

# Peloponnesian War - Athens and Sparta in savage conflict, 431-404 BC

HarperCollins - BBC Radio 4



Description: -

- Arts, Modern -- 20th century.

Modernism (Art)

Japan -- Commerce -- United States -- Congresses

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Greece -- History -- Peloponnesian War, 431-404

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## Aftermath of the Peloponnesian War

The Aeginians were expelled and replaced by Athenian colonists. Oxford University Press: New York, NY.

## The Peloponnesian War Athens and Sparta in Savage Conflict 431

The murder of a Theban envoy in Plataea was one of the short term causes of the Peloponnesian war. Athens and Sparta, having fought together previously against the Persians, have now come to the point where Sparta thinks Athens and their Delian League have become too powerful. He knew the Spartan Army was without peer and anticipated the seizure of Athenian lands outside the city walls.

## The Peloponnesian War: Athens and Sparta in savage conflict 431

Despite losing to Sparta in the Peloponnesian War, Athens continued to be an important cultural and economic center throughout Roman times, and it is the capital of the modern nation of Greece. As far as short term causes, most historians agree that the attack on a Theban envoy made by the citizens of Plataea was what finally drove these two city-states to war. Sparta assumed the top position in Greece, and for the first time ever it formed an empire of its own, although this would not last more than a half century.

## Aftermath of the Peloponnesian War

The plague also claimed the life of Pericles, and this passive, defensive strategy died with him, which opened the door to a wave of Athenian aggression on the Peloponnesians. The Peloponnesian War: Athens and Sparta in Savage Conflict 431-404 BC This book is in very good condition. The dust cover has very little sign of wear and the pages are clean, intact and the spine remains undamaged. In the first phase, Athens uses their vast naval resources to attack the coast of the Peloponnesians, trying to keep the unrest at bay.

## Athens, Sparta sign peace pact

Like all great wars, the Peloponnesian War brought about changes and developments in warfare. The Spartan Strategy Because the Athenians had

left Attica almost entirely undefended, and also because the Spartans knew they had a significant advantage in land battles, the Spartan strategy was to raid the land surrounding Athens so as to cut off the food supply to the city. The battles happened at both homeland and in foreign land.

### **Sparta vs. Athens: The War that Lasted 2,500 Years**

Lysander, however, established a pro-Spartan oligarchy that installed a reign of terror in Athens. This worked in the sense that the Spartans burned considerable swaths of territory around Athens, but they never dealt a decisive blow because Spartan tradition required soldiers, mainly the helot soldiers, to return home for the harvest each year. Kagan, Donald, and Bill Wallace.

### **The 'First' Peloponnesian War and The Thirty Year Peace, 460**

However, this move cost the Argives the support of the Corinthians, who were not willing to make such an affront to their longtime allies on the Peloponnese.

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