

**“the enemy of my enemy is my
friend”**

Terms, People, and Places

Alliance:

Peloponnesian War:

Delian League:

Persian Wars:

Marathon:

Battle of Salamis:

Lesson Objectives

- Summarize how the Persian Wars affected Greece
- Understand the causes and effects of the Peloponnesian War

Summary

“Conflict in the Greek World”

After the Persian Wars, democracy flourished and culture thrived in Athens under the leadership of Pericles. Yet competition among the Greek city-states led to conflict.

- 500 B.C.E. -475 B.C.E., the great & large Persian Empire began wars with Greek city-states. Although at first, the Persians were crushing the Greeks, the Greeks united and defeated the Persians. Following the victory over the Persians, Athens was viewed as the most powerful city-state in Greece. Athenians set up and controlled an alliance (the Delian League) with other Greek city-states to promote democracy.
- Many Greeks, including Sparta, were against the Delian League and formed their own Peloponnesian League where they promoted oligarchy. In 431 B.C. war broke out between Athens and Sparta, and eventually involved all of Greece. The Peloponnesian War would last for 27 years, where Athens would be defeated.

CHAPTER
4
SECTION 3**Section Summary****CONFLICT IN THE GREEK WORLD****READING CHECK**

How did Pericles encourage citizens to participate in government?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *uniqueness* mean in the underlined sentence? The root, *unique*, comes from the Latin word *unus* meaning "one." Use this word-root clue and any prior knowledge you might have about the word *unique* to help you figure out the meaning of *uniqueness*.

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details
How did victory in the Persian Wars strengthen Athens?

After 522 B.C., the Persians extended their empire to include the Greek city-states of Ionia in Asia Minor. Although under Persian rule, these Ionian city-states were largely self-governing, they resented Persian control. In 499 B.C., Athens sent ships to help these city-states fight the Persians. This decision led to the Persian Wars.

Eventually, the Greeks were victorious against the Persians. This victory increased the Greeks' sense of uniqueness. Athens emerged from the wars as the most powerful city-state in Greece. Athens formed an alliance, called the Delian League, with other Greek city-states. An **alliance** is a formal agreement to cooperate between two or more nations or powers.

After the Persian Wars ended, a golden age began in Athens under the leadership of **Pericles**. Because of his wisdom and skill, the economy thrived and the government became more democratic. Periclean Athens was a **direct democracy**. Under this system, citizens take part directly in the daily affairs of government. Pericles believed that citizens from all social classes should participate in government. Therefore, Athens began to pay a **stipend**, or fixed salary, to men who served in the Assembly and its Council.

In addition, Athenians served on juries. A **jury** is a panel of citizens who make the final judgment in a trial. Athenian citizens could also vote to banish a public figure they believed was a threat to their democracy. This was called **ostracism**.

Athens prospered during the Age of Pericles. Pericles' efforts helped turn Athens into the cultural center of Greece. The arts were encouraged through public festivals, dramatic competitions, and building programs. Building projects increased Athens' prosperity by creating jobs for artisans and workers.

Many Greeks outside Athens resented Athenian domination. Soon, the Greek world was divided by new rivalries. In 431 B.C., warfare broke out between Athens and Sparta. This conflict, known as the Peloponnesian War, soon engulfed all of Greece. Sparta defeated Athens with the help of Persia. The defeat ended Athenian domination of the Greek world. However, the Athenian economy revived and Athens later regained its place as the cultural center of Greece.

Review Questions

1. How did action by Athens bring about the Persian Wars?

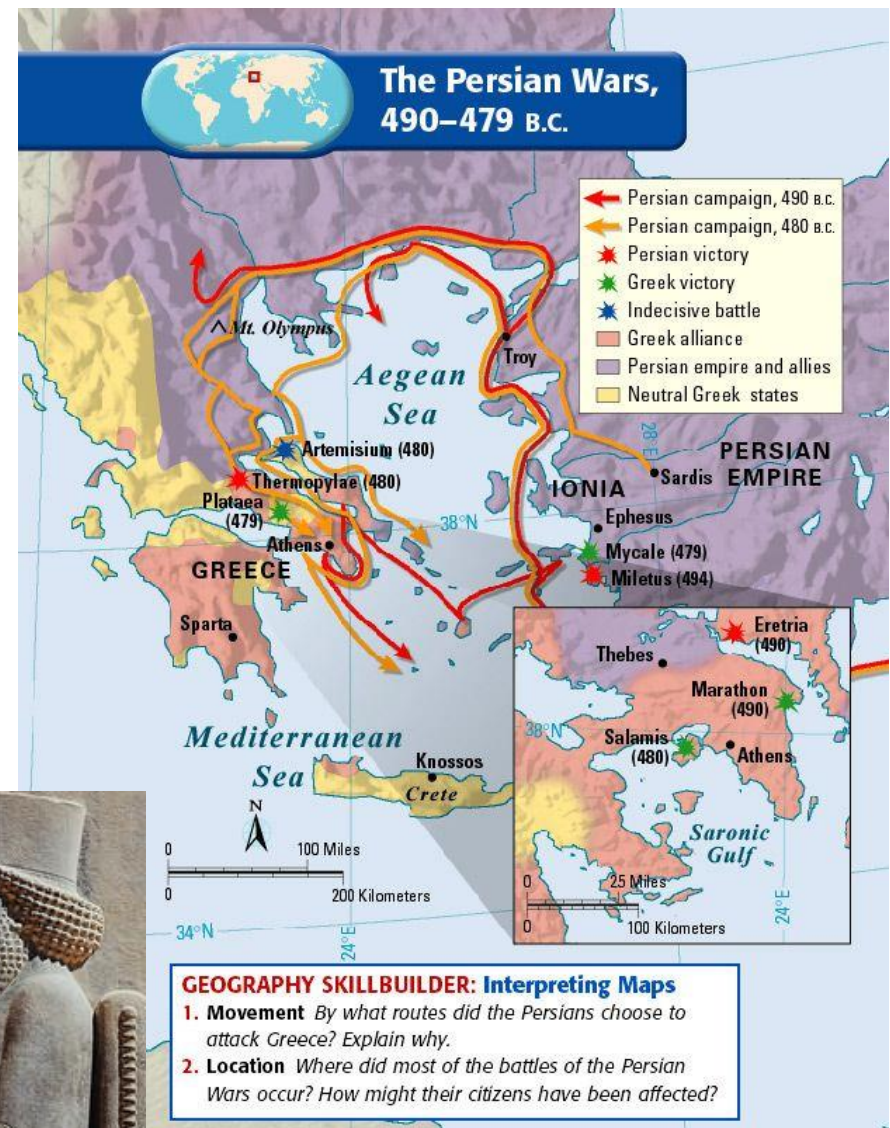
2. What is direct democracy?

Aim #15: How did war with invaders and conflict among Greeks affect the city-states?



The Persian Wars (490-479 BCE) - Causes

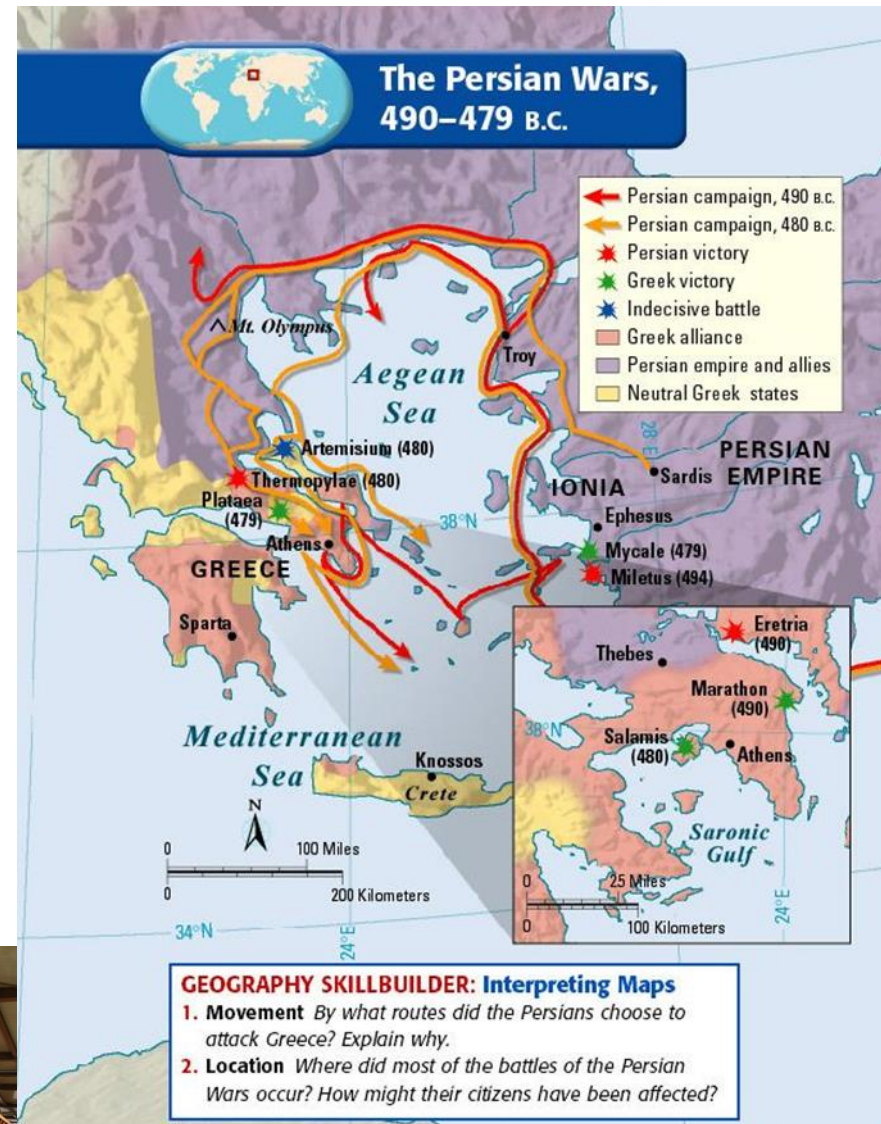
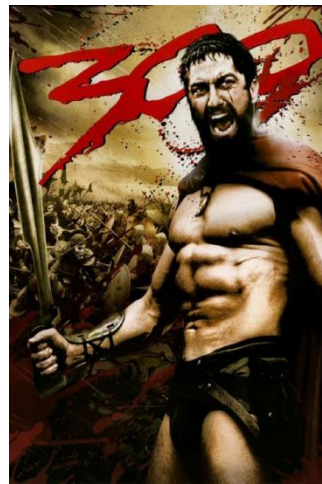
- Persians had a large empire (5th century BCE)
- Ionia rebelled w/ assistance of Athens, but was crushed (499 BCE)
- 490 BCE Darius I sent a huge fleet to punish Athens



The Persian Wars- Major Battles

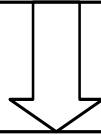


- Athens pushed the Persians back at **Marathon**, but Themistocles urged to built a fleet of defense
- Xerxes (480 BCE) aimed to conquer all of Greece
- Persians defeated Spartans at Battle of Thermopylae & then burned Athens
- **Battle of Salamis**, Athens navy defeated Persia; 1 year later defeated them on land (Battle of Plataea)

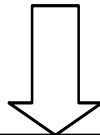


Persian Wars, 490 B.C. – 479 B.C.

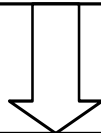
Athens fights Persia. Other Greek city-states fight on Athenian side.



Persians burn city of Athens.



Greeks defeat Persians.



Greeks believe gods protect them. Athens becomes most powerful city-state.

Great wars
and many
battles
affected
the history
of Greek
city-states.



Checkpoint

What were the causes & effects of the Persian Wars?

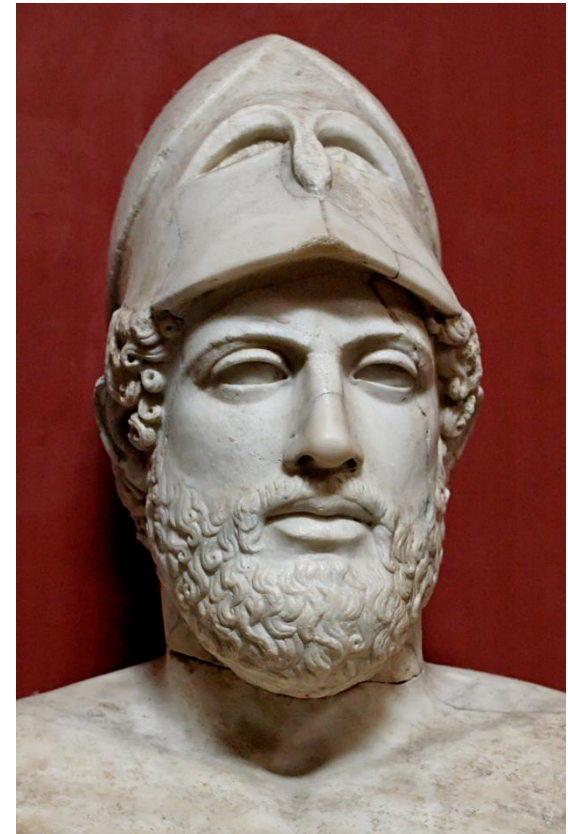
Age of Pericles

- The years following the Persian Wars, Athenian government became more democratic (see Aim 14)
- the economy thrived under the leadership of Pericles.
- From 460 B.C. to 429 B.C. a golden age existed in Athens and was called the Age of Pericles.

The Age of Pericles & Direct Democracy

- 460-429 BCE, Athens experienced a golden age under Pericles
- Gov't became more democratic
 - **Direct Democracy**
 - ❖ Wealthy & poor served in gov't (stipend)
 - ❖ Served in juries (age 30+ for 1yr)
 - ❖ Ostracism
- Culture & economy thrived; he rebuilt Athens into Greece's cultural center (encouraged arts = more jobs)

Protection, Beautification,
Democracy



“Just because you do not take an interest in politics doesn't mean politics won't take an interest in you”



Checkpoint

How did Pericles make Athens great?

The Peloponnesian War (431-404BCE)

- Sparta & others formed Peloponnesian League bec. resentment of Athens domination
- Sparta knew it had to win on land (not by sea)
 - allied itself w/ Persians
 - Pericles opened city-walls, led to a plague
 - Sparta defeated Athens
- Athens domination ended
- As Greek city-states fought each other; a new power will rise-- Macedonia



CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

QUICK
FACTS

Causes

- After the Persian Wars, Athens used its influence with other city-states to establish the Delian League. Athens took advantage of its position as the head of the Delian League to create what amounted to an Athenian Empire.
- Sparta and its allies, the Peloponnesian League, resented the growing influence of Athens in Greece.
- Over decades, tensions built up between the two leagues.

Effects

- Athens lost its entire navy, most of its army, and most of its allies. For a short time, the city's government was replaced by an oligarchy chosen by Sparta, though democracy was soon reinstated.
- Sparta became the supreme power in Greece. However, the Spartan army was weakened and was defeated by Thebes in 371 BC.
- In the 340s BC, after years of bitter squabbling among city-states, all of Greece was conquered by Macedonia.



Checkpoint

What were the causes & effects of the Peloponnesian War?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.