

**Peloponnesian War:** This is a timeline separated by polis. Read down – but also across. Pay attention to what happened first in each box if dates are given.

	<b>Sparta</b>	<b>Athens</b>
<b>Persian Wars</b>	Contributed the most to fighting on land & led troops: Thermopylae; Plataea	Victory would have been impossible without Athenian Navy
<b>After the Wars – Fear of Persia Remained</b>	Poleis in Southern Greece (some in the north) turn to Sparta for protection & leadership after the war.	Poleis in Anatolia & Aegean Isles can't be protected by a land based army. They turn to Athens for protection & leadership after the war.
<b>Conflict with Persia After the Persian Wars</b>	Sparta kept its power base on mainland Greece (called the Peloponnesian League) and avoided conflicts with Persia.	478 BCE: Delian League was established. Anatolian & Aegean Poleis swore an oath of loyalty to Athens. Athens promised to free poleis still under Persian control. By 467 BCE: Many small battles = success. Many poleis freed! All joined the Delian League. The Delian League continued to grow – so did Athens power and wealth.
<b>CONFLICT BETWEEN ATHENS AND SPARTA BEGINS</b>	465 BCE: During a Helot revolt Athens sent a contingent to help the Spartans. They were sent back to Athens, while troops of all other allies were allowed to remain. The Spartans did not trust the Athenians. The Athenians were insulted.  Spartans become suspicious of Athens alliance with Megara.	465 BCE: Revolt of Thasos, trying to leave the Delian League, was crushed by the Athens. - Athens became an Empire forcing states to stay in the Delian League. 461 BCE: Pericles came to power in Athens - <b>Pericles had 2 goals:</b> Democratic reforms & Maintain the Empire. o ALL freeborn males (no freed slaves) = citizens & Assembly became the central power of the State with almost all power. o In reality – Pericles ruled Athens. - Pericles sees Sparta as the rival, not Persia. - Forms an alliance with Megara (polis directly btw. Athens & Sparta).
		449 BCE: Athens stops all wars against Persia after a large part of their navy was destroyed fighting Persians. Several members of the Delian League revolted. - Those who stay still send \$\$ to Athens, but without threat of Persian wars, \$\$ = Tribute that helped the Golden Age of Greece begin. (Age of fantastic Greek Art, Architecture, Literature, Philosophy, Theater, etc.)

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	<b>Sparta</b>	<b>Athens</b>
<b>FIRST PEACE TREATY TO AVOID WAR</b>	<p>445 BCE: Sparta signed a treaty for 30 years with Pericles after nearly invading Attica over their interferences with Megara and Corinth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreed to recognize the Athenian Empire as a legitimate political institution, but they were still distrustful &amp; saw Athens as a threat.</li> </ul>	<p>445 BCE: Pericles signed a treaty for 30 years of peace with Sparta after nearly being invaded by Sparta over interferences with Megara and Corinth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Athens agreed to give up power over all mainland poleis (but not island based ones).</li> </ul>
<b>THE PEACE BECOMES THREATENED</b>	<p>440 BCE: Sparta called a meeting of the Peloponnesian League to discuss helping Samos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corinth (powerful ally) opposed.</li> <li>- League voted not to interfere.</li> </ul> <p>432 BCE: Corinth requests a meeting of the Peloponnesian League.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An Athenian delegation asked to attend (uninvited)</li> <li>- Corinth &amp; Athens got into a heated debate, and Corinth warned Sparta that they must take action against Athens or lose their allies.</li> <li>- Athens reminded Sparta of their military success and warned them against invading such a powerful state.</li> <li>- The Spartan League voted that Athens had broken the peace.</li> </ul>	<p>440 BCE: Samos rebelled by allying with a Persian Satrap against Athens to break from the Delian League.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Athens crushes the rebellion &amp; restores peace.</li> </ul> <p>430s BCE: Athens and Corinth began to interfere in each other's affairs over Corinth's creation of a Navy – and due to problems with each other's allies.</p> <p>432/3 BCE: Athens refused to trade with Megara after Megara created an alliance with Sparta (horrible for Megara's economy).</p>
<b>THE WAR 431 BCE – 421 BCE 10 YEARS!</b>	<p>Sparta wants a land war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Invaded Attica &amp; started burning crops to starve Athens into submission.</li> </ul> <p>430 BCE: Sparta abandoned Attica for fear of Plague.</p> <p>Helots start running away from Sparta to join the Athenians.</p> <p>Sparta captures Athenian silver mines, the source of much of their wealth.</p>	<p>Athens has powerful navy &amp; walled harbor mean they can hold out against a siege by getting supplies from ships.</p> <p>430 BCE: Plague broke out in Athens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pericles died.</li> <li>- 1/3 to 2/3 of population of Athens died.</li> <li>- Could not hire mercenaries due to Plague.</li> </ul> <p>Athens uses their Navy to bring the war to the Peloponnesus. Offensive instead of defensive.</p> <p>425 BCE: At a major Battle the Athenians take 300-400 Spartan hoplites as prisoners.</p>

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	<b>Sparta</b>	<b>Athens</b>
<b>PEACE OF NIKIAS 421 BCE</b>	Agreement: 50 years of peace Sparta gets to keep all of the territories it acquired.  The peace lasted 6 years	Agreement: 50 years of peace. Athens kept its mainland Greece territories & allies.  The peace lasted 6 years.
<b>END OF THE PEACE</b>	425 BCE – Sparta felt threatened and fought Athens and its allies. It won completely and took control of the Peloponnesus again.  413 BCE: Sparta attacked a weakened Athens (with help from the Persians!!)  404 BCE: Victorious Sparta tore down Athens' city walls, barred Athens from ever building a navy again, installed an oligarchy (The Thirty) as the gov't of Athens.	425 BCE – Athens & other democratic poleis on the Peloponnesus attack a polis very close to Sparta.  415-413 BCE: Athens helps a Sicilian ally in a war on Sicily hoping to gain a foothold on the island and eventually conquer it. The campaign was a disaster, and a large part of their fleet was destroyed.  405 BCE: The entire Athenian fleet was destroyed in a surprise attack. 404 BCE: Athens surrendered to Sparta  <b>THE END OF THE ATHENIAN AGE</b>
<b>AFTER THE WAR</b>  <b>The Spartan Hegemony</b>	Sparta became the hegemonic power of Greece.  394 BCE: Persians turned on the Spartans and destroyed their new Sea Empire. 371 BCE: Sparta invaded Thebes	The Thirty ruled Athens with an iron fist. Socrates was put to death. Athens was, eventually, allowed to restore their democracy. 395 BCE: Athens allied with Corinth & Argos against Sparta - Rebuilt their city walls  371 BCE: Athens allies with Thebes, defeating Sparta.
<b>The Theban Hegemony</b>	Thebes ended the Peloponnesian League, took land from Sparta, & freed the helots	362 BCE: A new Athenian empire challenged Theban Hegemony, and came back to power.
<b>By 355 BCE – there were no more Leagues, all city-states were independent &amp; unallied</b>		
<b>By 338 BCE – the Macedonian King Philip II &amp; his 18 year old son Alexander had all Greek Poleis under their rule.</b>		

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**Questions to be answered on a separate sheet of paper.**

**Please write out the question before answering it.**

**Answers should be DETAILED based on the information in the chart about the Peloponnesian War.**

1. Why were Athens and Sparta pitted against each other after working together during the Persian Wars?
2. What do you think prevented Athens and Sparta from creating a long lasting friendship that could have unified Greece?
3. What did Sparta and Athens do that caused tension between them? Who was more to blame for the aggressions between Sparta and Athens? Why do you think this polis was more to blame?
4. What was the actual CAUSE of the Peloponnesian War?
5. What was the IMPACT of the Peloponnesian Wars on Sparta and Athens? Did either side benefit?
6. Why do you think, 2 decades later, Phillip II & Alexander the Great of Macedon were able to completely conquer all of the Greek city-states?