

at enlarging it. The dominions bequeathed him by his predecessors comprised many countries, united under one government only by their subjection to the will and the arbitrary exactions of a common ruler; but Darius first organized them into one empire, by dividing the whole into twenty satrapies or provinces, and assigning to each its proper share in the burdens of government.

37. Under Darius the Persian empire had now attained its greatest extent, embracing, in Asia, all that, at a later period, was contained in Persia proper and Turkey; in Africa, taking in Egypt as far as Nubia, and the coast of the Mediterranean as far as Barca; and in Europe, part of Thrace and Macedonia—thus stretching from the Ægean Sea to the Indus, and from the plains of Tartary to the cataracts of the Nile. Such was the empire against whose united power a few Grecian communities were to contend for the preservation of their very name and existence. The results of the contest may be learned from the following chapter. (See *Map No. VII.*)

1. *Tartary* is a name of modern origin, applied to that extensive portion of Central Asia which extends eastward from the Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AUTHENTIC PERIOD OF GRECIAN HISTORY.

SECTION I.

HISTORY FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WAR WITH PERSIA TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PHILIP ON THE THRONE OF MACEDON:
490 TO 360 B. C. = 130 YEARS.

ANALYSIS. FIRST PERSIAN WAR. 1. Preparations of Darius for the conquest of Greece. Mardonius. Destruction of the Persian fleet. [Mount A' thos.] Return of Mardonius.—2. Renewed preparations of Darius. Heralds sent to Greece. Their treatment by the Athenians and Spartans. The Æginetans. [Ægina].—3. Persian fleet sails for Greece. Islands submit Euboea. Persians at Mar'athon. The Plataeans aid the Athenians. Spartans absent. [Mar'athon. Platae'a].—4. The Athenian army. How commanded.—5. Battle of Mar'athon.—6. Remarks on the battle. Legends of the battle.—7. The war terminated. Subsequent history of Miltiades. [Paros.] Themistocles and Aristides. Their characters. Banishment of the latter. [Ostracism].—9. Death of Darius. SECOND PERSIAN WAR. Xerxes invades Greece. Opposed by Leonidas. [Thermopylae.] Anecdote of Dien'eces.—10. Treachery. Leonidas dismisses his allies. Self-devotion of the Greeks.—11. Eurytus and Aristodemus.—12. The Athenians desert Athens, which is burned by the enemy. [Trezene.] The Greeks fortify the Corinthian isthmus.—13. The Persian fleet at Salamis. Eurybiades, Themistocles, and Aristides.—14. Battle of Salamis. Flight of Xerxes. [Hellespont.] Battle of Platae'a.—15. Mycale. [Mycale.] Death of Xerxes.—15. Athens rebuilt. Banishment of Themistocles. Cimon and Pausanias. The Persian dependencies. Ionian revolt. [Cyprus. Byzantium].—16. Final peace with Persia.—17. Dissensions among the Grecian States. Pericles. Jealousy of Sparta, and growing power of Athens.—18. Power and character of Sparta. Earthquake at Sparta. Revolt of the Helots. THIRD MESSENIAN WAR. Migration of the Messenians.—19. Athenians defeated at Tanagra. [Tanagra.] Subsequent victory gained by the Athenians.

20. Causes which opened the FIRST PELOPONNESIAN WAR. [Corcyra. Potidaea].—21. The Spartan army ravages Attica. The Athenian navy desolates the coast of the Peloponnese. [Megara].—22. Second invasion of Attica. The plague at Athens, and death of Pericles. Potidaea surrenders to Athens, and Plataea to Sparta.—23. The peace of Nicias. Pretexts for renewing the struggle.—24. Character of Alcibiades. His artifices. Reduction of Melos. [Melos].—25. THE SICILIAN EXPEDITION. Its object. [Sicily. Syracuse.] Revolt and flight of Alcibiades.—26. Operations of Nicias, and disastrous result of the expedition.

27. SECOND PELOPONNESIAN WAR. Revolt of the Athenian allies. Intrigues of Alcibiades. Revolution at Athens. [Ertria Cysicus.] Return of Alcibiades.—28. He is again banished. The affairs of Sparta are retrieved by Lysander. Cyrus the Persian.—29. The Athenians are defeated at Ægos-Potamos. Treatment of the prisoners.—30. Disastrous state of Athenian affairs. Submission of Athens, and close of the war.—31. Change of government at Athens. The Thirty Tyrants overthrown. The rule of the democracy restored.—32. Character, accusation, and death of Socrates.—33. The designs of Cyrus the Persian. He is aided by the Greeks.—34. Result of his expedition.—35. Famous retreat of the Ten Thousand.—36. The Greek cities of Asia are involved in a war with Persia. THE THIRD PELOPONNESIAN WAR. [Coronea.] The peace of Antalcidas. [Imbrus, Lemnos, and Scyros].—37. The designs of the Persian king promoted by the jealousy of the Greeks. Athens and Sparta—how affected by the peace.—38. Sparta is involved in new wars. War with Mantinea. With Olynthus. [Mantinea]

Olynthus.] Seizure of the Theban citadel.—39. The political morality of the Spartans.—40. The Theban citadel recovered. Pelopidas and Epaminondas. Events of the Theban war. [Tegyra. Leuctra.]—41. THE SECOND SACRED WAR. [First Sacred War.] Causes of the Second Sacred War. [Phœcis.]—42. The parties to the war. [Lœcians.] Cruelties practised. Philip of Macedon.

1. After the subjugation of the Ionian cities of Asia Minor, Darius made active preparations for the conquest of all Greece. A mighty armament was fitted out and intrusted to the command of his son-in-law Mardonius, who, leading the land force in person through Thrace and Macedonia, succeeded, after being once routed by a night attack,^a in subduing those countries; but the Persian fleet, which was designed to sweep the islands of the Ægean, was checked in its progress by a violent storm which it encountered off Mount A' thos', and which was thought to have destroyed three hundred vessels and twenty thousand lives. Weakened by these disasters, Mardonius abruptly terminated the campaign and returned to Asia.

2. Darius soon renewed his preparations for the invasion of Greece, and, while his forces were assembling, sent heralds through the Grecian cities, demanding earth and water, as tokens of submission. The smaller States, intimidated by his power, submitted;^b but Athens and Sparta haughtily rejected the demands of the eastern monarch, and put his heralds to death with cruel mockery, throwing one into a pit and another into a well, and bidding them take thence their earth and water. The Spartans threatened to make war upon the Æginetans^c for having basely submitted to the power of Persia, and compelled them to send hostages to Athens.^c

1. *Mount A' thos* is a lofty summit, more than six thousand feet high, on the most eastern of three narrow peninsulas which extend from Macedonia into the Ægean sea. The peninsula which is about twenty-five miles in length by about four in breadth, has long been occupied in modern times by a number of monks of the Greek Church, who live in a kind of fortified monasteries, about twenty in number. No females are admitted within this peninsula, whose modern name, derived from its supposed sanctity, is *Monte Santo*, "sacred mountain." (*Map No. 1.*)

2. *Ægina*, (now *Egina* or *Engia*), was an island containing about fifty square miles, in the centre of the Saronic Gulf, (now Gulf of Athens), between Attica and Argolis, and sixteen miles south-west from Athens. The remains of a temple of Jupiter in the northern part of the island are among the most interesting of the Grecian ruins. Of its thirty-six columns twenty-five were recently standing. (*Map No. 1.*)

a. By the Brygi, a Thracian tribe. Mardonius wounded

b. Among them, probably, the Thebans and Thessalians; also most of the islands, but *not* Eubœa and Naxos. The Persians desolated Naxos on their way across the Ægean.

c. At this time Thebes and Ægina had been at war with Athens fourteen years. Argolis, which had contested with Sparta the supremacy of Greece, had recently been subdued; and Sparta was acknowledged to be the head of the political union of Greece against the Persians. Grote's Greece, iv. 311-323.

3. In the third year after the first disastrous campaign, a Persian fleet of six hundred ships, conveying an army of a hundred and twenty thousand men, commanded by the generals Datis and Artaphernes, and guided by the exiled tyrant and traitor Hippias, directed its course towards the Grecian shores. (B. C. 490.) Several islands of the Ægean submitted without a struggle; Eubœa was punished for the aid it had given the Ionians in their rebellion; and without farther opposition the Persian host advanced to the plains of Marathon, within twenty miles of Athens. The Athenians probably called on the Plataeans^a as well as the Spartans for aid:^a—the former sent their entire force of a thousand men; but the latter, influenced by jealousy or superstition, refused to send their proffered aid before the full of the moon.

4. In this extremity the Athenian army, numbering only ten thousand men, and commanded by ten generals, marched against the enemy. Five of the ten generals had been afraid to hazard a battle, but the arguments^b of Miltiades, one of their number, finally prevailed upon the polemarch Callimachus to give his casting vote in favor of fighting. The ten generals were to command the whole army successively, each for a day. Those who had seconded the advice of Miltiades were willing to resign their turns to him, but he waited till his own day arrived, when he drew up the little army in order of battle.

1. *Mar'athon*, which still retains its ancient name, is a small town of Attica, twenty miles northeast from Athens, and about three miles from the sea-coast, or Bay of Mar'athon. The plain in which the battle was fought is about five miles in length and two in breadth, inclosed on the land side by steep slopes descending from the higher ridges of Pentel'icus and Páros, and divided into two unequal parts by a small stream which falls into the Bay. Towards the middle of the plain may still be seen a mound of earth, twenty-five feet in height, which was raised over the bodies of the Athenians who fell in the battle. In the marsh near the sea-coast, also, the remains of trophies and marble monuments are still visible. The names of the one hundred and ninety-two Athenians who were slain were inscribed on ten pillars erected on the battle-field. (*Map No. 1.*)

2. *Plataea*, a city of Bœotia, now wholly in ruins, was situated on the northern side of the Cithæron mountains, seven miles south from Thebes. This city has acquired an immortality of renown from its having given its name to the great battle fought in its vicinity in the year 479 B. C. between the Persians under Mardonius, and the Greeks under Pausanias the Spartan. (See p. 80.) From the tenth of the spoils taken from the Persians on that occasion, and presented to the shrine of Delphi, a golden tripod was made, supported by a brazen pillar resembling three serpents twined together. This identical brazen pillar may still be seen in the Hippodrome of Constantinople. (*Map No. 1.*)

a. Thirwall says: "It is probable that they summoned the Plataeans." Grote says: "We are not told that they had been invited."

b. Herodotus describes this debate as having occurred at Mar'athon, after the Greeks had taken post in sight of the Persians; while Cornelius Nepos says it occurred before the army left Athens. Thirwall appears to follow the former: Grote declares his preference for the latter, as the most reasonable.

5. The Persians were extended in a line across the middle of the plain, having their best troops in the centre. The Athenians were drawn up in a line opposite, but having their main strength in the extreme wings of their army. The Greeks made the attack, and, as had been foreseen by Miltiades, their centre was soon broken, while the extremities of the enemy's line, made up of motley and undisciplined bands of all nations, were routed, and driven towards the shore, and into the adjoining morasses. Hastily concentrating his two wings, Miltiades next directed their united force against the flanks of the Persian centre, which, deeming itself victorious, was taken completely by surprise. In a few minutes victory decided in favor of the Greeks. The Persians fled in disorder to their ships; but many perished in the marshes; the shore was strewn with their dead,—and seven of their ships were destroyed. The loss of the Persians was 6,400: that of the Athenians, not including the Plate'ans, only 192.

6. Such was the famous battle of Mar'athon; but the glory of the victory is not to be measured wholly by the disparity of the numbers engaged, when compared with the result. The Persians were strong in the terror of their name, and in the renown of their conquests; and it required a most heroic resolution in the Athenians to face a danger which they had not yet learned to despise. The victory was viewed by the people as a deliverance vouchsafed to the Grecians by the gods themselves: the marvellous legends of the battle attributed to the heroes prodigies of valor; and represented Theseus and Her'cules as sharing in the fight, and dealing death to the flying barbarians; while to this day the peasant believes the field of Mar'athon to be haunted with spectral warriors, whose shouts are heard at midnight, borne on the wind, and rising above the din of battle.

7. The victory obtained by the Greeks at Mar'athon terminated the first war with Persia. Soon after the Persian defeat, Miltiades, who at first received all the honors which a grateful people could bestow, experienced a fate which casts a melancholy gloom over his history. Being unfortunate in an expedition which he led against Páros,¹ and which he induced the Athenians to intrust to him, without informing them of its destination, he was accused of having deceived

1. Páros is an island of the Ægean sea, of the group of the Cyc'lades, about seventy-five miles south-east from Attica. It is about twelve miles in length by eight in breadth, rugged and uneven but generally very fertile. Páros was famous in antiquity for its marble, although that obtained from Mount Pentel'icus in Attica was of the purest white. In modern times Páros has become distinguished for the discovery there of the celebrated "Parian or Arundelian Chronicle," cut in a marble slab, and purporting to be a chronological account of Grecian

the people, or, as some say, of having received a bribe. Unable to defend his cause before the people on account of an injury which he had received at Páros, he was impeached before the popular judicature as worthy of death; and although the proposition of his accusers was rejected, he was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents. A few days later Miltiades died of his wound, and the fine was paid by his son Cimon.

8. After the death of Miltiades, Themis'tocles and Aristídes became, for a time, the most prominent men among the Athenians. The former, a most able statesman, being influenced by ambitious motives, aimed to make Athens great and powerful, that he himself might rise to greater eminence with the growing fortunes of the state;—the latter, a pure patriot, had, like Themis'tocles, the good of Athens at heart, but, unlike his rival, he was wholly destitute of selfish ambition, and knew no cause but that of justice and the public welfare. His known probity acquired for him the appellation of The Just; but his very integrity made for him secret enemies, who, although they charged him with no crimes, were yet able to procure from the people the penalty of banishment against him by ostracism.¹ His removal left Themis'tocles in possession of almost undivided power at Athens, and threw upon him chiefly the responsibility of the measure for resisting another Persian invasion, with which the Greeks were now threatened.

9. Darius made great preparations for invading Greece in person, when death put an end to his ambitious projects. Ten years after the battle of Mar'athon, Xerxes, the son and successor of Darius, being determined to execute the plans of his father, entered Greece at the head of an army the greatest the world has ever seen, and whose numbers have been estimated at more than two millions of fighting men. This immense force, passing through Thes'saly, had arrived, without opposition, at the strait of Thermop'ylæ,² where Xerxes found a body of eight thousand men, command-

history from the time of Cécrops to the year 264 B. C. The pretence of Miltiades in attacking Páros was that the inhabitants had aided the Persians; but Herod'otus assures us that his real motive was a private grudge against a Parian citizen. The injury of which he died was caused by a fall that he received while attempting to visit by night, a Parian priestess of Ceres, who had promised to reveal to him a secret that would place Páros in his power. (Map No. III.)

1. The mode of Ostracism was as follows: The people having assembled, each man took a shell (ostrakon) and wrote on it the name of the person whom he wished to have banished. If the number of votes thus given was less than six thousand, the ostracism was void; but if more, then the person whose name was on the greatest number of shells was sent into banishment for ten years.

2. Thermop'ylæ is a narrow defile on the western shore of the Gulf which lies between Eubœ'a and Thessaly, and is almost the only road by which Greece can be entered on the

ed by the Spartan king Leon'idas, prepared to dispute the passage Xerxes sent a herald to the Greeks, commanding them to lay down their arms; but Leon'idas replied with true Spartan brevity, "come and take them." When one said that the Persians were so numerous that their very darts would darken the sun, "Then," replied Dienéces, a Spartan, "we shall fight in the shade."

10. After repeated and unavailing efforts, during two days, to break the Grecian lines, the confidence of Xerxes had changed into despondence and perplexity, when a deserter revealed to him, for a large reward, a secret path over the mountains, by which he was enabled to throw a force of twenty thousand men into the rear of the Grecians. Leon'idas, seeing that his post was no longer tenable, dismissed all his allies who were willing to retire, retaining with him only three hundred fellow Spartans, with some Thes'pians and Thebans, in all about a thousand men. The Spartans were forbidden by their laws ever to flee from an enemy; and Leon'idas and his countrymen, and their Thes'pian allies,^a prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Falling suddenly upon the enemy, they penetrated to the very centre of the Persian host, slaying two brothers of Xerxes, and fighting with the valor of desperation, until every one of their number had fallen. A monument was afterwards erected on the spot, bearing the following inscription: "Go stranger, and tell at Lacedæmon that we died here in obedience to her laws."

11. Previous to the last attack of the Spartans, two of their number, Eúrytus and Aristodémus, were absent on leave, suffering from a severe complaint of the eyes. Eúrytus, being informed that the hour for the detachment was come, called for his armor, and directing his servant to lead him to his place in the ranks, fell foremost in the fight. Aristodémus, overpowered with physical suffering, was carried to Sparta; but he was denounced as a coward for not imi-

north-east, by way of Thessaly. This famous pass, which is shut in between steep precipices and the sea, at the eastern extremity of Mount Ceta, is about five miles in length, and, where narrowest, was not anciently, according to Herod'otus, more than half a plethron, or fifty feet across, although Livy says sixty paces. The pass has long been gradually widening, however, by the deposits of soil brought down by the mountain streams. In the narrowest part of the pass were hot springs, from which the defile derives its name. (*Thermos*, "hot," and *pulē*, a "gate" or "pass.") (*Map No. I.*)

a. The Thebans took part in the beginning of the fight, to save appearances, but finally surrendered to the Persians, loudly proclaiming that they had come to Thermopylæ against their consent. The story that Leon'idas made a night attack, and penetrated nearly to the royal tent, is a mere fiction. (See *Grote*, v. 92. Note.)

tating his comrade—no one would speak or communicate with him, or even grant him a light for his fire. After a year of bitter disgrace, he was at length enabled to retrieve his honor at the battle of Platae'a, where he was slain, after surpassing all his comrades in heroic and even reckless valor.^a

12. After the fall of Leon'idas, the Persians ravaged At'tica, and soon appeared before Athens, which they burned to the ground, but which had previously been deserted of its inhabitants,—those able to bear arms having retired to the island of Sal'amis, while the old and infirm, the women and children, had found shelter in Trezène,¹ a city of Ar'golis. The allied Grecians took possession of the Corinthian Isthmus, which they fortified by a wall, and committed to the defence of Cleom'brotus, a brother of Leon'idas.

13. Xerxes next made preparations to annihilate the power of the Grecians in a naval engagement, and sent his whole fleet to block up that of the Greeks in the narrow strait of Sal'amis. Eurybiades, the Spartan, who commanded the Grecian fleet, was in favor of sailing to the isthmus, that the naval and land forces might act in conjunction, but Themis'tocles finally prevailed upon him to hazard an engagement, and his counsels were enforced by Aristides, now in the third year of his exile, who crossed over in a small boat from Ægina with intelligence of the exact position of the Persian fleet;—a circumstance that at once put an end to the rivalry between the two Athenians, and led to the restoration of Aristides.

14. Xerxes had caused a royal throne to be erected on one of the neighboring heights, where, surrounded by his army, he might witness the battle of Sal'amis, in which he was confident of victory; but he had the misfortune to see his magnificent navy almost utterly annihilated. Terrified at the result, he hastily fled across the Hel'lespont,² and retired into his own dominions, leaving Mardónius, at the head of three hundred thousand men, to complete, if possible, the conquest of Greece. Mardónius passed the winter in Thes'saly, but in the following summer his army was totally defeated and him-

1. *Trezène* was near the south-eastern extremity of Ar'golis. Its ruins may be seen near the small modern village of *Damala*.

2. The *Hel'lespont* (now called *Dardanelles*), is the narrow strait which connects the sea of Marmora with the Ægean. It is about forty miles in length, and varies in breadth from three quarters of a mile to ten miles. The *Dardanelles*, from which the modern name of the strait is derived, are *castles*, or forts, built on its banks. The strait, being the key to Constantinople and the Black Sea, has been very strongly fortified on both sides by the Turks. (*Map No. IV.*)

a. *Grote*, v. 95.

self slain in the battle of Plataea (B. C. 479). Two hundred thousand Persians fell in battle, and only a small remnant escaped across the Hellespont—the last Persian army that gained a footing on the Grecian territory. On the very day of the battle of Plataea, the remains of the Persian fleet which had escaped at Salamis, and which had been drawn up on shore at Mycale,¹ on the coast of Ionia, were burned by the Grecians, and Tigranes, the Persian commander, and forty thousand of his men, slain. Six years later the career of Xerxes was terminated by assassination, when he was succeeded on the throne by his son, Artaxerxes Longimanus.

X 15. In the meantime, Athens had been rebuilt by the vigor and energy of Themistocles, and the Piræus fortified, and connected, by long walls, with the town, while Sparta looked with ill-disguised jealousy upon the growing power of a rival city. But the eminence which Themistocles had attained provoked the envy of some of his countrymen, and he was condemned to exile by the same process of ostracism which he himself had before directed against Aristides. Being afterwards charged with conspiring against the liberties of Greece, he sought refuge in Persia, where he is said to have ended his life by poison. Cimon, the son of Miltiades, succeeded Themistocles in the chief direction of Athenian affairs, while Pausanias, the hero of Plataea, was at the head of the Spartans. Under these leaders the confederate Greeks waged successful war upon the dependencies of Persia in the islands of the Ægean, and on the coasts of Thrace and Asia Minor. The Ionian cities were aided in a successful revolt; Cyprus² was wrested from the power of the Persians; and Byzantium,³ already a flourishing city, fell, with all its wealth, into the hands of the Grecians. (B. C. 476.)

16. Cimon carried on a successful war against Persia many years later, during which the commercial power and wealth of the Athenians were continually increasing; but both parties finally becoming tired of the contest, after the death of Cimon a treaty of peace was concluded with the Persian monarch, which stipulated that the Ionian

1. Mycale was a promontory of Ionia in Asia Minor, opposite the southern extremity of the island of Samos. (Map No. IV.)

2. Cyprus is a large and fertile island near the north-eastern angle of the Mediterranean, between Asia Minor and Syria:—greatest length, one hundred and thirty-two miles; average breadth, from thirty to thirty-five miles. Under the oppressive rule of the Turks, who conquered the island from the Venetians in 1571, agriculture was greatly neglected, and the population reduced to one-seventh of its former number. (Maps Nos. IV. and V.)

3. Byzantium, now Constantinople. See description, p. 218.

nian cities in Asia should be left in the free enjoyment of their independence, and that no Persian army should come within three days' march of the sea-coast.^a

17. While the war with Persia continued, a sense of common dangers had united the Greeks in a powerful and prosperous confederacy, but now jealousies broke out between several of the rival cities, particularly Athens and Sparta, which led to political dissensions and civil wars, the cause of the final ruin of the Grecian republics. The authority of Cimon among the Athenians had gradually yielded to the growing influence of his rival Pericles, who, bold, artful, and eloquent,—a general, philosopher, and statesman,—managed the multitude at his will, and by his patronage of literature and the arts, and the extension of the Athenian power, raised Athens to the summit of her renown. Sparta looked on with ill-disguised jealousy as island after island in the Ægean yielded to the sway of Athens, and saw not with unconcern the colonies of her rival peopling the winding shores of Thrace and Macedon. Athens had become the mistress of the seas, while her commerce engrossed nearly the whole trade of the Mediterranean.

18. But Sparta was also powerful in her resources, and in the military renown and warlike character of her people, and she disdained the luxuries that were enervating the Athenians. Complaints and reclamations were frequent on both sides; and occasions for war, when sought by both parties, are not long delayed. But while the Spartans were secretly favoring the enemies of Athens, although still in avowed allegiance with her, Lacedæmonia was laid waste by an earthquake (464 B. C.), and Sparta became a heap of ruins. A revolt of the Helots followed; Sparta itself was endangered; and the remnant of the Messenians, making a vigorous effort to recover their freedom, fortified the memorable hill of Ithome, the ancient citadel of their fathers. Here for a long time, they valiantly defended themselves; and the Spartans were compelled to invoke the Athenians and others to their assistance. (461 B. C.) After several years' duration, the third and last Messenian war was terminated by an honorable capitulation of the Messenians, who were allowed to retire from the Peloponnésus

a. The story of this famous treaty, however, generally called the Cimonian treaty, and attributed to Cimon himself, has been regarded by some writers as a fiction, which, originating in the schools of Greek rhetoricians, was transmitted thence through the orators to the historians. (See Thirlwall, i. p. 305, and note.) Grote, however, v. 336-42, admits the reality of the treaty but places it after the death of Cimon.