

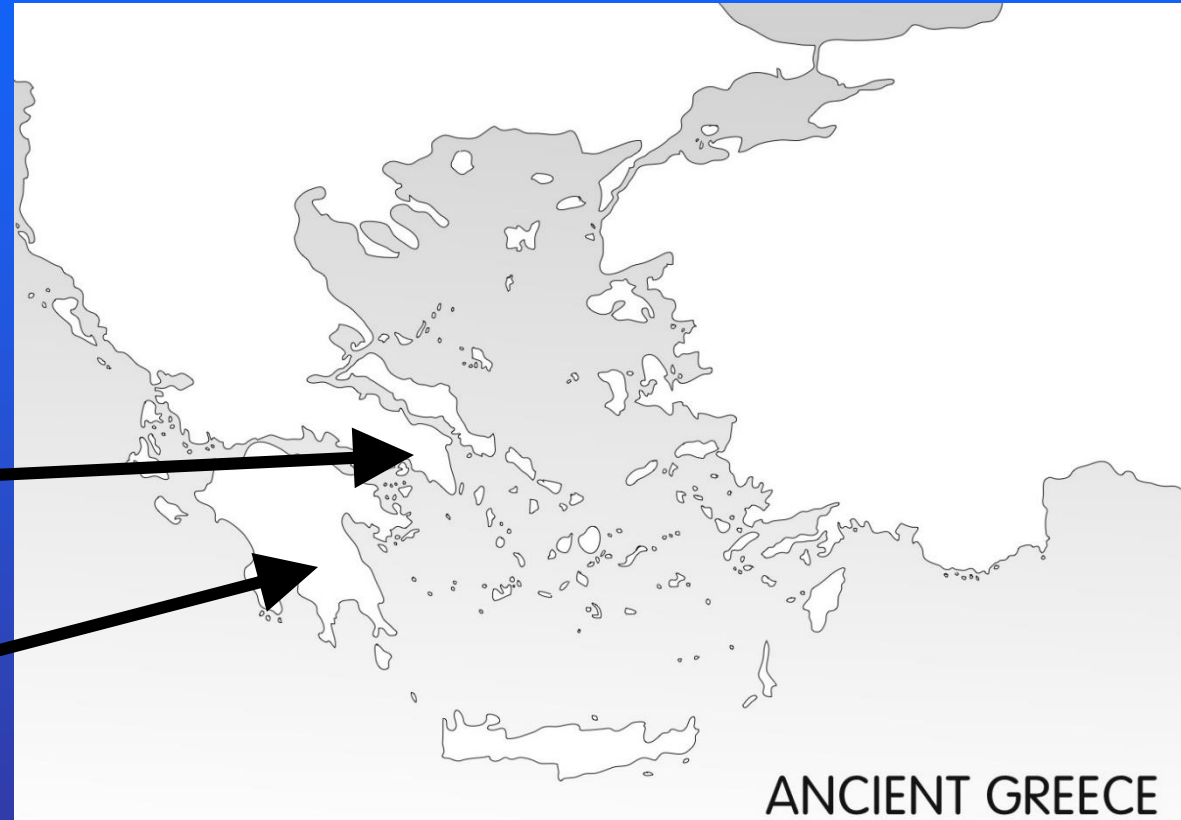
Geography of Greece

- Peninsulas

- Land surrounded by water on three sides

- Attica,
home to Athens

- Peloponnesus,
home to Sparta



Other Peninsulas



Farming in Ancient Greece

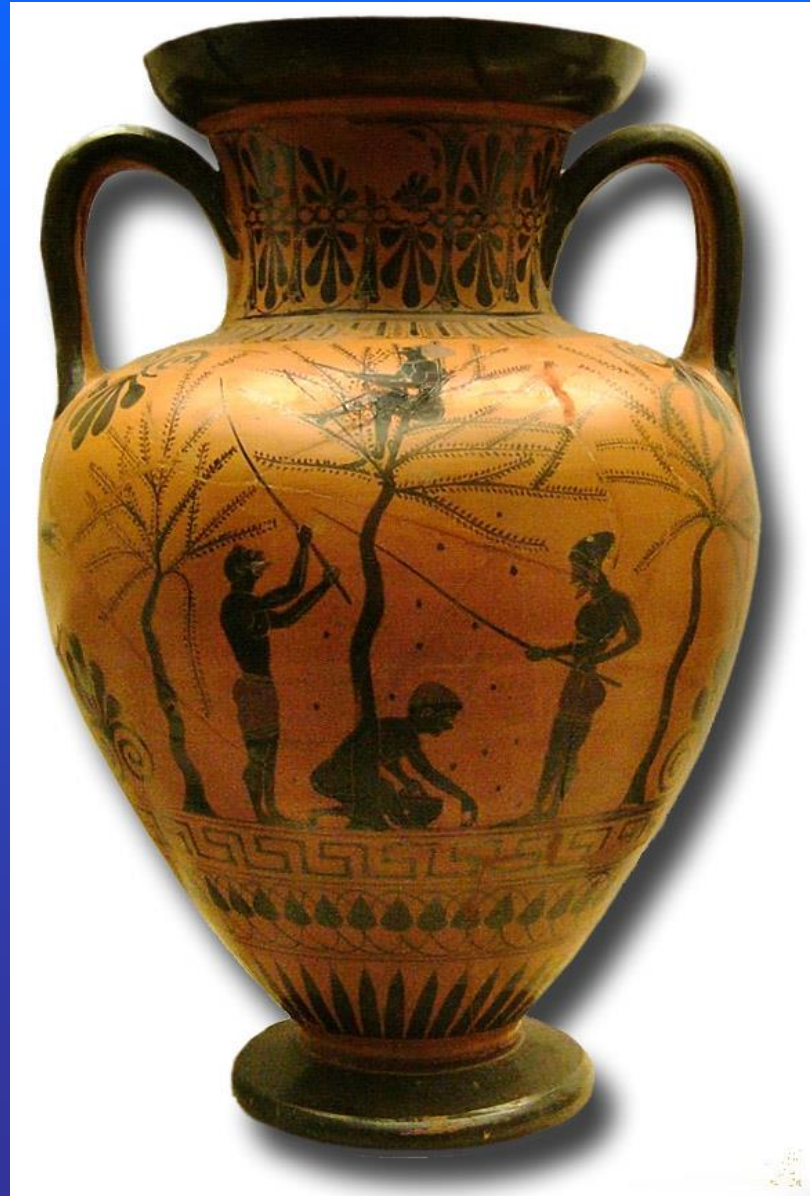
- What challenges did Greek farmers face?

- The land in Greece was mostly mountainous.
- No major rivers flowed through Greece.
- Rains fell during the winter months.



Farming in Ancient Greece

- How did Greek farmers meet the challenges?
 - Farmers built steps into the hills to create more flat land.
 - Farmers grew crops like olives and grapes.
 - Farmers planted orchards of fruit and nut trees.
 - Farmers kept bees for honey.
 - Farmers raised sheep and goats.



Farming in Ancient Greece

- Why did some Greek settlements fight each other?
 - Some Greek settlements fought each other because of the shortage of good land.



What is a colony?

- **Colony** - a settlement under the control of a usually distant country.

Starting Colonies

- Why did the Greeks start colonies?
 - The Greeks needed more farmland to raise enough crops to feed their people.

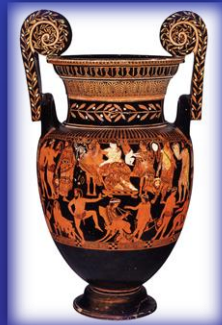


Trading for Needed Goods

What goods from the Greek mainland were traded? What goods did the Greeks get in exchange?

Exports

- Goods sent out to another place
- Olive oil, pottery

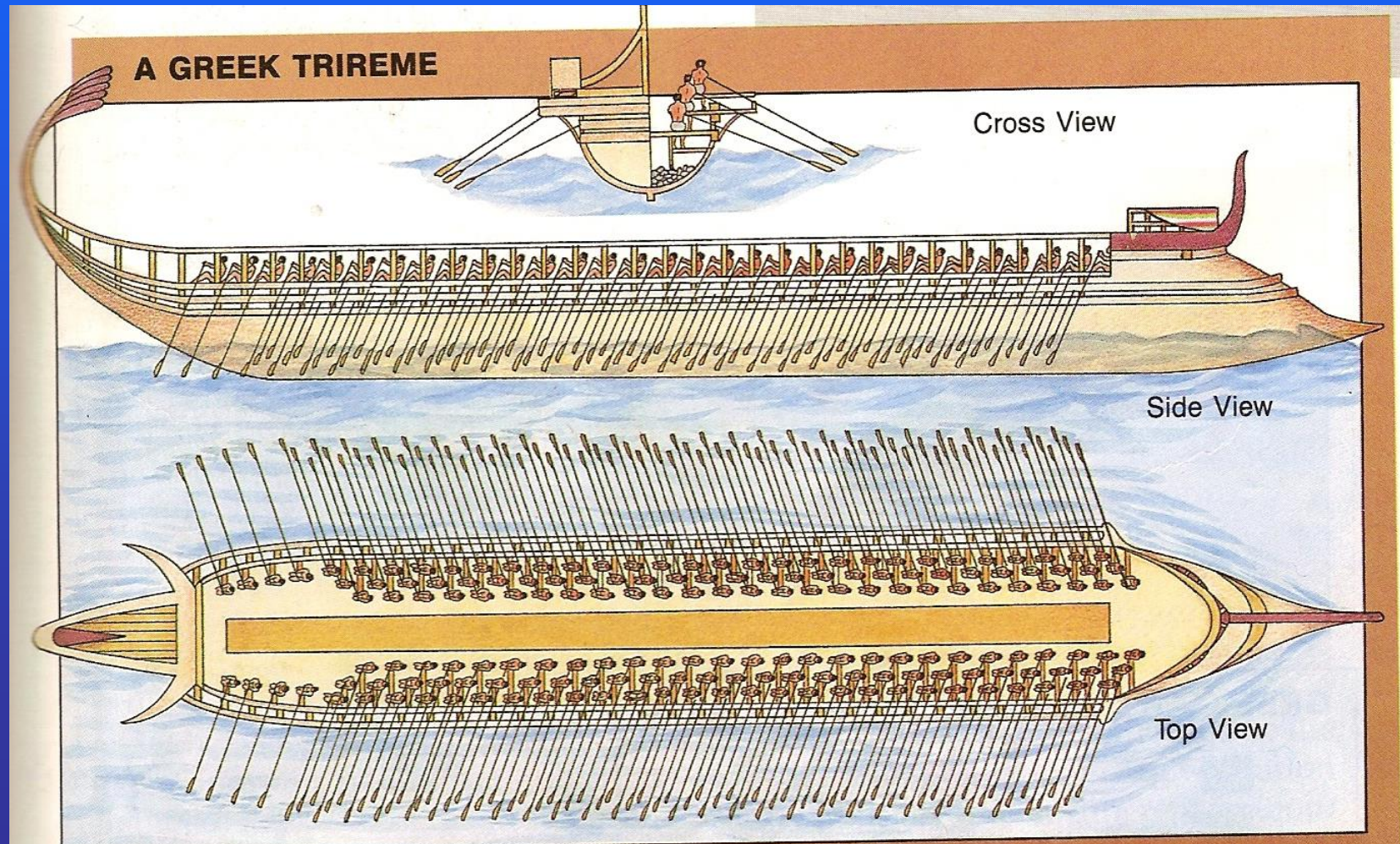


Imports

- Goods brought in from another place
- Grain, timber, gold, silver, iron, wool

Trading for Needed Goods

- Merchant ships were called triremes. Why do you think it's called a trireme?



Greek Governments

SWBAT identify the advantages and disadvantages of monarchy, oligarchy, tyranny, and democracy as ways of governing in ancient Greece.



Monarchy

2000 BCE - 800 BCE

- Who rules in a monarchy?
- Under a monarchy, the power to make political decisions is in the hands of one person, usually called a monarch, or king.
- What does the prefix "mono-" mean?
- Where have we seen this prefix?



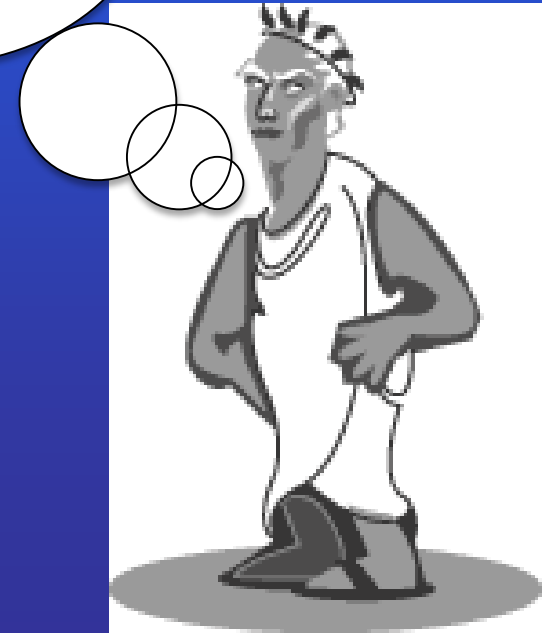


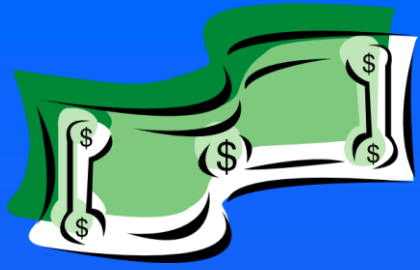
In your notes...

- **Monarchy**: *One Person Inherits Power*, usually the oldest son. Women were not allowed to rule in Ancient Greece.
- Monarchs (kings) took advice from a council of aristocrats.
- **Aristocrats** in ancient Greece were wealthy, landowning men.

I ruled by making laws, acting as judge, conducting religious duties, and leading the army. I punished people who disobeyed the law or didn't pay their taxes. I had a council of aristocrats to advise me.

I lost power because I depended on the aristocrats to guide me during wartime.
They grew stronger as a group and demanded some of my power.





Oligarchy

800 BCE - 650 BCE

- Who rules in an oligarchy?
- Under an oligarchy, the power to make political decisions is in the hands of a few people, called oligarchs.



- **800 B.C.E.** - by this time, the aristocrats of most Greek city-states had overthrown their monarchs.
- **Oligarchy** - a government in which the ruling power is in the hands of a few people.
- Oligarchs were usually aristocrats, rich men who had inherited land from their families.

- Oligarchs were corrupt, or selfish.
- Oligarchs ignored the needs of the majority of the people.
- Under the rule of the Oligarchs, the rich got richer and the poor got poorer.
- The rich enjoyed comfortable lives with parties and chariot races.
- The poor worked long hours in the fields
- Slaves were forced to entertain the rich

We ruled by passing laws that protected and increased our own wealth. We lived comfortable lives, while the poor worked all day in the fields.

We lost power because we ignored the needs of the majority of the people. The rich got richer and the poor got poorer. The poor turned to leaders in the army. These new leaders overthrew us.



- **650 B.C.E** - the poor turned to strong military leaders to save them from the corrupt oligarchs
- Throughout Greek city-states, soldiers promised to throw the oligarchs out of power
- The men who forced the oligarchs out of power were called *tyrants*



Tyranny

650 BCE - 500 BCE

- Who rules in a tyranny?
- Under a tyranny, the power to make political decisions is in the hands of one person who is not a lawful king, called a tyrant.
- Think of Tyrannosaurus Rex



Tyranny: one person takes power by force

- **Tyranny** - a government in which absolute ruling power is held by a person who is not a lawful king
- Tyranny is sometimes called a dictatorship
- A tyrant is another name for a dictator

How is a tyrant different from a king?

- A tyrant cannot claim the laws of the land give him the right to rule
- There are no legal limits on his power
- A tyrant's son does not usually inherit power

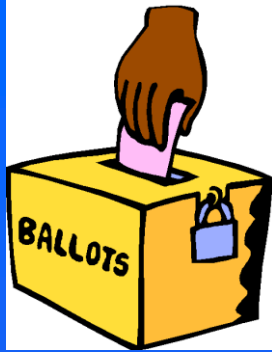
- Although tyrants in ancient Greece took control by force, they were often popular military leaders
- Many of these tyrants were good leaders who helped the poor by taking land from the aristocrats
- Of course, some tyrants abused their power

I ruled by force, though I was not always unpopular. I promised people more rights and made changes to help the poor.

I lost power because I sometimes ruled harshly and ignored the needs of the people.



- Around 500 BCE, after the overthrow of a harsh tyrant, the citizens of Athens decided that they would rule themselves. In a democracy, people vote to make political decisions.



Democracy

500 BCE - 400 BCE

- Who rules in a democracy?
- Under a democracy, the power to make political decisions is in the hands of all people, called citizens.



We ruled by having an assembly. Any free man could speak at the assembly and vote on a new law or a proposal to go to war.

Not all Greeks thought democracy was a good idea because powerful speakers sometimes persuaded ordinary citizens to vote unwisely.



The Age of Pericles



- From 460 BC – 429 BC, Pericles led Athens.
- He helped pass laws that strengthened democracy.

The Council of 500

- Each year, 500 names were drawn from a lottery of all the citizens of Athens. Those 500 citizens had to serve for one year in **Council of 500**. They decided what needed to be discussed at the **Assembly**.

Pretend you are all at the Agora. Discuss important issues. Those selected to be in the Council of 500 will wander around and listen, then decide on which issues should be discussed at the Assembly.

The Assembly

- At the **Assembly**, *all male citizens* of Athens were required to vote on any new law that the Council of 500 proposed.
- Women, children, and slaves were not citizens, and thus could not vote.

Who can vote at the Assembly?

Blue = can vote; Red = can't vote

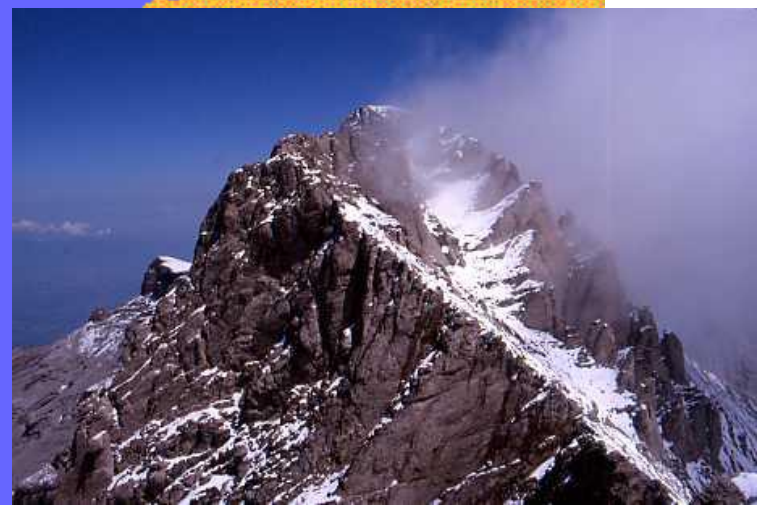
- **Adult male citizens** 40,000
- **Citizens without political power** 250,000
(women, children)
- **Metics** 80,000
(foreign-born residents)
- **Slaves** 80,000
- **Total Population** 450,000

Who can vote at the Assembly?

- 40,000 out of 450,000 could vote
- **That means less than 10% of the population could vote!**

The Twelve Olympians

- In Greek mythology, there are **twelve** major gods, all of them **immortal**.
- Whenever the council of twelve met, they met on **Mount Olympus**. Except for Hades, who preferred his home in the **underworld**, the twelve Olympians also kept their homes on Mount Olympus.
- Greek mythology is not really clear whether or not Mount Olympus was a place on earth or in the heavens. But the Greeks did name the tallest mountain peak Mount Olympus.



Zeus

- Sphere of Control
 - Sky
 - Lord of the gods



- Symbol
 - Eagle
 - Lightning bolt



Zeus

King of the Gods and ruler of Mount Olympus

God of the sky, thunder, and justice

- Zeus had two brothers and three sisters. When their father died, the boys - Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades - divided the world up between themselves. Zeus took all of the heavens, Poseidon took the sea, and Hades took the underworld. Each was quite content with their selection.
- Zeus had a very jealous wife named Hera. He also had a whole bunch of kids. Zeus was very fond of all his children. Each of his children had special magical powers.
- According to the ancient Greeks, the king of gods was an elected position. When the gods voted Zeus to be the king, Zeus remained king forever. No one tried to vote him out of office because Zeus was the most powerful god of all.
- Zeus had many powers. He could throw lightning bolts. His horse, Pegasus, carried his lightning bolts for him. Zeus could throw his voice, and sound like anybody. He could shape shift, and look like anybody. In fact, he was so good at shape shifting that he could shape shift into the form of an animal.
- Zeus had a quick temper, a big sense of humor, and lots of girlfriends. He was not afraid of anything except Hera, his wife.



Hera

- Sphere of Control
 - Motherhood
 - Marriage

- Symbol
 - Cow
 - Lion
 - Peacock



Hera

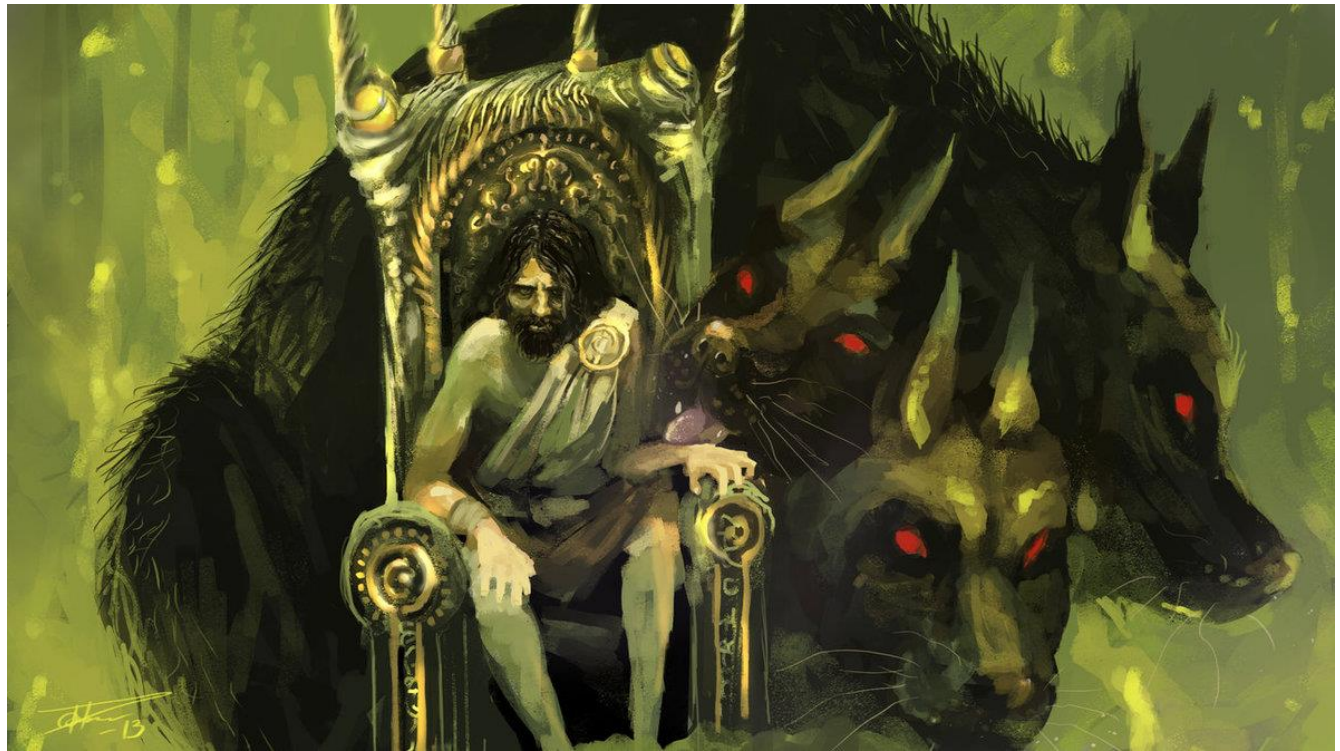
Queen of the Gods and of the heavens
Goddess of women, marriage, and motherhood

- Hera was one of Zeus' three sisters. She was also his wife. She was very jealous. She kept a close eye on Zeus. Hera was rarely nice to the many children Zeus had by other mothers. There are many myths about Hera's jealousy, anger, and revenge.
- Other myths talk about Hera's servant, Argus. Argus had 100 bright eyes all over his body. He was a great guard because he never closed more than half his eyes at one time!



Hades (invisible)

- Sphere of Control
 - Lord of the underworld
 - God of the dead
- Symbol
 - Invisible helmet
 - 3 headed dog



Hades

God of the Underworld

- Hades had a seat on Mount Olympus, the magical mountain on which all the main gods, the Olympians, lived.
- But Hades did not live on Mount Olympus. When the three sons of Cronos divided up the world, Zeus took the sky, Poseidon took the sea, and Hades took the underworld. Zeus became the king of the gods. Poseidon married happily. Hades was content, living in the Underworld.
- Hades was NOT the lord of death. His job was to run the Underworld. He was a good ruler. Parts of the Underworld were very nice, like the Elysian Fields, where heroes dwelled after they died. Parts were not so nice. Those were for people who were not so nice during their lifetime.
- You might think Hades would be terribly lonely, surrounded by the souls of the dead. His brother Zeus visited now and then, as did his nephews Apollo, Hermes, and Ares. Hades came up to the surface, if he needed to be on Mount Olympus for a meeting of the gods or something. But Hades preferred to stay in the Underworld.
- Hades had an invisible helmet, which he liked very much. He had a golden chariot, which was his pride and joy. He had his faithful companion, his three-headed dog, Cerberus.



Poseidon

- Sphere of Control
 - Sea
 - Earthquakes



- Symbol
 - Horse
 - Trident



Poseidon

Lord of the Sea
God of the sea and earthquakes

- Poseidon's brothers were Zeus - the king of all the gods, and Hades - the king of the underworld.
- Poseidon was a good looking fellow. He had deep blue eyes and streaming green hair. He was restless, always on the move.
- Poseidon was very powerful. He could raise his hand and a new island would appear! The Greeks were terrified of Poseidon. All the Greeks, but especially those who lived in coastal towns, built a temple to honor Poseidon. They brought special gifts to the temple every day, hoping to keep him happy. Sometimes it worked. Sometimes it didn't. Poseidon was *very* moody.
- Poseidon had many wives. But his main wife was not jealous, so Poseidon did not have the problems at home that Zeus did.



Athena

- Sphere of Control
 - Wisdom
 - Battle
 - Useful arts

- Symbol
 - owl



Athena

Goddess of wisdom, crafts, and strategic battle



- Athena was born directly out of Zeus' brain. She did not have a mother. Her father was the mighty Zeus, king of all the gods. Zeus loved all his children, but if he had to pick a favorite, it would probably have been Athena, the goddess of wisdom.

Ares

- Sphere of Control
 - War



- Symbol
 - Wild boar
 - Bloody Spear



Ares

God of war, frenzy, hatred, and bloodshed

- Ares was the son of Zeus and Hera. He was vain and self-centered. He was tall, handsome, and just plain mean. His sidekick, Eris, the goddess of discord, traveled with him. They carried four spirits - Pain, Panic, Famine, and Oblivion.
- Neither of his parents were very fond of Ares. It was difficult to like Ares. In Greek mythology, Ares did not care who won or lost a battle. He just liked to see bloodshed. Most of the other gods stayed as far away from Ares as possible. He only caused trouble.
- When the ancient Romans first heard the many Greek myths about the war god Ares, they thought Ares was terrific! As they did with nearly all the Greek gods and the myths that went with them, the ancient Romans pretended that Ares had always been a Roman god. They renamed him Mars, the god of war.



Apollo

- Sphere of Control
 - Music
 - Medicine
 - Poetry
 - Archery
 - Bachelors



- Symbol
 - Mouse
 - Lyre



Apollo

God of light, healing, music, poetry, prophecy, archery and truth

- Apollo and Artemis were twins. They were the magical children of Zeus and Leto. The twins - Apollo and his sister, Artemis - adored their mother. Apollo, especially, was very protective of his mother.
- When the ancient Romans heard the many Greek myths about Apollo, they loved them! The ancient Romans were always borrowing gods from other cultures. When they ran into a myth they liked, they renamed the god and made him or her a Roman god. They loved the myths about Apollo so much that they did not even change his name. Apollo is Apollo in Greek and in Roman mythology, and the stories are the same.



Artemis

- Sphere of Control
 - Maiden girls
 - hunting
- Symbol
 - Bear



Artemis

Goddess of the hunt, of maidens, and the moon



- Artemis was the daughter of Zeus and Leto. She was Apollo's twin sister.
- Artemis was very different from her brother. It took a lot to get Apollo angry. He was usually pretty gentle and full of warmth. But Artemis was nearly always cold and pitiless. The only thing Artemis loved besides her family were her floppy-eared dogs.

Hermes

- Sphere of Control
 - Travelers
 - Merchants
 - Thieves
 - Messengers
- Symbol
 - Caduceus
 - Wings



Hermes

God of commerce, speed, thieves, and trade



- Zeus was the king of all the gods. And Hermes was Zeus' youngest son.
- Hermes was born mischievous. Even as a baby, Zeus could tell that Hermes was going to be a whole lot of fun to have around. He liked his son Hermes very much.
- Zeus wanted Hermes to have an important job in the world of the Greek gods. Hermes was fast on his feet and very clever. Zeus decided he would make a wonderful messenger.
- Things were *always* going on in the mythical world. The job of messenger to the gods allowed Hermes to have the inside scoop on just about everything. It is no wonder that there are probably more myths that include Hermes than any other god.
- The other gods trusted Hermes. Hermes had a true warmth. He was playful enough to be interesting. He was very bright and very loyal. He was the best negotiator in the world. He was always cracking deals to get himself and others out of trouble.

Aphrodite

- Sphere of Control
 - Love



- Symbol
 - Dove
 - Magic Belt



Aphrodite

Goddess of love, beauty, desire, and fertility

- Aphrodite was the exception to the Greek God family tree. Some say her parents were unknown, and that she was born of sea foam. Others, like the poet Homer, said she was a daughter of Zeus. No one knows quite where to place her on the Greek God family tree.
- However she was born, Aphrodite was the goddess of love and beauty. She was an essential element of many Greek myths. Aphrodite could be kind or merciless.
- When the ancient Romans heard the many Greek myths about Aphrodite, they loved them! The only thing the Romans changed was her name. The ancient Romans called this famous goddess Venus.



Hephaestus

- Sphere of Control
 - Blacksmiths
 - Fire



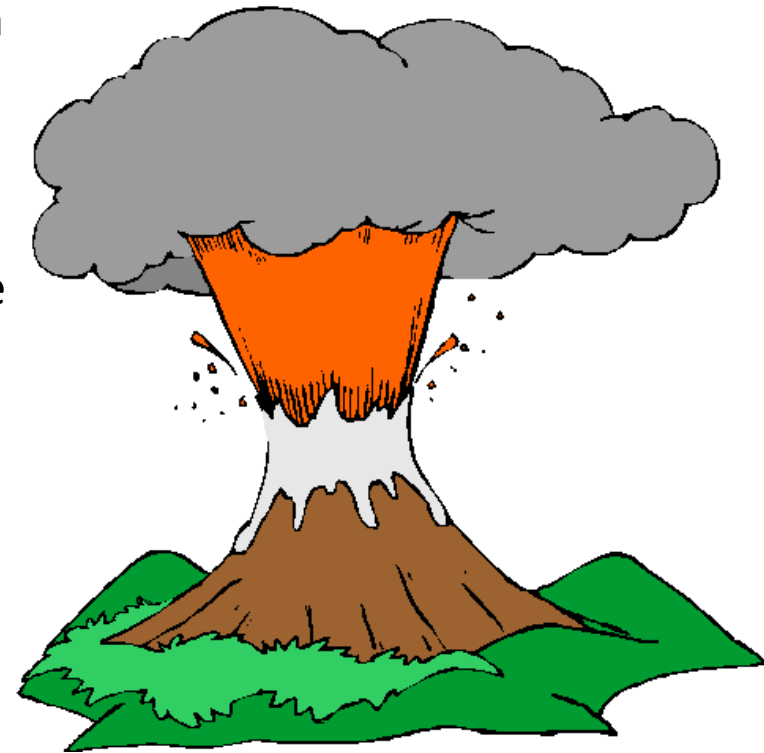
- Symbol
 - Quail



Hephaestus

God of fire and the forges

- Hephaestus is the only Olympian who limps. He was the son of Hera and Zeus. Some say he was born with a limp. Others say Zeus, in a fit of temper, flung him off Mount Olympus when he was just a baby.
- Hephaestus is an interesting Greek god. He is the god of fire and forge. He made things, like the gods' home on Mount Olympus. He married (and was deeply loved by) Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty.
- Zeus ordered Hephaestus to create the first woman out of clay. Hephaestus created Pandora, who later opened a forbidden box containing Envy, Crime, Hate, and Disease.



Hestia

- Sphere of Control
 - sewing
 - cooking
 - Family
 - Relationship between colonies and the mother city
- Symbol
 - Fire place (hearth)
 - home



Hestia

Goddess of the hearth and the home



- One of Hestia's sisters was Hera, wife of Zeus, queen of the gods, and the goddess of marriage. Her other sister was Demeter, goddess of agriculture and the harvest.
- Hestia was honored in her own way. Every day, when the ancient Greek women gathered in the central courtyard of their homes, to do their sewing and cooking, they knew that Hestia was keeping watch over them.
- The women of ancient Greece listened to stories about the other gods. But they took comfort from Hestia. To them, Hestia was perhaps the most famous of all.



Sparta vs. Athens

Students will be able to compare and contrast Sparta and Athens.

The Polis

- Ancient Greece was made up of over 200 city-states (self-governing city)
 - The Greeks called each city-state a polis
- The two most powerful city-states were...





Geography

Sparta

- Located in the *Peloponnesus Peninsula*, surrounded by mountains

Athens

- Located in the *Attica Peninsula*, just four miles from the Aegean Sea



Religion

Sparta

- Worshipped the Twelve Olympians
- Artemis was the protective goddess of Sparta



Athens

- Worshipped the Twelve Olympians
- Athena was the protective goddess of Athens



Arts & Architecture

Sparta

- Simple



Athens

- Complex, intricate





Politics

Sparta

- Leaders valued military
- *Strength over intellect*
- Soldiers inspected babies to see if they were strong enough to continue living
 - If too weak, they were abandoned on a mountain
- One mother told her son, "Come home with your shield or on it!!!"
- When one Spartan was asked why his city did not have a wall, he replied, "Every Spartan is a brick in the wall of Sparta."

Athens

- Leaders valued democracy
- *Intellect over strength*
- Pericles, the greatest leader of Athens, once said, "Our love of what is beautiful does not lead to extravagance; our love of the things of the mind does not make us soft."

Politics: Military

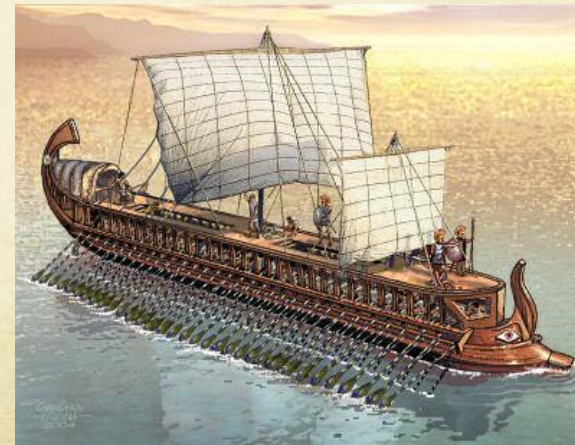
Sparta

- *Strong army*
- Best and most feared fighters on land
- Great invention: Hoplite Phalynx



Athens

- *Strong navy*
- Best and most feared fighters in the water
- Great invention: Athenian trireme



Hoplite Phalynx

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEJayUynde4>



Politics: Government

Sparta

- System of government called *oligarchy*
- *Ruled by a few men who cared only about defending Sparta*
- The Council of Elders had the final say on every issue

Athens

- System of government called *democracy*
- *Ruled by all citizens*
- All citizens came together in an assembly to vote on important issues
 - Women and slaves could not vote



Economy



Sparta

- *Gained wealth by conquering other city-states*
- Turned conquered people into slaves called **helots**
- Forced the helots to farm the land
- Discouraged trade by using heavy iron bars as currency

Athens

- *Gained wealth by trading*
- Merchants, sailors, and craftsmen set up colonies all over Mediterranean Sea
- Goods were sold at the **agora** (marketplace)
- Encouraged trade by using light coins as currency

Social Structure: Education for Boys

Sparta

- Boys were taken from parents at age seven and *trained in the art of warfare.*
- Boys weren't given enough clothes or food to survive, so they had to steal (to learn survival skills).
- At age 20, they were placed into higher ranks of the military.
- At the age of 30, Spartan soldiers were allowed to leave the barracks to live with their families.

Athens

- Schools *taught reading, writing and mathematics, music, poetry, sport and gymnastics.*
- The length of education was from the age of 5 to 14 for the regular Athenian boy
- The wealthier boys would go to academy where they would also study philosophy, ethics, and persuasive public speaking

Social Structure: Education for Girls

Sparta

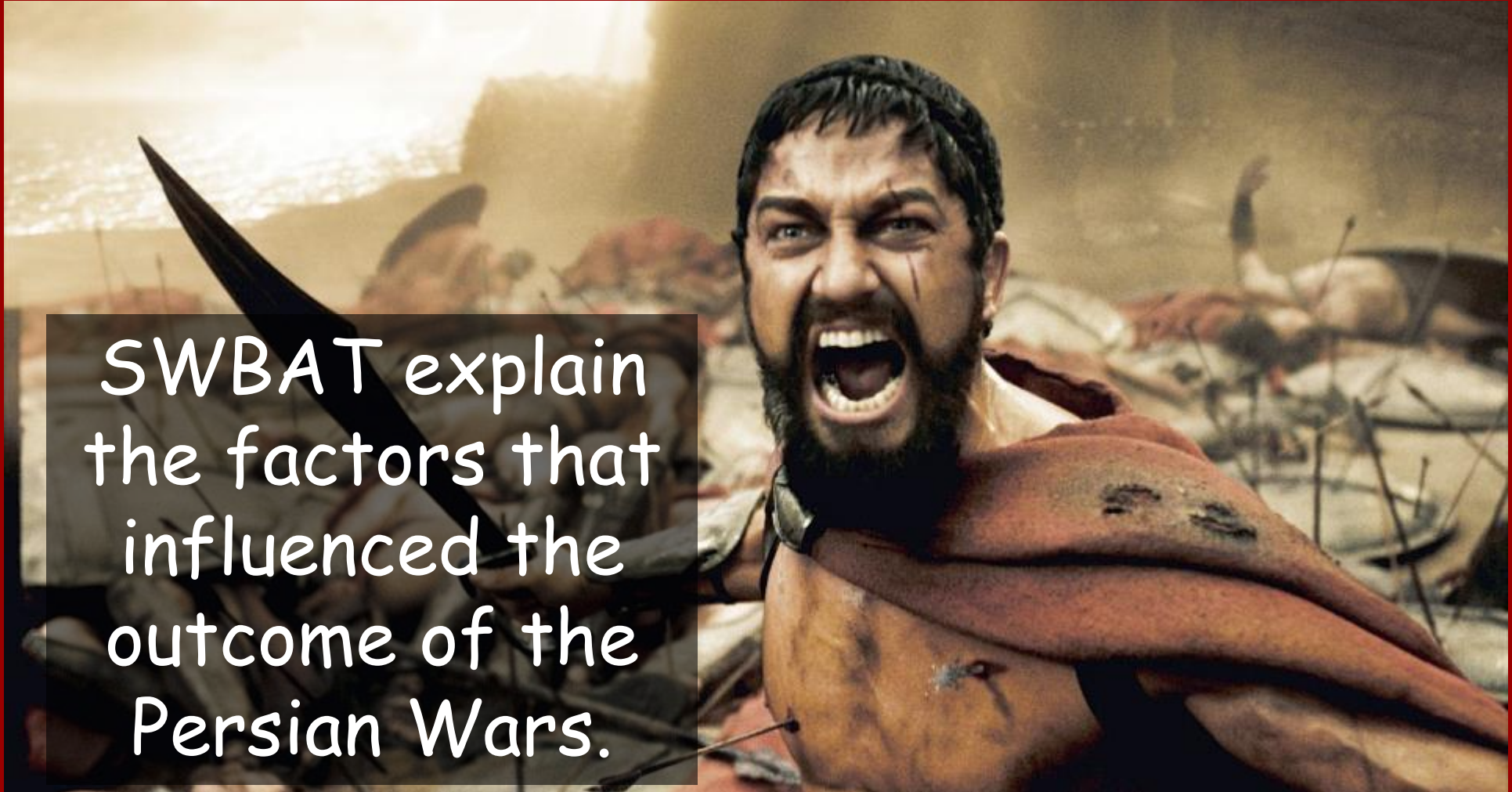
- *Girls were educated at age 7 in reading and writing, gymnastics, athletics and survival skills.*
- Could participate in sports; treated more as equals.
- Eventually, wives stayed at home while their husbands lived in the barracks.
- They could own property and go where they wanted!

Athens

- *Girls received little education*
- They were generally kept at home and had no political power in Athens
- The education of a girl involved spinning, weaving, and other domestic arts

Today's Objective

SWBAT explain the factors that influenced the outcome of the Persian Wars.





The Persian Wars



Between 499 BCE and 479 BCE, the Greek city-states fought against the Persian Empire.

Who do you predict will win these wars?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-mkVSasZIM>

Crash Course

0:00-3:15

(1) Why was the Persian empire a good place to live?

5:00-7:00

(2) What started the Greco-Persian wars?

(3) How were the Greek city states able to win against the larger Persian empire?

The Persian Empire



Ionian Revolt



- After the Persians conquered Ionia, the Athenians sent soldiers to help the Ionians. The Persians wanted to punish the Athenians for helping the Ionians.
- Persia declares war on Athens

The Persian Empire and the Ionian Revolt



The Persian Wars

- A war has many battles
- We will explore the four most important battles of the Persian Wars
 - The Battle of Marathon
 - The Battle of Thermopylae
 - The Battle of Salamis
 - The Battle of Plataea

Who do you think won the Battle of Marathon?

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KgijJ-zdHow> 0-6:25
- Discuss with your neighbor.
- Give reasons to support your idea.



Battle of Marathon

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KgjJ-zdHow>
- *9:32-11:05
- *18:10-end



Battle of Marathon

1. Why did the battle take place at Marathon beach?
2. How did the Persians try to trick the Greeks?
3. Who won the battle at Marathon beach?
4. What happened when the Persians got to Athens?



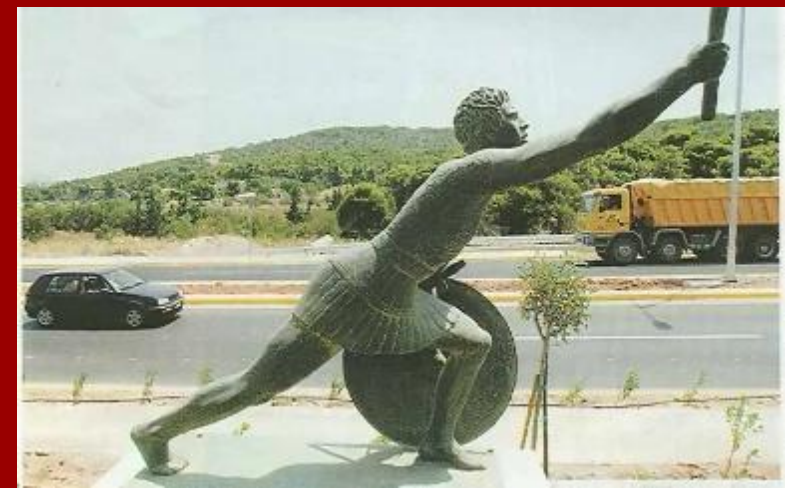


Battle of Marathon

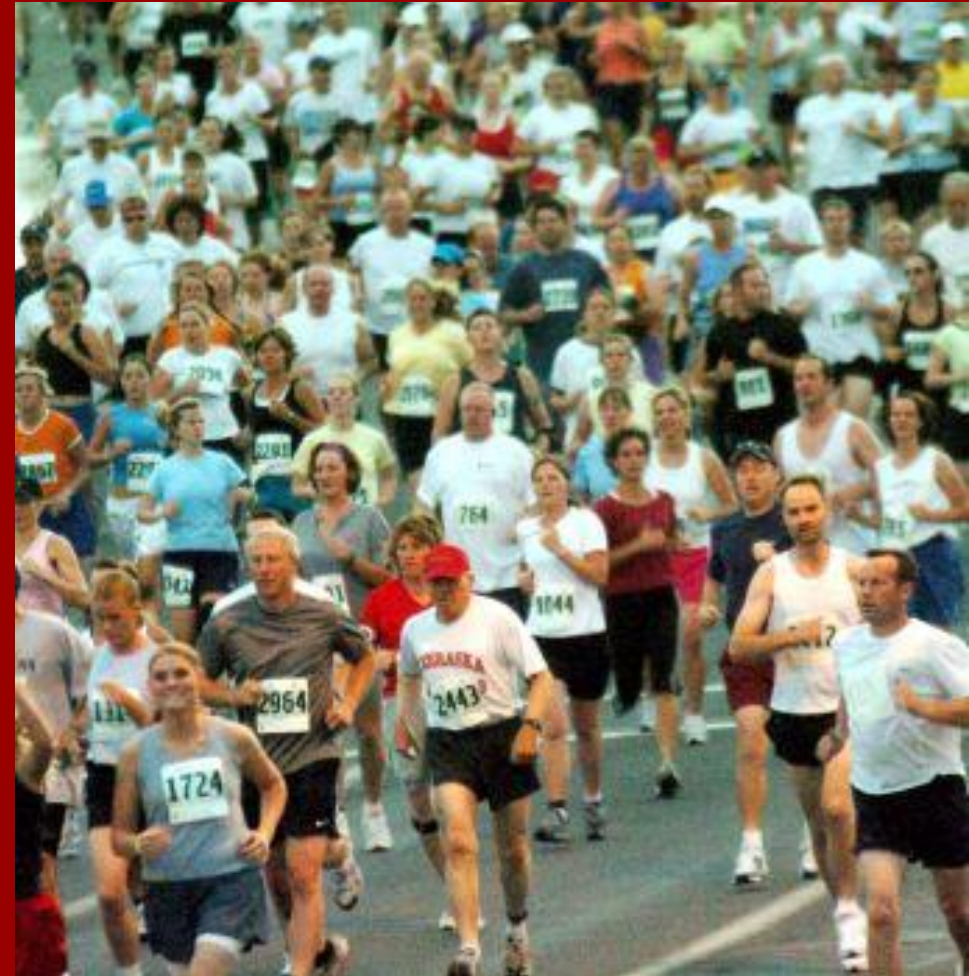


- The Greeks sent their fastest runner Pheidippides to carry home news of the victory.
- He sprinted 26.2 miles from the battle site to the city-state of Athens. Upon arrival, he proclaimed, “Nenikékamen,” which is Greek for “Rejoice, we conquer.” He then died from exhaustion.
- We now have Pheidippides to thank for two things...

Can you guess what they are?



Nenikékamen!!!



The Marathon

Pheidippides



FACT

- Pheidippides ran from Athens to Sparta to ask the Spartans to help
- 150 miles!
- Today, some Greeks run in the Spartathlon from Athens to Sparta
- Pheidippides ran from Marathon to Athens to announce victory ("Nenikekamen!")
- 26.2 miles
- Today, people run in marathons

Read *pg 200 The Battle of Marathon* and complete the notes.

- _____ won the Battle of Marathon because
 - A. They were joined together as allies.
 - B. They had better fighting equipment.
 - C. They knew the geography of the area.
 - D. They used a clever military strategy.
- To be specific...



Who do you think won the Battle of Thermopylae?

- Discuss with your neighbor.
- Give reasons to support your idea.



Read pg.201 1st paragraph *The Battle of Thermopylae* and complete the notes.

- _____ won the Battle of Thermopylae because
 - A. They were joined together as allies.
 - B. They had better fighting equipment.
 - C. They knew the geography of the area.
 - D. They used a clever military strategy.
- To be specific...

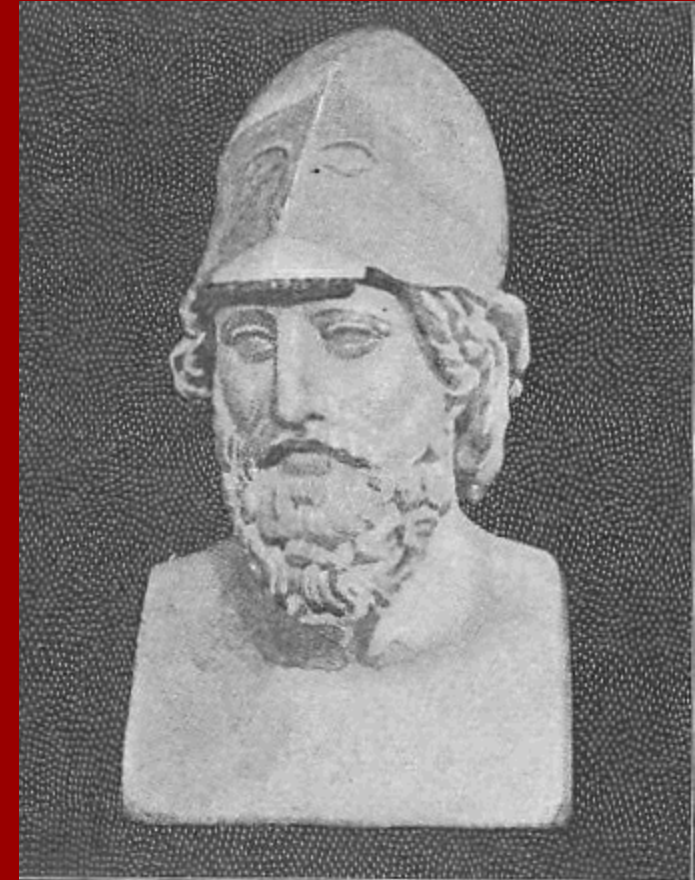


Thermopylae => Salamis

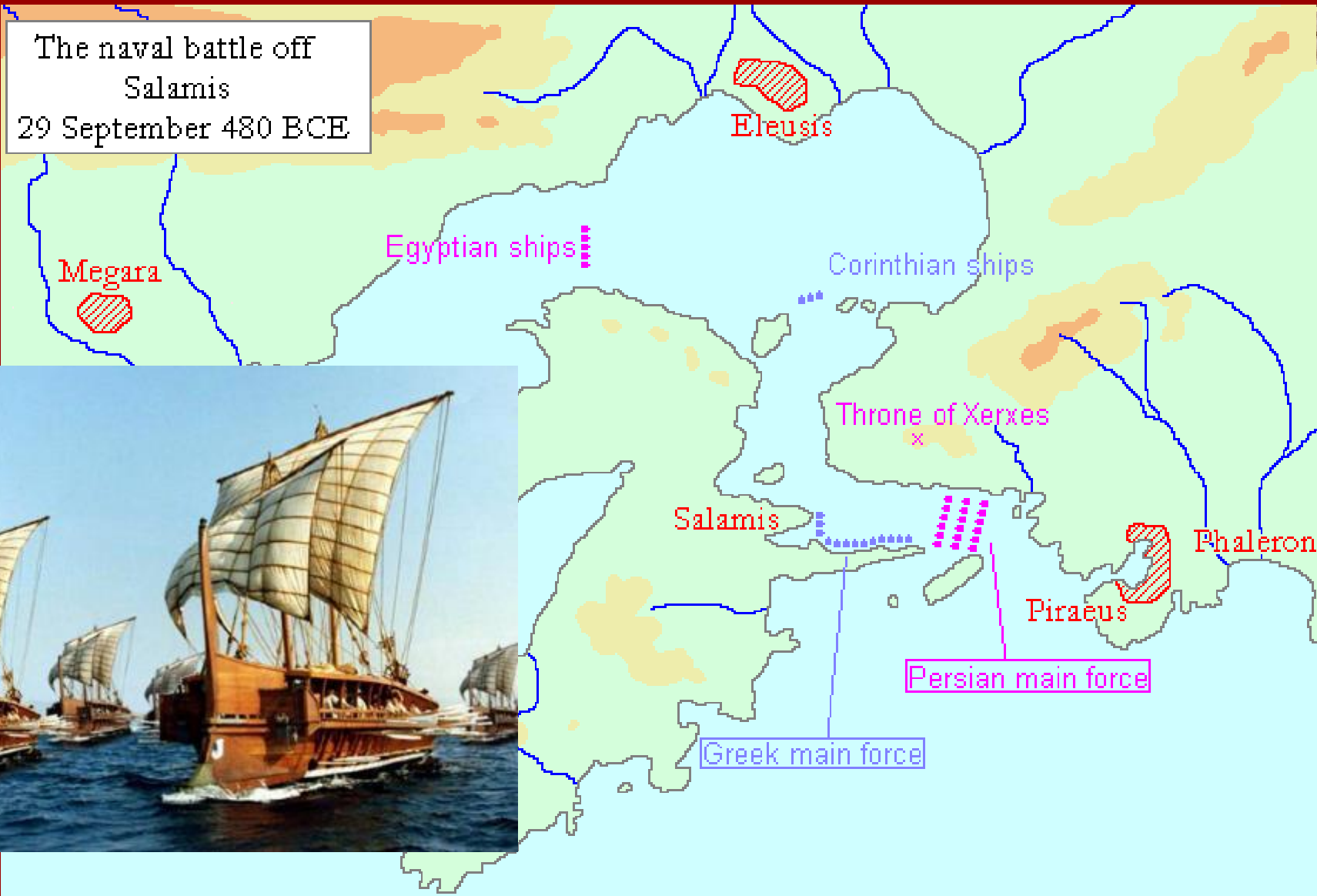


The Burning of Athens

- Most historians believe that the Persians destroyed the city of Athens, though some historians propose that the Athenians burned down their own city!
- If the greeks did burn their own city, why would they do that?



The Battle of Salamis



Xerk the Jerk



- Xerxes was so confident of success that he had his servants carry a golden throne from Persia and set it up on a hillside overlooking the Greek harbor, so he could be comfortable while he watched the Greeks die.

Battle of Salamis



Battle of Salamis

- The Greeks tricked the Persians into following Athen's navy into a narrow sea channel
- This gave the smaller Greek ships an advantage over the larger Persian ships

Read *pg. 200 (paragraph 2) The Battle of Salamis* and complete the notes.

- _____ won the Battle of Salamis because
 - A. They were joined together as allies.
 - B. They had better fighting equipment.
 - C. They knew the geography of the area.
 - D. They used a clever military strategy.
- To be specific...



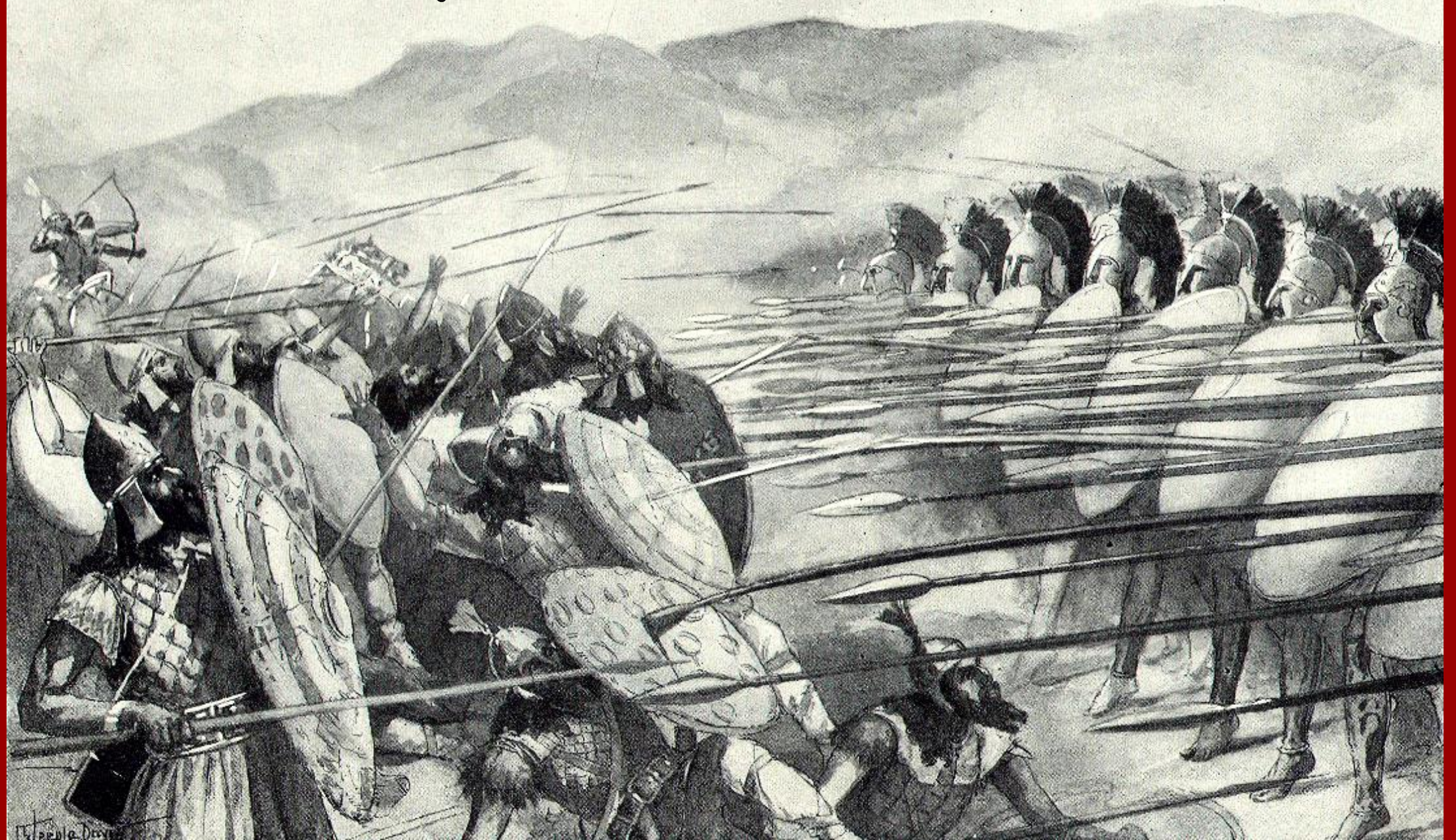
Greek Celebration of Victory at Salamis



Greek Celebration of Victory at Salamis

- After the victory at Salamis, the Greeks knew they could defeat the Persians once and for all if they allied together.

Battle of Plataea



The Battle of Plataea

- _____ won the Battle of Plataea because
 - A. They were joined together as allies.
 - B. They had better fighting equipment.
 - C. They knew the geography of the area.
 - D. They used a clever military strategy.



To be specific... Athens and Sparta joined together to form an army of 80,000 and destroyed the Persian forces.

The Delian League

- But there was always the threat that the Persians might come back!
- Just in case, the Greeks created an alliance called the Delian League
 - 173 city-states put money into a bank
 - The money would be used to make weapons and ships and to train men if another war came
 - Athens guarded the bank... which is important for later... can you guess why???

Athens rebuilds itself into a glorious city...



Crash course

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-mkVSasZIM>
- 7:00 - end

Objective

SWBAT identify the causes of the Peloponnesian War.



treasury

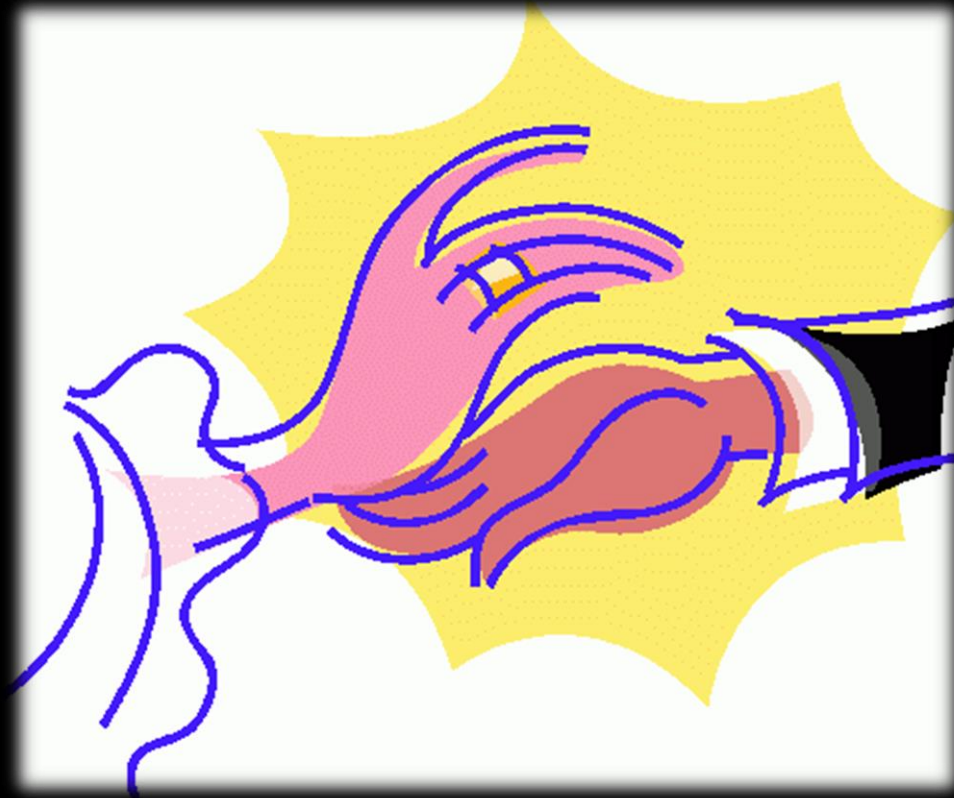
- bank
- Athens guarded the treasury.

Sounds like "treasure"



ally

- ally = friend
- Athens became allies with Megara.
- alliance = friendship



neutral

- Not being an ally or enemy



treaty

- An agreement to make peace
- The enemies decided to sign a treaty and end the war.



- When one place blocks trade with another place

- Current events: The United States placed an embargo on _____ in 1960.

embargo



- Which city-states were allies of Athens?
- Which city-states were allies of Sparta?
- Which city-states were neutral?



LEGEND

- Athens and her allies
- Sparta and her allies
- Neutral party



Who should really be mad? Who should just apologize?

Reasons why Sparta is mad

- Jealousy: “Athens grew rich guarding the treasury of the Delian League”
- City-states switched from oligarchy to democracy
- In 459 BC, Athens formed alliance with Megara

Reasons why Athens is mad

- Sparta did not trust Athens to help out after earthquake and helot rebellion, so Sparta dismissed the Athenians when they show up to help
- Megara returned to Sparta’s side

Thirty Year Peace Treaty (Pericles’ idea)



Who should really be mad? Who should just apologize?

Reasons why Sparta is mad

Reasons why Athens is mad

Thirty Year Peace Treaty (Pericles' idea)

- PEACE ENDS: With the help of Athens, Corcyra defeated Corinth at the Battle of Sybota
- Athens put an embargo on Megara; people of Megara almost starved
- Megara (now an ally of Sparta) helped the people of Corinth at the Battle of Sybota

Do Now: The Peloponnesian Wars

- Which city-state should really be mad? Why?
- Which city-state should just apologize? Why?

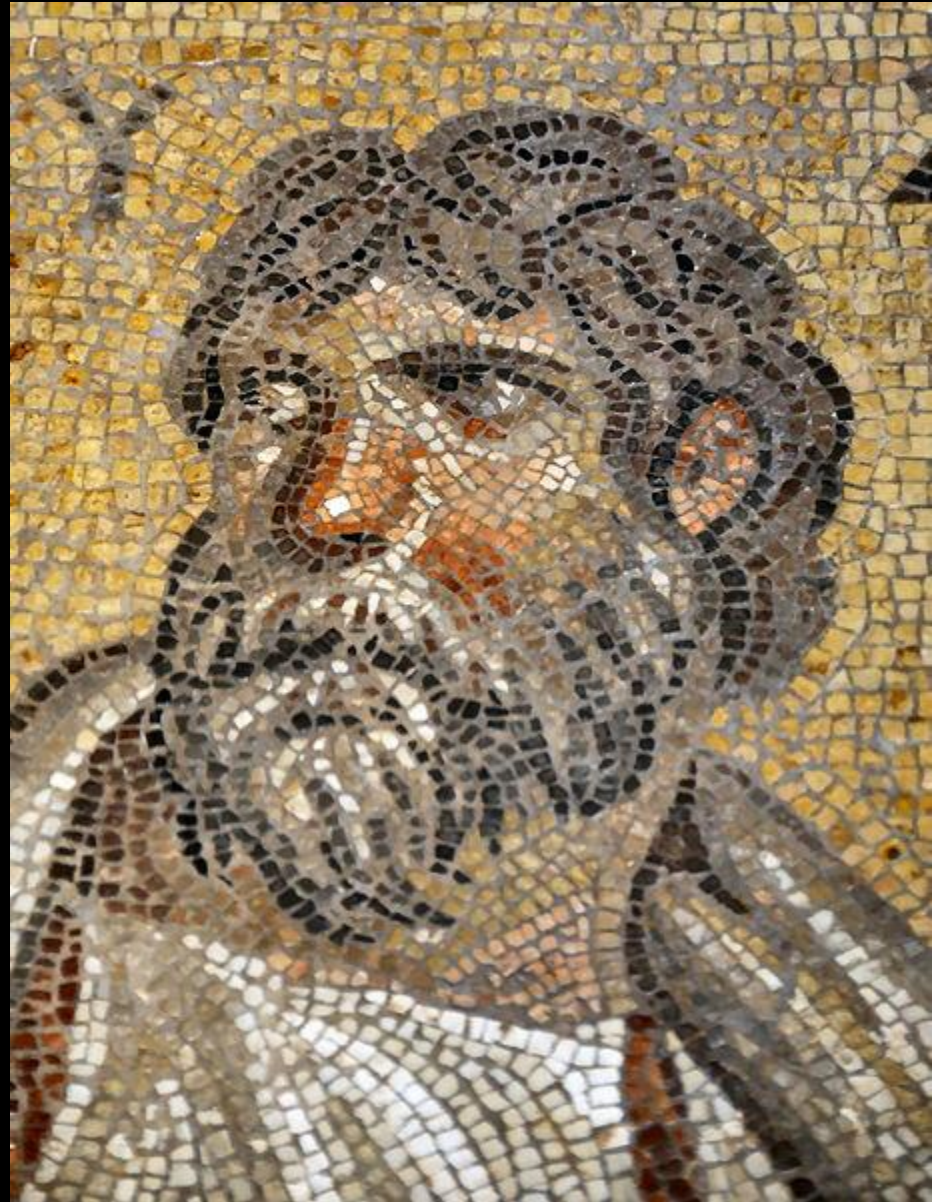


Sparta invades Athens!!!



Thucydides

- Athenian soldier who was exiled after the Spartans gained control of a silver mine he was responsible for guarding
- Became principle historian of the Peloponnesian War



Sparta Attacks!

- In the first years of the war, it must have seemed pretty hopeless for the Spartan invaders. The Athenians had a lot of money, and a lot of power, and they were the only Greek city that had a good navy. Even though the Spartans could attack the countryside around Athens, the Athenians were safe inside their walls, and the Spartans could not break through. The Athenians could get food and come and go as they pleased by sailing out of their port in their ships. The Spartans didn't have a navy, so they couldn't stop the Athenians from sailing around.



- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

ATHENS

The Plague

- **But in the summer of 430 BC the Athenians began to die from a terrible plague.** Because all the Athenian farmers had to leave the countryside and move inside the walls of Athens, it was very crowded inside the walls. A lot of poor people were living in wooden shacks, a lot of people in one room, and with no real protection from the weather, and not enough good food to eat.
- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?



SPARTA

Pericles' Funeral Oration

- In 429 BC, the great leader Pericles gave a great speech to honor the soldiers who had died in battle. Pericles talked about how Athenians are able to put aside their little wants and work for the greater needs of the city. Pericles claimed that the people of Athens obey laws not because they have to, as in Sparta, but because they want to. Pericles stressed that this war must be won, in order to save democracy. The speech re-inspired the people of Athens.



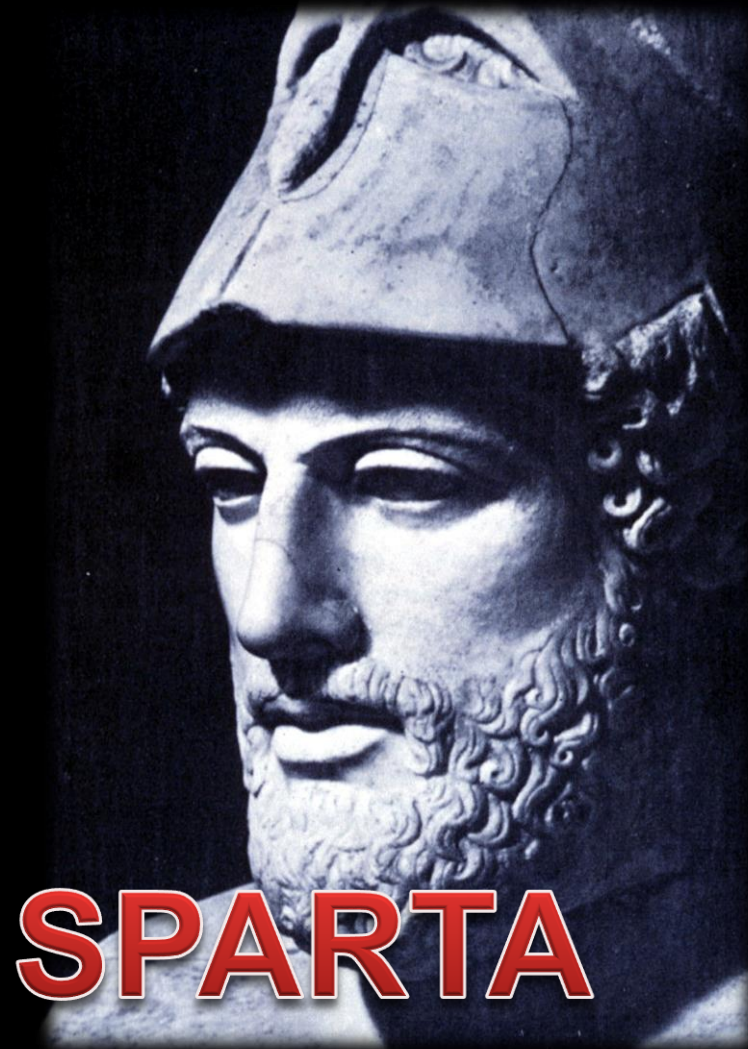
- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

ATHENS

The Death of Pericles

- Yet the plague could not be stopped, and hundreds more died. **One of them was the Athenian general Pericles, who had been leading the war.** Gradually, the Spartans began to win some battles.

- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?



Alcibiades' Big Idea



- In 415 BCE, the Athenians knew they needed a bold move to defeat the Spartans. A young Athenian general named Alcibiades (al-se-BUY-a-dees) persuaded the Athenian Assembly to send 134 triremes and 27,000 men to Sicily. If the Athenians could conquer Sicily and then the Italian peninsula, then the Athenians would ultimately gain enough power to defeat the Spartans, too. The Athenians agreed to send the young Alcibiades and a very old general named Nicias (NICK-ee-ass) to lead the army to Sicily.

- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

ATHENS

Alcibiades' Big Idea

- Alcibiades wanted to expand the Athenian empire, then attack Sparta once the Athenians were stronger.



The Destroyed Statues

- But a few days before they were supposed to leave, somebody drew graffiti over a whole bunch of good-luck statues of Hermes. People were very upset. Some people thought it was Alcibiades and his friends who did it. There was a lot of discussion, but finally they decided to let Alcibiades lead the army anyway. So they all sailed off to Sicily.



- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

ATHENS?

SPARTA?

Betrayal!



- Once Alcibiades and Nicias had sailed off to Sicily, the Athenians began to think about it again, and this time they decided to make Alcibiades stand trial for breaking the statues. They sent a ship to bring him back to Athens. Alcibiades pretended to go along, but half-way home, when the ships put in for the night in southern Italy , Alcibiades ran away and joined the Spartans!

SPARTA

- WHO' S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

Alcibiades' Advice

- "I know the secrets of the Athenians. I have lost an ungrateful country, but I have not lost the power of doing you service, if you will listen to me."
- Alcibiades told the Spartans about the Athenian plan to capture Sicily. He urged them to build a navy and send forces to Sicily. He also advised them to build a fort at Decelea, a village just ten miles from Athens, and take control of the nearby silver mine.
- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?



SPARTA

Disaster at Sicily

- The Spartans trusted Alcibiades. With Persian gold, the Spartans built a navy and sailed to Sicily to stop the Athenians from conquering the island. The Athenians had one chance to escape... but the moon went into eclipse. Extremely superstitious, Nicias believed that he could not set sail for twenty seven days. The Athenians waited and lost the only chance of escape.
- The Spartans trapped the Athenian navy in the port and burned every ship. The Athenians who were taken prisoner were forced to work as slaves in stone quarries.
- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?



SPARTA

"It was to the victors the most brilliant of successes, to the vanquished the most calamitous of defeats. For they were utterly and entirely defeated. Their sufferings were on an enormous scale; their losses were, as they say, total. Everything was destroyed and out of many only a few returned." - Thucydides



The Empty Treasury

- Alcibiades was right: the Spartan fort at Decelea choked the city of Athens. After the Spartans freed all of the Athenian slaves from the silver mines, the Athenian treasury emptied quickly. The Athenians were forced to raise taxes across its empire. Rebellions against Athens popped up all over Greece.



- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

SPARTA

Alcibiades Causes Trouble Again!

- But by 412 BC, Alcibiades had gotten very unpopular in Sparta as well as Athens. Supposedly, Alcibiades had fallen in love with a Spartan queen!
- In any case, Alcibiades left the Spartans and fled to the protection of the Persians. There, Alcibiades became best friends with a Persian governor and convinced him to stop sending money to Sparta.
- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?



ATHENS

Alcibiades to Return Home?

- Alcibiades wanted to go back to Athens, but he knew that most people wouldn't vote for his return. But if he could convince Athens to become an *oligarchy*, then he would only need to win the support of a few people.
- Alcibiades told a few generals that the Persians would send money and 147 ships to Athens if they would let him return to Athens.



- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

ATHENS

A Promise Not Kept

- In Athens, a few generals seized power and ended the democracy. Athens suddenly had an oligarchy! The generals permitted Alcibiades to return to Athens.
- However, the Persians decided to remain neutral and to not give the money or ships Alcibiades had promised. Some of the Athenian allies went over to the other side, and the Athenian oligarchy began negotiating with the Spartans for a surrender.
- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

SPARTA



Blocking the Hellespont

- Now the Spartans had a smart idea: they used their navy to block the Hellespont, where ships came through bringing food to Athens.



- WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?
- WHY?

SPARTA

Starvation

- Slowly the Athenians began to starve as the Spartans stopped their food ships from getting through. By 404 BC, with many Athenians already dead of starvation, the Athenians surrendered, and the Spartans made them pull down their city walls. However, the Spartans announced their refusal to destroy a city that had done a good service at a time of greatest danger to Greece, and took Athens into their own system. Athens was "to have the same friends and enemies" as Sparta.



- WHO WON THE WAR?
- WHY?

SPARTA