

## GREEK HISTORY ID'S

“eponymous” officials--Those officials of a city who give their name to the year in which they serve. For ex: the archon at Athens, stephaneros at Miletus and consuls at Rome.

“the polluted”--I sincerely doubt this will ever turn up on another exam.

323 BC--Death of Alexander the Great and the collapse of his empire in the War of the Successors.

336 BC--Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, assassinated in the theater at Aigai (Vergina) when about to lead the amassed forces of Macedonia and Greece against the Persians. Alexander succeeds him and commences the invasion of Asia Minor.

403/2 BC--The Thirty driven out of Athens by Thrasyboulos et al. and the Spartan backed oligarchy collapses. Restoration of democracy and general amnesty.

431 BC--Date of the start of the (2nd) Peloponnesian War with the invasion of Attika by the Peloponnesian army and Thebe's attack on Platea

454 BC--The conclusion of the Athenian expedition to Egypt in the defeat of the Athenian navy and land forces. ALSO, the date of the transfer of the Delian League's Treasury from Delos to Athens. Coincided with the Panathenaia and seen by many as symbolic of the Athenian Empire's birth from the Delian League.

503/2 BC--Reforms of Cleisthenes.

510 BC--Return of the Alkmaeonid to Athens led by or leading a Spartan army. The return was bolstered by a Delphic oracle. Hippias driven out and flees to Persia.

May 28, 585 BC--Thales of Miletus predicts an eclipse. Symbolic of the Ionian enlightenment and the beginning of abstract thought. (Thales also enabled Croesus to cross the river Halys by manipulating a division in its flow to form an island in the middle and two narrow shallow fordable arms)

776 BC--traditional date for the foundation of the Olympic games. Important as it is one of the few early dates that establish Greek chronology mainly thanks to the lists of Olympic victors.

### Aegospotami: 405 BC

- last Athenian fleet was surprised and destroyed here by the Spartans
- in the Hellespont
- after this defeat, Athens surrendered in 404 BC

### Aeschines (frequent): 397-322 BC

- Athenian orator whose exchanges with Demosthenes in the courts in 343 and 330 provide large part of the evidence for relations of Athens and Macedon in 340's and 330's
- his origins are obscure
  - prob did not receive formal training in rhetoric
  - served as a hoplite
  - some time as an actor
  - then embarked on career in public as supporter of Aristophon and then Eubulus
- 347/6 BC: supported Eubulus in urging Common Peace
  - sent on embassy to Megalopolis where he tried to dissuade the assembly of the Arcadians from dealings with Philip
- caught up in whole peace or not peace with Philip argument of 340's and 330's
- sent with embassy to negotiate peace with Philip after Chaeronea
- mostly left public life except on two occasions to indict Demosthenes
- Against Ctesiphon--speech made by Aeschines against Ctesiphon who proposed to honor Demosthenes by crowning him in the theatre at the Dionysia for the excellence of his services to the city
  - reviews selectively the career of Aeschines
  - de Corona--reply of Demosthenes which won jury over to side of Demosthenes
- eventually retired to Rhodes where he taught rhetoric

### Agesilaus: 444-360 BC

- Spartan king
- son of Archidamus and half-brother of Agis II
- secured succession in 399 BC through Lysander's influence in preference to Leotychidas whose legitimacy was suspect

- 371 BC: refused to allow Epaminondas' claim to represent all Boeotia at the Peace conference in Sparta precipitated the Battle at Leuctra
- 370 and 362 BC: organized defense of Sparta in her years of humiliation
- sought to augment state revenues by foreign service in Asia Minor and Egypt
- died in 360 BC on homeward voyage from Egypt

agoge and sussitia--Spartan institutions for training and comradeship of the citizens. Possibly holdovers from Doric tribal customs (Forrest). Agoge is the system of training undergone by Spartan youths from 650 onwards. Sussitia is the system of messes used by the Spartans where the men dined with those of their military unit.

#### Alcibiades--450-404 BC

- Athenian statesman and general
- brought up in the household of Pericles, his guardian
- friend of Socrates
- 420 BC--leader of extreme democrats
- ambitious imperialism drew Athens into coalition with Argos, Mantinea, etc vs. Sparta
- adversary or rival of Nicias
- sponsored plan for Sicilian expedition
- Alcibiades recalled to trial for mutilation of the Herms
- defected to Sparta to give advice
  - Spartan general should be sent to Sicily
  - permanent outpost established at Decelea
- Spartans lost confidence in him
- 410 BC--made general of Athenian fleet at Samos, won victory at Cyzicus
- 404 BC--murdered by Thirty Tyrants

Amphipolis (frequent)--Colonized by Athens in 437. It was founded in the area of Thrace where Athens drew her timber and revenue so was important at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. It was a foundation of several different cities and by 424/3 the Athenians were a minority but it bolstered Athens position in this critical and sensitive area. It was the site of one of the Athenians' 2 great losses (422) before the Peace of Nicias.

Antalcidas--Spartan agent and general, converted first Titibazos (392) and then Artaxerxes II (388) to the view that Persia had greater identity of interest with Sparta than with Athens. He blockaded the Hellespont in 386 and forced Athens and her allies to agree to the peace which bears his name, under which the Greek cities of Asia Minor were abandoned to Persia.

Archidamian War--First half of the Peloponnesian War, named after the Spartan king.

Areiopagos--Hill in Athens near the Acropolis, after which the Areiopagite Council was named (the body made up of all old archons, a probouletic body).

Arginusae- the name of 3 little islands in the southern entrance of the southern Lesbian coast and site of a great sea battle in 406 between the Spartans and Athenians. The Peloponnesians had organized a new fleet of 140 ships and had taken Delphinion in Chios, and Methymna in Lesbos under the command of the Spartan Kallikratidas. The Spartans blockaded Conon in the harbour at Mytilene and the Athenians responded by sending a fleet of 150 ships to relieve Conon. Kallikratidas, having left 50 of his 170 ships to guard the harbour to meet them, and a battle ensued here. Seventy Spartan ships were taken or sunk and Kallikratidas was slain. An untimely north wind, however, prevented the Athenians from rescuing the crews of their wrecked ships, whom many believed could have been saved. Once back at Athens, the generals were tried for not taking proper measures before the Assembly and not the courts. Six of the eight present at the battle were condemned to death following illegal procedure at the trial. All were sentenced together instead of individually and only Socrates, who happened to be a prytany at the time, protested. The results of the battle were that the Athenians regained control of the eastern Aegean and the Spartans sued for peace under the same conditions that had been offered four years before after the battle of Cyzicus: that Deceleia be abandoned and otherwise both parties should remain as they were. The Athenians rejected the offer at Cleophon's urging.

Aristagoras- son in law of Histiaios in whose absence he ruled Miletos. In 499, he is said to have persuaded the Persians to undertake an expedition against Naxos. The failure of this resulted in widespread discontent among the Ionians which allowed him to foment revolt. He restored freedom to Miletos and combated other tyrants who had Persian backing. In winter 499-8, he went to Greece to seek help. Unsuccessful with Kleomenes I at Sparta, he did get aid from Athens and Eretria. After the failure of the revolt, he emigrated to Myrkinos in Thrace where he died fighting the locals. "It is difficult to believe he was a great man."- OCD

Artabanus-uncle of the Persian king Xerxes. When Xerxes was trying to decide whether to invade Greece and avenge Marathon or not, he was, according to Herodotus, counseled by his cousin Mardonius and uncle Artabanus. Herodotus represented the former as impetuous while the latter was a prudent and experienced adviser who weighed all the obstacles and foresaw failure. Xerxes was finally persuaded to follow the advice of Mardonius by a dream.

Artemisia I- Princess of Caira, ruled over Persian suzerainty over Halicarnassus, Cos, Nisyros and Calyndus. She accompanied Xerxes' expedition with five ships. According to Herodotus, whose account is strongly biased in her favour, she vainly urged Xerxes' not to attack at Salamis (probably a prophecy *ex eventu*); she fought prominently in the battle and escaped pursuit by sinking an intervening Calyndian vessel. Afterwards she urged Xerxes to retreat and transported part of his family to Ephesus. Artemisia II- ruled Caria c. 353-350. She promoted a literary competition attended by the most famous rhetoricians (Isocrates, Theodectes, etc.) In 350 an attack on Rhodes by democratic exiles relying on Athenian support which Demosthenes (Or. 15) vainly tried to secure, gave her a pretext to subdue Rhodes and the adjacent islands. She died soon afterwards.

Atossa-daughter of Cyrus and widow of her brother Cambyses. When Cambyses died in Syria and his throne was usurped by certain Smerdis, Darius killed the usurper and by wedding her linked himself closely to the family of his predecessors. Atossa was also the mother of Xerxes and her power over Darius was enough to secure the succession of Xerxes to the throne.

Bagoas- 1) a Persian courtier conspicuous for his daring and lawlessness who helped Artaxerxes gain the throne (Diodorus Siculus) 2) a favourite of Alexander (Plutarch)

Battle of Leuktra- located in Boiotia and fought in 371, this battle was the first victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans and marked the beginning of the decline of the Spartan state. The conflict arose over a peace conference in which the Spartan king Agesilaos would not permit the Thebans to sign the treaty on behalf of all the Boiotians. The Thebans left in protest and the Spartans responded by sending an army north. In the battle, the Thebans employed a new tactic stacking their left wing 50 deep with which the Spartans couldn't cope. There is also a report that the Spartans were drunk, having indulged in wine in the morning owing to their overconfidence. A year later, Epaminondas led an army to help the Arkadians gain independence from the Spartans and ended up making the first recorded invasion of the Eurotas valley. This also resulted in Messenian independence.

Battle of Mantinea (362 BC)- the Spartans, who had won a decisive victory in this place north of Tegea in south east Arkadia in 418 against Argos and her allies, suffered another defeat at the hands of Epaminondas and the Thebans. The Boiotians were coming to take part in yet another Arkadian war and were attempting to seize Sparta by surprise. Athens, Sparta and other city states had formed an alliance in an attempt to oppose the domination of Thebes. The actual results of the battle were inconclusive. Epaminondas, however, was mortally wounded, as were any potential successors he considered competent, signalling an end to the domination of Thebes in the not too distant future.

Battle of the Eurymedon (frequent)- fought in 467 around the mouth of this principal river of the southern coast of Asia Minor. The Athenians under the command of Kimon won a double victory against the Persians first at sea and then on land. This battle occurred as a Delian League counteroffensive in response to a Persian attempt to recover the Greek states in the Aegean region which had been liberated from Persian domination. A well known epigram attributed to Simonides celebrated the victory.

battle of Hysiae- fought in 669 between the Spartans and the Argives. The Spartan army had been recently reorganized and was led to its defeat by King Polydoros. Argos was led by Pheidon. This resulted in the Argives and the Arkadians spreading their control over the northern Peloponnese and the Olympic festival, while the Messenians revolted. Polydoros, who was regarded as a good and just king, was assassinated by a disgruntled aristocrat and Lykourgos, who was said to be alive at this time, went into exile.

Battus-a name used, in alternation with Arcesilaus, by the kings of Cyrene, the only Greek colony which attained prominence on the coast of Africa (mother city Thera). Battus I was the name taken by a man said to have been called Aristoteles who led the Greek colonists to the site. He took the name Battus because it was supposed to be the Libyan word for king. Owing to its Greek meaning "stammer", however, he was supposed to have had a speech impediment. He was succeeded by his son Arcesilaus who in turn was succeeded by Battus II. Under this king, the city was reinforced by a large influx of new settlers whom he invited, mainly from the Peloponnese and Crete. The city, originally 'Minyan' was forever changed by this new and more numerous group.

Behistun (Bisitun)-site of an inscription ordered by Darius in Persian, Susic and the Babylonian languages to describe his hard-won successes in the first years of his reign after he killed the usurper Smerdis following the death of Cambyses. This inscription also helps us to determine the relationship between Cyrus and Darius as it gives us the family tree to the clan Achaimenidai to which both belonged. There is a discrepancy, however, between it and Herodotus. The former gives a son Teispes to Achaimenes while Herodotus inserts an additional Teispes between the two. Der Kleine Pauly calls the problem unsolvable and therefore favours trusting the inscription, native evidence (*einheimische Zeugnisse*), to Herodotus.

Brasidas (frequent)- Spartan general (d. 422). Though prominent from 431, he held only subordinate commands until 424 when he was sent with a small force of helots and Peloponnesians to damage Athenian interests in the Thracian region. After saving Megara from an Athenian attack, he hurried northwards and rapidly won several important cities, including Amphipolis and Torone. He continued operations after the armistice in 423, by supporting the revolts of Scione and Mende, though he couldn't protect them adequately. In 422 he surprised and defeated an Athenian army under Kleon at Amphipolis, but was himself mortally wounded. He was admired by Thucydides for his resourcefulness and his confidence. He success permanently damaged the Athenian cause in a vital area.

Chaeronea (frequent)- the northernmost town in Boiotia and the site of the battle between the Athenians and the Thebans with Philip of Macedon in 338. Philip was intervening in another Sacred War which Amphissa had started because of its involvement in a dispute with the Delphic priests. The Macedonians crushed the allied forces against them. The results were that Philip took little vengeance on any state except Thebes, but he forced the Greek states to join an alliance called the Corinthian League. Member states were to be autonomous and there was no central taxation. A league council and army were formed and Philip was to be the hegemon of both. Macedonian garrisons were also to be stationed at key points in Greece: Corinth, Thebes, Chalkis, and Thermopylae.

Cleomenes I- an Agiad king of Sparta reigning 519-490. He pursued an adventurous and at times unscrupulous policy designed to extend and strengthen the Peloponnesian League and crush Argos (aims perhaps inherited from Chilon, one of the 'Seven Sages'). He tried to embroil Athens with Thebes by referring the Plataians to Athens for help against Thebes after they had asked Sparta first. In 510, he tried to attack Athens to the League by expelling the tyrant Hippias. In 508, he was at Athens again interfering on behalf of Isagoras and the oligarchs against Cleisthenes. Two full scale invasions of Attica were attempted in 506, to restore Isagoras, and 504, to restore Hippias. Both failed, frustrated by the obstruction of the Corinthians and the Eurypontid king, Demaratus. The Argives were ruthlessly crushed c. 494 near Sepeia, burnt to death in a sacred grove he ordered set afire. After his plot to have Demaratus declared illegitimate by bribing the Delphic oracle was discovered, he fled to stir up revolt against Sparta among the Arcadians. He was recalled, however, and according to Herodotus mutilated himself in a fit of insanity. Some claim it was brought about by drinking unmixed wine, a practise he learnt from the Scythians. Others that the gods drove him insane for such acts as bribing the oracle, burning a sacred grove and irreverence in general. He refused to help in the Ionian revolt and showed no real awareness of the Persian danger before 491.

Cleophon-Athenian politician, lyre-maker, son of Cleippides, and strathgōw in 429-8. He was already a public figure at the time of the ostracism of Hyperbolos (417) and became 'leader of the people' after the restoration of democratic rule in 410. He introduced the *divelēa* and apparently managed finances between 410 and 406. He was honest and seems to have been efficient, but was as violent in manner as Cleon. He attacked both Critias and Alcibiades and prevented the peace terms from being accepted which Sparta offered after Cyzicus in 410, and again after Aegospotami in 405. He was prosecuted and condemned to death in 404.

Corinthian War (395-386)- Stirred up by Persian diplomacy and money, a coalition consisting of Corinth, Athens, Argos and Boiotia began this war against the tyrannical rule of Sparta. Athens used Persian help to rebuild the Long Walls and regain some naval power. Sparta won the chief land battles, but Athenian peltasts under Iphicrates destroyed a Spartan regiment in 390. The prominent Spartan Lysander was killed early in the war and peace was virtually imposed in 386 by the Persian King Artaxerxes, with the connivance of Sparta. Persia gained the most: an end to Spartan aggression in Asia Minor and control of the Greek states there. Sparta was weakened, but remained the dominant power for a few more years.

Cylon- an Athenian nobleman and winner of the *dioulos* at Olympia, perhaps in 640. He married the daughter of Theagenes, tyrant of Megara with whose help and a few friends he seized the Acropolis at Athens with view to tyranny, in an Olympic year (632?). The masses did not follow him, however, and he was besieged. He himself escaped, although his friends were surrendered and were killed although suppliants at an altar. From this arose the *ēgow*, or taint, attached to those said to be responsible, particularly to Megakles the archon and his family, the Alkmaionids.

Cypselids (frequent)-the family which ruled Corinth for 73 years, beginning with Cypselus himself (c.657-625), followed by his son Periander (625-585) and Periander's nephew Psammetichos who briefly reigned as Cypselus II until he was murdered. Cypselus, claiming descent from the pre-Dorian Lapithi and the Dorian Bacchiads, overthrew the long established oligarchical rule of the Bacchiads. Herodotus called him bloodthirsty, but later authors contrast his mild rule with Periander. The export of pottery flourished under him, the colonies of Leucas, Ambracia and Anactorium were established and the earliest Corinthian coins may go back to him. Periander recovered Corcyra and founded Apollonia. He deposed his father-in-law Procles of Epidaurus and seized his dominions and had dealings with Miletos, Athens, Lydia and Egypt. Commerce, arts and crafts and industry all flourished under him. He also constructed the *diolkos*, or roadway for dragging ships across the Isthmus. His sons all predeceased him and he was succeeded by his nephew who as mentioned above was murdered ending the reign of the Cypselids.

Deceleia- a small Attic deme on the foothills of Mt. Parnes with a view over the Attic plain as far as Piraeus. The occupation and permanent garrisoning of it by a Spartan army in 413 until 404 signalled a change in Spartan policy. Previously, they had only waged seasonal campaigns on Attic soil. With the establishment of this fort, the Spartans hoped to increase pressure on the Athenians in their effort to bring the Peloponnesian War to a close.

### **Delian League--478-477 BC**

- formed after Sparta and Peloponnesian League withdrew from Gk fleet
- at allies' request Athens took on leadership of Gk fleet
- island of Delos chosen as headquarters
- originally --
  - Athens provided commander for allied ships, determined which cities should give ships and which money, treasurers were Athenians
  - policy determined by members with equal vote at mtgs at Delos
- Athens began using the league to her own advantage

- 472 BC--Carystus in Euboea was forced to join
- 467 BC--Naxos tried to secede but was crushed by force
- 465 BC--Thasos revolted and in 462 surrendered
- fighting vs. Persians restarted
- 1st Peloponnesian War forced Athens to concentrate on control over her allies
  - treasury was moved to Athens
  - dissenting allies severely put down
- 449/8 BC Peace of Kallias
  - put down Persian threat
  - encouraged Athenian Empire

### **Delium: 424 BC**

- on Northern shore of Boeotia--across straits from Chalcis and Eretria (also Delion)
- site of a battle in Peloponnesian War
- ambitious attempt of Athens to overthrow Boeotia was defeated here
- Socrates says he fought as a hoplite in this battle

### **Demaratus: 510-491 BC ruled**

- Euryponid king of Sparta
- c. 506 BC: obstructed his colleague Cleomenes I on the invasion of Attica
- 491 BC: prevented the arrest of the medizing party at Aegina
- dethroned on a false charge of illegitimacy by Cleomenes
- fled to King Darius
- 480 BC: accompanied Xerxes on his attack of Greece
  - presumably in hopes of recovering his Spartan throne
  - repeatedly warned Xerxes that Sparta would resist his attack
- rewarded for his services with four cities in Asia Minor where he lived until his death
- cf: Herodotus

### **Didymos Chalkenteros: c. 80-10 BC**

- belonged to the school founded at Alexandria by Aristarchus and taught there
- nicknamed Chalkenteros and Bibliolathas (this because he frequently contradicted his own writings b/c he forgot what he wrote in his own books)
- said to have written 3500-4000 books
- important for early literary history b/c he compiled critical and exegetical work of earlier scholars carefully
- not considered an original thinker--more a discriminating editor and scrupulous translator of earlier works which otherwise would have been lost
- works include
  - reconstitute lost recensions of Aristarchus of the Homeric text
  - commentaries with abundant mythological, geographical, historical and biographical info on Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Bacchylides, Choerilus, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Ion, Euripides, Achaëus, Cratinus, Aristophanes, Phrynichus, Eupolis, Menander, Thucydides, Antiphon, Isaeus, Isocrates, Aeschines, Demosthenes, Hyperides, Dinarchus
  - Lexicography
  - grammar
  - Literature and antiquities

### **Diodotus (frequent): 256 BC**

- satrap of Bactria-Sogdiana under Antiochus I and II
- 256-255 BC: rebelled and declared his independence
- used coin types of Antiochus II but substituted his name and his portrait for those of Antiochus occasionally
- also issued a coin type with Zeus hurling a thunderbolt, his name, and his portrait towards the end of his career
- coin with title "Soter" may also be attributed to him
- c. 248 BC: died
- succeeded by son Diodotus II

### **Drakon--c. 620 BC**

- lawgiver who introduced new laws during the archonship of Aristarchus--621/0 ?
- diff accounts of Draco's laws
  - some claim he drew up a constitution based on hoplite group
  - some say Draco only wrote down laws against specific crimes
- penalties recorded as being very severe
- 1st time Athenian laws put down in writing

- Solon repealed all of his laws except those dealing with homicide
  - cf: inscription dated to 409/8 referring to the “law of Draco about homicide”

### **Epaminondas: c. 362 BC died**

- most famous for crushing defeat of Spartans at Leuctra in 371 BC (his tactic saved the day)
- pupil of Lysis the Pythagorean
- 379-371 BC: cooperated actively in restoration of Theban power
- 371 BC: as Boeotarch he represented Thebes in peace negotiations and refused to let Boeotian cities swear individually
  - Agesilaus with backing of Athens excluded Thebes from treaty
- 371 BC: one of many commanders who met Spartans at Leuctra
  - introduced variant tactic of slanting attack by the left wing
  - famous for crushing defeat of Spartan army
- 370-369 BC: invaded Peloponnese to help Arcadians throw off Spartan control
  - first recorded invasion of Eurotas Valley
  - freed Messenians from Spartan rule
- 364 BC: challenged Athenian supremacy at sea--sent fleet to Byzantium
- 362 BC: Battle of Mantinea
  - returned to Peloponnese when war broke out in Arcadia to command the Boeotians
  - died of wounds here

### **significance**

- military strategy led to innovations of Philip II and Alexander the Great
- established Messenian and Arcadian independence

### **Ephialtes--490-461 BC**

- Athenian statesman
- c. 465 BC-- led naval expedition beyond Phaselis
- replaced Themistocles as leading politician of popular side vs. Kimon
- 462 BC--resisted mvmt to send Athenian force to help Spartans in Messinian revolt
- 462/1 BC--with help of Pericles stripped Aeropagus of many of its more imp powers
- 462/1 BC--aroused hatred vs. himself--murdered

### **Ephors, archons, priestesses of Hera at Argos, and Olympic footrace victors**

- eponymous positions--the senior ephor, eponymous archon, and Olympic footrace winner all gave their name to the year (couldn't find info about priestess of Hera at Argos but I have assumed this is the common connection)

### **Ephorus: c. 405-330 BC**

- next to Xenophon, most important historian of 4th c BC
- from Cyme
- contemporary of Theopompus and pupil of Isocrates
- works include
  - history of Cyme
  - treatise on style
  - 2 books which aimed at satisfying demand for popular info on diverse topics
- most significant work
  - universal history in 30 books
    - beginnign with the Return of the Heracleidae
    - ends with siege of Perinthus, 341 BC
    - finished by son Demophilus with account of Sacred War
- knowlegde of Ephorus -- he was main source for Diodorus bks 11-16
- work was source for
  - Diodorus
  - Strabo
  - Poyaenus
  - Pompeius Trogus
  - Plutarch

Ephialtes Ethedemou Meleius

### **Epidamnus: c. 625 BC founded**

- joint colony of Corcyra and Corinth
- founded as a port of call on the Adriatic coast and a focus of trade from Illyria
- trade first monopolized for the benefit of the ruling oligarchic class
  - industrial pursuits restricted to industrial slaves
- 435 BC: commons gained control and expelled oligarchy

- seized by ousted oligarchs
- Epidamnos applied to Corcyra for aid--she refused
- applied to Corinth for help--Corinth supported democracy with new settlers
- shortly after 435 BC, Corcyrans recaptured city

#### significance

- struggle over control of colony by Corcyra and Corinth was contributing factor to Peloponnesian War

#### **Eubulus: 405-335 BC**

- prob most imp Athenian statesman of 355-342
- 355 BC: rose to prominence as through office of Theoric Commissioner to be in charge of Athens' finances
  - rose prosperity to level prob not attained since 5th c BC
- Xenophon tells of his reforms
  - law made it diff for assembly to draw on the routine revenues of the state for inessential military operations
  - employed annual surpluses on program of public works including the distribution of money to the people
- sought to concentrate Athens' military resources on defense of essential interests of Athens and of Greece
- 347/6 BC: Common Peace--favored excluding Philip from Gk affairs by uniting Gks in this agreement
- opponent of Demosthenes from 344-342 BC
  - Demosthenes wanted to extend war vs. Philip
  - Eubulus wanted to maintain peace

#### **FGrHist:**

#### **First Atthis (frequent)**

- Atthis=a type of literature dealing specifically with the history of Attica
- became popular c. 350-250 BC
- grew out of influence of Sophists and Peripatetics, general conception fostered by Isocrates and teh Orators of a retrun to the past glory of Athens
- 404 BC: Hellenicus' history of Athens was not strictly an Atthis but prob set the pattern for longer works written after 350 BC
- Cleidemus was recognized by Pausanias as the 1st atthidographer
- other atthidographers
  - Androtion
  - Phanodemus
  - Demon
  - Melanthius
  - Philochorus
  - later works of Ister of Cyrene=epitome of previous Atthides
- most atthidographers held priestly or political offices and produced other works on religious antiquities
- characteristics of Atthides
  - chronological arrangement
  - emphasis on mythology, origins of cults
  - descriptions of political institutions
  - generally agreed on historical facts
- used by later commentators for constitutional and topographical facts

#### **Gerousia**

#### **at Sparta**

- council of elders at Sparta
- 28 gerontes of 60 yrs of age and older plus two kings
- men drawn from restricted circle of aristocratic families
- elected as ephors--by choice of people
- held office for life--until at a later date office was made annual
- deliberative and judicial powers
- dealt with
  - public policy
  - prepared business for the assembly
  - heard cases involving death, exile, or atimia (could try kings too!)
  - joined ephors in passing sentence

#### **in general**

- also common name for city councils of aristocratic or plutocratic nature
- could be survivals of Homeric Councils of Elders or new creations

#### **Gyges--685-657 BC**

- king of Lydia c. 685-657 BC

- c. 685-680 BC seized throne by murdering King Candaules and marrying his widow
- attacked Smyrna and Miletos
- captured Colophon
- sent offerings to Delphi
- famous tomb
- coined in gold

### **Gylippus: 414 BC**

- Spartan general sent to Sicily to help Syracuse vs. Athens
- his arrival in Sicily won Sicel support and gave hope to the Syracusans
- he organized Syracusan resistance, regained initiative for them
- defeated Athenians
- returned to Athens
- 405 BC: convicted of embezzling public funds
- fled to exile
- cf: Thucydides, Diodorus, Plutarch's Life of Nicias

### **--Helen--**

Harmodios and Aristogeiton-- the "tyrannicides." They killed Hipparchus, brother of the tyrant Hippias (both sons of Peisistratus), at the Panathenaic festival in 514 B.C. Commemorated by statues made by Antenor, which were taken by the Persian in 480 B.C., and so were replaced by a second group in 477/6, made by Kritios and Nesiotes, of which we have Roman copies (OCD).

harmost-- title of Spartan military commanders or governors sent overseas. First attested in 412 B.C. (in Thucydides), but probably the post existed before then. They became common after the end of the Peloponnesian War (OCD).

Harpalus-- (c. 355-323 B.C.) A friend and companion of Alexander the Great. He went with Alexander to Asia, and was left in charge of the treasury in Babylon, while Alexander was in India. He misused the money, and "was guilty of gross extravagance and malversation, if not of positive treason." Fled to Athens on Alexander's return, where he unsuccessfully tried to bribe various Athenian politicians. He then fled to Crete where he was killed by one of his own officers (OCD).

Hecataeus-- of Miletus, c. 500 B. C. Advised Aristagoras against the Ionian revolt. However, he is best known as a geographer and ethnographer. He traveled widely in Asia Minor, and wrote descriptions of where he traveled, including India, Persia and Scythia. Herodotus is believed to owe a large debt to him. Hecataeus also wrote genealogies describing families descended from heroes. Some fragments survive, including a much-quoted phrase from his opening sentence ". . . for the Greeks have many stories which, it seems to me, are absurd." (OCD; Fornara, Nature of History, pp. 4-8).

Hellanicos of Lesbos (frequent)-- a contemporary of Herodotus, who wrote until the end of the 5th century. His works fall into three categories: 1) mythographic works, some of which were used as sources by Dionysius of Halikarnassos and Apollodorus, 2) regional history and ethnography, and 3) local history and chronology. Fragments of this kind of local, chronological history, also called horography, survive. Most important are his Atthis, the first history of Athens for the earliest time, which was criticized by Thucydides for its incorrect chronology for the 5th century, and The Priestesses of Hera at Argos, based on records of the temple and providing chronology for early Greek history (OCD; Murray, p. 33; Fornara, pp. 16-23).

Hellenica Oxyrhynchia-- papyrus fragments by a historian whose identity is unknown, who continues an account of the Peloponnesian Wars from about 413, down to c. 386. Diodorus depends on this historian for his own narration up to 386. The two other historians who continue Thucydides account are Xenophon and Theopompus (Davies, p. 18, 147; Fornara, p. 33).

hellenotamiae-- the financial overseers of the Delian League. There were ten, and they were Athenian officials elected in Athens. At first the treasury was in Delos, from 477-454, when it was moved to Athens. They managed the tribute for the year, paying it out in accordance to instructions, mostly to Athenian generals, or for other purposes, such as the building program on the Akropolis. . . The creation of the office is described by Thucydides, 1.96.2 ff (OCD).

Helot-- servile populations, who were enslaved in their own territories and were technically owned by the state. Although the institution existed elsewhere, we know very little about it except at Sparta. The Messenians became helots when they were conquered by the Spartans. The extent to which individual Spartan "owners" could control the helots is not known. Messenian helots revolted against Sparta several times (OCD; Murray, p. 157).

helots and perioekoi-- two groups with inferior/ dependent status in Sparta. The helots are essentially enslaved Messenians (see above). The perioekoi, or "dwellers around" are neighboring communities with military obligations to Sparta. The perioikoi probably conducted trade, or produced goods, as well as provided military service for the Spartan state. They retained some self-government, and were generally citizens with lesser rights (OCD; Murray, p. 157).

Hieron of Syracuse-- 5th century tyrant, he was appointed ruler of Gela by his brother Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, and he then succeeded Gelon as tyrant of Syracuse in 478

B. C. He won an important victory against the Etruscans in 474 at Cumae, which effectively ended Etruscan power at sea. He died in 467/6 B.C. (OCD; Murray, p. 271). [NOTE: not to be confused with Hieron II, who ruled Syracuse in the 3rd century, and falsely claimed descent from Gelon and Hieron I (see OCD).]

Himera-- colony on the North coast of Sicily. The site of an important sea-battle in 480 B.C., when Gelon of Syracuse and Theron of Akragas defeated the Carthaginians, who were led by Hamilcar. Contemporary with the Battle of Salamis, this marked a turning point in control of Sicily and S. Italy by the Greeks in the Western Mediterranean, just as Salamis marked the turning back of the Persians by the Greeks in the Eastern Mediterranean (OCD).

Histaius of Miletus-- tyrant of Miletus. He was father-in-law of Aristagoras, who ruled Miletus in his absence. Both were involved in planning the Ionian revolt, c. 499-495 (OCD; Herodotus books 5-6).

Hyperbolus-- died in 411 B.C. An Athenian demagogue, who followed Cleon as leader of the radical war-party. In either 417 or 415 he was ostracized, as a result of Alcibiades' and Nicias' schemes against him. Thucydides did not like him at all! (see 8.73) (OCD).

Ionian Revolt-- A loose alliance of Greek cities on the coast of Asia Minor, joined by Athens and Eretria, rebelled against Persian rule beginning in 499. Led by Aristagoras of Miletus, they deposed tyrants of their cities who were pro-Persian. They succeeded in burning Sardis, but were ultimately unsuccessful, and were defeated in 494 by the Persians at the battle of Lade, off Miletus. Miletus was entirely destroyed. Our main source is Herodotus, esp. books 5 and 6, but he is thought to generally down-play and under-value the success for the Ionians (see OCD under Aristagoras, Histaeus; Murray, p. 244).

Ithome-- an easily fortified mountain in the Messenian plain, an important strategic point in the Messenian wars. In the first Messenian War, Messenians held it until the very end. In the 5th century, it was a center of resistance for the helots against Sparta. Finally, Epimondas founded the town of Nessene on its West side, and surrounded the town with heavy fortification walls (OCD).

Kimón-- Athenian statesman and general, the son of Miltiades. He led the aristocratic faction in Athens, in opposition to Themistokles, and later, Ephialtes and Perikles. He had many military successes, including the Eurymedon campaign against Persia, c. 468. He persuaded Athens to support Sparta vs. the helots in 462, but was rebuffed by the Spartans. His influence decreased, and he was ostracized in 461. He only intermittently figures in Athenian politics after that, but he did arrange the Five Years Peace with Sparta in 450 B.C. (OCD).

Kleisthenes of Sikyon-- tyrant of Sikyon 600-570 B.C. He seems to have played an important role in the first Sacred War. Herodotus describes an elaborate year-long test he held for suitors of his daughter, Agariste. Hippokleides almost won, but danced his chances away because he didn't care! (see Hdt book 6). In the end, she married Megakles, of the Alkmaeonid family, and gave birth to Kleisthenes (named after his grandfather), the reformer of the Athenian constitution (OCD).

Cleon (frequent)-- Athenian politician of the late 5th century. He succeeded Perikles as leader of Athens. He increased the amount of tribute paid by Athenian allies in the war against Sparta. He had some military successes against the Spartans, before being defeated by Brasidas at Amphipolis. Both Thucydides and Aristophanes seem to have disliked him very much (OCD).

Lelantine War-- A war fought by Eretria and Chalcis, two cities of Euboea, in the late 8th century, over the Lelantine plain which lies between them. Very little is actually known about this war (OCD). The importance of the war is that (according to Forrest) it showed the results of colonization and overseas trade, and was actually a war of competition for markets. The long-term result of the war can be seen in the allies for each side (Murray) where some traditional rivalries seem to have been established.

Lysander (frequent)-- (d.395 BC) Spartan general and statesman. Admiral from 408/7 onward. Won the battle at Notium which caused the withdrawal of Alcibiades. Defeated Athens at Aegospotami (405), and blockaded Piraeus and supported the establishment of the Thirty in Athens. In most of Athens' allies he set up 'decarchies' of oligarchs backed by Spartan harmosts. After losing several political conflicts in Sparta, he lost power. At the start of the Corinthian War he invaded Boeotia from Phocis but was killed at Haliartus.

Mardonius--Nephew and son-in-law of Darius, commanded in Ionia from c.492, immediately after the Ionian Revolt and removed one major cause of discontent by abolishing government by tyrants and permitting democracies. Restored Persian authority in Thrace. Herodotus makes him the moving spirit of Xerxes' invasion. In command in Greece after Salamis, he attempted to detach Athens from the Greek alliance. In 479 was defeated and killed at the battle of Platea by the Greek land-forces.

Mausolus--Satrap of Caria c.377/6-353 in virtual independence from Persia. Early relations with the Great King were good but he embarked on expansionist policy symbolized by moving the seat of government to Halicarnassus and in 362 became involved in the Satrap's Revolt which he deserted diplomatically at the right moment. Left with his satrapy intact, he resumed his advance into Lycia and Ionia. The conflict of his interests with those of Athens resulted in the Social War of 357, when Rhodes, Cos, Chios, and

Byzantium revolted on a promise of support from him. Rhodes and Cos began appendages of his kingdom. His marriage to his sister, Artemisia, palace, tomb and private harbor, and philhellenic patronage of literature and the arts foreshadow the rule of the Ptolemies.

Megarian Decree--432. An attempt by Perikles to starve Megara into surrender which laid an embargo on its Aegean and Pontic trade. It was an important contributory cause of the Peloponnesian War.

Miltiades--c.550-489 BC. Sent c.524 by Hippias to the Thracian Chersonese to continue Athenian hegemony. Ruled as an absolute king over the natives but encouraged Athenian settlers. Freed Lemnos from Persia and gave it to Athens. Married a Thracian king's daughter, Hegesipyle, who bore Cimon. At the end of the Ionian Revolt, in which he had participated, he returned to Athens (493). He became influential in politics despite the opposition of the Alcmaeonidae. One of the generals in 490 when he won the decisive victory at Marathon. Afterwards inaugurated a policy of naval expansion and died of a wound sustained on an expedition to Paros.

Naucratis--Founded on a Canopic branch of the Nile, was a Greek treaty port which under Saite Pharaohs became the chief center of cultural relations between Greece and Egypt. Herodotus says that it was the sole emporium for Greek traders, who received concessions from Amasis. Excavations reveal Greek pottery and architecture from the 7th cent. onward and discredit Herodotus. Strabo says it was founded by Milesians in the reign of Psammetichus. The city continued to flourish through the classical period. It declined after the foundation of Alexandria.

Parmenion--c.400-330 BC. Became the best general of Philip II, and accompanied Alexander to Asia as second-in-command. For the first three years commanded at all major engagements (including Issus and Gaugamela where he headed the left wing). He was left at Ecbatana to guard the Persian treasure and the lengthening communications when Alexander moved east (330). Killed after the trial and execution of his son, Philotas, for treason. He was not in favor of Alexander's ideas for the conquest and rule of Persia and represented the older school among the Macedonian officers (Philip's men).

Pausanias--of Lydia (?) c.150 AD. Traveller and geographer who wrote the Description of Greece. Sketched the history and topography of important cities, and of their surroundings. He dwells some on natural phenomena and loves all religious and historical remains as at Olympia and Delphi and historic battlefields and memorials. He writes also on artistic monuments.

Pausanias of Sparta--(1) Nephew of Leonidas and son of Spartan king. In 479 he commanded the Greek forces at Plataea and was responsible for Greek victory with his tactics. In 478 he captured Byzantium at head of a Greek fleet. There was a mutiny because of his arrogant behavior and he was recalled to Sparta under suspicion on treasonous negotiations with Persia. Acquitted he was returned by Sparta to Byzantium. Expelled by Cimon (475) and returned to face further charges c.470 he was again acquitted. Under suspicion of fomenting Helot revolt he sought sanctuary in a Temple where he was left to starve, being removed at the last minute so he did not die on sacred ground. (2) grandson of (1) King of Sparta 445-426 and 408-394 BC. In 403 he was sent to replace Lysander at the head of the Spartan forces besieging Thrasybulus in the Piraeus. He reversed Lysander's policy, removed the Thirty Tyrants and returned the democrats to Athens. In 395 he was sent to join with Lysander in the invasion of Boeotia, but failed to join with him and retired without a battle. Exiled to Tegea where he wrote on the Lycurgan constitution.

Peace of Callias--c.450 BC Peace which treaty which ended the hostilities between Athens and Persia and recognized each party's sphere of influence. The negotiations took place either in Cyprus or during a mission to Susa and the court of Artaxerxes by Callias. The reality of the treaty was impugned by Theopompus and has been doubted by some modern scholars.

Peisandros--Athenian politician fl. 430-411 BC. Often attacked in comedy for corruption, cowardice and extreme fatness. As a radical democrat he took a principal part in the investigation of the mutilation of the Herms (415), but revealed himself to be an oligarch in 412 and showed still more energy in supporting the revolution of 411: the motion which set up the new boule of the Four Hundred was proposed by him. On the overthrow of the oligarchs he fled to Sparta.

Periander--tyrant of Corinth c.625-585 BC and son of Cypselos. He recovered Corcyra, founded Apollonia and Potidaea and seized Epidaurus' dominions. He propitiated Delphi and Olympia, had dealings with Thrasybulus of Miletus and Alyattes of Lydia, and arbitrated between Athens and Mytilene in their dispute for Sigeum. Also had contacts with Egypt. He established the diolkos and Corinth seems to have thrived economically under him. His sons predeceased him and his nephew, Cypselus II, was murdered after succeeding him, ending the Cyselid dynasty.

Pharnabazus--satrap of Dascylium c.413-370 BC. Allied with Sparta against Athens at Abydos, Cyzicus, and Chalcedon, but in 408 encouraged the Athenians to negotiate with Darius. In 404, at Lysander's request, he ordered Alcibiades to be assassinated. After downfall of Cyrus, Dascylium was ravaged by Sparta (398, 395) on the latest occasion by Agesilaus. Entrusted with the reconquest of Egypt but failed on two attempts, 385/3 and 374 and shortly afterwards died.

Pheidon of Argos--King of Argos, changed the kingship into a tyranny c.675. Established the measures for the Peloponnesians and interfered at Olympia (668). Reorganized the Argive army around the hoplite model and defeated Sparta at the battle of Hysiae (669) which led to the Messenian revolt and Argive control of the northern Peloponnese. Said to have struck the first Greek coins at Aegina and to have been a supporter of Cypselos at Sparta.

Phormion (frequent)--Athenian admiral first mentioned in 440 before Samos. In the next years he proved an excellent military leader in Acarnania, at Potidaea, and in Chalcidice. In 430 he blockaded Corinth from Naupactus, and in 429 defeated two superior Peloponnesian fleets by brilliant tactics. Probably died c.428.

Phyle--an Attic deme and fortress situated on Mt. Parnes astride one of the routes between Athens and Boeotia. Late in 404, Thrasybulus came from Thebes, seized Phyle, and with a greatly increased following moved on Piraeus early in 403, where he defeated the Thirty Tyrants.

Pittacus--of Mytilene c.650-570 BC. Commanded in the war against Athens of Sigeum, helped to overthrow the tyrant Melanchrus, and after further party struggles in Mytilene was elected aesymnetes for ten years. A moderate democratic reformer like his contemporary Solon, he was violently attacked by his younger fellow citizen Alcaeus, whose family had helped to overthrow the tyranny but wished to restore the old aristocracy.

proxenoi (frequent)--a growth out of the the Greek concept of guest-friendship. Proxenoi were citizens of a community who were the representatives to that community of a foreign state. Either voluntary or elected, the position was often hereditary. These were coveted positions.

Ptolemy Philadelphus--308-246 BC (Ptolemy II). Joint ruler with his father in 285, succeeded to the throne in 283/2 and married Arsinoe II uniting her Aegean possessions with the Empire. He conquered important districts in Syria and Asia Minor during the First Syrian War c.276-271. In the Chremonidean War against Macedon (266-261) incurred slight losses. He and his advisors created most of the scientific system of Ptolemaic financial administration and built the Pharos, library and museum and other institutions of Alexandria as well as instituting the ruler cult.

Pyrros--c.319-272 BC King of Epirus. He fought during his reign to free Epirus from Macedon. He annexed parts of Illyrias, Parauaea, Tymphaea, Ambracia, Amphilochia and Acarnania as well as Corcyra and Leucas. After war with Demetrius (291-286) he obtained parts of Macedon and Thessaly but was driven back from the rest of Greece by Lysimachus (283). Assisted Tarentum against Rome with 25,000 men and 20 elephants defeating the Romans at Heraclea (280). In 279 he defeated the Romans at Asculum, and transferred his efforts to Sicily where he almost expelled the Carthaginians. After his return to Greece he almost destroyed Antigonus Gonatas in Thessalonica but suddenly moved to the Peloponnesus where he failed in a siege of Sparta and was killed in a street fight at Argos.

Roxane--Daughter of the Bactrian ruler Oxyartes, was married in 327 to Alexander the Great who hoped to reconcile the Bactrian rulers. Gave birth to Alexander IV after Alexander the Great's death and she and her son became pawns in the wars of the successors until both were killed by Cassander.

#### Sacred Wars

Wars fought by Delphic Amphictiony in order to punish sacrilege against Apollo.

First: Thessaly, Sicyon, and Athens (at Solon's urging) defeat Cirrha (c. 590) and establish Amphictiony.

Second: Phocians seize Delphi, Spartans restore Delphians, Athenians in 448 restore Phocians. Delphians control, having been restored yet again at an uncertain date, is confirmed in Peace of Nicias of 422.

Third: Thebes uses the Amphictiony to prosecute war against Phocis which is resisting its hegemony. War breaks out in 355. Athenians and Spartans on Phocian side. Onomarchus, the Phocian leader, invades Boetia and even defeats Philip II twice in Thessaly. Onomarchus dies of illness. Thebans invite Philip to take on the fight against Phocis. He does so successfully and at end of war takes over Phocis' votes in the Amphictiony.

Note how all three wars reflect the politics of their periods.

#### Sardis

Capital of Kingdom of Lydia and headquarters of the principal western satrapy. Stood at western end of Persian Royal Road through Anatolia. First to mint coins. Taken by Cyrus I in 546 BC--the old "a great empire shall fall" oracle. Sacked by revolting Ionians in 498 BC, this is one of the events leading to the Persian wars. Important in Xenophon's Anabasis as Persian administrative/military headquarters.

#### Seleukos

Seleucos I Nicator. In 321 BC he obtained the satrapy of Babylonia. After adding Media and Susiana to his territory and confirming his power at the battle of Ipsus (301) against Antigonos I, he concentrated his efforts in the west as indicated by the founding of Antioch (300). He defeated Lysimachus at Corupedium in 281, but was killed later that year when invading Macedonia in an attempt to gain the royal crown.

#### Sestos

Miltiades may have settled this town in the Chersonese when he was commander/tyrant in the region. Xerxes first set foot in Europe here. It was first town freed by Athenian fleet in 479/8 and was the Athenian base of naval operations from 411-404. Banded about between Sparta and Athens until 352 when the Athenians got pissed-off, enslaved the population and established a cleruchy there. Free city under Romans but by this time Byzantium was the major crossing point between Europe and Asia.

### Smerdis

I quote from the Darius OCD article: He came to the throne after overthrowing a usurper, Gaumata the Magician, who was impersonating Bardiya (Smerdis) the dead brother of Cambyses (Hdt. 3. 68 ff).

### Spartan rhetra

Spartan constitution dating to the first half of the 7th century (Murray p.162). Preserved in Plutarch's life of Lykurgos in the form of a Delphic oracle (with an amendment preserved in a poetic fragment of Tyrtaios) it established a popular assembly over which the "elders", as empowered by the above mentioned amendment, had some form of veto power. As with all Spartan history the details of why and when are clouded by myth. It is not even certain that the rhetra should be attributed to Lykurgos. It does however seem to be our first preserved Greek constitution.

### Sphacteria

The Athenian general Demosthenes, having occupied the harbor of Pylos, caught 420 Spartan hoplites – a tenth of the Lacedaemonian force – on this island. This surprising defeat caused the Spartans to offer terms; these were rejected by Cleon and the war carried on.

### The Granicus

River near the Hellespont at which in 334 B.C. Alexander defeated Persian forces and thereby secured the freedom of the Greek cities in Asia. He also set up a like-named monument to his buddies who died there.

### The Strymon

River in Thrace at which Xerxes sacrificed nine male youths and nine virgins. In 465 Cimon colonized the 'Nine Ways', a plain near the river at which nine roads met. If I've missed the true import of this ID, correct me.

### The Themistokles Decree

This decree, extant on a third century marble found at Troezen, may record the decree of 480 in which T. instructs the Athenians to evacuate their city. Women and children are to go to Troezen, possessions and elderly are to be left on Salamis. The navy is to be split between Artemesium and Salamis. This last point differs from Herodotus' narrative in that H. sends all ships to Artemesium. Did T. have an explicit strategy of defence-in-depth? Did the Troezeni of the third century make the whole thing up so as to gain Athenian friendship. If so, why didn't they follow H. exactly? Text in Fornara, no. 55.

### the Alcmaeonids (frequent)

Big time Athenian family.

In 632/1 Megacles gets whole family in trouble by having the co-conspirators of Cylon, who had taken refuge in Athena's temple, killed. All Alcmaeonidae were exiled.

Alcmaeon, son of Megacles commands Athenian contingent in 1st Sacred War indicating that family had been restored by 590's BC. Megacles' son Megacles marries Agariste, the daughter of the Sicyonian tyrant Cleisthenes. His daughter's marriage with Peisistratus didn't work out and family goes into exile when P. returns to power in 546.

Family must have returned in time for Cleisthenes, son of Megacles, to be archon in 525/4.

Hippias expells them again, perhaps after murder of Hipparchus in 514.

During this period of exile they take on the reconstruction of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi and throw in their own money to pay for a marble facade for it.

In 511/0 they help to kick out Hippias.

The Spartan king Cleomenes tries to invoke the curse against them in 508/7, the year when Cleisthenes' democratic reforms were instituted.

The family is suspected of Persian collusion in 490 and Megacles, a nephew of Kleisthenes, is an early victim of ostracism in 486. Pericles and Alcibiades had Alcmaeonid mothers.

### the Hillsmen

Poor inhabitants of interior Attica who supported Peisistratus. Their role as a faction was ended by Cleisthenes' reforms of 508/7 BC.

### Theopompos

Spartan king (dates can range from 720-670) attributed with strengthening the King's and Elder's control over assembly and with the establishing the Ephorate, the magistracy which kept an eye on the Kings.

### Theoric fund (frequent)

### Theramenes

Athenian statesman (d. 404/3) who was instrumental in establishing both the Four Hundred, a radical oligarchic government of 411, and the Five Thousand, an extension of the franchise to select able citizens. In the aftermath of the naval battle at Argusinae (406) he avoided the capital punishment meted out to the other commanders who had not recovered the bodies of drowned Athenian sailors. He was one of the Thirty Tyrants but was soon executed by rivals within this group, notably Critias.

Thrasybulus the Athenian (frequent)

In 411 BC he led the opposition to the Four Hundred. Responsible for recall of Alcibiades. Successful naval commander in latter stages of war. In 404/3 he captures the Piraeus, defeated and restored democracy. Active in the Corinthian war but killed by his troops in 388.

Thukydides Milesiou

Political rival of Pericles who opposed the latter's building program. Dead by 420.

Tissaphernes

Persian satrap of coastal Anatolia who began meddling in Peloponnesian War after 412 BC with half-hearted support for Sparta. Alcibiades advised him in this course. In 401, having been demoted to satrapy of Caria, he warned Artaxerxes of Cyrus' rebellion and saved the day for Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa. Having been restored to his former position, he was defeated by the Spartan Agesilaus in 395 and assassinated shortly thereafter.