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# Day 4



## **Starter Nov. 8 and Nov 9**

What do you know about Sparta?

Pull out thesis to be checked off



# Quiz

1. What city-state was “The birthplace of democracy”?
2. What are the requirements for becoming a citizen in that city-state?
3. How has that city-state influenced the U.S.
4. Was the Roman Republic democratic? Give one piece of evidence to support what you think.
5. How was the structure of the Roman Republic similar and different from the U.S. system?



## Recap on Athenian Democracy & Society

- Athens was a Direct Democracy, meaning all citizens in Athens participate directly in the government by voting on issues and giving speeches.
- Only adult, property-owning males with Athenian heritage could become citizens of Athens
- Women, slaves, children, and the poor were not allowed to have roles in government.



# SPARTA





## Spartan Government

Usually classified as an “**oligarchy**” (rule by a few), but it had elements of **monarchy** (rule by kings), **democracy** (through the election of council/senators), and **aristocracy** (rule by the upper class or land owning class).



# Spartan Government

- **Two kings** who were generals in command of the armies and with some religious duties.
- **Five overseers** (ephors) elected annually ran the day-to-day operations of Sparta. They could veto rulings made by the council or assembly.
- **Council or Senate** (apella) of 28 councilmen (men over 60 and elected for life by the citizens) and the 2 kings. They acted as judges and proposed laws to the citizens' assembly.
- The **Assembly** of all Spartan males aged 30 or over could support or veto the council's recommendations by shouting out their votes
- Women did not participate in the political life of Sparta.

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# Military Superiority

The Spartan City State produced what is probably the most iconic military in ancient history.

The ancient Spartan warriors are known for their bravery, professionalism and skill, a reputation well deserved.

At their zenith (peak) they proved themselves to be the best of the Greek hoplite warriors, the premier fighting force of their time.





## Education

- Boys were taken from parents at age seven and trained in the art of warfare.
- They were only given a cloak - no shoes or other clothes, and not enough food so they had to steal (to learn survival skills).
- At age 20 they were placed into higher ranks of the military. To age 30 they were dedicated to the state; they could marry but still lived in barracks with other soldiers.
- They were educated in choral dance, reading and writing, but athletics and military training were emphasized.



# Athens vs. Sparta at a glance





## Greco-Persian War

“It all started with the Ionians”

## Background

- Ionia was considered one of the wealthiest and largest Greek city-states
- It fell under the control of Persian rule in the 500 BCs, robbing it of its wealth.
- Tired of Persian rule, the Ionians rebelled in 499 BC and asked for help and aid from the fellow Greeks including Athens.
- The Ionian rebellion failed and the attempted coup angered the Persian Emperor Darius, so much that he planned a revenge attack on the Greek mainland



Persian soldier (left) and Greek [hoplite](#) (right) depicted fighting, on an ancient [kylix](#), 5th century BC

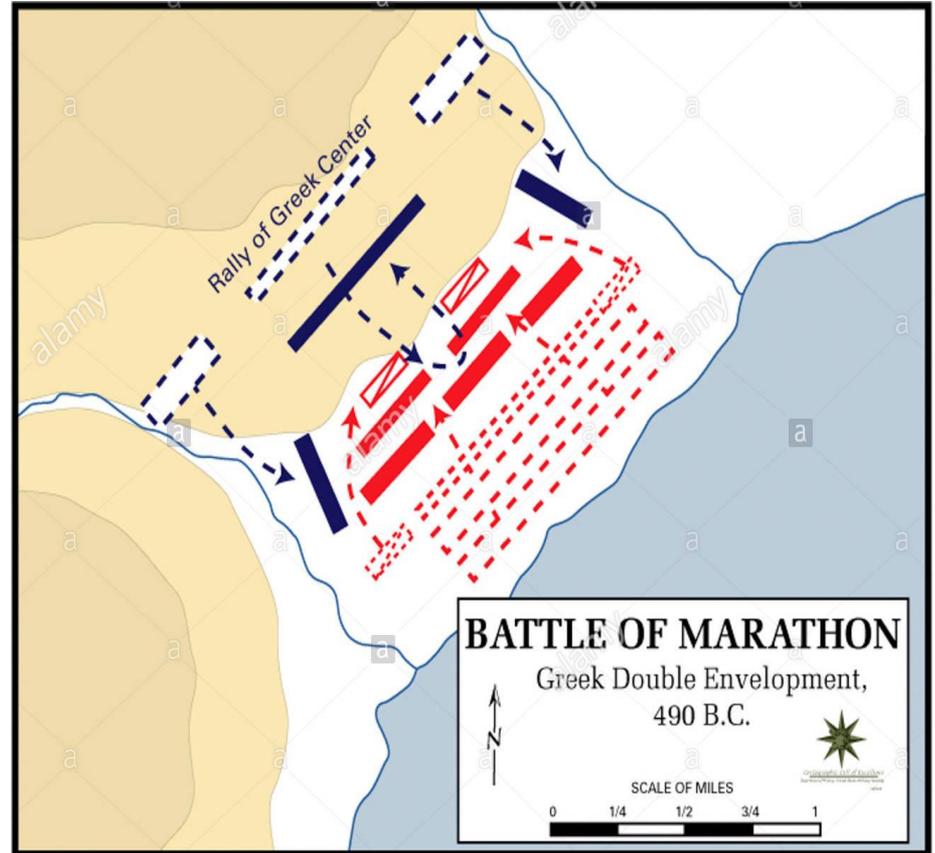


## Major Battles

- Marathon
- Thermopylae
- Salamis

# Battle of Marathon (490 BC)

- The first Persian attack was on the shores of a town called Marathon, a short 26 miles from Athens
- Though the Persians outnumbered the Greeks, they were caught off guard and were still unloading their ships and setting up camp. By the element of surprise the Greeks attacked using a strategic formations and forced the persians to retreat
- According to legend, an Athenian ran from Marathon to Athens to tell the the battle and their victory and died shortly after from the exhaustion of running the long distance. This is how marathon races came into existence.

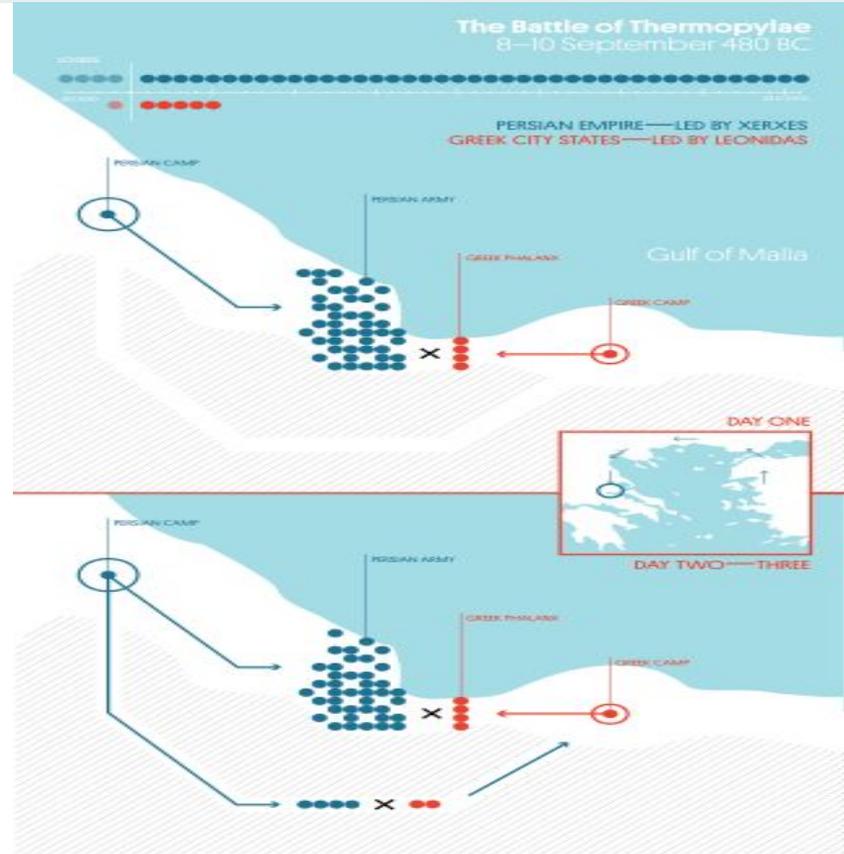


# Battle of Thermopylae (480 BC)

During the second invasion the Persians were marching on Greece by way of the mountain pass of Thermopylae

The Greek army wasn't prepared for war, so to slow down the Persians a group of Spartans led by King Leonidas went to defend the pass.

The Spartans fought valiantly and even held off the Persians for three days, however the Persians discovered another pass and ended up flanking the Spartans and forcing them into the open where the Persian army defeated them.



Persians would eventually flank the smaller Spartan army forcing them into an open field, head-on battle.

# Battle of Salamis (480 BC)

- After the Persians took Athens and burned the city.
- In an attempt to trap the Persian navy a Spartan Commander lured the Persian ships in the strait of Salamis.
- Because the strait was narrow and the Persian ships were massive, the Greeks were able to use their smaller warship to defeat the Persians and win a decisive battle.
- This battle changed the nature of the war by trapping Persia in Greece and cutting them off from supplies





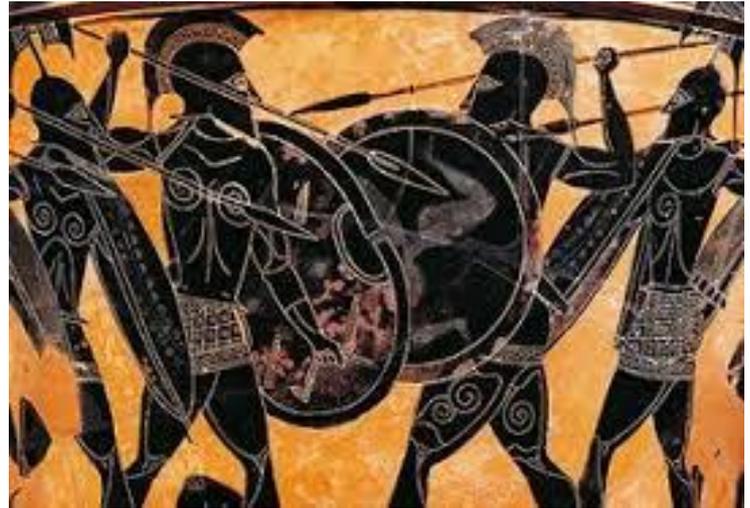
# Peloponnesian League

- Peloponnesian League, also called Spartan Alliance, military coalition of Greek city-states led by Sparta
- Sparta acquired two powerful allies, Corinth and Elis (also city-states), by ridding Corinth of tyranny, and helping Elis secure control of the Olympic Games.
- Sparta continued to aggressively use a combination of foreign policy and military intervention to gain other allies.
- Many other states in the central and provincial northern Peloponnese joined the league, which eventually included all Peloponnesian states except Argos and Achaea.



# Peloponnesian War: Cause

- Because Athens was the leader of the Delian League, it became the richest, mightiest polis in Greece
- This rise to power threatened many other city-states who didn't want Athens to become the strongest polis in Greece. The most notable rival was Sparta.
- They wanted to limit Athens' influence, power, and dominance in Greece. Athens, in return, feared that the military might of Sparta would control the region
- This mutual fear would lead to the declaration of war between Athens and Sparta in 431 BC, hence the beginning of the Peloponnesian War



# M.A.N



**Militarism:** is the belief or the desire of a government or a people that a state should maintain a strong military capability to use it aggressively to expand or promote national interests

**Alliance:** An alliance is a group of countries or political parties that are formally united and working together because they have similar aims.

**Nationalism:** loyalty and devotion to a nation; *especially* :a sense of national consciousness. Exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations



# Peloponnesian War(s)?

What most people don't realize is that the Peloponnesian war wasn't one long war, rather most historians break them down into three phases of the war:

- **The Archidamian War (431-421)**
- **The Peace of Nicias and the Sicilian Expedition (420-413)**
- **The Ionian War (412-404)**

# Archidamian War

- The First War The first Peloponnesian War lasted for 10 years.
- During this time the Spartans dominated the land and the Athenians dominated the sea.
- Athens built long walls all the way from the city to its seaport Piraeus. This enabled them to stay inside the city and still have access to trade and supplies from their ships.
- Although the Spartans never breached the walls of Athens during the first war, many people died inside the city due to plague.
- This included the great leader and general of Athens, Pericles.





# The Peace of Nicias and the Sicilian Expedition

- The so-called "Peace of Nicias" was never much of a peace, but more like a lull in the ongoing war. As Thucydides explained,

“It is true that for six years and ten months [Athens and Sparta] refrained from invading each other's territory; abroad, however, the truce was never properly in force, and each side did the other a great deal of harm, until finally they were forced to break the treaty they had made . . . and once more declare war openly upon each other.”

- After ten years of war, in 421 BC Athens and Sparta agreed to a truce. It was called the Peace of Nicias, named after the general of the Athenian army.
- Athens Attacks Sicily In 415 BC, Athens decided to help one of their allies on the island of Sicily. They sent a large force there to attack the city of Syracuse. Athens lost the battle horribly and Sparta decided to retaliate starting the Second Peloponnesian War. The Spartans began to gather allies to conquer Athens. They even enlisted the help of the Persians who lent them money to build a fleet of warships. Athens, however recovered and won a series of battles between 410 and 406 BC.



# The Ionian War

- Sparta had gained the support of Persia.
- Sparta needed some states to rebel against Athens and they thought the Ionian states would be perfect as they were islands in the Aegean Sea. But, the Ionian states said they would only rebel if they got protection. So, that's where Persia came in.
- They helped support all of the rebellions, wearing down Athens' troops and boats. This started to destroy the city's great navy. Using this connection he quickly raised enough money to build Sparta a fleet of boats. The boats were strong and powerful and demolished Athens'. This officially ended the war, for there was no way Athens could rebuild its lost fleet.



# The Aftermath

- Nearly three decades of constant fighting left Athens bankrupt, exhausted, and demoralized
- In 404 B.C., Sparta was able to conquer the city of Athens and demand its surrender. Though Sparta had won, no one could claim victory.
- The war had resulted in the deaths of many of their citizens. Orchards, vineyards and fields had been destroyed. The treasuries of the city-states had been destroyed, and faith in democracy had been reduced.
- As a result of the Peloponnesian War, Greece became weak, poor, and vulnerable. The great city of Athens would never be restored to its once proud self.
- In 339 Philip of Macedonia had gained domination over all **Greece** by military and diplomatic means, thus laying the foundations for its expansion under his son Alexander III the Great