

Social Studies

Unit 5: The Foundation of Western Ideas 2500 BC - 323 BC

Chapter 12: Classical Greece 500 B.C. - 323 B.C.

Lesson 2: The Peloponnesian War, pp. 369-373

Miss Olson

Objectives

1. Identify the causes of the Peloponnesian War.
2. Identify decisions by Persia, Athens, and Sparta that led to the end of the war.
3. Compare prewar and postwar Athens.
4. Analyze opposing viewpoints concerning the trial of Socrates.

Graphic Overview



Vocabulary:

plague-

alliance-

philosopher-

Words indeed fail one when one tries to give a general picture of this disease; and as for the sufferings of individuals, they seemed almost beyond the capacity of human nature to endure.

Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War*

1. When did the plague sweep through Athens?
2. Within how long did most victims die?
3. What made the disaster worse? What had also happened?
4. What did Pericles do to protect the Athenians who lived in the countryside surrounding the city?



Athens and Sparta

5. What was the name of the group founded by Sparta and her allies? What had they done a year before the plague struck?

6. How long had the rivalry between Athens and Sparta lasted?

7. What had grown more intense during the Golden Age as a result of Athens's increasing power?



8. What had Athens formed after the Persian Wars? What was the name of this alliance?

9. Why had the Delian League been formed? What had happened during the Golden Age? How did the alliance change?

10. How did Athens use the money it collected from the league?

11. Why did Pericles insist that Athens control the trade routes through which grain and other food reached Athens?

12. What did the Athenian navy do as a result?

13. What was the ultimatum Sparta and her allies gave Athens in 431 B.C.?

14. What was Athens's reply? What began?

War Begins

15. What protected Athens from a Spartan invasion?

16. What did the Spartans do instead? (2)

17. For what two reasons did Pericles call all outlying citizens into the city?

18. Out of every four people, how many had died? What percentage of the population was this?
19. Who, himself, was a victim of the plague? When did he die?
20. What two events marked the “beginning” of the end of the Golden Age of Athens?

Athens During the War

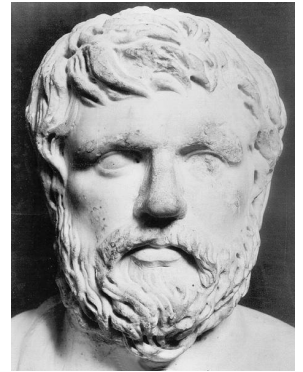
21. Deaths from plague and scarcity of food affected Athens. Why was the labor force weakened?
22. Why did the war seem at a deadlock for years? (2)
23. What signaled the turning point of the war in 413 B.C.?
24. What did many of the small cities of the Delian League do to free themselves from Athens’s control?
25. For how much longer did the fighting continue?
26. What caused Athens’s final defeat to become nearly certain?
27. Why would Sparta’s enemy give the city-state funds?

End of the War

28. What did the Athenians use to pay for building new ships?
29. Where did the Athenians sail their fleet in 405 B.C.?
30. After five days of no attacks, what did the Athenians do?
31. What did Spartan forces do while they were gone?

On that night no man slept. There was mourning and sorrow for those that were lost, but the lamentation [expression of grief] was merged in even greater sorrow for themselves, as they pictured the evils they were about to suffer.

- Xenophon, *Hellenica*, c. 400 B.C.



32. What did the Athenians do, rather than surrendering immediately?

33. What did the Spartans do? What finally set in? When did the Athenians surrender?

End of the Golden Age

34. How long did the Peloponnesian War last?

That the Long Walls...should be destroyed; that the Athenian fleet, with the exception of twelve vessels, should be surrendered; that the exiles should be restored; and lastly, that the Athenians should acknowledge the [leadership] of Sparta in peace and war. - Xenophon, *Hellenica*

35. What did many Spartans want to do? (2)

36. What did Spartan leaders recognize in sparing Athens?

Decline of the Democracy

37. What had happened by 430 B.C.?

38. What did the Spartan kings allow the Athenians to do?

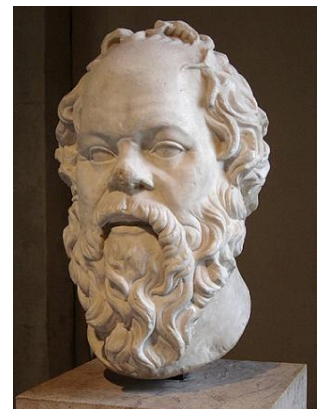
The tyrants approved by Sparta to rule Athens were actually 30 Athenians who believed they could rule the city. They began by getting rid of old leaders, but then forced more and more people to drink hemlock as they sought total power and more funds. Democrats finally fought the forces of the 30 in the city streets. Then the young Spartan king intervened and allowed the peaceful restoration of the democratic system.

39. What did many of the citizens--especially younger citizens--refuse to do?

The Trial of Socrates

40. What questions were asked by Socrates? (3)

41. What was Socrates's occupation? What was his primary method of teaching?



42. What did many Athenian leaders think Socrates was doing in teaching the young to question every aspect of life?
43. What happened to Socrates? With what crimes was he charged? (3)
44. When did Socrates stand trial?
45. In those times, how did most men on trial try to gain the sympathy of the jury? (2)
46. What did Socrates do, as far as those tactics were concerned?
47. What did he do before a jury of 700 Athenian citizens?
48. What was the result? What was his penalty?
49. What is hemlock?
50. How old was Socrates by this time?

He raised the cup to his lips and very cheerfully and quietly drained it. Up to that time most of us had been able to restrain our tears fairly well, but when we watched him drinking and saw that he had drunk the poison, we could do so no longer, but in spite of myself my tears rolled down in floods, so that I wrapped my face in my cloak and wept for myself. - Plato

51. What did Plato write that honored his teacher? (Include quotation marks.)

