

Week 8: The Athenian Empire

Lecture 13, **The Delian League**, Key Words

Aeschylus' *Persians*

Plataea

Mycalae

Second Ionian Revolt

Samos

Chios

Lesbos

Leotychidas

Xanthippus

Sestos

Panhellenism

Medizers

Corinth

Common Oaths

Common Freedom

Asia Minor

Themistocles

Pausanias

Dorcis

Hegemony by Invitation

Aristides

Uliades of Samos

Byzantium

Hybris

Delos

Ionia

Hellespont

Caria

Thrace

NATO

UN

Phoros

Hellenotamias

Synod

Local Autonomy

Lecture 14, **From League to Empire**, Key Words

Eion
Strymon
Scyros
Dolopians
Cleruchy
Carystus
Naxos
Eurymedon
Caria
Lycia
Thasos
Ennea Hodoi
Indemnity
Diodorus
Thucydides
Athenian Imperial Democracy
Tribute Lists
Garrisons

Chronological Table for the Pentekontaetia 479-431

481/0 Hellenic League, a standard offensive and defensive alliance (*symmachia*), formed with 31 members under Spartan leadership.

480/79 Persian War; battles under Spartan leadership: Thermopylae (King Leonidas), Artemesium and Salamis (Eurybiades), Plataea (Pausanias), and Mycale (King Leotychides).

479 Thank-offerings dedicated at Delphi for victory over Persia including serpent column listing 31 cities faithful to “the Hellenes”. Samos, Chios, and Lesbos, and other islanders enrolled in the Hellenic League. Sparta, alarmed by the growth of Athenian power and daring, send envoys to urge the Athenians not to rebuild their walls, but Themistocles rejects the idea and tricks the envoys; Athenians rebuild walls using old statues as ‘fill’, while Themistocles is on diplomatic mission to Sparta. Following the departure of Leotychides and the Peloponnesian contingents, Xanthippus and the Athenians cross over to Sestos on the European side of the Hellespont, lay siege to the town, and capture the Persian fortress. Themistocles persuades the Athenians to complete fortifications at Piraeus, begun in 492; while Cimon promotes cooperation with Sparta, Themistocles hostile to the hegemon of the Peloponnesian and Hellenic leagues; attempts to rouse anti-Spartan feelings.

479-462 Areopagite constitution at Athens; Aristotle cites additional powers (*epitheta*) acquired by the Areopagite council (Aristotle, *Ath. Pol.* 25.1; 24.3; 41.2).

479/8 Athenians reject Themistocles’ (?) proposal to burn the Spartan fleet at Pagasae.

478 Cyprus (important Persian naval base) and Byzantium recaptured by Hellenic League under Pausanias, vital Black Sea trade route restored. Athens, under Aristides and Cimon, dissatisfied with Spartan leadership of Pausanias. After being recalled to Sparta for his behavior at Byzantium, Pausanias acquitted on charges of Medism. The Hellenic League fleet at Byzantium rejects the Spartan Dorcis as Pausanias’ replacement. Sparta thereafter abandons struggle against Persia, Athens receives hegemony with the approval of the allies.

478/7 Formation of the Delian League with Athens as hegemon to carry on war against Persia and to seek vengeance and compensation for injuries received; members include cities in Aegean islands, on the coast of Thrace, in Hellespontine (and Bosphorus) region, and on the coast of Asia Minor; standard offensive and defensive alliance; assembly of delegates meets at Delos, each with an equal vote; Athens has supreme command in war, chief executive duties and presides at league meetings; some members contribute ships, other cash payment (*phoros*) to league funds; Aristides assessed first tribute (*phoros*) of league members at 460 talents; Athenian magistrates named *Hellenotamiai* (treasurers of the Hellenes) appointed to take charge of league funds, with treasury at Temple of Apollo at Delos; each member bound to Delian League alone; Peloponnesian League, Hellenic League and Delian League separate and distinct entities.

477 Cimon takes Eion on the Strymon River from Persian garrison with league fleet.

477/6 new bronze statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton, the Tyrannicides, by Kritios and Nesiotes set up to replace those taken by the Persians.

476/5 Scyros taken and colonized; Athens enslaves Dolopian pirates and settles place–non-Persian territory–with a cleruchy; Cimon discovers the ‘bones of Theseus’ and brings them back to Athens in response to a Delphic oracle. Pausanias takes possession of Byzantium; Themistocles is *choregus* for Phrynichus’s *Phoenician Women*; Areopagus in its ascendancy at Athens. Leotychides fails in attempt to punish pro-Persian Thessalians.

475 Spartans debate recorded in Diodorus reveals division of opinion (Diod. 11.50): Hetoemaridas opposes the imperial ambitions of those Spartans who desire to regain naval hegemony in a war against Athens.

473 Themistocles ostracized and seeks asylum at Argos.

473/2 Cimon campaigns against Carystus, a Greek city, which medized after the battle at Artemesium.

472 Aeschylus composed *Persians* (with Pericles as *choregus*, Xanthippus having died). Themistocles acquitted on charge of Medism (Diod. 11.54.1-5); retires to Argos, from where he travels throughout the Peloponnesus to stir up anti-Spartan sentiment; Democracy introduced at Argos.

471 The Eleans, possibly persuaded by Themistocles, establish a city by uniting various scattered towns through *synoecism*; formation of Arcadian Mantinea; both foundations upset Spartans for whom it is easier to dominate scattered towns than centralized cities; Sparta, backed by Cimon and the Alcmaeonids, demand that the Athenians punish Themistocles, who flees to Corcyra and becomes a suppliant of Admetus, king of the Molossians; he subsequently traveled to Pydna and Ephesus.

470 Revolt and siege of Naxos (possibly 469/8 or 467): first secession from Delian League; forced to rejoin Delian league; first example of succession and suppression of a league member; became subject to Athens, contrary to league 'charter', which guaranteed autonomy to its members; with tribute the Athenians were increasing their navy, while other states, seeking to avoid the hazards, hardships and expenses of military service, began to provide cash payment instead of ships to league; process of changing from payment in ships to payment in cash (*phoros*), happened both voluntarily and under compulsion from Athens.

469 Cimon wins naval victory at Eurymedon (maybe any year from 469-466). Cimon defeats Persian fleet destroys Persian ships and overwhelms Persian army; then sails eastward and annihilates 80 Phoenician ships which had set out from Cyprus to join the Persian armada. Socrates is born.

468 Cimon acts as judge at Greater Dionysia, votes for Sophocles against Aeschylus (Plut. *Cimon* 7-8).

467 Aristides dies. Aeschylus' *Seven against Thebes*; Pausanias dies.

466 Pausanias is arrested and dies. Themistocles tried for Medism *in absentia* and condemned; takes flight.

465 Thasos, which controlled some markets and a mine in Thrace, revolted and was besieged by the fleet of the Delian League; Themistocles reaches Persia as a suppliant fugitive; Ephialtes commands naval expedition into Levant. Athens makes unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony on the Strymon for mines and timber; sends out 10,000 settlers, both Athenians and allies, to occupy Ennea Hodoi (Nine Ways, later called Amphipolis); Sparta agrees to invade Attica for Thasians.

465/4 The Thasians, hard-pressed by the Athenians, appeal to Sparta as hegemon of Hellenic League, to assist them by invading Attica; Sparta, unknown to Athens, agrees to invade; a major earthquake at Sparta followed first by large-scale Helot in Eurotas valley and then Messenian Helots revolt along with a few communities of the *perioikoi*; prevents Spartan invasion of Attica; Sparta appeals to various allies for aid, especially Athens; Athenian forces defeated by Thracians at Drabescus; beginning of the democratic custom of burying together, without distinction of family or rank, all who had died in war for Athens (Pausanias 1.29.4); start of ritual for public funerals and funeral orations (*logoi epitaphioi*); the accession of Artaxerxes.

464 Themistocles appeals to Artaxerxes, made Governor of Magnesia. Cimon urges Athens to aid Sparta; famous debate in Athens (Aristophanes, *Lysistrata* 1137-44), in which Ephialtes, the democratic leader, recommends no help be sent and letting haughty Sparta be trampled underfoot, while Cimon, in accord with his policy of cooperation with Sparta, successfully urges the assembly “not to suffer Hellas to be crippled nor their city to be robbed of its yoke-fellow.” Cimon undertakes first expedition to help Sparta with 4,000 Athenian hoplites; rebels retreat to Ithome after successful offensive; Cimon and men return to Athens.

463 Cimon accused of accepting bribes from Alexander I of Macedon not to conquer part of his territory.

463/2 Thasos, without hope of assistance, surrenders under terms: destruction of its walls, surrender of ships, payment of indemnity and tribute (*phoros*) thereafter, abandonment of its markets and mines in Thrace; first mention of Athens confiscating the ships of an ally.

462 Ephialtes and young Pericles make effort to increase democratic elements in the Athenian government; strips the Areopagus of all authority except jurisdiction in homicide cases and matters of a religious nature; the Areopagus Council abolished as an effective political force.

462/1 Sparta calls on Athens again for help with rebels of Ithome because of the Athenians’ expertise in siege warfare; and then, fearing the daring and ‘revolutionary spirit’ of the Athenians and their possible subversive influence on the helots, dismisses Cimon and the Athenians alone of the allies. Breach between Athens and Sparta marks the end of the Hellenic League of Greek defense against Persia formed in 481/0 under Spartan leadership; Athens makes alliance with Sparta’s most bitter rival, Argos. The Greek world now split into two hostile camps, Athens and Sparta.

461 Cimon is ostracized after Ithome disgrace and his continued support of the Areopagus against Ephialtes. Ephialtes assassinated. Pericles, Alcmaeonid on his mother’s side, now rises as a politician. Jury pay is introduced.

461/0 Megarians in a border dispute with Corinth withdraw from alliance with Sparta and ally with Athens, who occupy Megara with harbors at Nisaea and Pegae, and build long walls from Megara to Nisaea. Athens makes alliances with Argos and Thessaly, settle helots in Naupactus. Athens, with influence in Achaea and control of Naupactus (eastern and western ends of Corinthian Gulf), is able to present serious threat to Corinthian western trade.

460-445 First Peloponnesian War; Delian League definitely transformed into Athenian empire.

460 Athens abandon the policy of Cimon and begin hostilities with various allies of Sparta; Athenians attack naval allies of Corinth, Halieis and Cecryphaleia; at Halieis they are beaten by a combined force of Epidaurians and Corinthians; but they win a naval battle off the island of Cecryphaleia; war with old commercial ally Aegina; Pericles exhorts the Athenians “to remove Aegina as the eyesore of the Piraeus” (Plutarch, *Pericles*, 8.5); the Athenians win a great naval victory against the Aeginetans, capture 70 ships, land on Aegina and besiege the city; first dispute not involving allies that Athens settles with league fleet; war with Persia renewed until Peace of Callias in 449.

460/59 The Egyptians led by Inaros revolt from Persia. Athenian expeditionary force of 200 ships sent to Cyprus and Egypt; lay siege to fortress called White Castle; Athenians with Argives repel a Spartan attack on Oenoe; Athenians begin to build long walls from the city to the sea, one to Phaleron and the other to Piraeus; Corinth and allies invade Megara, attempting to force the Athenians to give up the siege of Aegina.

459 Themistocles dies in Asia Minor. Myronides' 'Third Army' of boys and old men enables Athens to defeat the Corinthian invasion; heading on a plain stele erected by the Athenian tribe Erechtheis testifies to the extent of Athenian activity in war during 460/59: "Of [the tribe] Erechtheis the following died in the war in Cyprus, in Egypt, in Phoenicia, in Halieis, in Aegina, in Megara in the same year" (*M&L*, no. 33). Pleistoanax becomes king of Sparta.

458 Archonship made open to *Zeugitai*. Aeschylus' *Oresteia*: he afterwards goes to Sicily. Athens makes alliance with Segesta, the Elymian city in northwestern Sicily.

457 Battle of Tanagra: following a Phocian attack on three northwest Dorian communities (considered Sparta's metropolis) of Doris, Sparta comes to their aid with 1500 of its own hoplites and 10,000 of its allies'; Spartans drive off the Phocians; oligarchs in Athens, hoping to eliminate the democracy, halt work on the Long walls and enter into communication with the Spartans; when the Spartans proceed to Tanagra, the Athenians fearing an oligarchic attempt to put down their democracy engage the Spartans at Tanagra in full force with 14,000 hoplites (including 1000 Argives). With heavy losses on both sides, Sparta obtains a narrow victory, but a strategic defeat; sixty-two days later Athens thoroughly defeats Boeotians in the Battle of Oenophyta (Myronides) and establishes Athenian 'land empire' (esp. in Boeotia: this lasts until 447/6); cities of Boeotia, Phocis and Locris not incorporated into Delian League but become allies of Athens, owing military service rather than tribute; Athenians establish democracies and expel oligarchic factions to ensure loyalty; place sanctuary of Delphic Amphictiony under Phocian control again. Aegina forced to surrender, destroy long walls, give up ships, and enter the Athenian league and pay tribute (*phoros*). Long Walls between Athens and Piraeus, and Temple of Zeus at Olympia completed.

456 Tolmides emerges as leading Athenian general. Aeschylus dies in Sicily. Athenians suffer first defeat by Persians in Egypt.

455 Tolmides circumnavigates Peloponnesus, raids naval installations and burns dockyards at Gytheum. Euripides first competes in the drama festival in Athens. The Messenian Helot revolt finally suppressed?

454 Fighting in Egypt ends with the annihilation of Athenian fleet, army, and relief squadron: loss of guaranteed grain supply. Only 17 states still furnish ships to Athens, later all pay cash except Lesbos, Chios, and Samos. The Athenians make an alliance with the Achaean cities on the south coast of the Corinthian Gulf, additional blow to Corinthian western trade.

454/3 Treasury of the Delian League moved from Delos to Athens; possibly to protect it from potential Persian offensive in the Aegean. First tribute-list is known. 200-300 allies required to pay 1/60th of the tribute to Athena Polias as 'first fruits' (*aparchai*). Athenian Council of Five Hundred (Boule) makes tribute assessments after 454; assessments made in four-year intervals at Great Panathenaia in July; tributary cities send envoys to festival; payments due in March before the celebration of the City Dionysia, money counted out in presence of council and given to the Hellenotamai.

453 Pericles (here first mentioned by Thucydides) leads naval expedition to Corinthian Gulf. Second campaign against Thessaly (Athens' last military efforts in Greece until 447) is not successful. Erythrae revolts and has democracy imposed with Athenian *episkopoi* (inscription dated to 452); Miletus in revolt until they return to league in 452/1 without having a democracy imposed, but with 5 Athenian *archontes* who are to govern jointly with the Melesian magistrates; Athenians drive out Persian-backed tyrants in Miletus.

453/2 second founding of Sybaris (S. Italy).

451 Cimon returns from ostracism. Pericles introduces a law limiting citizenship to those who have two citizen parents. Athens concludes a Five Years' Peace with Sparta. Sparta and Argos conclude a Thirty Years' Peace or non-aggression pact. Famine occurs in Attica.

451-446 Five Years' Truce between Athens and Sparta; Athens makes alliances during this time with Rhegium, on the toe of Italy, on the important straits of Messina, and with Leontini, the Ionian city in Sicily, enemy of Dorian Syracuse, loyal colony and friend of Corinth.

450 Cimon's last expedition with 200 Athenian ships (Cyprus-Egypt) goes no further than Cyprus, where Cimon dies (summer 450) of a gangrened wound. Cimon's death removes chief advocate of continuing the war with Persia and of maintaining good relations with Sparta. After Cimon's death, Athenian fleet goes on to defeat the Phoenicians, Cyprians (Salamis) and Cilicians at sea and on land; this display of power in east to quell Ionian discontent. Athenian treasury reserve reaches all-time peak of 5000 talents. Alcibiades son of Cleinias is born. Cleruchies (imperial Athenian colonies) set up on Carystus, Naxos, Andros, Lemnos, Imbros, and in the Chersonese.

450/49 winter: peace negotiations with Persia.

449 The Peace of Callias between Athens and Persia (early spring) ends state of war that began with the conquest of the Asiatic Greeks in mid-6th century; summary of Diodorus (12.4) "All the Greek cities of Asia are to be autonomous, the satraps of the Persians are not to come nearer to the sea than a three days' journey and no Persian warship is to sail inside [west] of Phaselis [in Lycia or the Cyanean Rocks [eastern end of Bosphorus?]]; and if these terms are observed by the king and his generals, the Athenians are not to campaign in the territory over which the king rules." Peace raises questions about the continuation of the Delian League, organized to wage war against Persia and the payment of tribute, imposed against the barbarian" (Thuc. 1.96.1). League tribute possibly suspended for one year. With death of Cimon, Pericles' power increases; his imperialist foreign policy advocates retaining tight control of maritime allies and increasing Athenian prestige in Greece; seeks to maintain Athenian fleet, hegemony and employment. Athens consolidates imperial control over league maritime cities (e.g., Miletus); Athens now an openly imperial city; Athenians found various colonies and cleruchies (citizen colonies) to serve as military outposts and keep control of "allies." The Parthenon Building Decree and Athena Nike Decrees enacted.

Late spring 449 Congress Decree: Pericles proposes Panhellenic Congress at Athens to discuss restoration of temples destroyed by Persians to demonstrate Athens' role as leader in religious matters; Sparta refuses to attend. Athens nonetheless goes ahead with building schemes, using league capital (in part to alleviate unemployment?). Periclean building program after 449 includes the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Hephaesteion, and the Temple of Poseidon at Sunium and the Telesterion at Eleusis.

June 449 Papyrus Decree: Pericles proposes a decree ("Papyrus Decree") transferring 5000 talents from League Treasury to finance building program—marks open Athenian imperialism; 3,000 talents taken up to acropolis into treasury of Athena in annual installments of 300. Sparta engages in a 'Sacred War' by taking control of the temple of Apollo at Delphi away from the Phocians and handing it over to the Delphians. (?) Revolt takes place at Colophon.

449/8 Athenian Clearchus proposes a decree (Currency or Monetary Decree) to close mints in the allied states and enforce use of standard Athenian coins, weights and measures throughout empire (cf. Aristophanes, *Birds* 1040-41); every city in the Delian League must bring its silver coinage to the mint at Athens for conversion into Athenian silver coinage; deprives cities of their distinctive coinages.

448 Tribute possibly remitted for one year throughout Athenian empire; money possibly allotted for the building of the Athena Nike Temple. From now on 200 talents annual reserve fund to be contributed to Treasury of Athena for fifteen years. Sybaris is destroyed.

447 Athenians respond to Sparta's Sacred War and restore possession of Apollo's temple at Delphi to the Phocians. Cleinias proposes a decree tightening up tribute-collection throughout empire; new and stringent regulations for tribute collection. All colonies and subject allies required to bring 'cow and panoply' to Greater Dionysia. Short tribute-list notes absentees and partial payments. Pericles leads expedition to Thracian Chersonese: cleruchy established (cleruchies est. in Imbros, Chalcis, and Eretria also). Parthenon is begun. Phidias made general superintendent of work on acropolis.

447/6 Boeotian exiles seize Orchomenus, Chaeroneia and other cities in western Boeotia.

446 Long tribute-lists at Athens with supplements relates to previous years. Colophon brought back under Athenian control. Athenians under command of Tolmides captured Chaeroneia with inadequate force, enslaved inhabitants and installed garrison; on return to Athens were ambushed and annihilated at Coronea by Boeotian, Locrian, and Euboean exiles; to recover the prisoners Athens had to evacuate Boeotia; loss of Phocis and Locris followed with oligarchs ascendancy; after 11 years Athenian 'land empire' in central Greece collapses (Thuc. 1.113). Athens suppresses the revolt at Euboea. Megarians revolt; destroy Athenian garrison with help of Corinth, Sicyon, and Epidaurus. Spartan King Pleistoanax marches through Megarid into Attica and ravages the countryside; reaches Eleusis to battle Athenians, then withdraws without fighting (? bribed by Pericles to withdraw). Syracuse defeats Acragas, emerges as major power in Sicily. Colonies sent to Colophon, Erythrae, and Hestiaea; new cleruchies to Chalcis and Eretria. Democracy established in Miletus following a second rebellion.

446/5 Athenian colony Oreos founded on site of Euboean Hestiaea, after the expulsion of the Hestiaeans.

445 Athens makes Thirty Years' Peace treaty with Peloponnesian League: non-aggression pact within relative spheres of power, final dualism (Athens vs. Sparta, with each side's allies) established. Athens relinquishes Megara with two ports at Nisaea and Pegae, Achaea, and Troezen; retains Aegina and Naupactus, the only remains of the "land empire" sought by Myronides and Tolmides, but public recognition of the Athenian empire; any Greek state not listed in the treaty as an ally of Athens or Sparta free to become an ally of either; Athens and Sparta and its allies agree that disputes should be submitted to arbitration (Thuc. 1.115.1); Megara and Aegina remain autonomous, though Aeginetans still pay tribute. Third Long Wall started between Athens and Piraeus. Acute grain shortage occurs in Athens.

444 Athenian building programs become increasingly unpopular among conservatives (Plut. *Per.* 12.2); who are personally hostile to Pericles. Thucydides son of Melesias is active on conservative side.

443 Thucydides the son of Melesias is ostracized. Reassessment and reorganization of Athenian empire into five tribute-paying areas: Thrace, Hellespont, Ionia, Caria, and the islands. Sophocles elected a *Hellenotamas*. Pericles dispatches 'Panhellenic' colony to Thurii at site near ancient city of Sybaris, laid out according to the plans of the famous town-planner Hippodamus of Miletus, law code drawn up by the sophist Protagoras, Herodotus among the settlers.

442 Sophocles produces *Antigone*. Pericles (born c. 495) now living with Aspasia of Miletus.

442/1 Thurii goes to war with Spartan colony of Taras; Pericles takes no action despite Thurian defeat.

440 Quarrel between Athens' subject-allies oligarchic Samos and democratic Miletus over control of Priene; Athenian arbitration refused; Periclean expedition imposes a democratic government on Samos; Samians then 'contest the supremacy of the sea' and the oligarchs, with Persian backing (satrap Pissuthnes), overthrow Samian democrats; Byzantium joins revolt against Athens; danger of general revolt in the east from Athens; Peloponnesian League under Corinthian pressure refuse Samian request for assistance; Pericles takes punitive expedition to Samos, with Sophocles as one of his generals, 160 Athenian ships and 55 from Chios and Lesbos involved; 100 talents worth of gold and ivory purchased for statue of Athena.

440/39 troubles in Thrace, defections in Caria.

439 Byzantium reduced. Samos surrenders after nine months' siege, required to pull down walls, surrender fleet, furnish hostages and instead of becoming tributary, agree to repay cost of operations in installments (1,300 or 1,400 talents), and to accept democratic regime. Pericles delivers funeral oration over Athenian dead at Samos.

438 Aspasia prosecuted and acquitted on charge of 'impiety'. Decree that atheism and 'teaching about the heavens' are public crimes proposed by Dioppeithes at Cleon's instigation: this probably directed against Anaxagoras, who now leaves Athens; Dracontides moves a decree that requires Pericles to deposit his accounts with the council. (?) First Megarian Decree barring trade between Megara and Athens. (?) Pericles establishes a colony at Brea. Caria and Ionia merged into a single tribute district. Phidias' great chryselephantine statue of Athena dedicated in Parthenon. Work was begun on Propylaea the next year.

437 Phidias accused of embezzling gold and ivory from statue material (acquitted, but later convicted for representing himself and Pericles in the sculptures on the Parthenon): flees to Elis, where he works on the statue of Zeus of Olympia. Hagnon founds Amphipolis at site of Ennea Hodoi on the Strymon in Thrace.

437/6 construction of the Propylaea begun

436 Pericles leads peaceful expedition into Black Sea area (Plutarch, *Pericles* 20); demonstration of Athenian power and establishment of good relations with both Greeks and barbarians; secures northeast.

435 Corinth and Corcyra dispute over Corcyra's Adriatic colony Epidamnus. Corcyra wins naval victory off Leucimne.

434 summer: new Corinthian fleet sent out to protect allies in Adriatic. Inventory made of Athena's treasures begun on Acropolis. Last annual payment of 200 talents made to Athens' treasury.

434/3 Conservative pro-Spartan *coup* takes over Thuri, which passes from Athenian influence.

433/2 Pericles claims to see war 'coming out of the Peloponnesus' (Plut. *Per.* 8.7). ? Son is born to Pericles and Aspasia. Thucydides son of Melesias back from exile, conservative attacks on radicals intensify. Old Oligarch's *Constitution of Athens* published as a pamphlet. Early spring: financial decrees moved by Callias: decision taken to concentrate treasures of country dome temples and lower city on Acropolis. Summer: Athens accepts Corcyra's appeal for help against Corinth, sends two squadrons (with Lacedaemonius as a general of first) to Corcyra. August: naval battle of Sybota (Corcyra regains Epidamnus, Athens breaks peace treaty by taking part in battle); Corinth seizes and colonizes Anactorium. Corinth is openly hostile to Athens.

Ultimatum made to Potidaea. 'Second' Megarian Decree barring Megara from the market of Athens and the ports of the Athenian Empire. Diotimus makes good-will cruise from Athens to Naples via Rhegium and Leontini, where treaties with Athens renewed for further period.

432 Building of Parthenon completed: cost nearly 2000 talents including Phidias' cult statue and Propylaea. Spring: revolt of Potidaea against Athens. Phormio makes an expedition to Arcarnania. Summer: Megarians complain before the Spartan assembly that the Megarian Decree violates Thirty Years' Peace treaty.

431 Euripides produces *Medea* and wins third prize. Formal declaration of war made between Athenian Empire and Peloponnesian League led by Sparta.

The Athenian Empire

BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY:

Pausanias, Leotychidas, Delian League/Confederation (478/7), Aristides, Sestos (479), Eion (477-75), Scyros (c. 475), Carystus (472-71), Naxos (c. 470 or c. 467), Cimon, Eurymedon River (469 or c. 467-65), Thasos (465-63), Egyptian Revolt (459-54), cleruchy, demos, Ephialtes (reforms, 463-61), Peace of Callias (449), Congress Decree (449?), Papyrus Decree (449), Currency/Monetary/Clearchus' Decree (c. 449-47), *phoros*, tribute list, Cleinias, Cleon, Diodotus, Melos, episkopoi, phourarch

CONSIDER:

1. How did Thucydides gather his information about the Athenian Empire? Were his sources likely to have been biased?
2. How did the Delian League become the Athenian Empire? When do you think this change occurred and why? Who is responsible, Cimon or Pericles? Did Sparta resign the leadership of the struggle against Persia to Athens because it trusted Athens or because it distrusted its own leaders when abroad?
3. To what extent did Athens interfere in the local autonomy of her subject states? Was Athens a harsh or a moderate ruler of her empire? Did the character of this rule change appreciably?
4. Why would people support or oppose domination by Athens? What were the benefits and drawbacks of Athenian rule? Which groups had the most to gain from Athenian rule? Which groups normally supported Athens? Did the 'democratic' parties in the Empire fully represent their local interests or were they mere puppets of Athens? Could these democracies have survived without Athenian backing?
5. How satisfactory is Thucydides' account in explaining the allies' attitudes towards Athens? What additional sources of friction and resentment might have existed?
6. What did the Athenians think of their Empire? Is Thucydides—a disgruntled exile with oligarchic sympathies—a trustworthy source for their views? In what other ways could Athens have dealt with its allies? How successful were Athens' imperial policies, and how do we define success?
7. How unpopular was the Athenian Empire? To what extent might the subject peoples not have cared about it? Did they actively hate it, prefer it, or consider it the lesser of two evils? What alternative was there to Athenian domination?