

## Week 12: The Struggle for Hegemony in Fourth-Century Greece

### Lecture 21, **The Spartan Hegemony I**, Key Words

Thebes  
Lysander  
Agis  
Pausanias  
Decarchies  
Harmosts  
Tribute  
Asiatic Greeks  
Samos  
Law Epitadeus  
Hypomeiones  
Cinadon  
Neodamodeis  
Perioikoi  
The Thirty  
Critias  
Gorgias  
Socrates  
Orator  
Twenty  
Theramenes  
Ten  
Council of 500  
Sycophants  
Gerosia  
Homoioi  
Hoplite Census  
Thrasybulus  
Anytus  
Phyle  
Lysias  
Metics  
3000  
Reign of Terror  
Niceratus  
Leon of Salamis  
1500  
700  
Callibius  
Eleusis  
Thras  
Battle of Munychia

Amnesty  
Ten at Piraeus  
Eleven  
Nepos  
Pausanias  
The Academy  
Son of Lycus

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**Hermes by Praxiteles**

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## Lecture 22, **The Spartan Hegemony II**, Key Words

The Ten Thousand  
Tissaphernes  
Thibron  
Conon  
Evagoras of Cyprus  
Pharnabazus  
Artaxerxes  
Conon  
Agesilaus  
Agamemnon  
Aulis  
Boeotian Insult  
Rhodes  
Cnidos  
Corinthian War  
Corinth  
Thebes  
War on Elis  
Timocrates of Rhodes  
Tithraustes  
Argos  
Phocis  
Locris  
Thras  
Euboea  
Chalcidice  
Acarmania  
Ismenias  
Heraclea  
Nemea  
Isthmus  
Coronea  
Iphicrates  
Peltasts  
Spartan mora  
Lemnos  
Imbros  
Scyros  
Delos  
Chios  
Argive-Corinthian union  
Antalchidas  
Hellespont  
Clazomenae

Cyprus  
Boeotian League  
Mantineia  
Phlius  
Chalcidian Confederacy  
Olynthus  
Apollonia  
Acanthus  
Phoebidas  
Leontiades  
Cadmea  
Thesmophoria  
Pelopidas  
Epaminondas  
Sphodrias  
Second Athenian League  
Bicameral  
Synedrion  
Syntaxis  
Phoros  
Cleruchies  
Byzantium  
Mytilene  
Methymna  
Rhodes  
Autonomy

## Chronological Table for the Spartan Hegemony 404-371

**405** immediately following his victory at Aegospotami, Lysander, to ensure the destruction of Athens' empire, takes control of Sestos on the Hellespont and Byzantium and Chalcedon on the Bosphorus, where he installs a garrison and *harmost*; he establishes oligarchies (*decarchies*) along the coast of Thrace and throughout the Aegean islands in cities formerly allied to Athens; each *decarchy* is supported by a garrison of mercenaries and commanded by a Spartan officer (*harmost*); Sparta imposes tribute on cities freed from Athens to pay for mercenaries in the garrisons and to maintain its fleet; the tribute amounts to 1000 talents (Diodorus, 14.10.2); following the destruction of the Athenian fleet the Greek cities in Asia Minor capitulate to Sparta; Lysander seizes Miletus, establishes an oligarchy and expels many democrats; Cyrus recalled to Susa; in Miletus Tissaphernes restores democrats who had fled to him and drives out the oligarchs, supporting the democrats out of suspicion of Cyrus and Lysander.

**405-404** Persia collects tribute from the Greek cities of Asia Minor, which are not included in the Spartan empire organized by Lysander, but no longer subsidizes the Spartans.

**405-403** Ionian cities are under the control of Tissaphernes.

**September 405–April 404** Siege of Athens; Lysander drives back to Athens all Athenians living abroad, including political exiles; oligarchic clubs appoint five “ephors” and win over moderates and gain influence in Boule; oligarchs put Cleophon on trial; Spartans dismantle Long Walls; Lysander, in Samos, turns city over to the oligarchs; allows the democrats to depart; oligarchs under a body of Ten; Gylippus steals a substantial amount of the wealth Lysander entrusts him to transport; Lysander returns to Sparta with 470 talents of silver, which he had received from Cyrus to conduct the war.

**404** Darius dies; Artaxerxes succeeds.

**404-403** Rule of **The Thirty Tyrants** in Athens; an expanded decarchy with Callibius, the *harmost*, in charge of the garrison of 700 troops sent by Lysander in early fall 404; (?) Measure of the ephor Epitadeus permits a Spartiate to alienate his ancestral *kleros*, destroying the Lycurgan land system: land increasingly in the hands of the wealthy few through purchase and foreclosing on mortgages; growing number of Spartan ‘inferiors’.

**404 July** an oligarch in Athens named Dracontides proposes a decree in the assembly that 30 men be elected to establish a constitution on the basis of the ancestral laws; the people object to the oligarchic laws; Theramenes insists that the decree be passed; Lysander, backed by Spartan troops, says the Athenians must approve the decree; the assembly votes for the 10 men nominated by Theramenes, the 10 by the “ephors” and the 10 from the ranks of the people; the thirty antidemocrats included Theramenes, Dracontides and Critias, the aristocratic intellectual, associate of Socrates, member of the Four Hundred who was banished by Cleophon; The Thirty appoints a new council of Five Hundred and a new archon, Pythodorus; a new board of the Eleven, guardians of the prison; 300 whip-bearers; and a board of Ten to watch over the population of Piraeus; they remove the laws of Ephialtes from the Areopagus and cancel the sovereignty of the popular courts, the *dikasteria*; when Theramenes insists on broader basis for the oligarchy, Critias and other extremists agree to establish a list of Three Thousand citizens entitled to a trial before the Boule; only the 3000 have arms; they execute their personal enemies and the wealthy to confiscate their property; reign of terror takes 1,500 lives; Theramenes, advocating moderate government, protests and is struck from the list of the Three Thousand and executed.

**403** only the 3000 allowed to remain in Athens; Thrasybulus and about 70 exiles seize Phyle, a stronghold near the Boeotian-Attic boundary; the Thirty fail in an attack on Thrasybulus due to snowstorm; Thrasybulus with 700 men defeats the thirty tyrants and their forces; the Thirty take refuge in Eleusis; Thrasybulus with 1000 exiles defeats the Thirty at Piraeus on the hill of Munychia and kills Critias and Charmides; the Three Thousand vote to depose the Thirty and set up a new board of Ten in their place; the Thirty retire to Eleusis; the Thirty and Ten appeal to Sparta; Lysander blockades Piraeus; Pausanias leads an army into Attica; commission of fifteen from Sparta to Athens reaches agreement with Athens; Eleusis recognized as a separate state and, like Athens, bound to Sparta by an alliance; a general amnesty is declared.

**403/2** archonship of Eucleides; the date for the signing of the amnesty and restoration of the democracy, without an empire and without a fleet; Archinus successfully attacks Thrasybulus' decree to honor with citizenship all who had fought to restore the democracy; Eleusis is incorporated back into the Athenian state two years later; the population of adult male citizens in Athens has dropped from about 45,000 in 431 at the start of the war to approximately 22,000. Athens is now an inferior ally of Sparta.

**403** and **402** Cyrus collects troops for a revolt; sends the tribute from the Ionian cities he had captured from Tissaphernes to the King.

**402** Sparta declares war on Elis after the latter refuses to grant autonomy to its perioecic communities and to pay its share of the expenses of the war against Sparta.

**401** Cyrus sets out on his expedition with 13,000 Greek mercenaries (Xenophon's *Anabasis*); Sparta sends ships from Ephesus to Issus with 700 hoplites to prevent Cilician dynast from trying to resist Cyrus; September **Battle at Cunaxa**: Cyrus killed in battle fighting against his brother, Artaxerxes; Greeks hold assembly to elect new leaders, including Xenophon, after their five generals are executed by the Persians, and retreat.

**400/01** decree grants honors to metics who assisted in the restoration of the democracy: full Athenian citizenship for those who joined the march from Phyle to Piraeus and *isoteleia* (equality in taxation with citizens) to those who fought with the exiles at Munychia.

**400** The Ten Thousand reach the Black Sea ("the sea, the sea") and the Greek colony of Trapezus on the retreat from Cunaxa; their march reveals the superiority of Greek soldiers and the internal weakness of Persia; 10,000 reach Chalcedon, where the satrap Pharnabazus transports them to Europe. Tissaphernes returns to Asia Minor as governor of the region which Cyrus had controlled; Greek cities attempting to recover their independence; Tissaphernes lays siege to Cyme which appeals to Sparta; Lysander had abandoned Asia Minor after fall of Athens, where Greek cities were "autonomous" as long as pay the ancient tribute to the King ("Treaty of Boeotius"); Elis is defeated by Sparta and forced to grant autonomy to its perioecic communities, hand its ships over to Sparta and rejoin the Peloponnesian league in a weakened state but retains its supervision of the sanctuary at Olympia and guardianship of the Olympic games.

**400/399** Spartans dispatch Thibron, with rank as *harmost*, to Asia Minor with a force of 1,000 *neodamodeis* (freed helots) and 4,000 Peloponnesian mercenaries; Thibron achieves little.

**399** Socrates is tried and executed. Agesilaus succeeds to the kingship in Sparta; Lysander entrusts war in Asia Minor to Agesilaus; 6,000 Greek mercenaries, including Xenophon, from the 10,000 cross over from Thrace to Lampsacus in Asia Minor and join in the Spartan campaign against the Persians; ephors replace Thibron with Dercyllidas.

**398** The inferior Cinadon makes an abortive attempt to stage a revolution in Sparta.

**398/97** Pharnabazus, Evagoras and Conon, assisted by Ctesias, the Greek physician at the Persian court, convince Artaxerxes to deprive Sparta of its supremacy by sea and put Conon in command of the fleet in conjunction with Pharnabazus.

**397/6** Pharnabazus dispatches an agent, the Rhodian Timocrates, to Greece with instructions to supply money to leaders of Thebes, Corinth, Argos and Athens in order that they might launch a war against Sparta; agent succeeds except at Athens.

**396** Agesilaus sets out on his campaign to liberate the Greek cities of Asia Minor from Persia; allotted 30 Spartiates as an advisory Council, including Lysander, 2,000 *neodamodeis* and 6,000 Peloponnesian allies, in addition to 10,000 troops already in Asia Minor; Corinth, Thebes and Athens refuse to contribute forces to the expedition. Agesilaus sails first to Aulis in Boeotia to sacrifice in the manner of Agamemnon when he set out for the Trojan expedition; Boeotian horsemen ruin sacrifice; arrives at Ephesus which now has neither democracies as under Athens nor decarchies as under Lysander; succeeds against Tissaphernes; no truce established; establishes *harmosts* and garrisons and entrusts the government to a limited number of oligarchs devoted to his interests; Rhodians allow Conon to enter the harbor of the city Rhodes with his fleet.

**395-387 Corinthian War:** Athens, Thebes, Corinth and Argos form a quadruple alliance against Sparta.

**395 Battle of Haliartus:** Phocians appeal to Sparta for help in dispute with Thebes and Locris; Lysander plans double invasion of Boeotia with himself attacking from the north through Phocis and Pausanias reaching Haliartus in western Boeotia from the south; Athens responds to Theban request for help; Lysander fails to wait for Pausanias and planned double attack on Haliartus fails; Lysander is killed, Pausanias makes a truce; Pausanias retires to Arcadian Tegea in voluntary exile. Rhodians take control of government from oligarchs and establish a democracy hostile to Sparta; Agesilaus advances through Lydia to Sardis against the troops of Tissaphernes (“liberation” of the Greek cities or conquest of Persian territory?); queen mother, Parysatis, persuades Artaxerxes to change commanders; new commander, Tithraustes executes Tissaphernes; Agesilaus orders cities on the coast and on the islands to prepare as many triremes as possible; makes his brother in law, Peisander, admiral.

**395/4** Agesilaus and the Spartans plunder the province of Pharnabazus.

**394** Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians and Argives assemble near Corinth and suffer defeat near the Nemean River but prevent Spartans from entering central Greece through the isthmus; the Spartans recall Agesilaus from Asia Minor in response to difficulties in Greece.

**June 394** Athens begins to rebuild its long walls and the fortifications of Piraeus with Persian money; start to think of foreign policy for first time since 404.

**Battle of Cnidus** (August): Conon and Pharnabazus annihilate Spartan admiral Peisander in naval battle off the peninsula of Cnidus; Spartan domination in the Aegean collapses; along the coast of Asia Minor Spartan *harmosts* and garrisons expelled; autonomy promised to Greek cities.

**Battle of Coronea:** Agesilaus defeats the forces of Thebes, Athens, Corinth and Argos but suffers heavy losses and returns with troops to the Peloponnesus by sailing across the gulf.

**394-389** The quadruple alliance fights to confine the Spartans to the Peloponnesus; Athenian Iphicrates proves the effectiveness of his light armed troops, *peltasts*, with their superior speed and maneuverability by destroying a company of 600 Spartan hoplites; political unification of Argos and Corinth achieved with equality of civil rights (*isopoliteia*).

**393** Pharnabazus and Conon sail to Greece, raid coast of Laconia, and take possession of the island of Cythera, leaving a garrison and an Athenian *harmost*; at Isthmus of Corinth, Pharnabazus gives money to quadruple alliance to carry on the war; he urges them to remain faithful to the King; he provides Conon with money to join in rebuilding the long walls and make shipbuilding (80 triremes built) and naval activity possible again at Athens; the Athenians take control of the islands Scyros, Imbros and Lemnos, and establish *cleruchies* on them; pay of three obols awarded for attending meetings of the assembly.

**392** Sparta sends the envoy Antalcidas to Tiribazus the satrap of Sardis warning of increasing Athenian naval power. At Sardis Antalcidas proposes peace between Sparta and the King with the understanding that the Persians should acquire the Greek cities in Asia Minor and that all other Greek cities of the Aegean islands and of the Greek mainland should be free and autonomous. Plan thwarted by Conon wanting the Athenians to maintain Scyros, Imbros and Lemnos (as well as objecting to the surrender of the Ionian Greeks to Persia); in addition, the Thebans insisted on their supremacy in the Boeotian League and Argos sought to maintain its influence over Corinth. Conon is arrested by Tiribazus for using Persian money for purely Athenian purposes, escapes and then dies. Tiribazus gives money to Spartan Antalcidas; anti-Spartan Artaxerxes changes governors; Sparta sends Thibron to Asia Minor to ravage Persian territory and to attempt to win over Greek cities.

**392/1** Greek peace conference held at Sparta fails to reach agreement despite Spartan concessions, which would have allowed Thebes's supremacy in the Boeotian League (except regarding Orchomenus) and Athens' rebuilding of its walls, construction of triremes and control of Scyros, Imbros and Lemnos.

**390/89** Athens regains control of Delos which was lost by the peace of 404.

**391/0** Artaxerxes sends expedition to Cyprus against Evagoras, who is attempting to gain control of the whole island; Athens and Evagoras make alliance with Akoris, king of Egypt; Athenians assist Evagoras with 10 ships that are captured by Sparta.

**389-388** Athenian imperialism reborn: Thrasybulus sails out with forty ships and wins Thasos, Samothrace, the Thracian Chersonese, Byzantium, Chalcedon, most of Lesbos, and other cities as allies; property tax established to build and maintain ships; Thrasybulus reestablishes 10 percent duty at Byzantium on ships sailing from the Black Sea and 5 percent maritime import and export tax on allies; Aspensians murder Thrasybulus.

**388** Tiribazus reassigned to his former satrapy of Lydia.

**388/7** Antalcidas in Asia Minor as Spartan admiral (*navarch*); Antalcidas and Tiribazus work out a peace agreement in Susa, which surrenders the Asiatic Greeks to the Great King and grants autonomy to all other Greek states; Antalcidas blocks the Hellespont completely (i.e., no grain ships coming from Black Sea region to Athens) with the 80 ships furnished by the Spartans, the Persian satraps and from Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse; Spartan ships raiding the Attic coast from Aegina and driving off cargo ships compel Athens to accept terms which are nearly identical to those proposed in 392: "King Artaxerxes thinks it just that the cities in Asia should belong to him, as well as Clazomenae and Cyprus among the islands, and that the other Greek cities, both small and great should be autonomous, except Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros; and these as of old should belong to the Athenians. But whatever of the two parties does not except the peace, upon them I shall make war, in company with those who desire this arrangement, both by land and by sea, with ships and with money" (Xenophon, *Hellenica*, 5.1.31).

**387/6 The King's Peace/Peace of Antalcidas/Common Peace**; Greek Asiatic cities obligated to pay tribute and to provide military aid to their Persian masters; Agesilaus, working from the



assumption that all members of the Peloponnesian League were autonomous, forced the Thebans, Argives and Corinth to accept the King's provisions; therefore, Thebes concedes the autonomy of all the cities of Boeotia, Argos removes its garrison in Corinth and allows the banished oligarchs to return; marks official recognition of Peloponnesian League; Athens relinquishes the recent gains of Thrasybulus' campaigns of 389-388; Thebes now isolated and Corinth, deprived of its union with Argos, must rejoin the Peloponnesian League as an oligarchic city. The first Common Peace (*Koine Eirene*) made in history, an adjunct to King's Peace; King's Peace amounts to an edict pronouncing the will of the King; Corinthian War ends. The Spartans become guardians (*prostatai*) of the peace.

**385-383** Persia undertakes fruitless campaign against Egypt in which Egypt was aided by the Athenian soldier Chabrias; Evagoras encourages revolts in Cilicia and Phoenicia and continues his attempt to gain mastery of the whole island of Cyprus.

**385** Sparta breaks up Mantinea into 5 separate villages and eliminates democracy; it is no longer the city established by the *synoecism* of four villages around the village of Mantinea; now each village receives an oligarchy and an obligation to supply military forces to Sparta when needed.

**384** Athens renews the alliance which it had made with Chios after Conon's victory at Cnidos in 394.

**383/2** Chalcidic League revived with its federal citizenship, coinage and government; each constituent city retains its own citizenship and manages its own internal affairs; same laws prevail throughout the whole confederacy; independence sacrificed in foreign policy.

**382-379** Sparta wages a campaign against the Chalcidian League to compel Olynthus to leave the Thracian cities autonomous; victorious with help from King Amyntas III of Macedon and the Elimaeon Derdas; Olynthus starved into surrender; Amyntas regains his full kingdom according to the peace and each city of the disbanded confederation becomes a troop contributing ally of Sparta.

**382** Spartan general Phoebidas accepts suggestion of Leontiadas, oligarchic member of the Theban board of magistrates, to seize the acropolis, the Cadmea, during the festival of the Thesmophoria; after the coup the oligarchic faction arrests the democratic leader Ismenias; Ismenias is executed but Phoebidas, with help from Agesilaus, is let off with a fine; Phoebidas' success leads to Spartan domination of all Boeotia with garrison of 1,500 men under Leontiades; Sparta restores Plataea, installs a garrison at Thespieae and establishes narrow oligarchies in most Boeotian cities.

**381/0** Evagoras loses a naval battle off Citium and comes under siege in his city of Salamis.

**380** Athenian Isocrates publishes his political pamphlet, *Panegyricus*, which urges the Greeks to lay aside their differences and unite in concord (*homonoia*) under the hegemony of Athens to wage a national war, a Panhellenic expedition, against their ancestral enemy, Persia; he emphasizes Athens' right to regain its hegemony, its contributions to the Greeks and to civilization, the evils of the King's Peace and the mildness of Athenian hegemony compared with the current Spartan domination.

**379/8** Seven Theban exiles, disguised as women, led by Melon and Pelopidas kill the Theban magistrates, kill Leontiadas, release the political prisoners and liberate Thebes; in subsequent attack on the Cadmea the conspirators were joined by many Theban citizens and by two Athenian generals and their troops; Spartan *harmost* and his garrison of 1,500 men surrenders.

**378** Sphodrias, the Spartan *harmost*, sets out from Thespieae with his army at night to seize Piraeus but, having miscalculated the distance, is forced to return to Boeotia; Agesilaus helps Sphodrias escape punishment; Athens believes King's Peace violated; though unsuccessful,

Sphodrias' attempt angered the Athenians, who form an alliance with Thebes to oppose Spartan invasions. Agesilaus, fearing that Thebes might reconstitute the Boeotian League, reorganizes the military by dividing the Spartan empire into ten parts; each district provides an army, or, if it prefers, money in place of men; Agesilaus makes a series of destructive but futile raids into Boeotia (377 and 376); thereafter the Spartans cease invading Boeotia.

**378/7** Second Athenian League established exactly 100 years after the formation of the Delian League; taxable citizens divided into 100 groups (*symmories*) liable to contribute their share to the *eisphora* that had been voted. Athens forms alliances with Chios, Byzantium, Mytilene and Rhodes. Methymna and Thebes join the organization to oppose Sparta.

**377 February-March** Decree of Aristoteles justifies the formation of Second Athenian League: "In order that the Spartans may allow the Hellenes to live in peace, free and autonomous, having all their territory secure, and [that the Common Peace which the Hellenes?] and the King swore may continue valid forever". . . "If anyone of the Hellenes or of the 'Barbarians' living on the continent or of the islanders, as many as are not under the King, wishes to be an ally of the Athenians and of their allies, let it be possible for him, being free and autonomous, enjoying the form of government which he wishes, neither admitting a garrison nor enduring a magistrate nor paying tribute (*phoros*), but on the same terms which apply to the Chians and Thebans and the other allies." Policy of the anti-Spartan league controlled by two theoretically equal and distinct bodies, the Athenian assembly and the syndedrion of the allies, permanently resident in Athens; ratification of policy requires approval of both bodies (Athenian Boule acts a intermediary); each ally has one delegate and one vote in the syndedrion; Athens exercises executive power and command over military expeditions. Athens pledges to refrain from its imperial ambitions (e.g., it will not send *cleruchs* to allied cities, and allies pay *syntaxeis* instead of *phoros* and participate in the league's *syndedrion* (council), promise of military support to an ally attacked by land or sea, and the need to control autocratic Sparta encourage more states to join its new league; cities in Thrace, the Aegean islands and Euboea join, including 35 cities from the Delian league formed 100 years prior; total number of allies from 60-70 states covering area from Byzantium on the Bosphorus to the islands and countries in the western part of Greece, cities in Thrace, the Aegean islands and Euboea.

**376** In response to Spartan piratical raids from Aegina, which prevent grain ships bound for Piraeus from proceeding beyond the southern tip of Euboea, the Athenians under the admiral Chabrias defeat the Spartan fleet off Naxos; marks first Athenian naval victory since Arginusae in 406; Athenian fleet led by Timotheus, in response to Theban request to distract Spartans from invasion of Boeotia, brings Corcyra, Acarnania and the island of Cephallenia into the Athenian Confederacy.

**375 Common Peace** established grants official recognition to the league of Athens; signed by Sparta, Athens and Thebes among others and modeled on the King's Peace; declares that all states should be autonomous and ungarrisoned; Jason of Pherae achieves a temporary union of Thessaly and receives old title of *tagos*, dictator of Thessaly.

**374** Only Orchomenus remains as a Spartan ally in Boeotia, after Thebes and Athens drive the Spartan garrisons out of the cities and establish democracies; Amyntas makes alliance with Athens for protection against Sparta; Athens acquires access to timber.

**373** Thebes destroys Plataea, strengthens Boeotian League; autumn: Isocrates' *Plataicus* indicates that Athens and Sparta still at peace; Timotheus sails from Piraeus with 60 triremes on unspecified mission and unsuccessfully attempts to exact contributions and crew members from the Aegean islands and the coast of Thrace; Timotheus deposed from command and replaced by

Iphicrates; **November:** Timotheus, son of Conon, brought to trial; prosecuted by Iphicrates and Callistratos, defended by Alcetas, king of the Molossians in Epirus and Jason of Pherae.

**372** Iphicrates takes command of fleet and has success in western waters against Sparta; meanwhile the Thebans strengthen the Boeotian League.

**372/1** Jason consolidates his control in Thessaly.

**371 Peace of Callias:** attempt at a Common Peace (a reaffirmation of the King's Peace), initiated by Athens; conference at Sparta includes Athens and Sparta and their allies, envoys from many Greek states, Artaxerxes, Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse and Amyntas III, king of Macedon; peace fails when Agesilaus refuses to recognize the Boeotian League represented by Epaminondas and demands that the Boeotian cities should be autonomous; Epaminondas insists that agreement say "Boeotians" swore, not "Thebans" swore to peace; the Athenians and Spartans recall their armies and garrisons in conformity with terms of peace; the Spartans order Cleombrotus to march against the Thebans unless they grant autonomy to the Boeotian cities; Thebans resist invasion.

**371 Battle of Leuctra:** 6,000 Thebans led by Epaminondas, one of the seven Boeotarchs and chief commander, and his fifty-deep left wing and the Sacred Band of 300 elite hoplites under Pelopidas defeat 10,000 Spartans led by Cleombrotus at Leuctra on the western edge of the Theban plain: the Theban cavalry routs the Spartan horsemen at start of battle, so that the Spartan infantry is driven into disorder by its fleeing cavalry; then as the Theban phalanx advances and the Spartans attempt to outflank the Theban left, Pelopidas and the Sacred Band deliver a crushing blow; the Spartans lose 400 of the 700 Spartiates who were present; the end of Spartan hegemony; Peloponnesian League begins to disintegrate.

## The Spartan Hegemony

### BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY:

Cyrus, Cunaxa (401), navarch, Tissaphernes, Pharnabazus, satrapy, *anabasis* (401), Lysander, Haliartus (395), Conon, Callistratos, Iphicrates, Epaminondas, Pelopidas, *Neodamodeis*, Elis (399), Olynthus, Chalcidian Confederation, Leontiades, Pausanias, Agesilaus, Cleombrotus, Antalchidas, Cadmea, Phoebidas (382), Cinadon (397), Jason of Pherai (d. 370), Coronea (394), decarchy, harmost, Cnidos (394), peltast, Mantinea (362), Sphodrias (378), Second Athenian Naval Confederacy (378/7), King's Peace (387/6), Naxos (376), Peace of Callias (371), Leuctra (371), Arcadian League (370), Megalopolis (370)

### CONSIDER:

1. Did Sparta follow a consistent foreign policy from 404 to 395? What was her policy towards Athens, Corinth, Elis, Thebes and Persia? Who controlled Spartan foreign policy during this period? What internal political factors are needed to bring about a change in Spartan policy?
2. What caused the outbreak of the Corinthian War? Were the Spartans or the Thebans more responsible? Why did Athens join in?
3. Why did the Spartans turn to Persia to get peace? What did she gain from the King's Peace? Did Agesilaus support its acceptance? Was the Peloponnesian League a violation of its terms? Was the Boeotian confederacy or the union of Corinth and Argos?
4. With the King's Peace, did Persia eventually win the Persian Wars?
5. Is the Spartan *politeia* increasingly unstable during this period and, if so, why?
6. Did Sparta follow a consistent foreign policy from 386 to 378? If so, what was it? If not, who advocated what alternatives? What assumptions underlay Spartan foreign policy and were they valid?
7. Why did Sparta attack Mantinea (386)? Did Sparta's allies support the attack? How did the seizure of the Cadmea (382) affect Sparta's position? Was Agesilaus in favor of it? Why was Phoebidas fined and yet the Cadmea retained? Why did Sparta intervene against Olynthus (381)? Why did she act against Phlius twice? Explain the motivation behind raid of Sphodrias (378). Was he acting on orders from Cleombrotus?
8. How tyrannical was the Spartan hegemony? Were Sparta's actions usually justified or was Sparta merely bullying smaller states whenever she could get away with it? Was Sparta's hegemony more or less restrictive than the rule of Athens had been over its empire? What benefits did the Spartan hegemony provide?
9. Why did the Spartan hegemony disintegrate? Was the defeat at Leuctra the beginning or the end of the problem of disintegration? Why did the Thebans win at Leuctra?