POLIS AND POLITEIA

Monarchy ➔ Oligarchy ➔ Tyranny ➔ Democracy

700: Attica and synoikismos
683: Archon system; Areopagus Council
675: Military innovation
632: Abortive tyranny
621: Law code--Draco
594: Solon and Seisachtheia
   --debt slavery
   --law courts
   --citizenship: social classes
   --council of 400 and assembly
   --economics
560: Tyranny: Peisistratus & sons
   --land
   --nationhood
   --foreign policy
   --public amenities
510: Alcmeonids vs. Hippias
508: Cleisthenes
   --tribal system
   --council of 500
   --strategoi
   --ostracism
THE PERSIAN WARS

EXPANSION OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE (559 TO 486) UNDER CYRUS, CAMBYSES, AND DARIUS I

499  War, Phase I: Ionian Revolt and aftermath
     | Miletus leads revolt of Greeks in Ionia
     |
498  Sardis burned
     |
494  Fall of Miletus
     |
492  Mardonius's abortive invasion of Greece
     |
490  Persian expedition against Eretria and Athens
     | Battle of Marathon: 10,000 Athenians (and Plataeans) under Miltiades.
     |
     | Intermezzo
     |
486  Xerxes succeeds Darius I
483  Laurium silver strike / Themistocles
481  Formation of Hellenic League
480  Persians complete Athos canal and Hellespont ship-bridges
     |
     | War, Phase II: Expedition of Xerxes
     |
     | Persian forces: 100-150,000 men, 500-1,000 ships
     | Hellenic League forces: 30-40,000 infantry, ca. 330 ships
     | Greek commanders: Leonidas, Themistocles, Pausanias
     |
480  Battles of Thermopylae (land), Artemisium (sea), and Salamis (sea)
479  Battles of Plataea (land) and Mycale (land)
c. 494  Pericles born, son of Xanthippos and Agariste
   --education
   484  Xanthippos ostracized, recalled in 480
   478  "The Athenians and Their Allies"
   472  Pericles choregos for Aeschylus

461  Cimon ostracized / Ephialtes assassinated

   Pericles the private citizen
      a) family life
      b) personal friendships
      c) intellectual interests

   Pericles the statesman
   domestic policies:
      a) payment for public service
      b) loosening of eligibility restrictions
      c) increased use of sortition
      d) public construction
      e) support for cultural development

   foreign policies:
      a) conflict with Sparta
      b) eventual peace with Persia
      c) "Long Walls"

446  Thirty Years' Peace

   Road to war:
      a) Corcyra
      b) Potidæa
      c) Megara

   The Peloponnesian War (431-404)

429  Death of Pericles
# PELOPONNESIAN WAR

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<td>Athens and Corcyra.</td>
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<td>432--</td>
<td>Revolt of Potidæa.</td>
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<td>431--</td>
<td>Spartan ultimatum; war begins; Pericles' war policy.</td>
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<td>430--</td>
<td>Epitaphios (Funeral Speech) by Pericles.</td>
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<td>429--</td>
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<td>427--</td>
<td>Revolt of Mytilene: Cleon v. Diodotos in the ecclesia.</td>
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<td>422--</td>
<td>Brasidas v. Cleon at Amphipolis.</td>
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<td>421--</td>
<td>Peace of Nicias.</td>
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<td>416--</td>
<td>Besiegement and fall of Melos.</td>
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<td>415--</td>
<td>Sicilian expedition: Alcibiades, Nicias, Lamachos.</td>
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<td>414--</td>
<td>Gylippos at Syracuse.</td>
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<td>413--</td>
<td>Final defeat of Athenians in Sicily.</td>
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<td>406--</td>
<td>Battle of Arginusæ.</td>
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<td>405--</td>
<td>Battle of Aegospotami; Lysander victorious.</td>
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<td>404--</td>
<td>Surrender of Athens: loss of fleet, destruction of the Long Walls and Peiræus walls, surrender of all imperial holdings.</td>
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