“Tensions rise between Athens and Sparta. This leads to the Peloponnesian War”

🡪 Timeline of 5th Century BCE

* Greco Persian Wars (Persian Invasion of Greece)
  + 1st Persian invasion 🡪 Athenians stopped Persians at Marathon
  + 2nd Persian invasion (led by Xerxes) 🡪 Routed Persian navy at Salamis + got rid of all Persians at Plataea in 479 BCE
  + ^ up till this point, the Greeks (including powerful city-states of Sparta and Athens) are fighting on same side 🡪 united Greece against Persians
* Herodotus 🡪 Father of History 🡪 Gave us all the info we have right now on the Greco Persian Wars
* Thuycidides 🡪 wrote the history of the Peloponnesian War

🡪 Persians Leave…. continuing on

* Athenians escaped to Salamis (naval route of Persian Navy)
  + Decide to move back to Athens
  + Want to build wall to protect from invasions (controversy on who they wanted to protect themselves from 🡪 Spartans had powerful army) 🡪 called the long wall (has access to sea)
* Sparta starting to feel threatened (Athen army + wall) 🡪 they suggest to build the wall at the Isthmus of Corinth (connects the mainland to the Peloponnese, place where Sparta is)
  + Athenians do not agree and start to build wall around Athens + build up their naval power + making allies (around Aegean, coast of Anatoilia, island of Delos) 🡪 contribute shared navies + money to fight off Persians w/ Delos, forming Delian League
  + Sparta is starting to feel more and more threatened with Athen slowly becoming forefront and head of the Delian League (becoming into sort of an Athenian Empire)
  + 464 BCE 🡪 Sparta planning an invasion of Athens
    - Major earthquake in Sparta that demolishes large parts of the city
    - Helots (slaves, treated horribly) 🡪 7 for each Spartan 🡪 start a revolt
    - Spartan seeks help against revolt in parts of Greece 🡪 Athens agrees to help them put revolt down by sending 4000 citizen soldiers (Hoplites) to Sparta 🡪 Sparta unsure of Athens motives to help them and by sending such a huge amount of soldiers in such a vulnerable state 🡪 what if Athenians start to aid Helots
    - Spartans send back Hoplites to Athens 🡪 Athenians get a little agitated by this
  + 459 BCE 🡪 2 allies of Sparta, Megara and Corinth (situated in land bridge between mainland and Peloponnese)🡪 dispute between them
    - Athens decides to intervene and form alliance with Megara 🡪 makes Sparta insecure
    - Sparta and Athens has war over next 15 years (from 460 BCE to next 15 years) 🡪 known as 1st Peloponnesian War (Sparta & allies vs Athens & allies)
    - 1st Peloponnesian War ends with 30 years peace (peace treaty), but only last 15 years

🡪 Actual Peloponnesian War (about 15 years after start of 1st Peloponnesian War)

* Occurs at end of 5th century BCE
  + 431 BCE 🡪 King of Sparta is influenced to invade Attica
    - Starts 1st phase of Peloponnesian War, known as the Archidamian War (named for the King of Sparta 🡪 who was reluctant to invade Attica)
    - Archidamian War 🡪 Spartas dominant army repeatedly attacks Attica & Athenians with their dominant navy repeatedly raids throughout the Peloponnese + along the Aegean Coast)
    - 1st phase goes on for 10 years 🡪 ends with the Peace of Nicias(50 year peace)
  + 415 BCE
    - 2nd phase: Athenians sail to Syracuse in order to extend their power and empire
      * Attack on Syracuse turns out to be a complete disaster failed attempt (Athenian fleet is destroyed by Syracuse with support from Spartans)
    - 3rd phase: Ionian War
      * Ionia is in region off the coast of modern-day Turkey
      * Many city-states of the Athenian empire are starting to revolt and Spartans are trying to help these revolts In order to defeat the Athenians 🡪 known as Decelean War
      * Decelea is a little village at top of Attica (strategic location that went over to the Spartans)
      * Spartans get help from Persians (80 years after Greco Persian wars)
  + 405 BCE
    - Naval battle at Aegospotami, which ends in decisive victory for the Spartans, which are able to destroy the Athenian navy
  + 404 BCE
    - Athenians surrender and the Spartans are victorious
    - Most of Greece is affected 🡪 all city-states of Greece are significantly weakened
    - 4th century BCE 🡪 city-states are vulnerable to attacks, specifically from north 🡪 particularly Macedonia area
      * Phillip of Macedon uses this vulnerability to attack the city-states of Greece over the 5th century 🡪 ends up unifying them

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