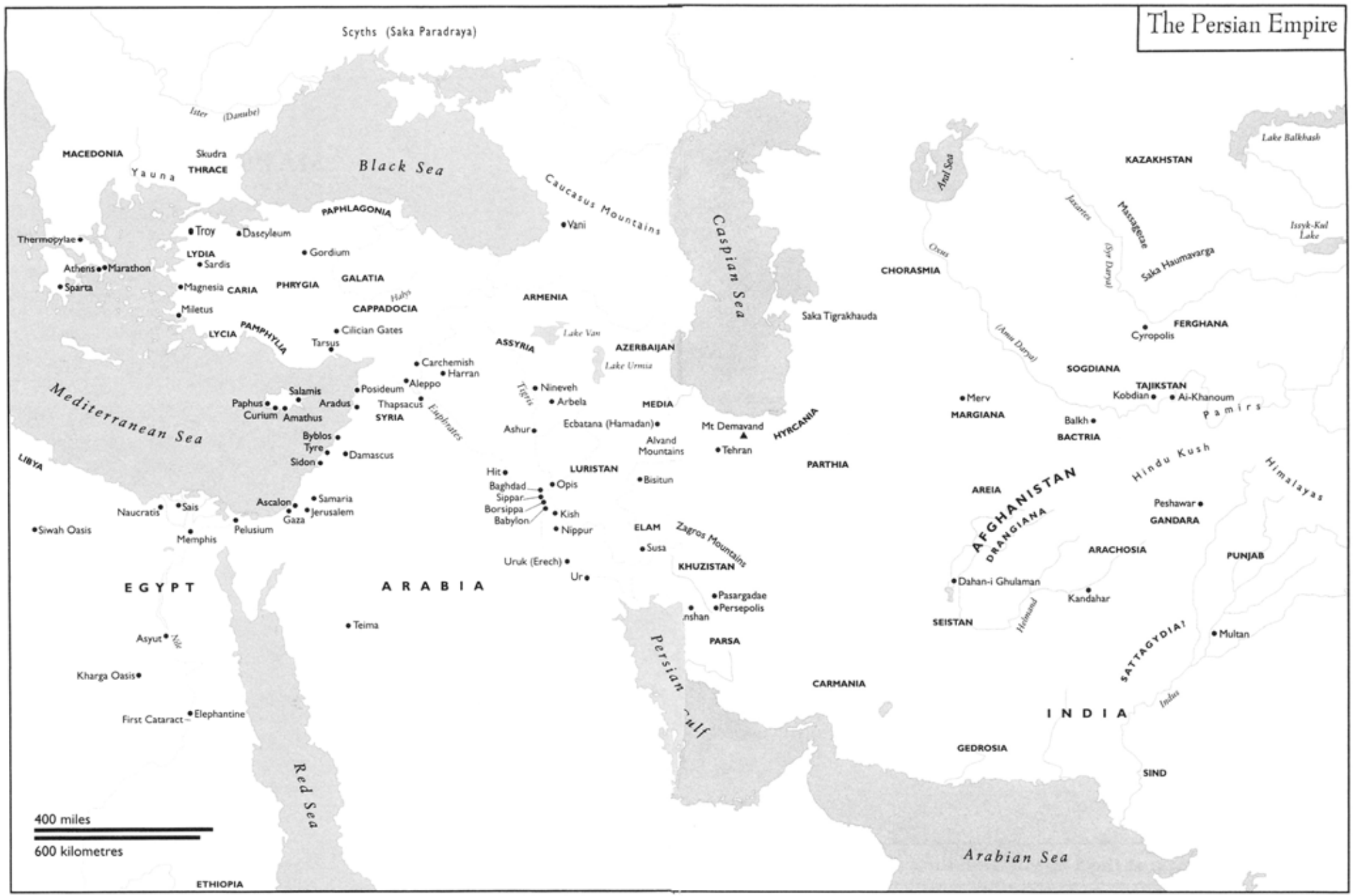


The Persian Empire



from *Thermopylae* by Paul Cartledge (Overlook, 2006)

Map 1



The Greek World at the Time of Marathon

from *Thermopylae* by Paul Cartledge (Overlook, 2006)

Greece and the Aegean with Persian Route to Marathon (broken line)



Map 3

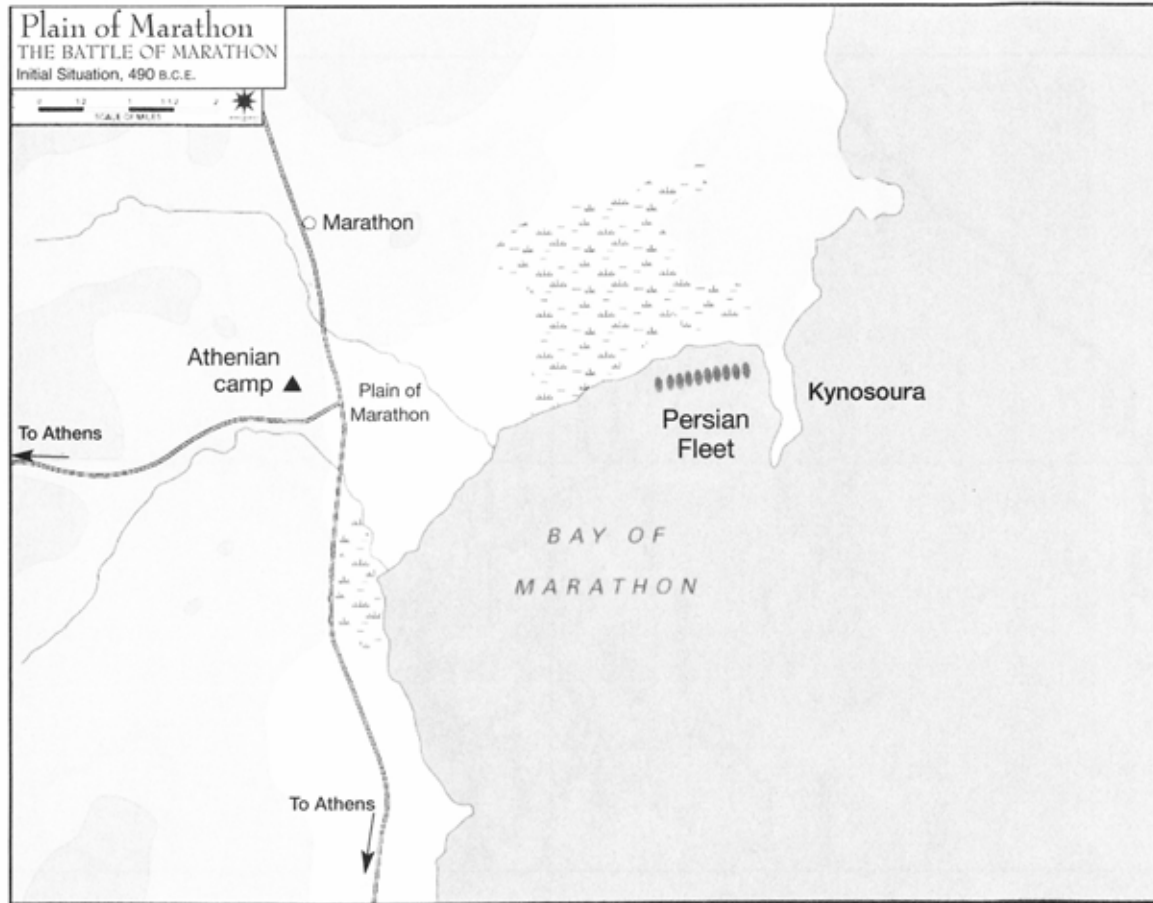
Drawn after J. M. Cook *The Persian Empire* (Schocken Books, 1985)

Attica



Map 4

Drawn after Joint Association of Classical Teachers
The World of Athens (Cambridge UP, 1984)

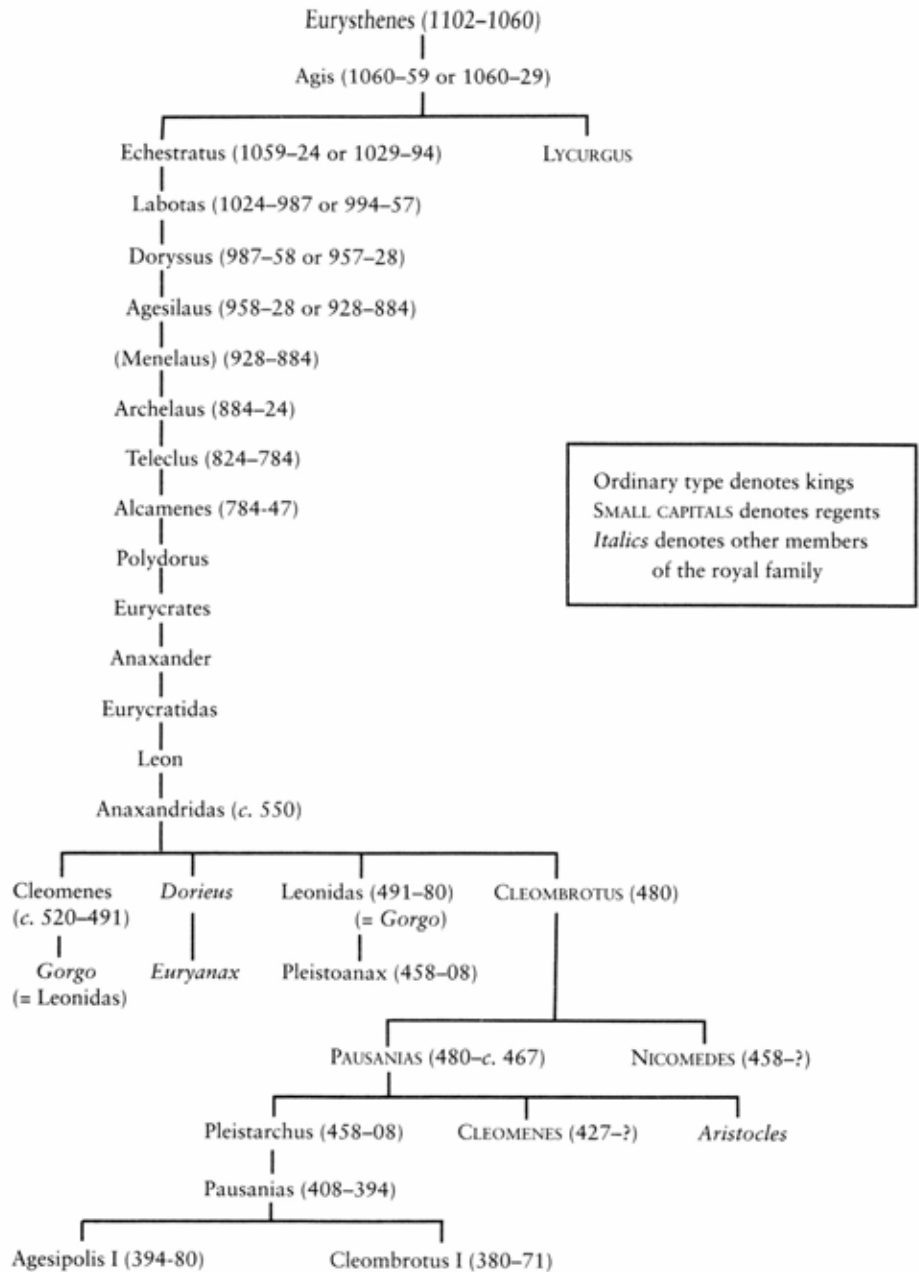


Map 5

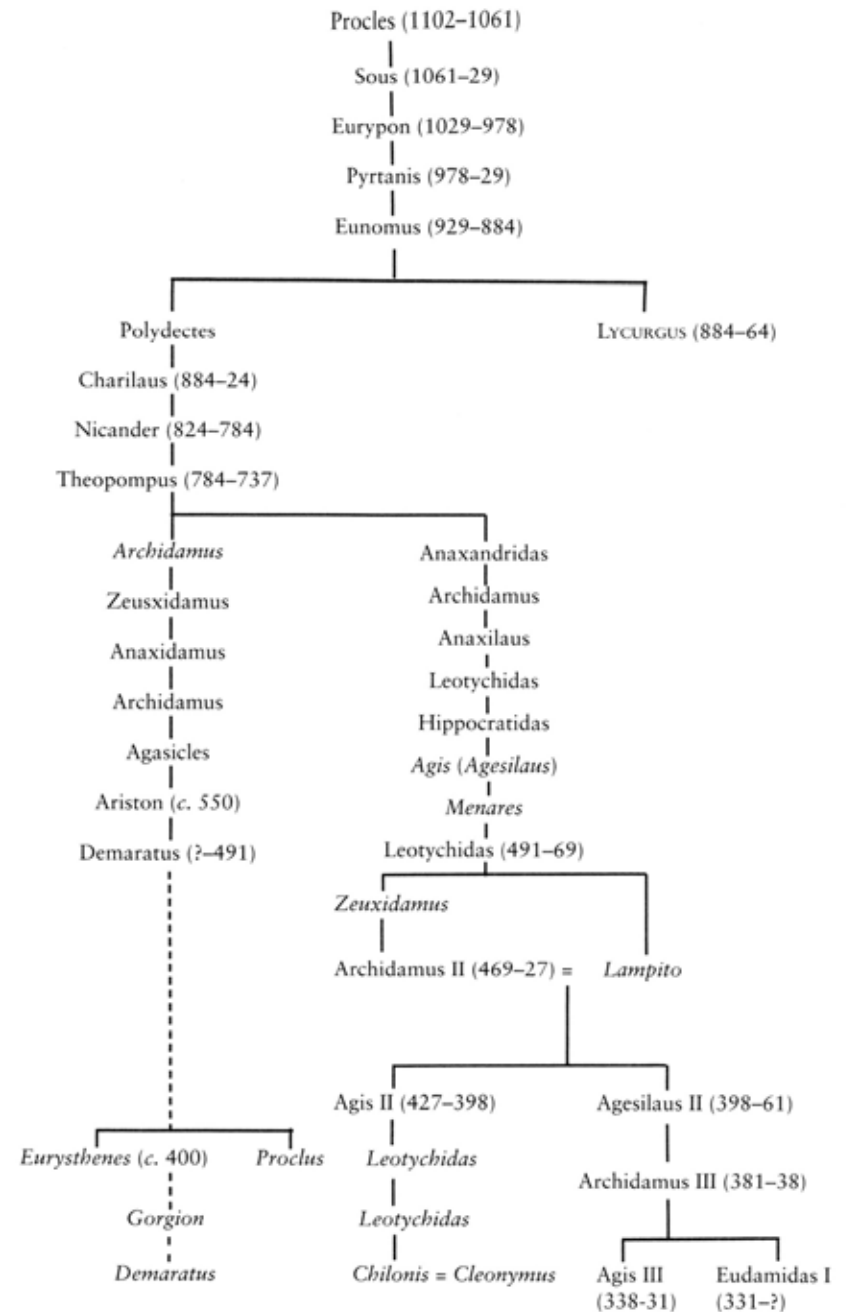
Courtesy of Department of History, U.S. Military Academy

Genealogies of the Agiad and Eurypontid Dynasties

Agiad Kings of Sparta

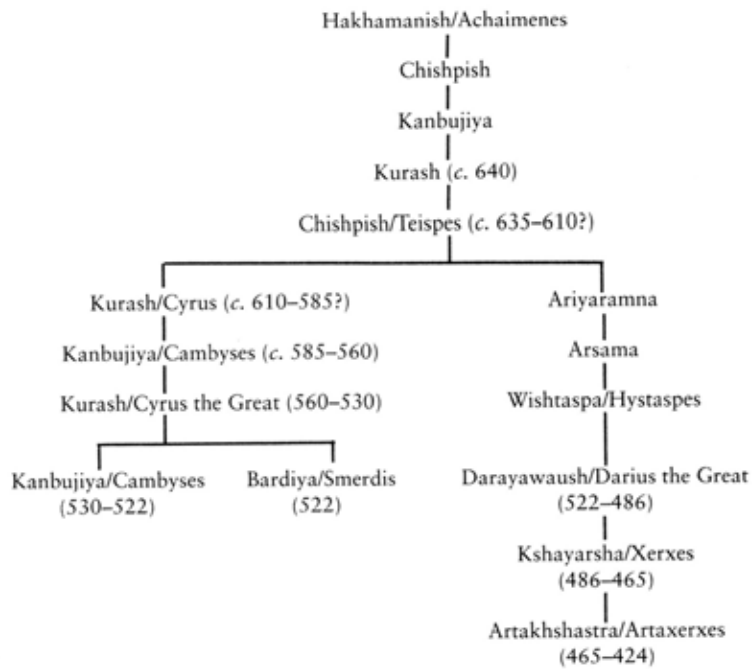


Eurypontid Kings of Sparta

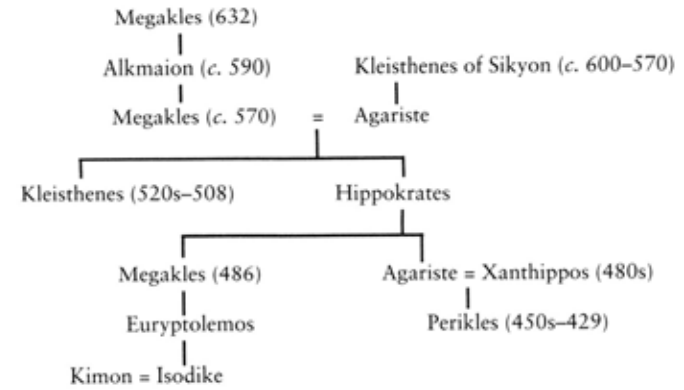


from HRM Jones 1964

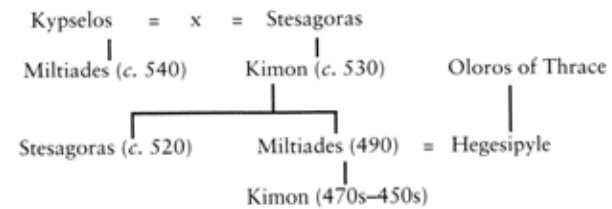
The Achaimenids



The Alkmaionidai



The Family of Miliades (Philaidai)



CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS IN ANCIENT GREECE AND THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

All dates are B.C.E.; dates before 500 are often only approximate.

776 (trad. date)	first Olympic festival	ca. 530s-522	Polykrates is tyrant of Samos
ca. 740-720	Homer composes his epic poems	530	Cyrus the Great dies in battle
ca. 730-710	Spartans invade and conquer Messenia	530-522	Kambyzes rules Persian Empire
ca. 720-700	Median leader Daiukku/Deiokes in conflict with Assyrians	ca. 528	Peisistratos dies and is succeeded as tyrant of Athens by his son Hippias
ca. 700	Hesiod composes his epics	ca. 526-524	Kambyzes conquers Egypt
ca. 680-660	Archilochos of Paros composes songs	522	death of Kambyzes, Smerdis becomes king of Persia
ca. 670	Pheidon of Argos first archaic tyrant	522	Darius and six confederates kill Smerdis, Darius becomes king
ca. 660-640	Median ruler Khshathrita unifies Media and fights Assyrians	522-521	Darius successfully combats numerous insurrections throughout the Persian Empire, and confirms his kingship
ca. 650-630	Messenian revolt against Spartans leads to creation of Spartan <i>agoge</i>	ca. 520	Kleomenes becomes king of Sparta in Agiad line of succession
ca. 632	Kylon attempts to become tyrant at Athens	514	at Athens, Hipparchos brother of the tyrant Hippias is slain
ca. 630	Median king Frawartish/Phraortes	ca. 512	Darius crosses Hellespont and conquers Thrace; attack on Skythians fails
ca. 625-585	Huwakhshatra/Kyaxares rules the Medes and founds the Median Empire	ca. 510	Kleomenes of Sparta forces Hippias and his family to leave Athens
ca. 621	Drakon legislates at Athens	ca. 508	Kleisthenes' reforms at Athens begin world's first known democracy
612	sack of Nineveh by Medes under Kyaxares and Babylonians under Nabopolassar	ca. 506	Kleomenes fails to end Athenian reforms; Athenian democracy defends itself from attacks by Thebans and Chalkidians
594	legislation of Solon at Athens	500	Persian attack on Naxos, led by Megabates and Aristagoras of Miletos, fails
585	Thales of Miletos, the first Greek philosopher, predicts an eclipse of the sun	499	Aristagoras of Miletos abdicates tyranny at Miletos, and Ionian Revolt against Persia begins
585-550	Astyages king of Median Empire	498	Ionian Greeks, aided by Athenians and Eretrians, sack Sardis
ca. 570	strife at Athens between <i>Pedieis</i> , <i>Paralioi</i> , and <i>Hyperakrioi</i>	494	Kleomenes and Spartans defeat Argives at battle of Sepeia
ca. 570	marriage of Megakles the Alkmaionid to Agariste daughter of Kleisthenes of Sikyon, leading to birth of Kleisthenes the Alkmaionid	494	Ionians defeated at Battle of Lade; sack of Miletos; failure of Ionian Revolt
560	Cyrus the Great becomes king of Persian Anshan	493/2	Themistokles is archon at Athens and begins development of harbor at Peiraieus
ca. 558	Peisistratos tyrant of Athens during brief alliance with Megakles	492	Mardonios attempts to invade Greece by land and sea from north, but fails
ca. 556	Peisistratos forced to flee from Athens	491	Darius demands earth and water from Greek states; most except for Sparta and allies and Athens comply; Kleomenes deposes co-king Demaratos at Sparta in dispute over Aigina
550	Cyrus of Persia rebels against Astyages of Media, founding the Achaemenid Persian Empire	ca. 490	Kleomenes forced to flee from Sparta
ca. 548/7	Peisistratos and his sons return to Athens and found the Peisistratid tyranny	490	Darius sends Datis the Mede and Artaphernes in command of amphibious attack on Cyclades islands, Eretria, and Athens; sack of Naxos and Eretria; in August, Battle of Marathon ends in Persian defeat as Miltiades' strategy and tactics save Athens
ca. 546	Croesus of Lydia attacks Cyrus of Persia, leading to Persian conquest of Lydia and Ionia	ca. 489	death of Kleomenes at Sparta
ca. 539/8	Persian conquest of Babylonia under Cyrus	489	Miltiades defeated at Paros, fined by Athenians, dies of gangrene
		487	Athenians end election of archons, ostracise Hippias son of Charmos
		486	death of Darius, Xerxes become king of Persians; revolt in Egypt against Persian rule

484	ostracism of Aristides leaves Themistokles as dominant leader in Athens	429	death of Perikles
484-481	Xerxes orders preparation for invasion of Greece, including canal at Mt. Athos and bridge across Hellespont	425/4	Persian king Artaxerxes dies; Darius II succeeds to Persian throne
483-481	profits from Laureion silver mines enable Athenians to build 200 new triremes (warships)	420s-390s	Aristophanes writes comedies for Athenian stage
480	Persian invasion of Greece led by Xerxes; death of Spartan king Leonidas and his 298 Spartiates at Thermopylai; invasion and destruction of abandoned Athens; at Battle of Salamis Athenian and Greek fleet defeats Persian fleet	421-416	Peace of Nikias fails to end Peloponnesian War
479	Persian army under Mardonios defeated by Greek army led by Spartans at Plataia; Greek force destroys remnant of Persian fleet at Cape Mykale	414	Alkibiades persuades Athenians to launch Sicilian expedition
477	foundation of Athenian-led Delian League	413	Alkibiades exiled, takes refuge in Sparta
470s	Kimon leads Athenian counter-attack against Persians, driving them from the Aegean region and confirming Athenian leadership	412	destruction of Sicilian expedition; alliance between Spartans and Persians against Athens
472	ostracism of Themistokles	410	Athenians recall Alkibiades and begin revival of military fortunes
ca. 470	Athenian dramatist Aischylos at the height of his success	407	second exile of Alkibiades begins final decline of Athenian power
469	birth of Sokrates	405	deaths of Sophokles and Euripides; battle of Aigospotamoi ends Athenian naval power
ca. 468	led by Kimon, Athenians defeat Persians on sea and land at the Eurymedon	405/4	Persian king Darius II dies; Artaxerxes II succeeds as king
465	Xerxes killed; Artaxerxes becomes king of the Persians	404	final surrender of Athens; reign of "Thirty Tyrants" at Athens; Sparta is the leading power in Greece
464	great earthquake at Sparta, followed by great Helot revolt	403	restoration of Athenian democracy; beginning of Athenian recovery
462/1	Kimon leads Athenian force to aid Spartans; when the Spartans dismiss the Athenian aid, Kimon is ostracised from Athens, and Ephialtes passes radical democratic reforms	403-401	Cyrus the Younger attempts to gain Persian throne with 10,000 Greek mercenaries, but dies at Battle of Kunaxa
460-446	first "Peloponnesian War" between Spartans and Athenians	ca. 400	death of Thucydides, leaving his history of the Peloponnesian War incomplete
ca. 455-429	Perikles becomes dominant leader of Athenian democracy	399	death of Sokrates
ca. 454	Egyptian revolt defeated by Persians; Athenian allied force in Egypt destroyed	380s-340s	Plato founds and leads philosophical school at the Academy in Athens
ca. 452	Kimon recalled, wins double victory over Persians by land and sea at Cypriot Salamis	380s-340s	Isokrates founds and leads school of rhetoric at Athens
ca. 447	Peace of Kallias between Persians and Athenians	371	Thebans, led by Epaminondas, defeat Spartans at Battle of Leuktra
446/5	Thirty Years Peace between Athenians and Spartans	369/8	Epaminondas frees Messenia from Spartan control and ends Spartan domination of the Peloponnesos
440s-420s	Periklean building program at Athens leads to construction of Parthenon, Erechtheion, Propylaia, Theatre of Dionysos, Odeion of Perikles, and other buildings	359	Philip II becomes king of Macedonia and begins building Macedonia into a great power
ca. 440s-405	Sophokles and Euripides leading tragedians at Athens	359	Artaxerxes II dies and is succeeded as Persian king by Artaxerxes III
ca. 440s-399	the Sophistic movement centered at Athens, with philosophers Protagoras, Gorgias, and Sokrates	350s-340s	Aristotle studies at Plato's Academy in Athens
ca. 440s-420s	Herodotos compiles his <i>Histories</i>	356	birth of Alexander the Great
432	so-called "Peloponnesian War" begins between Spartans and Athenians, lasting until 404	ca. 343-340	Aristotle tutors Alexander the Great
		338	Battle of Chaironeia leaves Philip II in control of Greece
		336	Philip II assassinated; Alexander becomes king of Macedonia; Aristotle founds philosophical school at the Lyceum in Athens; Artaxerxes III of Persia dies, succeeded by Darius III
		334-323	Alexander invades and conquers the Persian Empire; he dies in Babylon aged thirty-three
		322	failed Athenian rebellion against Macedonian power leads to end of the Athenian democracy

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- abattis* lines of untrimmed trees with their branches towards the enemy forming an anti-cavalry obstacle on each flank
- Achaean* the main name Homer used for the Greeks
- agoge* the training system of the Spartiate boy that instilled hardiness, a rigid discipline, physical fitness and endurance, and familiarity with the weapons, armor, and tactics of the hoplite warrior and phalanx
- agon* competition; the root of the English word “agony,” and the “agonistic” (competitive) spirit that at all times infused Greek culture
- agora* central town square or marketplace in a Greek city
- Alkmaionidai* influential Athenian aristocratic family that opposed a potential Athenian tyrant but was placed under a religious curse by the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi; Megakles and Kleisthenes were of this family
- archons* chief magistrates of Athens, the executive officers and chief judges of the community
- Areopagos Council* after a year in office, archons became life members of this state council, which acted as a kind of “supreme court” on major political and social issues and trials
- aretê* excellence, later understood as virtue
- aristeia* a term which literally means “bestness”—from the Greek word *aristos* meaning best; it is often translated as “courage” or “excellence”
- Boule* a state council, especially the Athenian Council of the 500, so-named because it had 500 members, carefully designed to form a representative sample of the Athenian people
- demarchoi* magistrates responsible to the assembly of each deme at Athens
- demes* local villages and regions of Attica; the basis for Athenian citizenship
- demokrateia* rule by the people
- demos* people
- diaulos* a double pipe or recorder used in Greek music, especially as the musical accompaniment for some kinds of lyric, sung poetry
- dokimasia* the examination of candidates for public office as to their eligibility and suitability, a power originally held at Athens by the Areopagos Council
- doryphoros* spear-bearer; Polykleitos’s statue that embodies his *kanon*, the set of rules and spatial relationships that established a rational theory for the perfect male form
- Ephoroi* ephors, or “overseers,” the five chief magistrates of the Spartan state, effectively overseers and judges of Spartan society, including the two kings
- eris* strife; in Hesiod a good kind and a bad kind. The bad kind was the strife that could tear a community apart by unhealthy and violent striving for power and position. The good kind was the desire to better one’s neighbors.
- Eupatridai* well-born ones, the hereditary aristocracy of Athens
- euthyne* formal review of the conduct and accounts of all magistrates and office holders after their year in office to check for any wrongdoing, originally at Athens a power of the upper class Areopagos Council
- genos* clan, such as the *Bakkhiadai* of Corinth or the *Pentilidai* of Mitylene
- gerousia* elders, the members of the Spartan state council, selected from aristocratic families; so called because the minimum age for membership was 60
- hektemoroi* “one-sixth share men,” farmers at Athens who worked land claimed by aristocratic families, and paid one sixth of their

produce which the aristocratic would-be owners regarded as “rent”

Helots the country people of Lakedaimon and Messenia that were reduced by the Spartans to a slave-like condition similar to that of medieval serfs. They maintained a normal family life and lived in their own small communities, but belonged to the Spartan masters who owned the land they farmed, and were obliged to pay half of their produce to their Spartan masters, as well as performing other chores for them

hippeis wealthy Athenians who could afford to own horses and serve as cavalry

hoplite the fully armed Greek heavy infantryman who fought in a phalanx formation and carried some 60 pounds or more of equipment about his person

Hyperakrioi one of the three factions in the society of Attica; the men of eastern Attica (from the perspective of Athens, from “beyond the hills” – the Pentele range – which is what *hyperakrioi* means), led by Peisistratos

hypomeion lesser; a boy deemed to have failed the *agoge* and not permitted full Spartiate citizenship on reaching adulthood

isegoria equality of meeting in and addressing the assembly; the right of all citizens to meet in decision making assemblies, and to discuss, debate, and decide public policy freely and with essential equality in those assemblies

isonomia equality before or under the law; the fundamental political equality of all citizens under Athenian democracy

kanon created by Polykleitos, a set of rules and spatial relationships that established a rational theory for the perfect male form; it was embodied in his statue the *doryphoros* (spear-bearer) of which numerous Roman copies survive

krypteia literally, the secret band; an elite unit at Sparta that recruited the boys who had withstood the *agoge* the best. Its task was to move quietly around the Messenian countryside, staying under cover and observing and terrorizing the Helots

Marathonomachoi the men who fought at Marathon who, for Aristo-

phanes, were the supreme expression of what Athenian citizens could be

metoikoi permanent resident aliens that paid a monthly tax for the privilege of living at Athens and setting up a business there

Myceneans the great Bronze Age civilization of Greece

oikoi families, estates

ostrakismos the origin of the English word ostracism; process held at annual assembly meeting in Athens to determine whether there was some prominent leader in Athens who seemed a threat to the democracy and who should be exiled for 10 years

paian the simple hymn in honor of Apollo as protector and bringer of victory, sung by Greek armies as they advanced into battle. Every Greek state had its particular version; its effect was to foster among the men, as they advanced into the fearful act of battle, a sense of cohesion and common purpose, to still the fears and settle the nerves

Panathenaia the festival of Athena held every year at Athens, but with special splendor, and as an international festival, every fourth year

pandemei in full force

panoply coat of arms, especially the full equipment of the hoplite warrior

Paralioi one of three factions in the society of Attica; the men of the coastal region of southern Attica (called the *paralia*), led by the head of the Almaionid family, Megakles (grandson of the first Megakles)

patrios politeia ancestral constitution, especially of the Athenians

Pedieis one of three factions in the society of Attica; the men who lived in the Athenian plain (*to pedion*) around the city of Athens itself, led by a Eupatrid named Lykourgos

pentekonters fifty-oared galleys, an early form of Greek war ship

perioikoi “those living round about”—meaning round about Sparta itself; free but politically subservient Lakedaimonians

phratries notionally kinship groups, but in reality religio-social organ-

izations through which communal, religious, and military participation, as well as whatever limited political activity was open to “commoners,” was organized, especially at Athens

phylai usually, if misleadingly, translated as “tribes”; ten subdivisions of the Athenian people under Athenian democracy

poleis towns or cities, especially city-states; the singular is *polis*

polemarchos war *archon*; the Athenian commander in chief whose council was formed by the ten annual *strategoï* from each tribe

polis see above under *poleis*

pyrtany established by Kleisthenes, a political “month” of thirty-six days making up a political year of 10 units, each of which was associated with one of the ten Athenian tribes, or *phylai*

salpinktes trumpeter

seisachtheia “throwing off a burden”; chief magistrate Solon’s reform program that transformed the agricultural lands of Attica into small farms owned and worked by independent and moderately well-to-do farmers rather than estates owned by the aristocracy and farmed by tenants

Soros a great funeral mound at Marathon, still visible today, where the Athenian dead had been buried collectively; this mound was monumentalized by the setting up of stone columns on the top with the names of those who had died in the battle and been buried there

stade a measurement of distance, about one-eighth of one mile

stoa poikile literally “painted porch”; a public building in the central square of Athens in which was a mural painting of the battle of Marathon; several gods and the hero Theseus were depicted fighting for the Athenians, and the *polemarch* Kallimachos and general Miltiades were prominently shown fighting in the front ranks

strategos general; each Athenian tribe annually elected a *strategos* to organize and command the tribe’s *taxis* of the phalanx and to serve on the military council of the Athenian commander in chief, the *polemarchos* (war archon)

symposion literally “drinking together; convivial evening of drinking wine and entertainment

syssition or *phidition* a military dining group of which every Spartan was required, in order to hold full citizenship, to be a member

taxeis regiments, ten of which made up the Athenian hoplite phalanx; each *phyle*, or tribe, provided a *taxis*

theatra literally “viewing spaces,” origin of the English word “theatre”

triremes ancient Greek and Phoenician warships; they were galleys with three banks of oars, one above the other, providing space for about 170 rowers; on top was a deck on which stood the captain, pilot, and a band of marines who fought the marines on other warships that came close

trittyes thirds; each *phyle*, or tribe, in the Athenian democratic system was divided into thirds, and each third came from one of the three regions of Attica (*Pedieis*, *Paralioi*, and *Hyperakrioi*)

tyrannos a non-Greek word in origin (possibly adapted from a Phoenician term for ruler), referring to an autocratic usurper who did not hold power according to traditional rules and norms, as opposed to a traditional *basileus* (king), who did so and was thus limited by the traditional rules and customs of his society

PERSIAN WORDS

Apadana an audience hall, such as that of the Persian emperor Darius at Persepolis

Magoi (or *Magi*) a priestly tribe or caste in Iranian religion who were perhaps specifically Median in origin but seem to have enjoyed special prestige throughout the Iranian lands

satrap (*khshathrapan*) a military and political governor who ruled one of the well defined provinces of the Persian empire, each paying a defined tribute to the imperial treasury