

“First” Peloponnesian War – Video 16 Not the GREAT Peloponnesian War....

460-445 BC...not to be confused with the “GREAT” war that begins in 431 BC.

This is far smaller in scale.

You would think after winning the Greco-Persian War, the Greeks would be all chill with each other. Nope. The _____ spirit of the Greeks is just too great.

Hmmmm.....if the Persians had conquered the Greeks, there wouldn't be any in-fighting, BUT they also wouldn't have any freedom. BUT the Persian-run city-states in Asia Minor had long periods of peace during Persian rule. Maybe empire isn't so bad?



The fact that the Greeks DID win the war allows their fierce independent nature to continue to fight for “top _____” and they all start to point their swords towards each other.

SIBLING RIVALRY FROM HELL.

Sparta is no longer the baddest dude on the block. Athens is forming an _____ with the Delian League.

Sparta used to be “_____” of Greece and now Athens is equally powerful. If Sparta won't help, now Athens is an option.

Main cause of the war: the fact that the Spartans _____ Athenian growth?

Athens invades _____ in an attempt to add it to her empire in _____ BC. Egypt is fantastically wealthy; with this cash cow in their pocket, they would be an invincible empire. The Athenians commit a massive fleet and troops to this enterprise. (Back to this later.)

Mid 450s events that Sparta sees as “aggressive maneuvers”:

Naupactus:

- Remember the earthquake in Sparta and the helot rebellion? Remember the rebellion that the Spartans sent Athens home and didn't want their help?
- Well, the Spartans quell the rebellion by signing a peace treaty with the helots. They can have safe passage OUT of the Peloponnese if they come down the mountain.
- Well funny thing....the Athenians have recently gained control of Naupactus (which has command of the Corinthian Gulf), and offer to give the helots that _____ . Now if the Spartans want to sail across the Corinthian Gulf, they have to deal with Athens and the helots at Naupactus!



Megara:

- Corinth and _____ go to war, and Megara begins to lose to Corinth. Megara goes to Sparta for help, but Spartans have to stay out because they are allies with _____ .
- Megara asks _____ for help. This is awesome for Athens, because they can defend the isthmus and block the Spartans from entering Attica and mainland Greece. HADES YEAH WE'LL HELP!
- Now things are super tense...the Athenians have a strategic advantage. Where would the Spartans go if they want to invade mainland Greece? A dangerous crossing over the _____ Gulf.
- This PERMANENTLY damages the relationship between _____ and Athens, who never forgives Athens for siding with Megara. Corinthian hatred will be a big deal later.



Athens defeats _____ (which has a considerable _____) and Aegina becomes tributary to Athens.

Athens is now uncontested at sea. Sparta is worried.

Sparta accepts a call for help from _____ in a small war they have going on. The Spartans don't really care about the Dorians, but it's an excuse to get Sparta into _____, and closer to Athens.



The Spartans make the dangerous crossing across the _____ Gulf – Athens totally missed Sparta making its way over! D'oh!

Spartans now on mainland –they help at Doris and head towards Athens with the Boeotians – Sparta's goal is to ravage the countryside.

Battle of Tanagra: The Spartans _____ the Athenians – but not a decisive defeat – both sides suffer terrible casualties. The Spartans are forced to _____ back home. They are able to march back through the isthmus, but in a sense it can almost be considered a _____ for the Athenians because the Spartans have to leave Attica.

The Athenians will adjust their navy to prevent another crossing by the Spartans in the Corinthian Gulf.

Athens invades _____ as punishment for helping Spartans – establish democracies and towns that support Athens.



Athens completes wall from main city to _____ (port).

Athens controls the north at Boeotia, the Corinthian Gulf, the seas, and the isthmus. The _____ are confined on Peloponnesus.

But nothing gold can stay.....at the height of their military might, Athens loses war at _____ and Persians hold onto it.

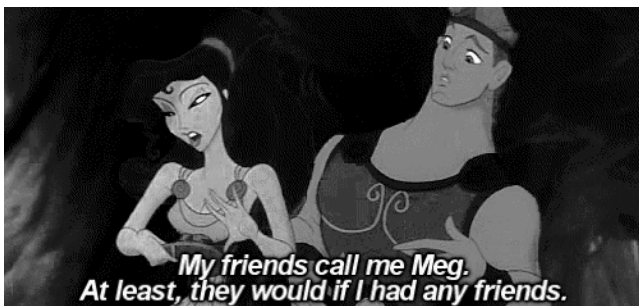
Uh-oh...instability.....this may cause rebellions within the Athenian Empire.

Athens seeks a _____ with Sparta; _____ is recalled and asks Sparta for _____ year truce (hoping for a longer agreement later on).

Cimon dies and _____ is left in charge again. Rebellions start to take place in earnest, because there is a sense that the Athenians are no longer invulnerable.

_____ rebels against Athenians and kick Athenians out Central Greece in 447 BC.

Rebellions in _____, a member of Delian League, is a serious concern for Athens. Pericles heads over to put that rebellion down.



Rebellion in _____ at same time, who will now become friend of Sparta (they will remain this way). Sparta can now march through isthmus.

Euboea is quelled by _____, which causes some stabilization in Delian League.

But the Spartans are lurking in Attica. Pericles' troops head towards Spartans – but _____ HAPPENS – neither side wants mass casualties. The Spartans go home.

Athenians are worried about more _____; Spartans are worried about _____.

They agree to a _____ year peace treaty in _____ BC.