

Beginning of "Great" Peloponnesian War – Video 17

1st Peloponnesian "War": 461 - _____ BC

30 Year Peace Treaty signed: 445 BC

Peloponnesian War: _____

Peace Treaty: Probably sincere, neither side really wanted a war.

What caused the first war? Main cause from First Peloponnesian War: Athenian involvement in the war between _____ and Megara.

Megara switched sides and became allies with _____. HUGE PROBLEM.

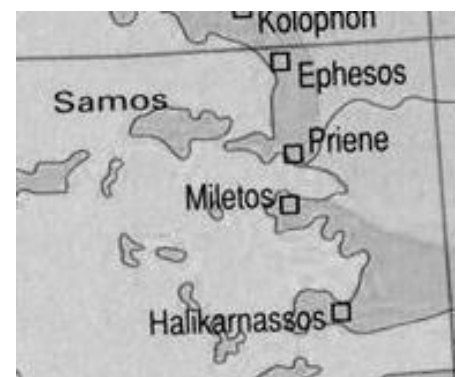
So...NEW RULES:

- a. Neither side can _____ from Delian or Peloponnesian Leagues and if anyone wants to switch sides, both Athens and Sparta are supposed to _____ them.
- b. No getting involved in the _____ of either league.
- c. Any city that is _____ CAN be recruited (OOPS - this will actually lead to the GREAT Peloponnesian War).

War never breaks out directly due to Athens or Sparta, it is always due to the " _____ " cities.

Samos and Miletus

- Samos and Miletus (both members of _____ League) fight over a colony (Priene) and _____ loses. Athens tells Samos to call off attack but Samos doesn't stop. Athens overthrows Samos and installs new _____ regime, getting rid of the oligarchs. But exiled oligarchs from Samos go to _____ for help and are reinstated. Byzantium also rebels. Athens now has rebellion on its hands, and why the Hades is Persia getting involved? UGH!



- Spartan war council: Should they go to war against Athens due to its involvement with _____ and oppression of oligarchs?
(Ummmmmmmm even though Spartan involvement would **violate** the treaty) – _____ votes AGAINST involvement. (Interesting? Corinth was always angry for Athenian involvement in _____. Hmm.) Athenians are allowed to take care of revolt within its own empire.
- Athens _____ the revolt and strengthens its hold on empire.

Corinth and Corcyra: the REAL beginning of war – 436 BC

Corinth and Corcyra have a dispute about far north _____ (it is so far north that today it is part of _____).

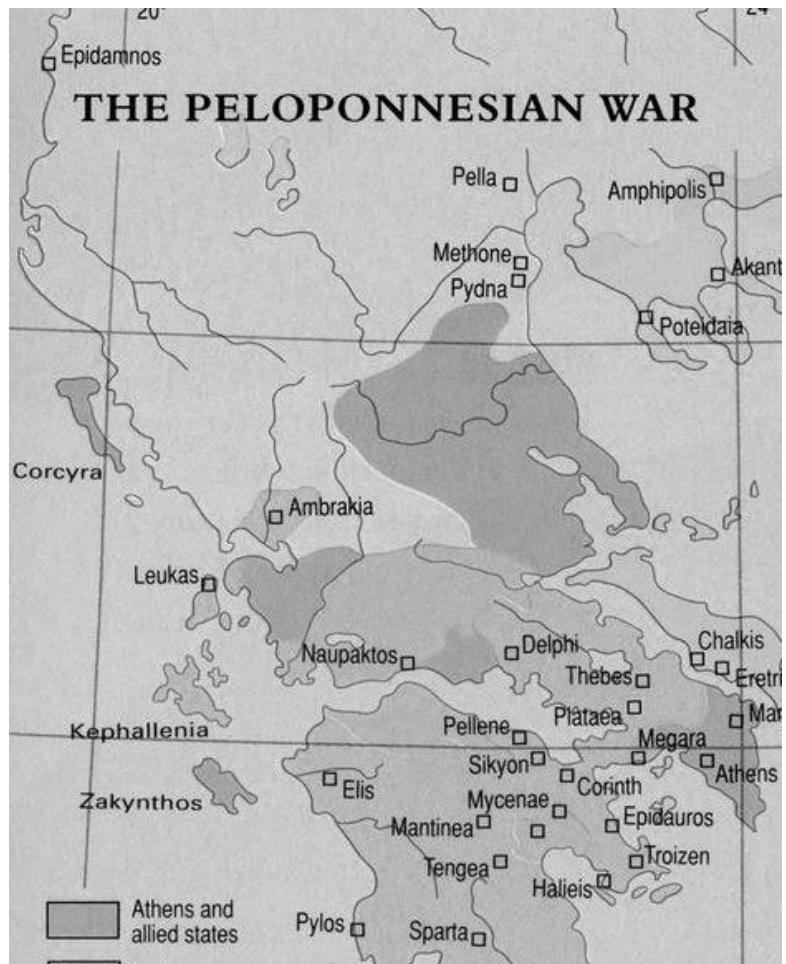
Epidamnus is having a dispute between democrats and _____. Democrats take over.

Oligarchs are kicked out and go to _____ for help.

The Corcyrans had maintained a STRICT _____ policy. They _____ the oligarchs.

Oligarchs go to northern _____ tribes for help and siege the city of Epidamnus.

Democrats go to _____ for help (uh-oh.....).



[Backstory: Corinth had founded Corcyra and was considered the _____ city. But the two cities had formed a long-standing *hatred* of each other.]

Corcyra sends delegates to Corinth to tell them #MYOB (mind your own business). (Even _____ attends this to try and mediate. No, Sparta doesn't give a crap about Epidamnus, but Sparta can see this may spiral into something bigger.)

BUT.....Corinth wants to get involved and they send an invasion fleet.

Corcyran navy _____ Corinth at sea. This is humiliating!!



Corinth rebuilds navy and recruits help from _____ states. (Sparta is not thrilled about this.) Now the Corinthian navy is stacked.

GULP. Corcyra needs help now, but they can't turn to Sparta or the Peloponnesian League so they send delegates to _____.

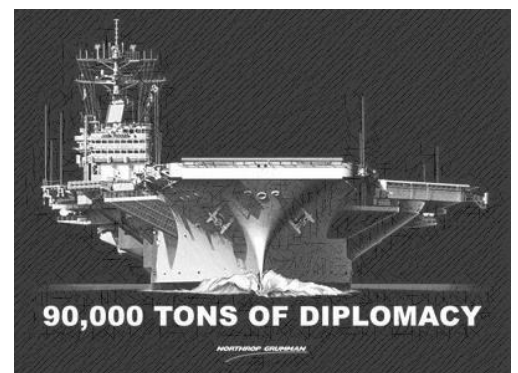
(This is supposed to be ok to 30 year treaty, because Corcyra is _____.)

Corcyra stresses its neutrality to convince Athens it's ok to get involved; plus war is _____ and we have a GREAT _____, plus Athens doesn't want _____ to have Corcyra's navy! (Athens still wants naval superiority so this is pretty convincing.)

Corinth also sends delegates to Athens to convince Athens to not be involved: Athens' involvement may not break treaty but breaks the _____ of the treaty; sure Corcyra is neutral, but by allying with Corcyra, Athens will have to fight _____ and that DOES break the treaty.

What to do? What to do?

Athens decides to team up with Corcyra as a defensive team, they will ONLY help if Corcyra is under threat of _____. Athens will not help offensively – Athens only sends _____ ships (hoping that just the sight of their ships will help Corinth to back off – but it doesn't work).



Battle of Sybota: The Corinthian navy attacks the Corcyran navy. Corinth _____ Corcyra in tough naval battle – even with Athenian help. Corcyra is forced to retreat.

BUT...ta-DA....._____ more Athenians ships on the way. When Corinth sees them, they think there are more (full armada on the way!?!) and calls off and goes _____.

Result is a _____? Corinthians won initial naval battle, but did not take the island.

Corinth is _____. (From the Corinthian point of view, Athens has involved itself in *their* war, even after Corinth had told Sparta to stay out of Athens' business in Samos earlier.)



Corinth wants to force _____ League into war with Athens.

Potidaea: member of _____ empire BUT close relationship with Corinth (so should be off-limit to Corinth and Sparta).

Corinth uses Potidaeans to start war – pushes them to _____ against Athenians.

Potidaea gets secret help from _____ (this is totally breaking the treaty!).

Athens suspects something is afoot. Athens sends a fleet to tear down Potidaeans' _____ and find Potidaea already in revolt.

Athens goes to war with Potidaea – Corinth sends _____ hoplites to help Potidaea. But they are sent as “_____ soldiers” (not Corinthian army which would openly violate the treaty). SNEAKY WAR GAMES.



Corinth goes to Sparta to ask for _____ of war. Corinth speaks first and makes their usual complaints against Athenian aggression.

Athens also speaks to Sparta and reminds Sparta: it won't be easy, they have their _____ that surround them, and they have their port city. This will be a war like no other; future generations of Spartans and Athenians will fight each other.

If Sparta decides to go to war, THEY are breaking the 30 year peace treaty because Athens had every right to suppress the rebellion in Potidaea.

Sparta votes for war in _____ BC.

LEAD UP TO GREAT PELOPONNESIAN WAR

ATHENIAN ACTIONS

SPARTAN ACTIONS

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