

History 101

Western Civilization To 1500

Chapter 3-B *The Greeks At War*



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Aug. 27	Article One Approved
Aug. 28	On-Line Quiz (Ch. 3)
Sept. 1	On-Line Quiz (Ch. 4)
Sept. 4	Article Review One – DUE
Sept. 8	On-Line Quiz (Ch. 5)
Sept. 10	Review Session TBD
Sept. 11	EXAM ONE – Ch 1-5
Sept. 16	Proof of Voter Registration



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Journal Article Reviews:

The articles must be at least 10 pages in length

Articles published prior to 1950 will NOT be approved.

Articles will not be approved for more than one student to review.

Articles from *History Today* or *PLOS ONE* will not be approved.

Late approvals will be penalized 5 points.

Reviews of unapproved articles will be penalized 10 points.

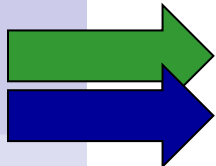
If the unapproved article was approved for another student it will be penalized an additional 10 points.

Kagan, Kimberly, "Redefining Roman Grand Strategy," *The Journal of Military History*, Vol. 70, No. 2 (April, 2006), 333-362.

The article review should be double spaced and be not more than two pages in length. That equals approximately five hundred words (not including the bibliographic and heading information). Do **not** include a page for bibliography/works cited. If you reference something other than the article being reviewed include footnotes. Please use Times Roman or other serif typeface with a 12 point font (This is set in Goudy Old Style). Do not use Arial or another sanserif font.

Do **not** include any extra space between paragraphs. The default setting for many word processing programs (including MS Word) adds space. Learn how to change the settings. The paragraphs should be indented and use a "ragged right" (align left) justification. Notice that the heading of the paper is single spaced and uses the Chicago style of notation. This is the most commonly used for of citation in history publications. There is a short style sheet for using the Chicago Manual of Style format available on the course website. Or you can follow the style shown above. Remember to follow the pattern of quotes, italics and punctuation exactly.

The article review should:

- 
1. Give a synopsis of the article. (approx. 250 words) Be careful to avoid plagiarism.
 2. Give your opinion of the article — was it readable, enjoyable, presents information in a way that the typical 100 level history student could follow. It must include comments how it related to the course (text and lecture), etc. (approx. 250 words).

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The Western War of War

-- Victor Davis Hanson



MOVIE VERSION
“playing loose with history”

Hoplite

(*hopla* = Greek shield)

Citizen-Soldier

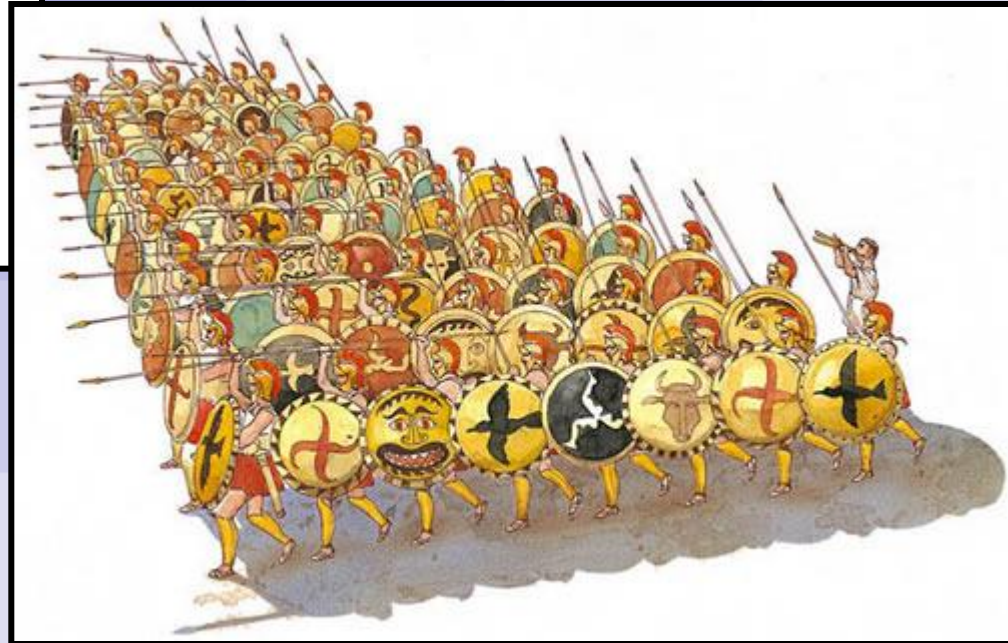
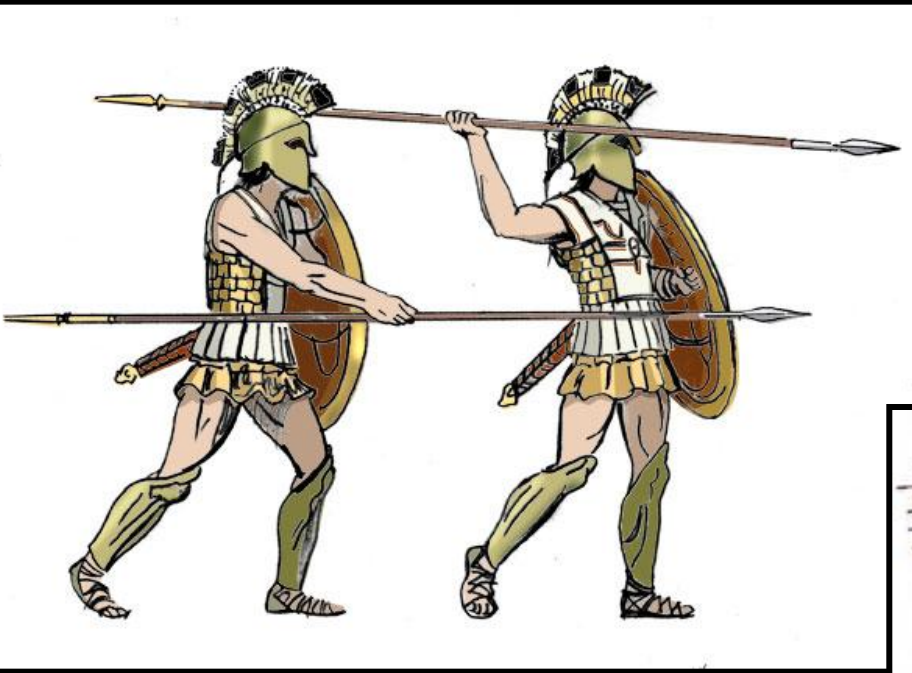
Phalanx

Battles not Wars



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Hoplite Warfare



“With your shield, or on it.”

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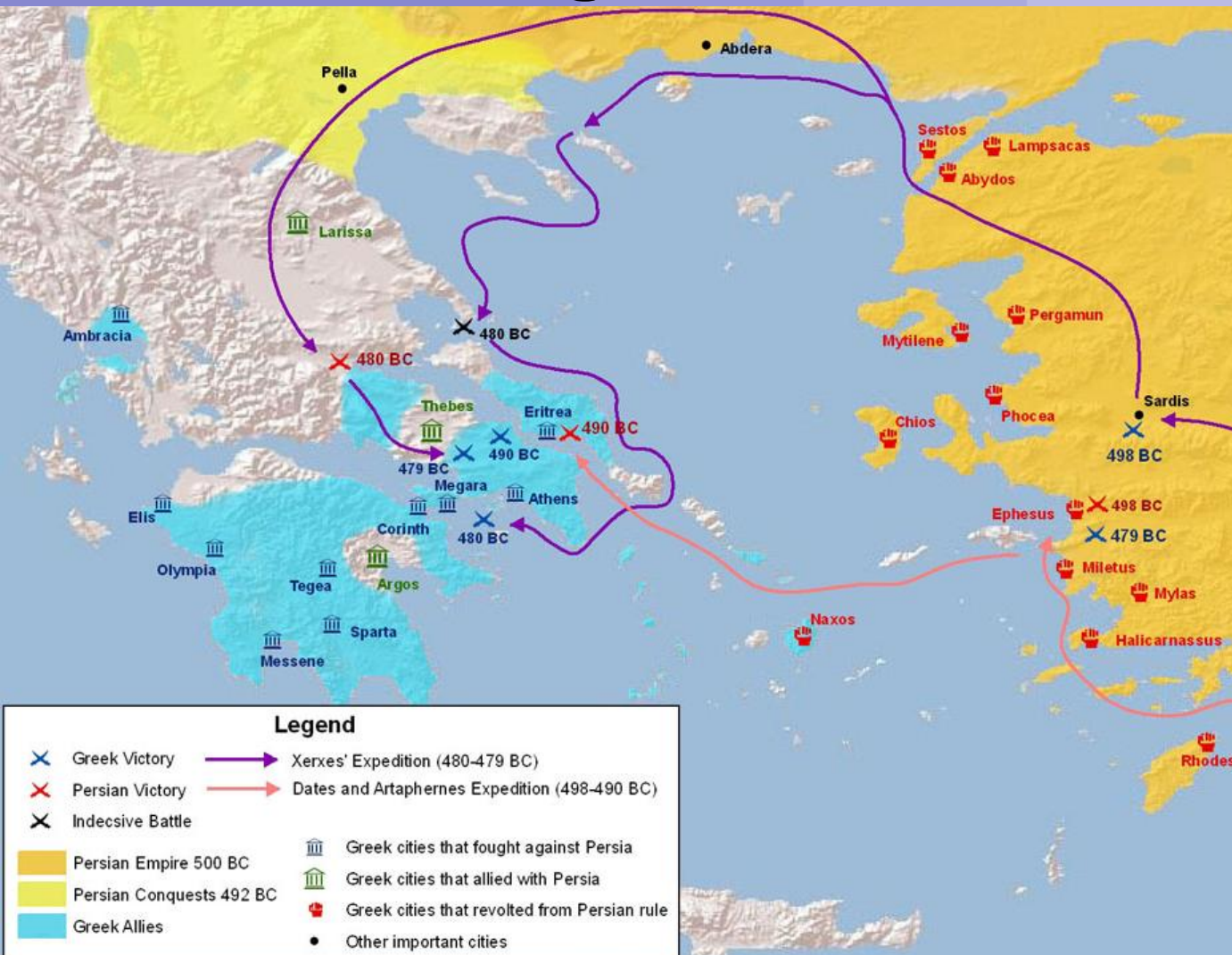
IONIAN REVOLT

- Persia took control of all Greek city-states along coast of Asia Minor in 547 BC
 - Region known as Ionia
- Ionian city-states rebelled against Persian rule in 499 BC
 - Sought aid from mainland Greece
 - Only Athens and Eretria responded
 - This aid allowed Ionian city-states to put up fierce resistance to Persians
 - But revolt was nonetheless defeated by 494 BC



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The Challenge of Persia



499 - 493

Greek Ionia attempt revolt

490

1st Persian War
(Marathon)

480 - 479

2nd Persian War

Thermopylae - "300"

Naval victory at Salamis

Army at Plataea

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The Challenge of Persia

499 - 493

Greek Ionia attempt revolt

490

1st Persian War
(Marathon)



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Invasion of Greece

Pheidippides had been sent to Sparta to request that the Spartan army march to the aid of Athens.

the Athenian army marched quickly to block the two exits from the plain of Marathon, and prevent the Persians moving inland

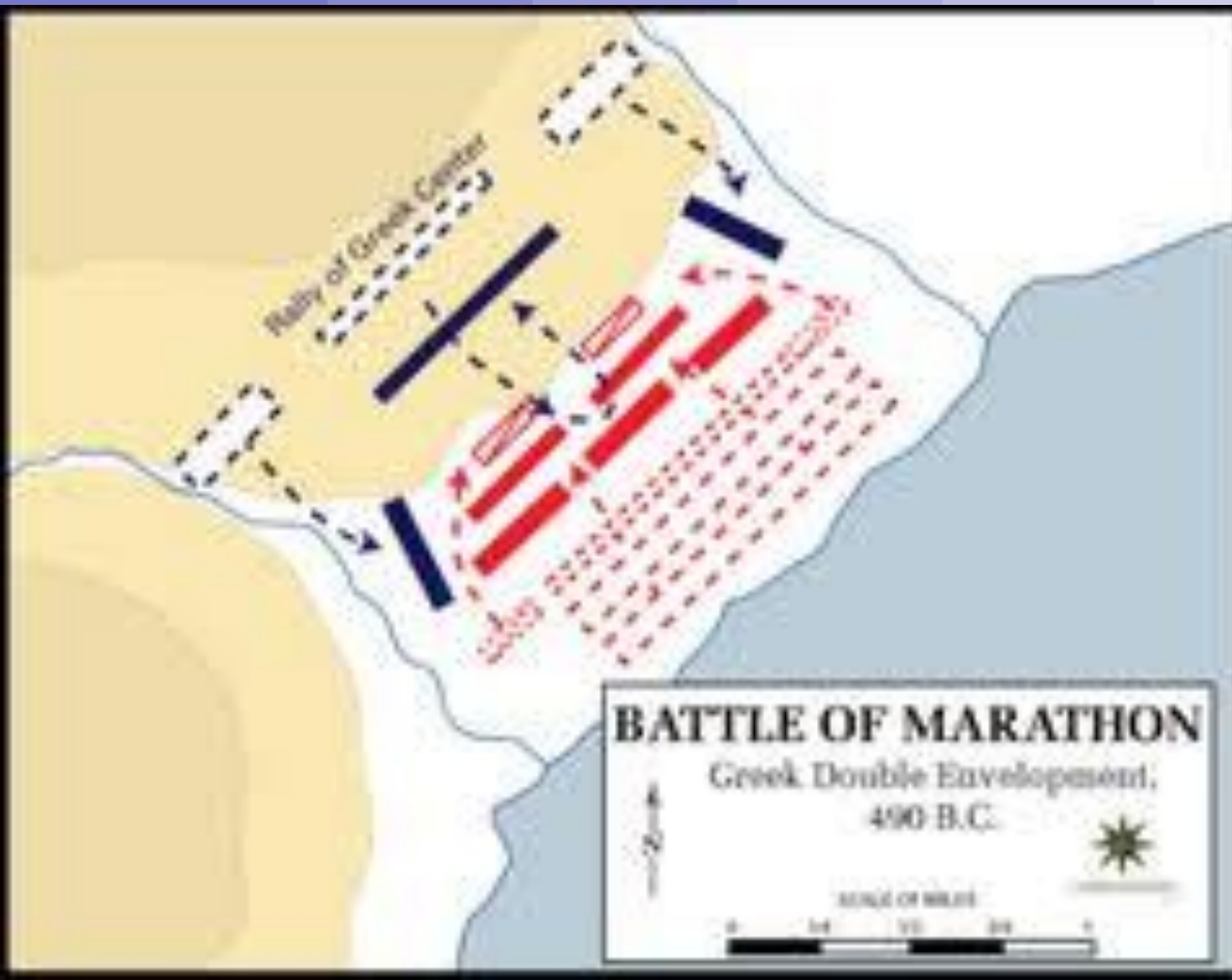
Persians sailed here.

Pheidippides arrived during the festival of Carneia, a sacrosanct period of peace, and was informed that the Spartan army could not march to war until the full moon rose

490

**1st Persian War
(Marathon)**

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Nike!

Victory!



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Nike!

Victory!

26.22 miles



1908, London

When the modern Olympics began in 1896, the organizers were looking for a great popularizing event, recalling the glory of ancient Greece.

The winner was Spyridon Louis, who covered the 26.22 miles in 2 hours 58 minutes and 50 seconds. (7:12/mile).

World Record (2022) 2:01:06, (4:52/mile)

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480 – 479

2nd Persian War

Persian army

380,000+

(50,000 Persian troops)

Persian navy

1,327 triremes (including 120 supplied by the Greek allies)

3,000 galleys/transport ships

36,210 marines

445,190 oarsmen

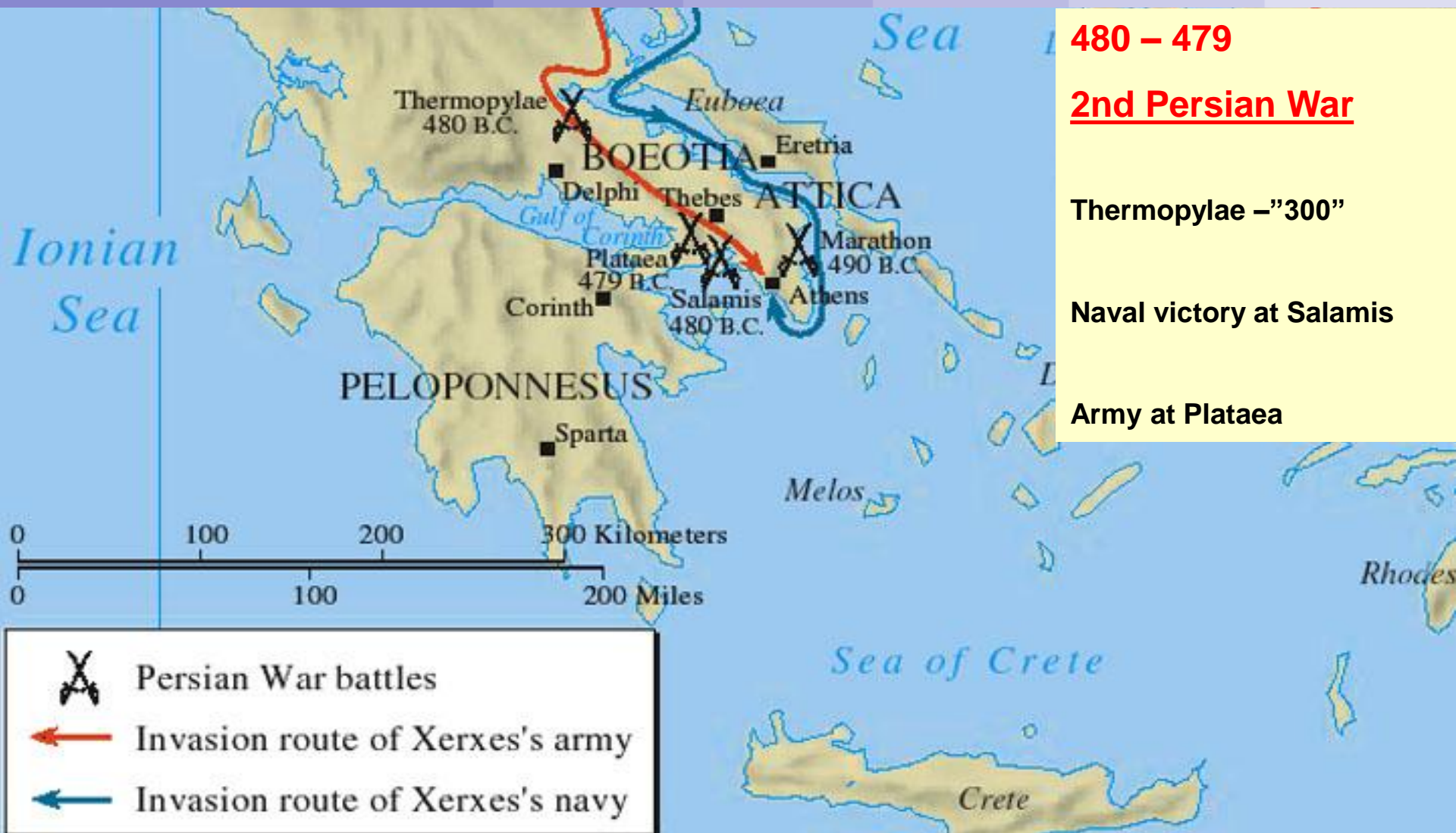
Thermopylae – "300"

Naval victory at Salamis

Army at Plataea

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The Challenge of Persia



480 – 479

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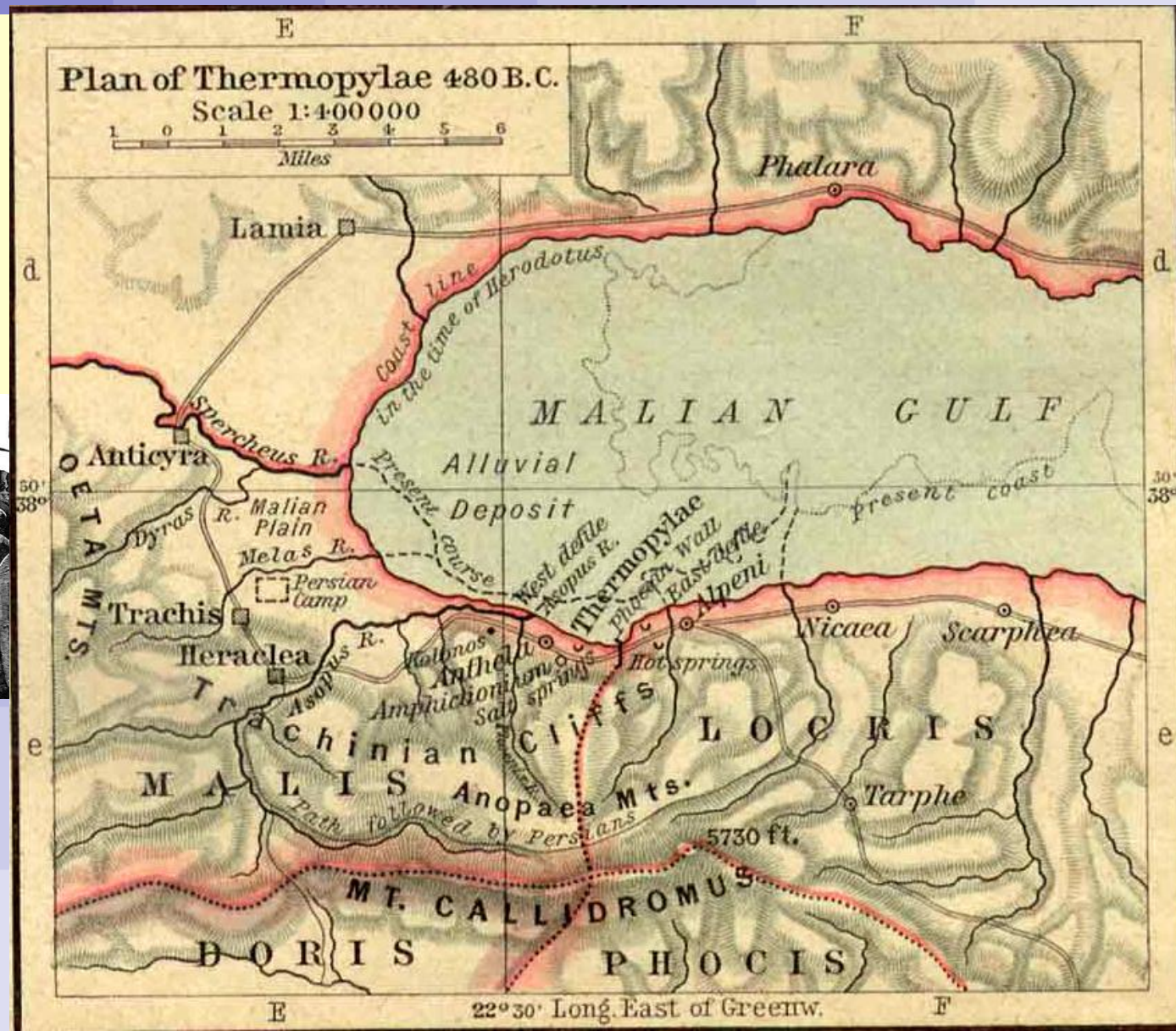
480 BC

Xerxes commands 600 ships and perhaps 100,000 men

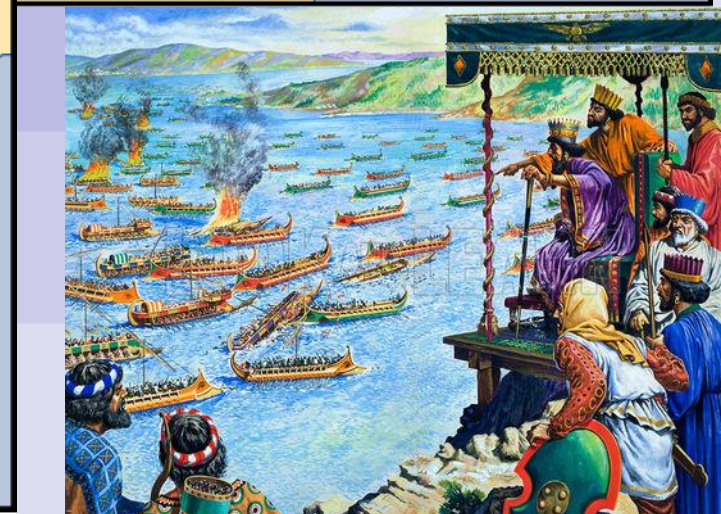
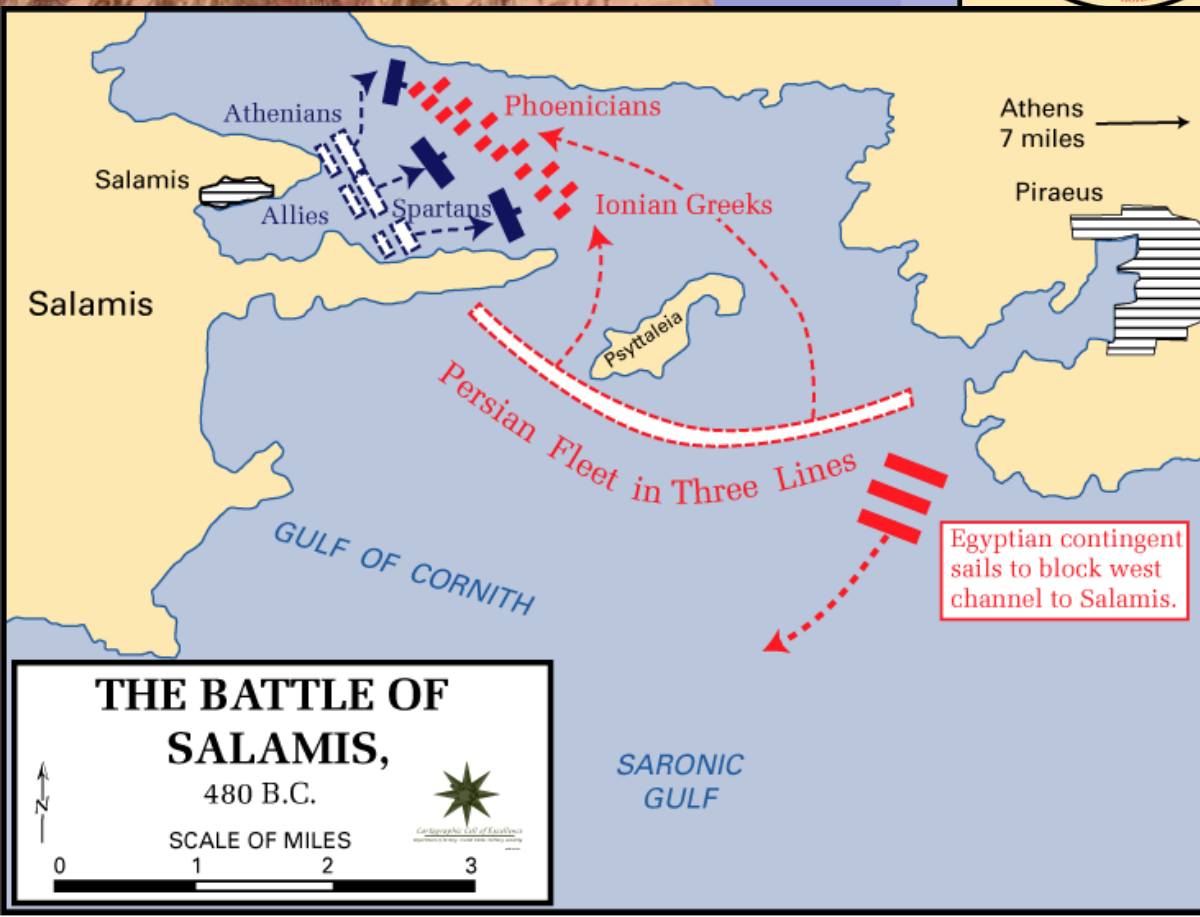
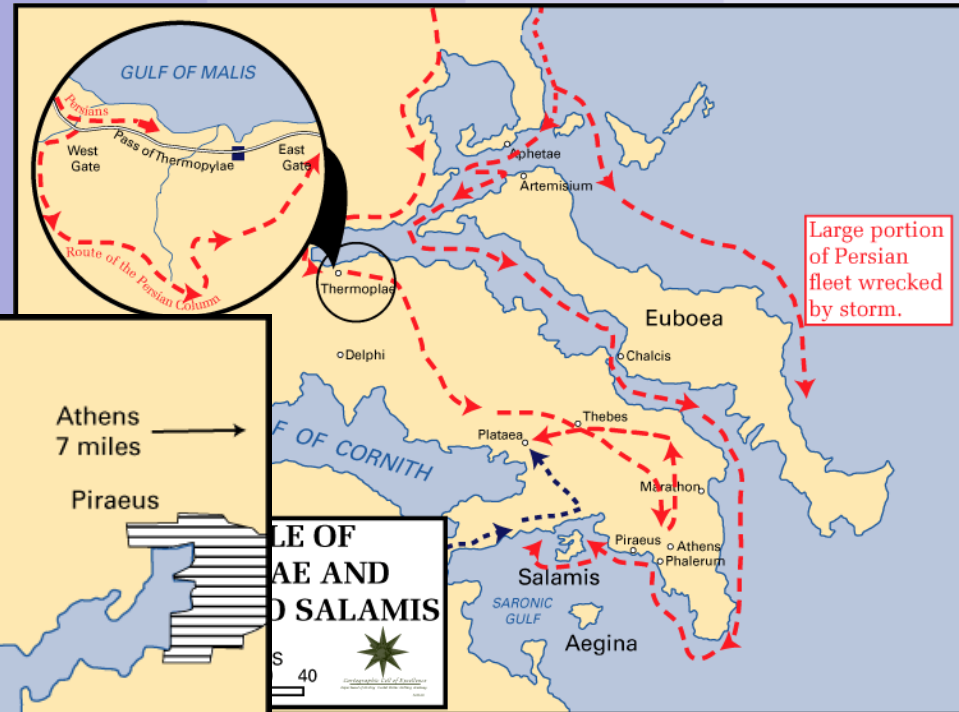
Alliance of 30 Greek states led by Spartan king Leonidas



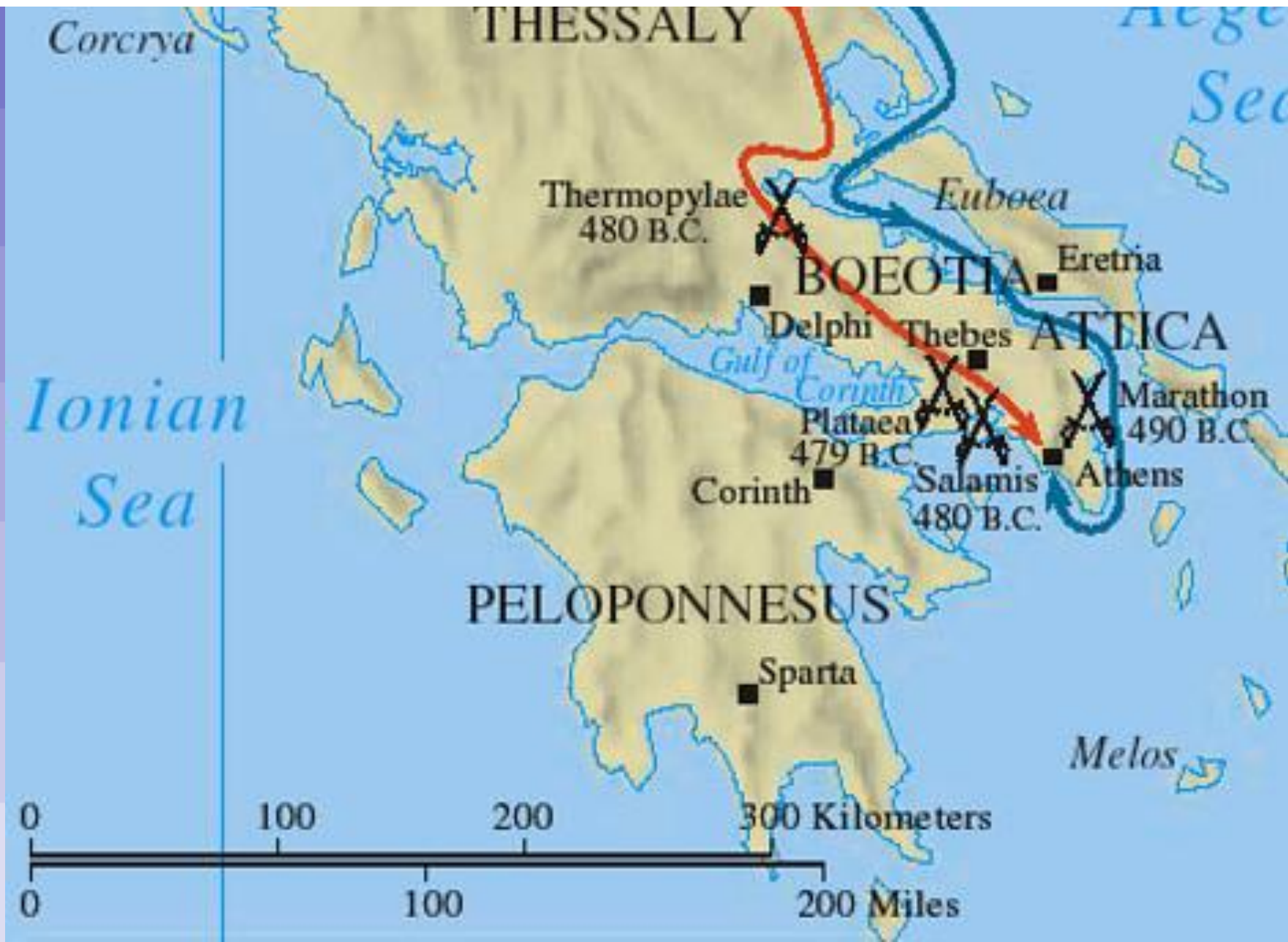
“Stranger, tell the Spartans that we lie here, faithful to their orders.”

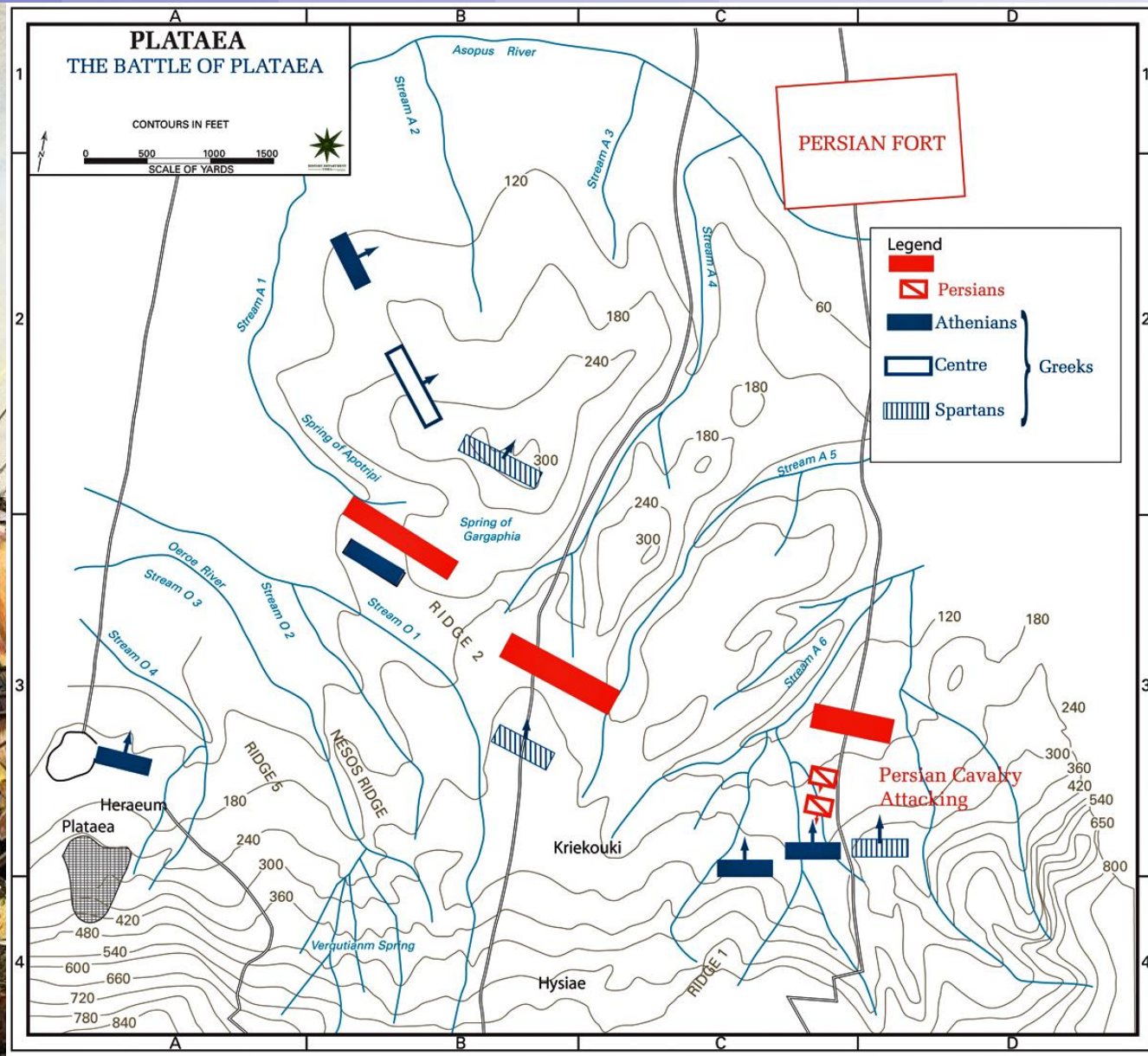


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Delian League

continued fight with Persia (w/o Sparta)
(Athenian Empire)



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The Peloponnesian War (431 – 404 BC)

Archidamian War
(432-421 BC) –
1st Peloponnesian War

“Suspicious Truce”
(421-415 BC)

Syracusan Expedition
(415 BC)

... the war dragged on...
(415-404 BC)
2nd Peloponnesian War

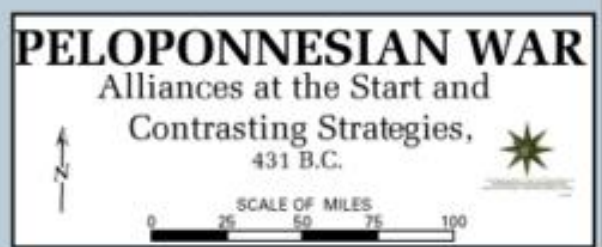


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Athenian Strategy
Defend on Land
Offensive on Sea
Continue Foreign Trade

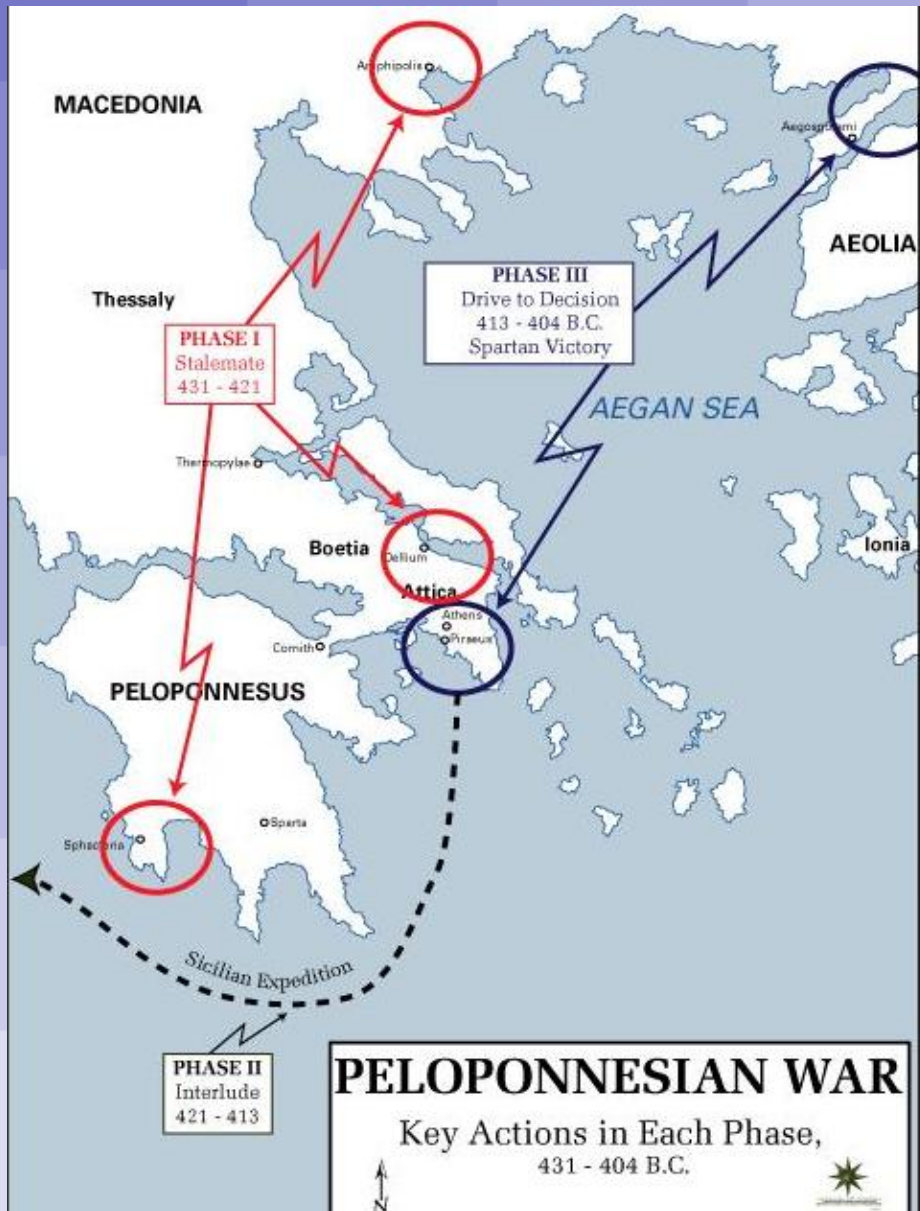
Spartan Strategy
Offensive on Land



"The growth of the power of Athens, and the alarm which this inspired in [Sparta], made war inevitable."

-Thucydides

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*How the Athenians and Spartans
Fought the Peloponnesian War*
- Victor Davis Hanson

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Next... Chapter 4: *The Hellenistic World*



Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World

The Rise of Macedonia

Philip II



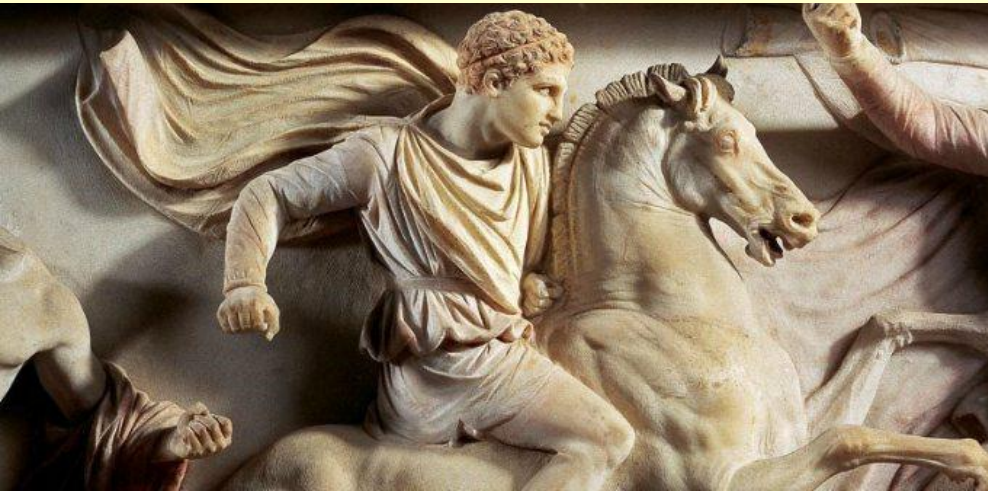
Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World

Alexander Comes to Power



- Alexander's Youth
 - As a child, Alexander studied under Aristotle
 - Under his father's leadership, trained for battle
- Phillip II assassinated in 336 BC
- His son Alexander seized power at the age of 20
- With Greek city-states unified under his rule, he set out to conquer Persia
- Main Goal: Conquer the known world

Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World



Alexander's Rise to Power

Alexander – son of Philip's 4th wife Olympias, (from Epirus)
King Phillip marries 7th wife Cleopatra Eurydice (from Macedon)
Philip assassinated – Alexander proclaimed king (20 years old)

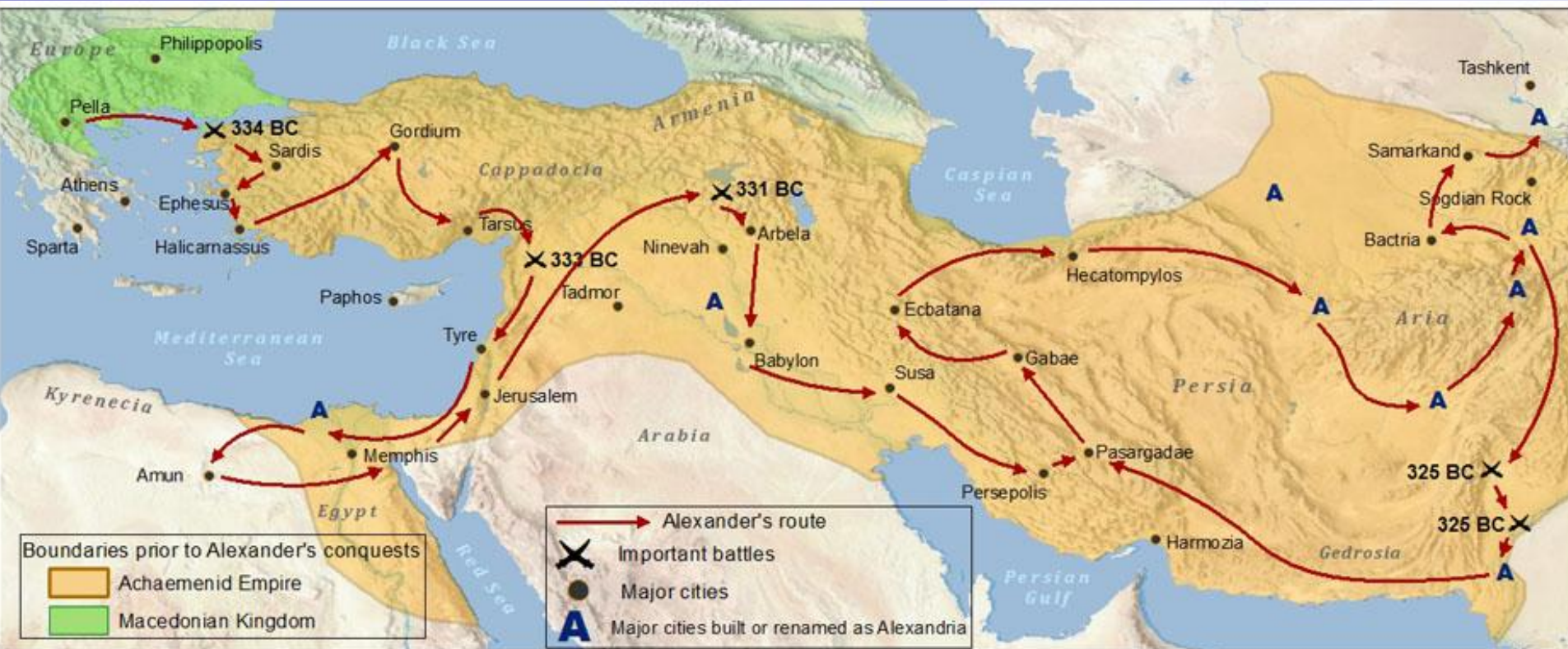
Elimination of potential rivals:

Cousin and 2 Macedonian princes
Olympias had Cleopatra Eurydice and daughter and son killed
Alexander order Cleopatra's uncle killed
Spared half-brother (mentally disabled, possibly resulting from poisoning by Olympias)

Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World

Alexander III of Macedon

Conquered
Balkans, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Assyria, Persia
Invaded India



Key Battles

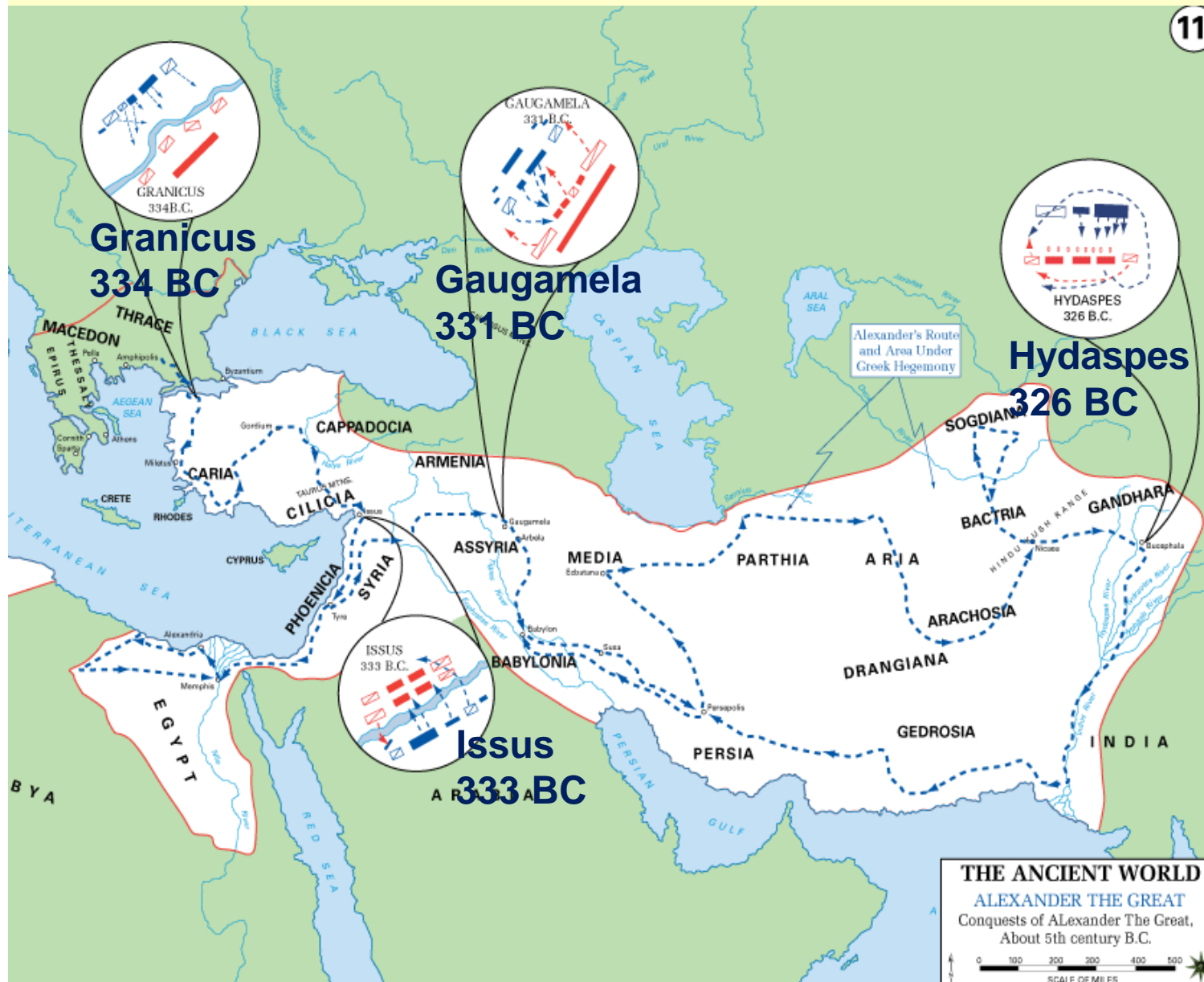
Granicus
Conquers
Asia Minor

Issus
Darius flees,
without wife,
daughters, mother

Gaugamela
Darius again flees,
but taken prisoner
and killed by
kinsman

Hydaspes
eastmost extent.
Discipline and
weapons defeat
numbers and
elephants

Chapter 4 – Campaigns of Alexander



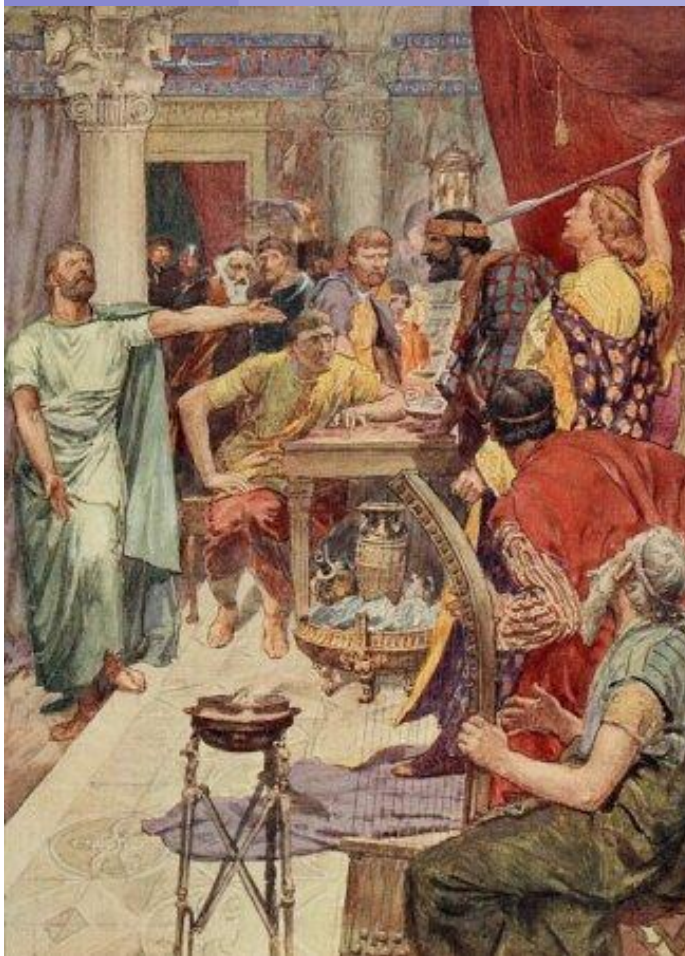
Goes Native

Chapter 4 – Campaigns of Alexander

**Dressing as
a Persian
330 BC**

**Killing of
Friend
328 BC**

**Mass
Wedding
324 BC**



Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World

Death and remains of Alexander (323 BC)



Palace of Nebuchadnezzar II Babylon

**Body place in gold
sarcophagus filled with
honey, inside a gold casket.**

**Ptolemy stole and took it
to Memphis.**

**Later to Alexandria where
visited by Pompey, Julius
Caesar and Augustus.**

**Whereabouts after 200 AD
unknown (>140 search
attempts)**