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

NYS SS Framework: 9.3

Conflict in the Greek World





Causes and Effects OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

Causes

- After the Persian Wars, Athens used its influence with other citystates 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.

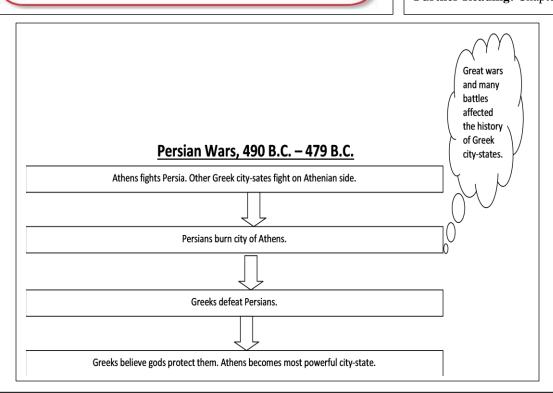
Mini Lecture

- 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.
- 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.
- At around 340 BCE, due to conflict between the Greek city-states, all of Greece was conquered by their neighbor, **Macedonia**.

Review Questions:

- 1. How did action by Athens bring about the Persian Wars?
- 2. How did victory in the Persian Wars strengthen Athens?
- 3. What were the causes & effects of the Peloponnesian War?

Further Reading: Chapter 4, Section 3



MY NOTES