

Questions on history

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1. How Apollo's treasures were saved from pillaged?
2. What had Athens to do after Thermopylae? and what do you know about the "wooden wall"?
3. What debate was held in the Council of Admirals, and how Themistocles distinguished himself in this Council (Euryptides, Adeimantos, decision).
4. What was the question subject discussed in the council - Board of Xerxes and what was the decision taken.
5. What Themistocles devised in order to force a battle in the strait of Salamis?
6. How and where Greeks and Persians marshalled their own fleets?
7. Give an account of the naval battle at Salamis (page 164).
8. What happened after Salamis (Xerxes, Mardonius, Cleombrotus, Themistocles, Andros).
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- 1) What was the importance of clearing the Aegean of the Persians? (the benefiting of islands and cities and the Athenian empire. Now Cyrene and Naxos were compelled by force to enter the League). (468)
- 2) How, where, when and by whom Persia was defeated again?
- 3) Suppression of Thasos (468 B.C.) for gold-mine and trade of thence
- 4) What new elements were added to the empire constitution (3rd class of allies, tribute, and Hoplite contingents to Athens)
- 5) Transference of the chest to Athens & its importance - (54)
- 6) Chios, Lesbos and Samos the only independent states - (188)
- 7) What was the extension of the Athenian Empire
into which many districts were ~~for~~ it divided?
- 8) What do you know about the Ecclesia and the Assessment lists of the Athenian Empire?
- 9) What can we say about the rights of the Athenian allies?

XXXI.

- 10) Cimon's character and policy.
- 11) Cimon in the Messenian revolt (464 B.C.)
- 12) What was the end of the Third Messenian War and what were its consequences as to Cimon, the Helots and the Athenians?
- 13) How Megara entered the Athenian alliance and why Corinth intensely hated the Athenians? (460-459 B.C.) (459-45)
- 14) What marked the beginning of the First Pelop. War? (Haliis and Cecryphalia).
- 15) What did the Athenians do with Aegina (Myronides, division of their forces produced no notable achievement).

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- 21) The Egyptian Expedition (464, Marathon, Thermopylae and a grave-stone with 168 names of dead in 459-8 in 6 battles).
- 22) Why the Spartans encamped at Tanagra? What Cimon did before the battle? (His recall from exile).
- 23) How the Athenians were joined by Phocis and Opuntian Locrians? (Oenophryta) as well as Troezen and Aegina (Διόπυ, Ηεράς) -
- 24) What was the end of the Egyptian undertaking (456) -

Q. 196 B.C.

26/4/69

1. Where and how the Athenian Empire reached its greatest extent (Tolmides Gytheion, ⁴⁵⁵ Chalcis, Pericles (453), Sphacteria and Aegina, Five Years Truce).
2. What Cimon did for Cyprus and how Cypriots lived after his death.
3. How Persians and Athenians arranged a modus vivendi through Callias after (450). Cimon's death?
- 4) How Boeotia was evacuated by the Athenians? (446 B.C.)
- 5) How Pericles reduced revolted Euboea into a tribute paying subject?
- 6) How the Megarian revolt was dealt with by Androcles and Pericles?
- 7) Why a ~~revision~~ reduction of the tribute (reduction = Σταναγόπα) in 446-5? and what were the ^{three main} terms of the Thirty Years Peace?

LXIV

- 1) Ephialtes and Pericles (full democratization of the constitution and fuller people's sovereignty) - who were they and especially Pericles and what they did?

3. How the limitation of the powers of Areopagus was brought about (ostracism, conservative body) in 462 and Archons chosen by lot from all eligible citizens (the preliminary election of candidates being abolished).
4. Pericles (Archons, Council Members, judges of law-courts were payed).
5. The importance of these two measures and their consequences.
6. Criticism by the rich and liturgies (income tax).

7. Who treated ⁱⁿ ~~as~~ ^{ma} ~~as~~ ^{Page 201} against imperialism of Persiles? (cleruchies and colonies, 447 Chersonese, Lemnos, Imros and colonies in Naxos) and Andros, Bred near Syrion, good garrisons.

8. What other measure caused ill-feeling against Athens (introducing of the Athenian currency as the medium of Trade) Piraeus; 9. What did Pericles plead to make Athens a Pan-Hellenic Hegemony (leader) who attacked fiercely the expenditure of tribute for public buildings? (449) and what he suffered after 443 B.C.

10. Give an account of the monuments of Pericles' period. (Ath. Promachos, Partisan, Chryselephantine Athena with golden Victory - Phidias Zeus).

11. What ~~other~~ Pericles did for mercantile and military needs (store-houses, other conveniences, ship-sheds, the middle wall to the long Wall 458).

12. Explain for what reasons Pericles was the undisputed leader of 20 years?

13. How Pericles dealt with the revolt of Samos (5 terms) and Byzantium?

14. Did Corinth behave politically during this revolt?

15. How Pericles expanded Athenian commerce (with Pontus and Thracian tribes etc.) (Eion, Leagros 465, Hagor 436 built Amphipolis much sorrow to the Athenians)

16. Why Pericles established the colony of Thurii in Magna Graecia near Sybaris?

XXII (page 207)

1. What were the relations between Corcyra and Corinth before 435?

2. How Corcyra was obliged to appeal to Athens for help (434)?

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3. What Athens had to do after the Corcyrian appeal and what really they did? (433 at Sybota).
4. Why Athenians demanded that Plataea should raise her southern wall, give hostages and break off relations with Corinth?
10. What was the result of the Megarian decree by Pericles?
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11. What Spartans and members of the confederacy decided in the Assembly at Sparta ^{and why}, how ~~why~~ Spartans acted? (432 B.C.)
12. What became of Plataea, when in 431 she had been attacked by the Thebans? what was the consequence of this attack?
13. Who were the Allies of Sparta and Athens at the beginning of the war?
14. What was the strategy of Pericles from the start? (raids, counter-attacks)
15. What Archidamus did ~~safely~~ in May 431? (Methone, Arginthus) and in 430?
16. When and from where came the plague to Athens and what did this effect (morale, finances)?
17. What was the end of Pericles (429) and what followed as to Phidias, Anaxagoras, Aspasia and her son?
18. What Thebans and Spartans did to Plataea from 429 - summer of 427 B.C.?
19. How and where Phormion ^{the Athenian} won victory over enemies and the Peloponnesian fleet more than double in number of ships (429 B.C.)
20. Why Mytilene revolted in 428 B.C.? (Raches, Solonius and Cleides, Euphorae for the first time 200 talents)
21. What became of Solonius and the leaders of the revolt? How the citizens of Mytilene were saved from death?
22. How the Corcyrian revolution was suppressed? (Oligarchs beaten out).
23. What was the new policy of Athens established by Demosthenes in 426? What was his first enterprise? (Round Peloponnesian, Boeotian, Oz. Lecrian, Northern Doric) defeat by Aetolians and victory over Spartans at Olpe and back to Athens).

24. How hostilities began at Pylos and Sphacteria between Athens and Sparta? (Demosthenes, fortification of Thermopylae, attack but fail and defeated; peace proposals). 292 - 120 Spartiates
25. What was the fate of these cut off on Sphacteria? (Cleon and Demosthenes)
26. What Nicias did in 425 and what was the end of Aegina and Aegidium?
27. How Nicias with Demosthenes recaptured Alinoe and Nisaea? (424)
28. Athenians planned to regain Boeotia, what was the end of the plan? (Decline of the army and decay of strategy (Themist + Pericles))
29. Which were the main characteristics of Brasidas and his attacking elements in Thrace? (daring, energy, oratorical ability, and frank and winning manners - Acarnans, Stageiras, Argiles and Amphipolis)
30. What became of Thucydides after the loss of Amphipolis? (of Cleon)
31. What other towns Brasidas subdued and how Athenians dealt with Scione?
32. For what reasons both Athenians and Spartans were anxious to put a limit to the victories of Brasidas? Truce (423)
33. What ~~was~~ a chief article of the truce stipulated and why Brasidas refused to surrender both Scione and Mende?
34. How Cleon recaptured Torone? what policy he advocated?
35. What was the plan of attack prepared by Brasidas ^{laid down}? was it carried out successfully? The end of Cleon and Brasidas
36. What happened after the death of Cleon and Brasidas? (Treaty of Nicias (462 B.C.) and its terms) - (50 years)
37. Why the 50 years treaty was revised and how?

Chapter XXVIII

- 1) Argos, the now ambitious state; why he refused to renew the Thirty years Treaty with Sparta? Who became allies of Argos? (Corinth, Mantinea, Elis) (421)
- 2) How the Peloponnesian league was dissolved and how Sparta met it? (a) alliance with Athens, (b) alliance with Boeotia)

- ⑦ What was the character of Alcibiades as a politician? (compare him to Nicias and Themistocles).
- ⑧ What Alcibiades did as a general in 420 B.C.? For what reasons his policy was a failure? (Elis, lack of support, Agis, Mantinea 418).
- ⑨ How Hyperbolus was ostracized in 417? (Coalition of Alcibiades + Nicias).
- ⑩ What was his end? (411).
Why and how Alcibiades and Athenians took revenge upon the Dorians of Melos?

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- ⑪ Who and when became allies of the Athenians in the west?
(Segesta (458), Tharic (443), Rhegium (442) Leontini (442)).
- ⑫ What were the objects of Athens ⁱⁿ establishing the Western policy?
(Commerce, to support the Ionians (Chalcidians) against the Dorians
~~the predominant~~ in number and power and to prevent assistance from Sicily to Sparta at the outbreak of the war).
- ⑬ What did envoys from Leontini do in 429 together with the people of Rhegium? (Laches sent but no result achieved).
- ⑭ What happened in Sicily in the years 425 and 423? (40 ships under Eurydemus and Sphocles, ~~General of Delos~~ Heron of Syracuse,
dictocrats of Leontini beat democrats, destroyed the city and migrated to Syracuse).
- ⑮ How and why an expedition to Sicily was prepared in 416?
(Segesta with democrats of Leontini appealed for help against Selinus.
Delusive promises of Segesta, Alcibiades, Nicias, Lamachus).
- ⑯ What happened one night in 415 B.C. with Heron and what strange inference was drawn?
- ⑰ What great preparations (ships and troops) were ready to sail and what incited them?^{at Rhegium}
- ⑱ Which three opinions were exposed ^{in Sicily} to the carrying out of war? Which of the three was adopted and why? (Lamachus
on Syracuse, Nicias to help Leontini, Alcibiades to unite Greeks and Sicels before attacking).
- ⑲ Who won the first battle of the West and how he surrendered the advantage gained?
(Nicias enticed Syracuseans to Catane and after the victory he withdrew to Catane for winter).

- (16) What did Syracusans do during the winter of 414? What Alcibiades advised the Spartans and what strange appeal and negotiations the Athenians did (Carthage and Etruria)? Spring
- (17) What device the Athenians applied to seize Syracuse? (Epipolae, Euryalus, Labdalum, Myrion, wall to cut off Syracuse).
- (18) How Syracuseans reacted to the Athenian fortifications?
- (19) (counter-wall, trench) What ~~W.~~'s two blunders Alcibiades did and let Gylippus the Spartan general reverse the situation? (unfinished fortifications, imp. of Euryalus)
- (20) What Gylippus fortified? and what W. did to meet the situation? (sent to Athens to report, begged to be recalled, but instead, 73 ships, 5000 hoplites sent to his supporters (Megara and Demosthenes).)
- (21) How things went from bad to worse before the reinforce arrived? (Athenian fleet at sea too victories for Gylippus) Athenians
- (22) What Demosthenes decided to better things and what he achieved? (2000 Atta killed, withdrawal to Catane but moon was eclipsed (Aug. 27, in 413 B.C. and Nicias decided it after 27 days)).
- (23) How withdrawal was frustrated and Demosthenes and Nicias surrendered themselves to Gylippus?
- (24) What was the horrible end of this Sicilian expedition?

Chapter XXIX

1. Why Athenians did not succeed after the Sicilian disaster? (ships, money, men, even part of cultivation of Attica, slaves deserting Laurium cause it to close down and no importation from Eubaea, or inland) Wonder
2. What the Athenians did to tide over the crisis? (10 Probouli with or part of the Council of 500, and tribute abolished for a tax of 5% on all goods passing between all ports of the Empire, including Athens, on the same footing)
3. Which were the two reasons which caused together to ruin Athens? (everywhere rising revolt (Tissaphernes (Sardis) and Pharnabazus (Phrygia) sending financial assistance to those who would surrender the Ionian cities to Persia. Chios, Erythrae applied to Sparta for help to throw off the Ath. yoke and Sparta supported Chios)

(10)

- 1) Which allies revolted in 412 B.C. and what Athenians did to meet them? (Samos, 1000 talents, Strombiliides and Thracians)
 2) What Treaty was struck between Spartans (Chalcidaeus) and Tissaphernes
 after Miletus? (Terms shameful)
- 3) How Miletus was saved after the victory of the Athenians at sea? and what a new Treaty was made ^{with Tissaphernes} after the remonstrance of Hermocrates? (412 B.C.)
- 4) Cnidus and Rhodes revolt (411 B.C.)
- 5) What Alcibiades machinated to procure his return to Athens? (Favour of Tissaphernes, negotiations with oligarchs in the Ath. fleet at Samos, Peisander sent to Athens for modification of the ultra-democratic Constitution and secret Hetaeriae of the Oligarchs at Athens (411 B.C.).
- 6) What Tissaphernes thought of Sparta and what intrigue Alcibiades did to Athenian Oligarchs (3rd treaty King only in Asia, and Phoenician Fleet to join with Peloponnesian - Crassily proposed impossible demands by Tissaphernes - All Ionian and adjacent islands to Persia and free access to Persian fleet to Aegean - Negotiations and revolution baffled)
- 7) How the Oligarchs carried out their revolution at Athens (411).
 (Terror, dagger, Assembly at Colonos with six resolutions which?).
- 8) How democrats at Samos and fleet there reacted and recalled Alcibiades and appointed him one of the new generals? (Genuine Ath. republic)
- 9) How moderate Theramenes imposed a moderate Democracy after four months? (assassinations and capture of Eritoneia - revolt of Eulora)
- 10) How Constitution of Democracy was restored? (Thrasyllos and Thrasyllus won at sea a victory over Mindarus ^{at Cunussem} and recaptured Cyzicus (411 B.C.)?
- 11) Two new victories of Democrats (Abydos) and Alcibiades (at Cyzicus) forced Sparta to propose peace on the basis of status quo (despatch intercepted: 410 B.C. and proposals rejected by Cleophon).
- 12) How and why Theramenes' "Polity" was modified: (five changes, three four restorations and one Diobelia for poor relief)
 (by Cleophon) 20/5/69

- 17) What Athenians did in 408 B.C. and what the Persian King?
 (Chalcedon, Byzantium, tolls on cargoes from Euxine, all Bosporus controlled,
 and Cyrus as Caranæ to help Spartans and Lysander).
- 18) What was the reception of Alcibiades after his recall to Athens and what
 was the end of his career? (406 B.C.)
- 19) Coro^{to - 30}n defeated off Mytilene and Calliachidas also at Arginusae. ^{1805 F.}
^{- 70.}
- 20) Why the ten generals were condemned to death by the Athenian
 Assembly? (for the neglect to rescue the crews of 25 wrecked ships).
- 21) How the catastrophe of Aigos Potamii was effected (end of summer 405)
 (neglect, 171 ships captured, Conon saved & fled to Evagoras of Salamis).
- 22) By what plan Lysander forced Athens to surrender (famine, 150 ships
 blockade of Sphacteria, Pausanias at Academica).
- 23) On what terms Athens surrendered and how Long-walls were demolished.
 (16th Illyrianion = April 404 B.C.).
- 24) Critæs and 30, Assembly replaced by 500 Council with judicial powers.
 Harmost Callibius, ill-doers (sycophants) and political opponents and
 others executed on account of their wealth.
- 25) Who and what reaction^{with} the democrats presented to the 30 tyrants?
 (Moderate Thrasimenes and extreme Thrasylulus and Anytes, Phylet).
- 26) What became of Critæs and the Thirty? (Dec. 404)
 (Thrasylulus, Peiræus, Munichia, Critæs killed, deposed to Eleusis)
- 27) On what terms reconciliation was effected by the Spartan
 Committee of 15 called up by Pausanias? (① 30+11, ② Cleisthenes
 indep. ③ law forces restore old dem. with no tyrant present, ④ Cleisthenes
 403-2 ⑤ payment for official duties back again) then
- 28) Who ~~saw~~ Socrates (469-379) was and what mainly interested him?
 (Method, irony)
- 29) How he ~~taught~~ used to discuss and what subjects? (Method,
 doctrines: "The Good is useful", "virtue is happiness", "no man willingly does wrong")
- 30) What were his main characteristics? (scepticism, logical power, teaching
 analysing and definitions by induction)
- 31) (over)

- 30) A democrat regarded Socrates as a dangerous free-thinker.
- 31) Who accused him and of what? "Socrates does wrong by introducing new gods and corrupting the Athenian youth".
- 32) Who judged him and what was the verdict? ^(501, Heliodorus) By majority of sixty was found guilty and penalty proposed was death.
- 33) What he proposed as a penalty? (maintenance in the Pyrganeion as a benefactor and later a small fine of 30 minae.)
- 34) What was the second decision of the Court? (^{Fatal draught} hemlock by a greater majority, he drank it discoursing with his friends about high topics (immortality of soul)).
- 35) Is Apology of Socrates by Plato a correct representation of Socrates' attitude in words and deeds? (Ethics and metaphysics derive from his teaching. True philosopher of Greece he voices the demand for "the most precious thing in the world, fearless freedom of thought". (Bury History of Greece, p. 836))