta, arrives in Attica with his own army prompting the Thirty-Year Peace Treaty. Pleistoanax may have been dissuaded from invading Athens due to a ten talent bribe given to him by Pericles.
* Following this bribe, Pleistoanax is exiled.
* After giving up control of Megara, Pericles rushes back across Attica in order to finally quash the Euboean revolt.
* *Spartan invasion of the Attica* **1.114**
* The Spartans marched into Attica but stopped before reaching Athens
* It is said that Pericles bribed them to leave as 10 talents were given to the spartans
* *30 Year Peace Treaty* **1.115**
* A treaty was created between the Peloponnesian and Delian league that was designed to prevent fighting.
* The conditions were:
1. Athens were to return Achaea, Troezen, Nisea and Pegae
2. Either side could enter arbitration to prevent war
3. Neutral states could join either league but already allied states could not change sides
4. There may have been a clause about Aegina but its existence is not certain
* *Beginning to build the Acropolis*
* The reconstruction of the Acropolis had been started after Eurymedon in 468 but was escalated at this time
* It would not be finished till much later however as construction stopped during the Peloponnesian war.

**Key Events: 446 - 431 BCE**

**446/5 BCE:**

* *Battle of Coronea* **1.113**
* Tolmides and 1000 hoplites (with a few allies) marched into Boeotia to retake several towns that had been taken by Boeotian rebels.
* Initially they were successful and managed to retake one town however they were defeated by Boeotian forces at the battle of Coronea.
* As a result of this the remaining forces were granted safe passage back to Attica  providing they did not return and Boeotia could have its freedom from the Delian league.
* Tolmides (the Athenian general) died in the fighting.
* *Revolts of Megara and Euboea* **1.114**
* Euboea, a stronghold for Athens and also important for their control of the sea and food supplies, revolts from Athenian control, and so, Pericles takes an army over to subjugate them.
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* After giving up control of Megara, Pericles rushes back across Attica in order to finally quash the Euboean revolt.
* *Thirty Year Peace* **1.115**
* Soon after returning from Euboea, the Athenians made a thirty years’ truce with Sparta and her allies, giving up Nisaea, Pegae, Troezen and Achaea on the Peloponnese.
* This treaty also stated that allies to Sparta and Athens at the time of the treaty cannot switch sides, yet neutral states may choose to be allied with either Athens or Sparta.
* Athens should also be left to govern their empire in peace, without infringing upon the Peloponnese.
* There may be some mention of Aegina in the treaty, but that is unclear.
* The treaty, as evident in the name, should last Thirty Years - up to 418 BCE

**445 BCE:**

* *Psammetichus’ gift of corn to Athens*
* Psammetichus sent a large amount of (much needed) corn to Athens
* This subsequently increased trade between the Delian league and Egypt, allowing Athens to have a strong food supply without having to rely on their own land, something that would come in particularly useful during the Great Peloponnesian war

**444 BCE:**

* *Foundation of Thurii*
* Pericles sent a group of settlers to Thurii to the sight of an old colony in order to restore it.
* It was intended to be a Panhellenic colony and settlers were taken from all over Greece.
* Herodotus was among those who joined the colony in the beginning

**443 BCE:**

* *Ostracism of Thucydides (not the real one just a Btec version)* **Plu. Pericles 14**
* Argued with Pericles over political matters and was destroyed by the superior orator.
* Ostracised for 10 years.

**441 BCE:**

* *Revolt of Samos* **1.115-117**
	+ War broke out between Samos and Miletus over the question of Priene.
	+ Milesians launched an embassy to Sparta who lodged protests against the Samians (supported by some private individuals in Samos who wanted a different government)
	+ Athens sailed to Samos and imposed a democracy. Then they took 50 boys and 50 men as hostages and kept them in Lemnos; after setting up a garrison in Samos, they went home.
	+ However, some Samians had fled to the mainland and made an alliance with Hystaspes, Persian satrap at Sardis. A force of 700 mercenaries launched an attack on the democratic party in Samos, imprisoning the leaders, rescued the hostages from Lemnos and declared themselves independent.
	+ Pissuthnes was given the troops from the Athenian garrison and the Athenian officials.
	+ The Samians then prepared for an attack on Miletus.
	+ Byzantium revolted from Athens at this time as well.
	+ The Athenians returned with sixty ships - sixteen of these were sent to Caria to watch from movements of a Phoenician fleet or to Chios and Lesbos for reinforcements - under the command of Pericles. The battle was fought off the island of Tragia with a Samian fleet of seventy ships. Athens won.
	+ Athens, upon receiving reinforcements, built three walls to blockade the city and took sixty Samian ships before leaving again.
	+ During the absence of Pericles, the Samians launched an attack on the Athenian camp and controlled the sea around the island for fourteen days.
	+ Then the Athenians were reinforced with forty more ships and thirty from Chios and Lesbos and enacted a nine month siege which led to the Samian surrender.
	+ Byzantium also surrendered.

**438 BCE:**

* *Prosecution of Pericles* **Plu. Pericles 31 - Aristophanes, The Archanians**
* Pericles was not immune to personal attacks, as the democratic system in Athens meant no man was exempt from scrutiny.
* Pericles, his friend Phidias and his consort Aspasia all faced prosecution or slanderous charges just before the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War.
* Phidias was accused of embezzlement and impiety when he worked on the building projects on the Acropolis. He later died in prison.
* Aspasia was accused of corrupting women in Athens in order to satisfy Pericles’ perversions - she was also a perioikoi and, therefore, not considered as equal to an Athenian woman
* Pericles, himself, was accused of using public money for personal gain and is sometimes accused in sources of using tensions with the Spartans to draw attention away from his own misconduct.

**437 BCE:**

* *Amphipolis*
	+ Amphipolis is founded by the Athenians and a colony is built there

**435-433 BCE:**

* *Epidamnus-Corcyra quarrel* **1.40+41**
	+ There was a local conflict in which the Epidamnians appealed to Corcyra to help, when this was refused they appealed to Corinth
	+ As punishment for refusing to help Epidamnus, Corinth attacked Corcyra
	+ This resulted in a siege and a naval battle off Corcyra where the Corinthians were defeated, however the Corinthians prepared to launch fresh attacks
	+ Corcyra appealed to Athens for help, stating that their 120 ship strong navy would be of help to Athens and if they fell then the ships would be taken by the Peloponnesians and added to their navy
	+ The Athenians agreed to help the Corcyrans by preventing the corinthians landing there but would not be an aggressor
	+ When Corinth attacked they were repelled by the Corcyrans and Athenians

**432:**

* *Potidaea* **1.56-66**
	+ A subject state to Athens but also a Corinthian colony
	+ After the conflict surrounding Corcyra the Athenians believed they would revolt and so ordered them to tear down their defences
	+ Upon appeal, the Spartans said that if Potidaea were attacked then the Spartans would attack Attica
	+ The Potidaeans revolted and were supported by an army sent from Corinth
	+ The Athenians then sent men and ships to besiege the city as the situation deteriorated, resulting in a 3 year siege
	+ Sparta did not live up to the promise of invading Attica,
* *Aegina*
	+ Aegina claimed they should have been given their independence back after the 30 year peace treaty
	+ Thus they supported Corinth's arguments during the conference at Sparta
* *Ambracian Gulf*
	+ 3 towns have a local dispute
	+ 2 of the towns called for Athenian help against the other Corinthian colony
	+ The Athenians intervened and this is another example of the Athenians intervening in the Corinthians colonies and affairs
* *Megarian decree* **1.67**
	+ The Megarians were banned from the market of Athens and from trading at any port in the Athenian empire
	+ The decree ruined Megarian trade and built up animosity
	+ Pericles, in particular, refused to lift the decree when asked - even when told it would prevent war.
* *Conference at Sparta* **1.66-89**
	+ Various speeches:
	+ Corinthians: speak about Sparta acting and protecting their allies whilst upholding their traditional power position in Greek politics
	+ Athenians: Athens had done nothing wrong or extraordinary and had not in any way broken the 30 year treaty
	+ Archidamus: defends Sparta and says that whatever they decide is the right decision
* *Completion of the building work on the acropolis*

**431:**

* *Theban attack on Platea* **2.2-7**
	+ The Thebans entered Platea in order to capture it peacefully at the beginning of the war
	+ As negotiations were underway the Plateans gathered together and attacked the Thebans, killing almost all of them as they were outnumbered and fighting at night
	+ Almost all of the Thebans were killed and those who weren't were taken prisoner and then executed
	+ Afterwards all of the citizens were removed and the Athenians placed a garrison there in preparation for the war that had just begun

**Key Events: 431-420 BCE**

**431:**

* *Theban attack on Platea* **2.2-7**
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* *First Peloponnesian invasion of Attica*
* *Athenians sail around the Peloponnese*
	+ 100 ship carrying 1000 men sail around the peloponnese
	+ Defeated in battle by Brasidas
	+ The fleet then went on to sack and capture a number of towns
* *Brasidas saves Methome* **2.25**
	+ Brasidas saves the peloponnesians at Methome with 100 men
* *Aegina sacked* **2.27**
	+ Aeginetans removed from Aegina
	+ Athens blame them as being ‘largely responsible for the war’
	+ Settled by the Spartans in the Peloponnese
* *Athens sack Megara* **2.31**
	+ The entire Athenian army go and sack Megera (around 15 000 hoplites)
* *Pericles’ funeral oration* **2.34-47**

**430:**

* *Second Peloponnesian invasion of Attica* **2.57**
* *Plague breaks out in Athens* **2.47-56**
	+ Devastated Athens causing widespread death across the city
	+ Returned in 429 and again in 427/6
* *Phormio sent to Naupactus* **2.69**
	+ Carried out small raids on towns and collected tribute
* *Fall of Potidea* ***2.66-69***
	+ The Potideans were no longer able to hold out against the Athenian siege and so surrendered
	+ The conditions were that they could leave the city unharmed providing they did not return

**429:**

* *Siege of Platea begins* **2.71-79**
	+ The Spartans laid siege to the city and tried various methods of getting in
	+ They built a huge ramp, tried to attack with siege towers and tried to burn the city down but none of it worked
* *Pericles dies*
* *Success of Phormio and defeat of Cnemus* **2.79-95**
	+ Phormio in Naupactus wins several naval battles against Cnemus and his Peloponnesian fleet and army
	+ In the end there was a decisive battle that neither side won but ended hostilities in that area of sea

**428:**

* *Third Peloponnesian invasion of Attica*
* *Revolt of Mytilene* **3.1-50**
	+ Mytilene revolted with Salaethus (the spartan) and were defeated
	+ The Mytilenean debate followed between Cleon and Diodotus
	+ The result was that the fleet was taken and the wall were destroyed in Mytilene and 1000 men at the centre of the plan were put to death
* *Property tax at Athens introduced*

**427**

* *Fourth Peloponnesian invasion of Attica*
* *Fall of Mytilene* **3.1-50**
* *Fall of Platea* **3.51-69**
	+ The Plataeans surrendered to the Spartans after they had run out of food
	+ The Spartans planned to ask every person if they had done anything in the present war to aid Sparta
	+ The Plataeans spoke at length about how this was an unfair question whilst the Thebans spoke in favour of the question
	+ In the end the question was asked and almost all of the residents of Plataea were put to death, with the women being enslaved
	+ A year later Plataea was flattened and a hotel was built in its place
* *Civil war in Corcyra* **3.69-85**
	+ Complete chaos ensued in Corcyra when democratic party went to war with the oligarchs (probably sparked by the corinthians as Corcyra was under Athenian control)
	+ During the war various Spartan and Athenian fleets arrived and imposed new ideas on the people
	+ In the end a large Athenian fleet arrived and stayed in the city
	+ This prompted the widespread killing of all those deemed to be enemies of democracy (most of the killing was done for more personal reasons according to Thucydides)
	+ This caused revolutions all across Greece which Thucydides describes as overtly negative and a disaster
* *Athenian expedition to Sicily* **3.86-90**
	+ Sent to help the local Athenian allies against the Syracusans
	+ Did not achieve much after a number of years and peace was eventually agreed after the war drew to a stalemate in 424 BCE.

**426**

* *No Spartan invasion of attica due to earthquakes* **3.89**
* *Nicias at Melos* **3.91**
	+ 60 ships (2 000 hoplites)
	+ Failed to take and subdue the island
	+ Did go on to sack parts of Tanagra and, along with another Athenian army, defeat the Tanagran and Theban forces who opposed them
* *Demosthenes in the North-West*
	+ Won 2 battles in a short space of time against the ‘Ambraciots’.

**425**

* *Fifth Peloponnesian invasion of Attica*
* *Fortification at Pylos*
	+ Athenians having achieved a victory here managed to isolate about 400 Spartan troops at Pylos
	+ Lead by Cleon and Demosthenes (original plan was his)
	+ Troops left at Pylos had a lack of provisions on the Island
* *Athenians refuse Spartan offer of Peace*
	+ Sparta requests peace (as most importantly she wants her men from Pylos back.)
	+ Offers reasonable terms
	+ However due to Athens wanting more refuse terms of Peace.
* *Re-assessment of tribute*
	+ Tribute is increased for the Athenian allies
* *Athenians capture Sphacteria*
	+ After Pylos this occurred.
	+ Capture of 292 hoplites, 120 who were full Spartans
	+ Sparta requests peace because of this (the captured troops)

**424**

* *Athenians capture Nisaea*
* *Conference at Gela* **4.59-64**
	+ Peace was agreed in sicily and the Athenians were sent back to Athens
* *Athenians capture Cythera*
	+ (under Nicias)
* *Battle of Delium* **4.89-101**
	+ Hippocrates and other ‘foreigners’ in the city fortified Delium
	+ 10/11 of the Boeotian commanders were against battle, but Pagondas (chief commander) thought battle was worth the risk
	+ And persuades the Boeotians to attack the Athenians
	+ Large numbers of Boeotians (7,000 in hoplites alone)
	+ After 2 squadrons of cavalry came into the Athenian view caused panic and this lead to the Athenian army taking flight.
	+ (bad Athenian loss)

* *Brasidas captures Amphipolis* **4.102-106**
	+ Useful for timber (ship building) and revenue
	+ Athenians feared that their allies would revolt (Brasidas was behaving in moderation)
	+ People of Amphipolis ‘sided with Brasidas’ “begging him to march into their territory’
	+ Athenians had just been defeated in Boeotia (confidence of Brasidas because of this)
	+ Brasidas gains control with a surprise attack
	+ Thucydides himself was involved (other Athenians general involved, Eucles (Athenian) who was ‘there to defend the place’ calls in Thucydides (then at Thasos)
	+ Brasidas presents very moderate terms to the people of Amphipolis
	+ (Thucydides secures Eion but fails to protect Amphipolis
* *Death of Artaxerxes*

**423**

* *Darius II becomes King of Persia*
* *Armistice between Athens and Sparta*
	+ A year armistice is agreed upon
* *Revolt of Scione* **4.120-123**
	+ Revolt was encouraged by Brasidas

**422**

* *Cleon recapture Torone*
* *Battle of Amphipolis* **5.1-12**
	+ Cleon posted his army on a strong hill in front of Amphipolis
	+ Brasidas readied his troops to charge out at Cleon
	+ Cleon took flight and was then killed by a peltast (death of a coward compared to Brasidas?)
	+ And then the whole Athenian army was in flight
	+ After being injured and hearing that they were victorious he dies (heroic death?)
	+ Death of Cleon and Brasidas
	+ (mentioned above)
* *Peace Negotiations*
	+ With the two main advocates for war dead on either side peace was far more likely.
	+ Nicias and Pleistoanax began talks of peace

**421**

* *Peace of Nicias* **5.13-39**
	+ Made sensefor both sides (Athenians- 2 recent defeats (Delium and Amphipolis) and a fear allies would revolt)
	+ Sparta-(wanted to regain captured men and Sphacteria, lost reputation and confidence militarily-Pylos and Cythea and helots were deserting.)
	+ And the 30 year truce of Sparta and Argos was due to end
	+ Terms:
		- Everyone had the right to go to Pan-hellenic temples
		- It would last for 50 years
		- Sparta and her allies could not attack Athens and her allies (and vice-versa)
		- Sparta were to give back the cities in the Thrace ward region
		- Sparta were to relinquish Panactum (Spartan fort) and border Attica and Boeotia
		- Athens were to give back Cythera and other Islands off the Peloponnese
		- Athens were to give back the prisoners taken at Sphacteria
		- Allies had to swear
		- Athens and Sparta could adjust the conditions if both agreed
		- Athens could treat Scione, Torone and Amphipolis as fit
		- Other cities are to be independent as long as they pay the tribute set by Aristides
* *Destruction of Scione* **5.32**
	+ Athenians for punishing the revolt, put all adult males to death and enslaves the women and children
	+ The land was then given to the Plateans

**420**

* *Alliance between Sparta and Boeotia*
* *Quadruple alliance* **5.43 -47**
	+ *Athens, Argos, Elis, Mantinea*
* *Elis excludes Sparta from the Olympic games* **5.49-50**
	+ As part of the Quadruple alliance, Elis snubs Sparta
	+ Indication of rise in tension again
	+ Demonstrations of increased lack of Spartan control in Greece.

**Chronology of events 420-404**

420:

* Athenian alliance with Argos *(Thucydides, 5.43)*
	+ Alcibiades ‘was genuinely convinced that the best thing for Athens was an alliance with Argos’, although it is also true that opposition to peace with Sparta boosted his reputation.
	+ Alcibiades was upset the Spartans had negotiated with Nicias and Laches and not himself
	+ He wrote to the Argives, Mantineans and Elieans himself to encourage an alliance.

419:

* Alcibiades interfering in the Peloponnese *(Thucydides, 5.52-62)*
	+ Alcibiades’ interference in the Peloponnese is largely linked to his desire for a treaty with Argos, Mantinea and Elis
	+ (Until 415, when he defects to SParta for some time. He ends up having an affair with King Agis’ wife which prompts his escape from Sparta)

418:

* Battle of Mantinea *(Thucydides, 5.63-83)*
	+ Tegeans and Spartans with a few local allies faced up to the Argives, Athenians and Mantineans
	+ Roughly 9000 on the Spartan side and 8000 on the Argive side
	+ The Spartans routed the opposition and Agis won a pivotal victory after his previous blunder of making a truce with Argos when they were in a very vulnerable position, without consulting anyone, and then marching his army back to sparta, only for Argos to resume the war

417:

* 50 year alliance with Argos and Sparta *(Thucydides, 5.79-83)*
	+ Argos agreed to a 50 year peace treaty with Sparta, which brought a swift end to the Athens-Argive alliance
	+ Part of the agreement was that Sparta and Argos would join forces to remove any outstanding Athenian forces on the Peloponnese
	+ As well as this the Mantineans signed a thirty year alliance with Sparta, conclusively ending the Quadruple Alliance

416:

* The Melian dialogue *(Thucydides, 5.84-117)*
	+ This section of Thucydides’ work is structured like a dialogue, which is different from the rest of his work.
	+ It symbolizes the moments Athens began to desire more than they could rightfully have
	+ The Melians had remained neutral in the War, sending neither ships, nor men, nor arms to either side
	+ Then the Athenians landed on their shore and demanded Melos become a tribute state, or their people would be wiped out
	+ Melos refused, but Athens pointed out that given how much stronger they were comparatively, Melos couldn’t prevent Athenian retribution
	+ Eventually, the Melians co-operate, and Athens puts to death every male citizen and places the women and children into slavery for not immediately capitulating

415:

* Sicilian expedition *(Thucydides Book 6)*
	+ Alcibiades won over the Athenian people and convinced them that invasion of Sicily was possible and glorious. Despite Nicias’ caution, and then his suggestion that the entire fleet should go, the Athenians did not heed his warnings. Nicias did end up as a general though.
	+ ‘This expedition that first set sail was the most costly and finest-looking force of Hellenic troops.. from a single city’
	+ Over 100 ships and 5,000 hoplites were sent to aid the city of Segesta who had promised to pay 60 talents of silver in order to fund the expedition.
	+ 134 [triremes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trireme) (100 of which were from Athens), 5,100 [hoplites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoplite) (of which 2,200 were Athenians), 480 [archers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archery), 700 [slingers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sling_%28weapon%29), 120 other light troops, and 30 [cavalry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cavalry), as well as 130 other supply ships and all the crews of the triremes and other non-combatants
	+ When they arrived at Syracuse - the largest city in Sicily and a Dorian ally - the Spartans sent over Gylippus, a general, in order to help defend the city. He arrived at the end of winter
* Mutilation of the Hermes *(Thucydides 6.60-61)*
	+ The night before the Sicilian expedition was ready to set off, someone mutilated the hermae around the city
	+ After Alcibiades’ departure, he was accused of doing so and was recalled to face charges - both for the mutilation - and for disrespecting the Eleusinian Mysteries
	+ He was recalled to Athens, but fled to Sparta on his way home

413:

* End of the Sicilian expedition *(Thucydides, Book 6-7)*
	+ Athens sent another commander - Demosthenes to support their troops, but it was to no avail
	+ They lost a sea battle with the Syracusans where they ended up stuck in a harbour as the Syracusans attacked them
	+ In September, the Athenians deserted their camp to try and escape from the Syracusans, and then Demosthenes and Nicias became separated
	+ Demosthenes was surrounded and he surrendered and Nicias’ men were slaughtered by Spartan archers as they tried to get drinking water from a river
	+ The two generals were executed and almost the entire force the Athenians had sent had been wiped out, it was a ‘great disaster’
* Fortification of Decelea *(Thucydides, Book 7.18-28)*
	+ The Spartans - throughout the whole Peloponnesian War - had been invading Attica every year before returning home, which did very little damage to the Athenians whose empire was able to support them with food during the Spartan invasion of their countryside.
	+ Alcibiades suggested that the Spartans would have more impact if they fortified a garrison at Decelea, a city visible from Athens. This was ‘one of the chief reasons for the decline of Athenian power’.
	+ Many Athenian slaves and skilled workmen deserted and sheep and farm animals were lost, supplies of food from Euboea had to go by sea ‘at great expense’ instead of over land, and morale was low due to the constant presence of Spartan forces and Spartan raids.

412:

* Revolt of Athenian subject allies
	+ Following the perceived weakness of Athens in the wake of the failed Sicilian Expedition, several subject states began to revolt
	+ Lesbos and Samos were amongst the biggest revolt
	+ A battle was fought at Miletus which the Athenians lost, but they were eventually able to quell the rebellions
* Treaties between Sparta and Persia *(Thucydides, 8.6-45)*
	+ *‘Whatever country or cities the King has, or the King's ancestors had, shall be the king's*
	+ *The war with the Athenians shall be carried on jointly by the King and by the Spartans and their allies: and it shall not be lawful to make peace with the Athenians except both agree, the King on his side and the Spartans and their allies on theirs.*
	+ *If any revolt from the King, they shall be the enemies of the Spartans and their allies. And vice versa.’*
	+ The initial treaty between Sparta and Tissaphernes was **preposterous**.
	+ *‘Neither the Spartans nor the allies of the Spartans shall make war against cities that belong to King Darius.*
	+ *Both shall carry on jointly the war against the Athenians and their allies: and if they make peace, both shall do so jointly.*
	+ *If any of the states comprised in this convention with the King attack the King's country, the rest shall stop them and aid the King to the best of their power.*
	+ *The second treaty was a huge improvement for Sparta.*
	+ *‘The country of the King in Asia shall be the King's, and the King shall treat his own country as he pleases.*
	+ *The Spartans and their allies shall not invade or injure the King's country: neither shall the King invade or injure that of the Spartans or of their allies.*
	+ *Tissaphernes shall provide pay for the ships now present, according to the agreement, until the arrival of the King's vessels: but after the arrival of the King's vessels the Spartans and their allies may pay their own ships if they wish it. If, however, they choose to receive the pay from Tissaphernes, Tissaphernes shall furnish it: and the Spartans and their allies shall repay him at the end of the war such moneys as they shall have received.*
	+ *If they wish to make peace with the Athenians, they shall make peace also jointly.’*
	+ The final treaty still placed the Spartans as inferior members of the alliance, but this was a huge advantage for them in the Peloponnesian War
	+ It is possible these were not three separate treaties, but revised editions of the same one

411:

* Oligarchic coup *(Thucydides, 8.45-98)*
	+ In the wake of the fiscal emergency caused by the Sicilian Expedition, many aristocrats began to believe democracy was no longer the most suitable form of government
	+ Alcibiades promised those members of the elite, the support of Persian ambassador if they began a coup which would allow his return. However, Thucydides asserts that the coup would have gone ahead even without Alcibiades’ intervention
	+ When Athenian forces were fighting at Samos, "[o]n the fourteenth day of the Attic month of Thargelion, June 9, 411, ... the [conspirators] seized the reality of power."
	+ There was a coup both in Athens and Samos (where the Athenian navy were based) and the ‘Four Hundred’ were installed.
	+ Some moderates within the oligarchy called for expansions that meant 5,000 people would rule instead of 400.
	+ The 400 attempted to open peace negotiations with Sparta but were soon overruled by the Council of 5,000
	+ The Athenian oligarchies were entirely defeated after the Battle of Cyzicus

410:

* Battle of Cyzicus *(Diodorus, Library)*
	+ Athenian fleet under Alcibiades completely destroyed the Spartan fleet under Mindarus who died in the fighting
	+ Athens gained complete control over the sea surrounding the hellespont and also the city of Cyzicus after it had previously just been captured by the Spartans and Persians
* Restoration of democracy *(Xenophon’s Hellenica and Aristotle’s Athenian Polis)*
	+ The pro-democratic Athenian fleet demanded the restoration of democracy upon their return
	+ The oligarchy was in no position to refuse their demands, so the council fell apart.

407:

* Alcibiades returns to Athens *(Plutarch, Life of Alcibiades, 32, 33, 34)*
* Lysander takes over the Peloponnesian fleet

406:

* Battle of Notium *(Diodorus and Plutarch)*
	+ Spartan victory over the Athenian fleet (90 ships vs 80 with 0 ships lost vs 22)
	+ Lysander commanded the Spartans and Alcibiades left his helmsman in charge of the Athenian fleet who failed to follow orders and so lost the battle
	+ This defeat also marked the downfall of Alcibiades
* Battle of Arginusae *(Diodorus briefly talks about it Library)*
	+ Unexpected naval victory for the Athenians over the Spartans (155 ships vs 120 and losses of 70 vs 25)
	+ Slaves and metics who fought in the battle were granted Athenian citizenship in light of their victory
	+ The victory was soured by the failure of the Athenian generals to recover their dead and 6 out of the 8 generals were executed after being trialled en bloc
	+ The spartans offered peace after the battle but this was rejected by the Athenians

405:

* Battle of Aegospotami *(Xenophon, History of My Time 2.1.20-32)*
	+ Crushing defeat for the Athenians with all of their navy bar a few ships either captured or destroyed (168 captured along with 3 or 4 thousand prisoners)
	+ Lysander led the Spartans
	+ After the battle all of the Athenians, with the exception of Adminantus, were put to death, this was because of the cruel treatment of those previously captured by the Athenians. The Athenians said that if they won the battle then they would cut off the hands of all those captured.
* Siege of Athens

404:

* Athenian defeat
	+ Athens surrendered followed quickly by all of their allies
	+ Destruction of the long walls