



Greek Art

Fall 2010
Professor Megan Cifarelli

ARH 2011
Tuesday/Friday 1:35-2:50 pm
Brownson 214

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Course Description: This course presents the art and culture of ancient Greece between 800 BCE and 30 BCE. During the semester, we will be examining the painting, sculpture, and architecture of ancient Greece, a civilization credited with significant contributions to the development of modern western culture. The rich collections of Greek Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City will be utilized in this class.

Course Objectives: This course is offered in partial fulfillment of the Art History Major and Minor. Accordingly, by the end of the semester, you should be able to:

- Use art historical and archaeological terminology correctly.
- Identify major monuments, sites, and stylistic characteristics of the covered periods of the artistic production of Ancient Greece.
- Apply knowledge of the above art historical periods and styles to identify previously unknown works of art.
- Compare/contrast monuments/works of art in a way that articulates their similarities and differences in terms of subject, style, context, function and patronage.
- Articulate the relationship between the monuments and objects produced in a particular culture and the religious, political, social and economic circumstances of their production.

In addition, this course is offered in partial fulfillment of the Critical and Analytical Reasoning Competency of Manhattanville College's General Education curriculum. Students completing this course will demonstrate improvement in their ability to articulate clear, well-organized thought, which has the following characteristics:

- Describes the purpose of the argument/reasoning, or its role in solving a problem or responding to a question.
- Distinguishes among facts, opinions, assumptions, interpretations and conclusions.
- Identifies the inherent assumptions and acknowledges the thinker's point of view.
- Is based upon evidence.
- Employs rational arguments to draw conclusions.
- Evinces an understanding of the strategies by which we learn about and attempt to understand the past.

Class Policies:

1. **Behavior:** You are adults. Behave accordingly. Your education requires your full, and even enthusiastic, participation.
2. **Attendance:** More than two unexcused absences during the semester will be considered a failure to participate fully. Use the two permitted absences for real emergencies.
3. **Preparation:** Complete your reading and discussion leading assignments before each class. A good rule of thumb for this course is that you will need to spend two-three hours of reading, note taking and research for each hour that you spend in class.
4. **Participation:** This course is not a lecture class, in the strictest sense. Your participation is essential for your benefit and that of your classmates. Exams: When an exam is scheduled, absence can be excused only for reasons of illness or emergency, and only if accompanied by a letter from the Office of Academic Advising. If the absence is excused, no grade will be recorded. If absence is unexcused, a grade of 0 will be recorded. *No make-ups will be given in either case.*
5. **Accommodations:** If you require special accommodations for exam taking (such as extended time), it is your responsibility to submit the proper paperwork with the College's Office of Disabilities Services. It is also your responsibility to inform the professor of your needs, and to make the necessary arrangements with ARC and/or the HELP center. Requests for special accommodations not made through official channels cannot be granted.
6. **Integrity:** I have a *zero tolerance* policy regarding plagiarism and cheating. You are expected to be aware of, and to conduct yourselves in accordance with the rules regarding academic integrity found in the Manhattanville College Code of Conduct. All cases of suspected academic dishonesty will be reported immediately to the Director of Academic Writing and the Board on Academic Standards. Confirmed instances of academic dishonesty in this course *will* result in a failing grade for the course.

Course Requirements and Grading: Students are required to read assigned texts prior to each class. Each student is required to write a 5-7 page paper, assignment to be announced later in the semester. In addition, there will be three exams in this class, each of which may feature slide identification, slide comparisons, and a brief essay. A student's final grade will be based on five grades weighted according to the following scale:

10%	Attendance and Participation
15%	First Examination
20%	Second Examination
25%	Third Examination
30%	Paper

Required Images: The images you are required to know for each exam can be found in course folders on *Artstor*, accessible through the Manhattanville Library Portal. You are responsible for compiling the following information on each required image, *all of which will be provided in class lectures:*

- Descriptive Title (example "Calyx Krater with the Death of Sarpedon")
- Artists/Architects if known (example "signed by Euxitheos as potter and Euphronios as painter")

- Period and Date (example “Archaic, ca. 515 BCE”)
- Medium (example “Ceramic with red figure painting”)
- Location (if architectural), Context (if known)
- Function (example “symptotic vessel, perhaps in secondary funerary

Readings: Two texts have been ordered and should be available at the bookstore, feel free to obtain used copies on your own:

Robin Osborne, *Archaic and Classical Greek Art*

John G. Pedley, *Greek Art*, 2003.

Schedule of Lectures and Assignments

Lecture One

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

The Greeks

Lecture Two

GREECE IN THE BRONZE AGE: THE MINOANS AND MYCENAEANS

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Two, Pedley, Chapters One-Three

Lecture Three

THE EIGHTH CENTURY BCE: The Geometric Period in Greece

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Two; Pedley, Chapter Four

Lecture Four

LOOKING EAST: Orientalizing Art in the Age of Migration

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Three; Pedley, Chapter Five

Lecture Five

HUMAN AND DIVINE: Mythological subject matter in the seventh century BCE

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Four

Lecture Six

ARCHAIC GREECE: Architecture and sculpture

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Five; Pedley, Chapter Six

Lecture Seven

ARCHAIC GREECE: Black Figure Painting

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Six

First Examination

Lecture Eight

ART AND POLITICS IN THE LATE SIXTH AND EARLY FIFTH CENTURIES BCE

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Seven; Pedley, Chapter Seven

Lecture Nine

RED FIGURE PAINTING

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Eight; Pedley, Chapter Eight

Lecture Ten

ATHENS AT THE DAWN OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD: The representation of the body

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Nine

Lecture Eleven

ATHENS AT THE DAWN OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD: The representation of the body II

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Nine

Lecture Twelve

THE PARTHENON AND ITS SCULPTURES

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Nine

Lecture Thirteen

THE PARTHENON AND ITS SCULPTURES II

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Nine

Lecture Fourteen

THE PARTHENON AND ITS SCULPTURES III

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Nine

Second Examination

Lecture Fifteen

EXPRESSIONS OF LOSS: Classical funerary art

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Ten

Lecture Sixteen

LATER FIFTH CENTURY BCE ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Osborne, Chapter Eleven

Lecture Seventeen

LATER FIFTH CENTURY BCE ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Osborne, Chapter Eleven

Lecture Eighteen

ART OF THE FOURTH CENTURY BCE

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Eleven; Pedley, Chapter Nine

Lecture Nineteen

ART OF THE FOURTH CENTURY BCE

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Eleven

Paper drafts due

Lecture Twenty

ART OF THE AGE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Readings: Osborne, Chapter Twelve; Pedley, TBA

Lecture Twenty-One

HELLENISTIC ART AND ARCHITECTURE:

Osborne, Chapter Twelve; Pedley, Chapter Ten

Lecture Twenty Two

HELLENISTIC ART AND ARCHITECTURE: The Pergamon Altar

Readings; Pedley, Chapter Ten

Lecture Twenty Three

Catch Up

Third Exam



CHRONOLOGY OF GREEK ART

Geometric to Late Classical (Xth - 1st centuries)

Notes:

- All dates B.C.E.
- Since the calendars of most classical cities began in the summer, each year cited is really a split-year, that is: that year's August-December & the next year's January-July (e.g., year 800 = Aug-Dec. 800 - Jan-July 779)
- underlined works are dated fairly closely by archaeological evidence

GEOMETRIC PERIOD

ca. 950	Proto-Geometric vase-painting: black bands, some compass-drawn circles	
ca. 900	Early Geometric vase-painting: less black, more space, more circles	"Tomb of the Rich Athenian Woman"
ca. 800	Middle Geometric vase-painting: meander patterns, pyxides & horse-handles introduction of Phoenician script & invention of vowels	
776	1st Olympiad	
ca. 725	Late Geometric vase-painting: horror vacui, free use of human figures and animals Homer and Hesiod; rise of "polis"; period of colonization	Dipylon amphora

ORIENTALIZING

ca. 690	Phoenician & Syrian influence; invention of coinage; "tyrants" at Corinth, Syracuse, Samos Daedalic sculpture ProtoCorinthian pottery	"Lady of Auxerre", Prinias Temple MacMillan Vase (~650)
660/650	Proto-Attic	Ram Jug Ptr, Analatos Ptr, Ptr of the New York Nessos
610	last Proto-Attic	Nessos Ptr

ARCHAIC

ca. 610	pottery: Athenian black-figure (to ca. 525/510) sculpture: kouroi & korai architecture: stone temples	Sophilos, C-Ptr, Kleitias & Ergotimos's "François krater" "Berlin goddess", "Sounion" & NY kouroi T. of Apollo at Thermon, T. of Hera at Olympia
566	Panathenaia festival first celebrated?	Burgon vase (earliest Panathenaic amphora)

ca. 550	change from Doric peplos to Ionic chiton	Acropolis korai begin
pre-525		Siphnian Treasury, Delphi
ca. 525	Peisistratos in Athens red-figure invented	Hekatompedon pediments the "Pioneers": Oltos, Euphronios, Euthymides
514	Harmodios & Aristogeiton assassinate Hipparchos	Antenor's "Tyrannicides"
513-500	Hippias in control of Athens	T. of Apollo (Alcmaeonid) pediments (Delphi)
510/509	expulsion of Hippias: the Kleisthenic democracy	Athenian Treasury, Delphi
490	1st Persian invasion (Darius): defeat at Marathon (late Summer) introduction of contrapposto in sculpture (Severe Style) victory architecture	Kritias Boy, Euthydikos Kore T. Aphaia on Aigina, "PreParthenon" in Athens
480	2nd Persian invasion (Xerxes) overland: Athens destroyed; Persian defeat at Salamis (20 Sept) Phoenician defeat at Himera	T. of Aphaia, Aigina: new E. pediment

CLASSICAL

479	Persian remnants defeated at Plataia	Serpent Column
478-4		Charioteer, Delphi (Polyzeos of Syracuse)
477/6		2nd Tyrannicides Group, by Kritios & Nesiotes
468-457		Temple of Zeus, Olympia
454	Delian League moves to Athens = Athenian Confederacy	
449	Perikles becomes "polemarch" Confederacy => Athenian Empire	Polykleitos fl. (Doryphoros) High Classical vase painting (e.g., Polygnotos, Niobid Ptr)

Periklean Building Program

449-444	Hephaisteion
447-438/432	Parthenon
447-443	Metopes
442-438	Frieze Athena Parthenos
438	Parthenon dedicated
438-432	Pediments
444-440	Temple of Poseidon, Sounion
440-436	Temple of Ares, Acharnai (removed to Agora under Augustus)
7-432	Propylaia by Mnesikles

436-432 Temple of Nemesis, Rhamnous

444/3	Thurii founded	Italian red-figure begins Syracuse Ptr
431	Peloponnesian War begins (the Peloponnesian League vs. the Athenian Empire)	
429	Plague at Athens; death of Perikles	Chryselephantine Zeus, Olympia
427-424		Temple of Athena Nike
425	Athenian victory at Pylos	Nike of Paionios
421	Peace of Nikias 2nd plague in the Peloponnese	Erechtheion (421/0, 409-406): plan & Caryatids T. of Apollo Epikourios, Bassae Late classical vase-painting (e.g., Meidias Ptr, Eretria Ptr)
416/415	Athenian expedition to Syracuse defeated	
410	democracy restored in Athens	
409		Athena Nike, temple & balustrade Erechtheion completed (409-406), frieze
403	Defeat of Athens at Aigospotomoi	

LATE CLASSICAL

399	execution of Sokrates	
395/4	Corinthian War	Dexileos Stele
394	establishment of the Second Athenian Confederacy	Temple of Asclepius (Epidaurus), sculpture by Timotheos
388	Plato teaches at the Academy	
375		statue of Peace & Wealth by Kephisodotos Apulian red-figure (e.g., Darius Ptr)
371	defeat of Sparta at Leuktra by Thebes	

International Styles in sculpture (Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheos, Leochares, Euphranor)

364-55	T. of Athena Alea, Tegea (Scopas)
356/350	T. of Artemis at Ephesos burnt; new temple begun (350) with sculptures by Scopas,
353/350	King Mausolus of Halikarnassos dies; Aspasia builds the "Mausoleum" (sculptures by Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheos, & Leochares Theatre & Tholos, Epidauros by Polykleitos II Euphranor's Paris, perhaps the Piraeus bronzes

356	birth of Alexander III of Macedon	
362	Thebes vs Sparta at Mantinea, Epaminondas dies there, Thebes retires	Record Relief (treaty of Athens with Arcadia)
344-334	Daochos Monument, copy at Delphi, by Lysippos	

ca. 340	Krateros Group (Alexander, Krateros, lion), Delphi	
339/8	4th Sacred War: Philip of Macedon calls the Synhedrion Lykourgos: new building program in Athens	Athens: stone-built Theatre of Dionysos, Olympic stadium
336	assassination of Philip ascension of Alexander III	"Philip" Tomb at Vergina Alexander's coinage by Lysippos
335/4		Athens: Lysicrates Monument
333	Battle of the Issus: final defeat of Persia	Alexander Sarcophagus begun for King Abdalonymos of Sidon
329		Votive Relief with Artemis & Asklepios (Copenhagen)
323	Alexander the Great dies at Babylon	

HELLENISTIC (datable art works only)

321-317	Record Relief (<u>Römische Mitteilungen</u> 47, 1932, pl. 29.1)
317-315	Demetrios of Phaleron's anti-sumptuary decree: end of Attic sculpted stelai
313	Temple of Apollo, Didyma begun (work stops A.D. 14)
306-280	Portrait of Seleukos I
304-285	Portraits of Ptolemy I
302-290	Colossos of Rhodes by Chares of Lindos
296-293	Tyche of Antioch by Eutychedes for the re-founding of Ephesos
295-294	Record Relief (S. Âsserott, <u>Griechische Plastik</u> , pl. 44.1)
295-280	Themis by Chairestratos
289-281	Arsinoeion, Samothrace
280-279	Demosthenes by Polyektos
228	Dying Gaul & Wife, Galatian monument by Attalos I
200	Chrysispos by Euboulides I? Pergamene Monument at Athens
190-185	Nike of Samothrace by Pythokritos of Rhodes
180	Temple of Despoina, Lykosura by Damophon
175-150	Laokoon, Venus di Milo, & original of Sperlonga Group by Hagesandros, Polydoros, & Athanodoros of Rhodes Belvedere Torso signed by Apollonios of Athens
174	Temple of Zeus Olympios ("Olympieion"), Athens begun by Antiochus IV Epiphanes of Seleucia (work stops A.D. 132)
167	Monument of Aemilius Paulus, Delphi
159-138	Stoa of Attalos II, Athens (reconstructed AD 1952)
150-125	Altar of Zeus, Pergamum
146	Rome destroys Corinth, its art works taken to Rome; the province of Greece established, including Achaia and Macedonia
145-135	Stele honoring historian Polybius (Delphi)

138/7	Portraits of Cleopatra & Dioskurides, Delos
130	Athena by Euboulides II Gaios Ophellios (Delos) by Dionysios & Timarchides Temple of Artemis, Magnesia
125	Apotheosis of Homer, relief by Archelaus of Priene
88	Athens sacked by Sulla
65-35	statues signed by Stephanos, a pupil of Pasiteles, & Menelaos, a pupil of Stephanos
ca 50	Neo-attic style





CHRONOLOGY OF GREEK HISTORY

Bronze Age to the Death of Alexander

last update: 31 December 1999

[Return to the Syllabus](#)

Notes:

- All dates B.C.E.
- Since the calendars of most classical cities began in the summer, each year cited is really a split-year, that is that year's August-December & the next year's January-July (e.g., year 800 = 800, Aug-Dec - 779, Jan-July)

PREHISTORY

70,000	Palaeolithic	stone tools; Platyvolos skull
15,000	Mesolithic	boats; obsidian from Melos)
6,000	Neolithic	the "agrarian revolution" (domestication of plants and animals, settled life in villages, handmade pottery; Franchthi Cave Dimini [MN] Sesklo [LN] smelting of copper ("Chalko-lithic")
2800	Early Bronze Age	2800-2600: Early Bronze Age I (EM I at Debla) 2600-2200: Early Bronze Age II (proto-urban [great house; centralized government]) EM II: Vasilike; EH II: Lerna, Corridor House "House of the Tiles", destroyed by fire 2200-1900: Early Bronze Age III: potter's wheel; Greeks?
1900	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Helladic (mainland Greece): small villages, intra-mural burials (Ayios Stephanos) Middle Minoan (Crete) 1900-1800: MM IA: writing (Cretan Hieroglyphic) 1800-1700: MM IB-II: "Protopalaces" 1700-1600: MM III: Neopalatial Crete; Linear A
1600-1200	Late Bronze Age	1600-1500: LH I, "Shaft Grave Period" 1500-1475: LM IA, eruption of Santorini 1475-1450: LM IB, destruction of almost all Cretan sites 1450-1400: LM II: Greek take-over of Crete (Final Palatial) 1400-1375: LB IIIA: beginning of "Mycenaean Empire" (Mycenae, Tiryns, Thebes, Pylos) 1375-1325: LB IIIB: destruction of Knossos in Crete (Post Palatial) 1325-1225: LB IIIC: destruction of all other Mycenaean centers
1100	Bronze Age ends	all state-institutions collapse

DARK AGES**GEOMETRIC PERIOD**

~825	Adaptation of the Phoenician alphabet, invention of vowels
813	Carthage founded
790-760	Sparta expands into Laconia
776	1st Olympic Games (1st Olympiad)
760	Pithecusae (island near Naples) founded
757	Sparta keeps list of annual magistrates
756	Sparta's "Great Rhetra" colonies in the Propontis (Sea of Marmara) founded
~750	"composition" of the Homeric poems (Iliad, Odyssey, Hymns)
750	Megara becomes independent from Corinth
735	Corinth founds Corcyra; Naxos, first colony in Sicily
734	Corinth founds Syracuse (Sicily)
732-716	1st Messenian War (Sparta vs. Messenia)
~710	Pheidon of Argos; Lelantine War (Euboea: Eretria loses to Chalkis)
706	Spartan "Parthenioi" found Taras (modern Taranto, Italy)

ORIENTALIZING PERIOD

687-652	Gyges, king of Lydia, invents coinage (in use in Greece by 650)
683	Athens keeps list of the annual magistrate Archon Basileus
676	Megara founds Chalcedon (on Anatolian side of the Bosphoros)
669	Argos defeats Sparta at Hysiai; Sparta adopts the "Eunomia"
668	Pheidon controls Olympia
659-657	Megara founds Byzantion (on the European side of the Bosphoros)
653-625	Cypselos, tyrant of Corinth
639	Thera founds Cyrene (1st city in Libya)
632	Cylon's conspiracy (Athens), trial and exile of the Alcmaeonidae (go to Delphi)
625-487	Periander, tyrant of Corinth
621	Draco, sole archon of Athens

ARCHAIC PERIOD

600	Potidaea (Chalkidike), Massalia (Marseilles), and Naukratis (delta of Egypt) founded
600-560	Kelasthenes, tyrant of Sikyon

596	1st Pyrrhia games at Delphi
594	Solon, sole archon at Athens ("Seisachtheia", adoption of Euboic standard of coinage)
585	Thales (of Miletos) predicts eclipse of the sun (28 May)
583/2	fall of the Cypselids at Corinth; Damasias sole archon at Athens (until January 579)
579	Jan-Oct: board of 10 archons (5 nobles, 3 farmers, 2 craftsmen) at Athens Solon returns
570-565	Athens vs. Megara Peisistratos seizes the island of Salamis
566	Panathenaia "reorganized"
560	Chilon, ephor of Sparta, makes the ephorate the supreme executive power Peisistratos becomes tyrant of Athens (mutilates himself, gets bodyguard, seizes the Acropolis)
556	Peisistratos forced to retire (goes to Sigaeum in the Troad)
550	Peisistratos returns to Athens (marries daughter of Miltiades, she claims unnatural consummation), and retires again (goes to "White Tower" in the Thracian Chersonnese (Gallipoli peninsula))
548	Temple of Apollo at Delphi burns, rebuilt in marble by the Alcmaeonidae
546	Peisistratos lands at Marathon, gets Phylaktes to dress up as Athena, becomes tyrant of Athens again
535	1st naval battle: Greeks vs. Etruscans off Alalia (near Pisa, Italy)
534	god Dionysos introduced to Athens (1st dithyrambs [choral hymns & reenactments of his myth {earliest drama}])
529	Cyrus, king of Persia dies; Darius the Mede becomes king
527	Peisistratos dies, Hippias (with Hipparchos) becomes tyrant of Athens
519	Plataia besieged by Thebes, allies with Athens
514	Hipparchos assassinated Persia conquers Thrace to the Strymon river
513	Alcmaeonidae invade Attica and are driven back
511	Sparta lands at Phaleron to expell Hippias and are driven back Miltiades returns from the Chersonnese
510	Kleomenes of Sparta expells Hippias (he flees to Sigaeum)
509	Isagoras, archon eponymous at Athens
508	Cleisthenes elected to reform the government tribes elect their own generals (board of 10 = strategeia)
506	Athens sets up a clerouchy at Chalkis
501	reform of the strategeia, elected now by the ekklesia
499	Ionian revolt
498	Athens sends 20 ships to Miletos
494	Miletos destroyed

493	Themistokles archon trial of Miltiades Phrynichos's play "Milesian Women" Piraeus becomes Athens' main harbor
491	Aegina "medizes" (goes over to the Persian side) Leotychides & Leonidas, kings of Sparta, make an alliance with Athens and Corinth Darius sails from Smyrna (modern Izmir, Turkey) across the Aegean, stopping at Delos battle of Marathon (June?) Darius sails back
487	1st ostracism: Hippocleides, an Alcmaeonid archonship selected by lot
485	death of Darius the Great, accession of Xerxes (assassinated 464)
482	Aristeides the Just ostracized
481	"Themistocles Decree" to evacuate Athens all exiles and those ostracised recalled
480	Xerxes musters the army at Sigaeum, crosses the Hellespont, digs a canal through the Athos peninsula. Greeks sail to Artemisium, the army under Leonidas march to Thermopylae; battles lost. Athenians evacuate the city and move to Troizene; Persians capture the city and burn it. Battle of Salamis (20 September). Xerxes, defeated, sails across to Smyrna with his navy; his army stays.
479	Battle of Plataea

CLASSICAL PERIOD

479	Congress and oath of Plataea: prosecution of the war against Persia under the "Delian Confederacy". Athens rebuilds her walls. Spartan admiral Pausanias heads the Delian Confederacy for a couple of months; then Athens takes over.
478	organization of the Delian Confederacy by Aristeides the Just
470	Naxos revolts, is defeated, and gets a clerouchy Themistokles is ostracized and flees to Sigaeum
469	Battle of the Eurymedon river (Cyprus)
465	revolt of Thasos, crushed Athens sends a colony to the Nine Ways (Amphipolis) on the Strymon river next to Mt Pangaion (full of silver).
464	earthquake at Sparta, revolt of the Helots to Messene. Kimon of Athens takes an army to Sparta to help the Spartans capture the Helots; the army eventually rebels, Kimon is recalled and ostracised. Xerxes assassinated, succeeded by Artaxerxes: revolt in Egypt; Athens sends ships to

	help
461	Sparta takes Messene; Athens settles the Messenian survivors at Naupaktos Athens allies with Megara and helps build her her Long Walls to Nisaea and Minoa
459	Artaxerxes bribes Sparta to invade Athens
458	Athens completes her own Long Walls to Piraeus
457	Tomides sails around the Peloponnese from Athens to Naupaktos. Archoship at Athens is opened up to the zeugitai class
454	Athens's ships in Egypt are defeated (battle of the White Tower), and transfers the treasury of the Delian League to Athens for safety. Miletos revolts.
452	Miletos is recovered
451	Kimon returns from ostracism. Five year truce with Persia. Sparta allies with Argos
450	Kimon campaigns in Cyprus & dies (battle of Salamis, Cyprus). Athens establishes pay for jury duty but restricts citizenship to those born of parents who are both Athenians. Tribute from the Delian federal allies converted solely to cash (no ships). Carthaginians driven out of west Sicily
449	Perikles elected polemarch (every year [except 443] until his death in 429). Peace of Kallias with Persia (war over): Congress decree (no tribute for one year, meeting of all allied states at Corinth to decide what to do with the Delian League), Papyrus decree (tribute to be reimposed in 448/7), Coinage decree (all allied states must use Athenian money), Klearchos decree (??). Samos revolts & forms an oligarchy. 1st Sacred War at Delphi.
447	Parthenon begun (442 dedicated, 438 all sculpture in place)
446	Battle of Chaironeia (who vs. who??). Megara & Euboea revolt (Euboea is recaptured). Sparta attacks Attica. 30-Years Peace. Psammetichus of Egypt sends grain, revision of Athenian citizenship to 21,000 citizens. Athens allies with Rhegium & Leontinoi in Sicily
443	Perikles NOT elected polemarch disenfranchised Athenians send as colonists to Thurii in south Italy (Herodotus amongst them). Thucydides son of Melesios (not the historian Thucydides son of Oloros) is ostracized. Athenian empire reorganized into 5 districts.
442	Perikles re-elected polemarch (and every year until his death in 429)
440	Samos & Byzantion revolt
438	Amphipolis founded. 1st Megarian decree (no trading with Megara)

433	contrary to the 30 Years Peace, Athens admits Corcyra into the alliance and demands Potidaea, not an ally, to dismantle her walls. 2nd Megarian decree (Megara is not allowed to trade in any market of the Athenian allies)
431	Corinth gets Sparta to declare war on Athens: Peloponnesian war begins
429	Plague in Athens: Perikles dies; Cleon becomes the most influential member of the ekklesia
428	property tax in Athens
425	Eurymedon & Sophokles (the admiral) set sail for Sicily with Demosthenes (the admiral), who stops off at Pylos, fortifies it, and manages to isolate several hundred Spartiates on the island of Sphacteria; Sparta sues for a truce; Cleon refuses, and arrives at Pylos. The island of Sphacteria is burnt, the Spartiates are exposed and 240 are captured.
423	armistice
422	Brasidas, the leading Spartan general, and Cleon die at the battle of Amphipolis
421	Nikias, a religious arch-conservative, is polemarch: Peace of Nikias (Athens & Sparta ally)
418	Battle of Mantinea (Sparta & Athens vs. Argos)
417	Nikias & Alcibiades engineer the ostracism of Hyperbolos (last man to be ostracised)
416	Athens destroys Melos
415	Mutilation of the Herms; Sicilian expedition; recall of Alcibiades and his flight to Sparta (eventually he makes his way to Samos)
413	Athenians defeated at Syracuse. Sparta invades Attica and fortifies Deceleia
412	"democratic" revolution at Samos; general revolt of the Athenian allies
411	"the 400" in power in Athens (Spring) "the 5000" (September)
410	democracy restored in Athens
409	Athens loses Pylos & Nisaia (Megara). In Sicily, Carthaginians destroy Selinus & Himera
408	Athens recovers Byzantion. Alcibiades returns to Athens
406	battle of Arginusae, trial of the Athenian admirals. Carthaginians destroy Acragas
405	Lysander is navarch; battle of Aegispotomoi (Lysander vs. Conon)
404	Athens surrenders; "30 tyrants"; Thrasyboulos seizes Phyle
403	Thrasyboulos seizes Piraeus; democracy restored
401	Sparta's hegemony in the Aegean. Cyrus's revolt (2nd Ionian revolt) in Anatolia, "Anabasis" of Xenophon.

LATE CLASSICAL PERIOD

399	Agis (king of Sparta) invades Elis, Naupaktos (Messenians evicted), & Thessaly war declared against Persia. Trial and execution of Socrates
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398	Agesilaus (king of Sparta) engineers truce between Sparta & Persia
397	Sparta-Persia truce collapses Conon appointed commander of Persian fleet in Cyprus conspiracy of Cinaden, leader of the Inferiors
396	Agesilaus assumes command of the Spartan army
395	Conon engineers revolt of Rhodes Tissaphernes bribes Argos, Corinth, & Thebes to revolt from Sparta
394	Persia defeats Sparta at battle of Knidos; Greek cities revolt Athens & Thebes ally. Pausanias (king of Sparta) asks for a truce, and is exiled from Sparta to Tegea. Athens & Thebes & other allies win a victory over Sparta at Corinth and against Agesilaus at Chaironeia. Corinth builds Long Walls to its harbor at Lechaion
393	Athens rebuilds her Long Walls citizens are paid for attending the Ekklesia
392	Corinth & Argos unite
391	Agesilaus caputres Corinth's harbor. Conon dies in Cyprus
390	Agesilaus presides over the Isthmian games. Iphicrates of Corinth invents a lighter hoplite armor and, with it, destroys an entire Spartan garrison (mora, 600 Spartiates). Agesilaus retreats to Sparta in disgrace. Athens establishes a war tax. Evagoras of Salamis (Cyprus) revolts from Persia
389	Athens regains the northern territories and levies a 5% tax on commerce
388	Plato founds the Academy in Athens
387/6	Antalcidas blockades the Hellespont and declares peace
386/5	Sparta breaks up Mantineaia. Cities in the Chalcidike form a federation
384	Lysias, orator at Athens, delivers his speech at Olympia urging all to stop fighting and unite against Persia
382	Sparta captures Thebes and installs a pro-Spartan government; Plataea is captured
381	Isocrates's "Panegyric"
379	Sparta forces the Chalcidian League to dissolve. Pelopidas & Epaminondas recapture Thebes and install a democracy. Sphodrias (Sparta) tries to capture Piraeus.
378/7	Athens (under Callistrates) & Thebes form the Second Athenian Confederacy Thebes reorganizes the Sacred Band (300-500 men as pairs of lovers)
377	Thebes recaptures Boeotia and repels Spartan attacks
376	Athens decimates the Spartan fleet at Naxos
374/3	Sparta breaks the truce by trying to capture Corcyra and failing
372	Sparta captures the Syracusan relief fleet to Corcyra. Thebes retakes Plataea.

371	"King's Peace" (all but Thebes signs): Athens is to dominate by sea, Sparta on land. Battle of Leuktra
370	Jason of Pherae assassinated. Mantineia reassembles the Arcadian League (Megalopolis founded to become the federal capitol). Thebes invades Sparta, and, with the Helots, reestablishes Messenia; the Helots build their capitol city Messene. Mantineia helps Tegea, corinth, Megara, Sikyon, Phlius & Phigalieia to throw out their pro-Spartan oligarchs.
368	Congress at Delphi; "tearless" battle between Sparta & Arcadia
367	Epaminondas invades Thessaly
366	Arcadia allies with Athens
364	Thebes destroys Orchomenos, invades the Propontis; Byzantion, Rhodes, Chios, & Keos all revolt from Athens. Epaminondas defeats Thessaly at Cynoskephaloi. Olympia despoiled
362	Epaminondas invades Laconia; Thebes defeats Sparta at Mantinea, but Epaminondas dies there -- Thebes retires
359	Athens recovers the Thracian Chersonnese (Gallipoli peninsula) & Euboea. Macedonia unifies
358	Philip becomes king of Macedon (assassinated 336)
357	Philip allies with Athens and takes Amphipolis. Athens declares war on Philip. 2nd Sacred War (the "Social" war). In Athens Euboulos controls the Theoric Fund. Mausolus of Caria sponsors the 3rd Ionian revolt (against Athens), and the 2nd Athenian Confederacy breaks up
356	birth of Alexander II (the Great)
355	end of the Social War
354	Mausolus of Caria dies (the Mausoleum at Halikarnessos is built, finished 350)
352	Philip enters Greece as the ally of Thebes and Thessaly. War between Sparta & Messenia. Philip gains Thrace.
351	Demosthenes, 1st "Philippic"
350	Aristotle founds the Lyceum in Athens
349	Philip reduces the Chalcidian League, causes Euboea to revolt from Athens
348	Plato dies
347	Aeschines tries to round of national assistance: 1st embassy to Pella
346	Peace of Philocrates. Philip becomes archon (tagus) of Thessaly. Athens revises its citizenship
343	Philocrates flees, Aeschines acquitted of treason
341	Euboea forms a federation
340	Philip besieges Byzantion

339	3rd Sacred War (against Amphissa); Philip, as member of the Amphictyony, descends to solve it. Lykourgos begins a new building program in Athens (Theatre of Dionysos is monumentalized, built of stone)
338	Athens allies with Thebes Philip captures Amphissa and Naupaktos. Battle of Chaironeia, annihilation of Thebes' Sacred Band
337	Congress (synhedrion) of Corinth: Philip unites Greece under his command, and declares Persia to be their objective: "on to Persia!"
336	assassination of Philip; Alexander II becomes king of Macedon
335	Greece revolts; Alexander puts them down, destroys Thebes
334	Alexander sets out: crosses the Hellespont; battle of the Granikos; Ionia surrenders
333	Alexander pushes through Anatolia: battle of Alexandretta
332	siege of Tyre; Phoenicia & Egypt surrender
331	Alexander at the oracle of Zeus Ammon at Siwa (Libya); battle of Gaugamela; capture of the Persian capitol at Susa
330	Alexander occupies Persepolis; battle of Ecbatana: "on to Asia!"; death of Darius Oxus
329	capture of Afghanistan
328	capture of Samarkand
327	Alexander marries Roxane
326	Alexander at the Indus; soldiers mutiny
325	Alexander retreats through southern Iran; naval expedition of Nearchos around Arabia
324	Alexander conducts mass weddings; veterans leave for Macedonia Alexander sends deification decree to Greece
323	completion of Nearchos's circumnavigation of Arabia Hephaestion dies; Alexander dies (13 June)

