

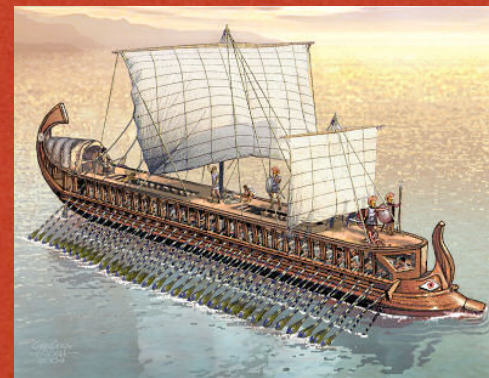
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

431-404 BC



ATHENS & THE DELIAN LEAGUE

- ≡ Founded at the end of the Persian Wars
- ≡ Why was it called the “Delian League?”
- ≡ Eventually had over 150 members
- ≡ Athenian-led alliance gradually became an Athenian Empire
- ≡ What were two of the key developments in the transition to empire?



HEADING TOWARD WAR

- A series of trade & diplomatic disputes in several city-states repeatedly put Sparta and Athens on opposing sides.
- In 432 BC, Sparta's allies in the Peloponnesian League pressured it to go to war with Athens:

“The world used to say that you were to be depended upon...If our present enemy, Athens, has not again and again annihilated us, we owe more to her blunders than to your protection. Indeed, expectations from you have been the ruin of some whose faith induced them to omit preparation... Do not sacrifice friends and kindred to the bitterest enemies...” - Corinthian envoy in Thucydides History of the Peloponnesian War

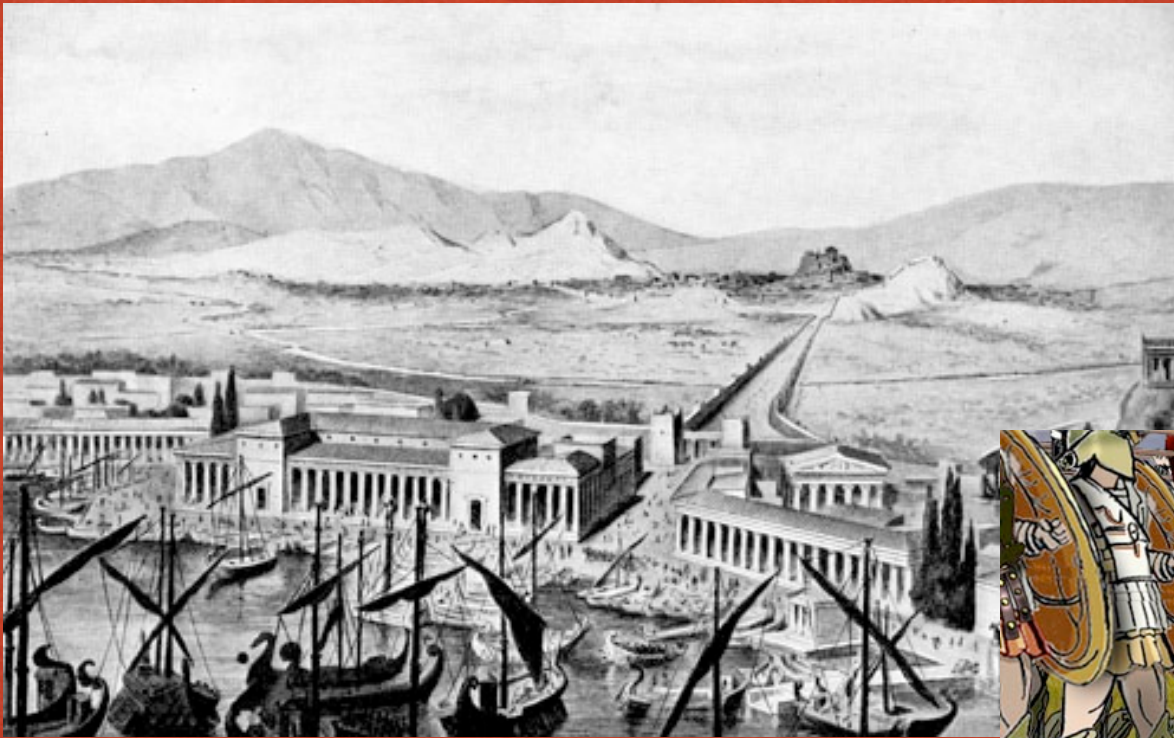
Sparta's response?



STRATEGIES

ATHENS?

SPARTA?



SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE WAR

- In 430-429 and again in 427-426, Athens was struck by plagues. RESULTS?
- Mytilenian Debate (428) and Melian Dialogue (416) illustrate Athens' struggle with its imperial role.
- Peace of Nicias, 421-415
- 415-413, Alcibiades led an Athenian expedition against Syracuse: RESULTS?



SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE WAR, CONT.

- 411, the Spartans made a deal with GUESS WHO?
- 411, pro-oligarchy Athenians [“The Four Hundred”] temporarily seized power.
- 404, Spartan general Lysander captured Athens, razed the walls, and established the pro-Spartan “Tyranny of the Thirty.”

