CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES xix
LIST OF PLATES xxii
ABBREVIATIONS xxiii
SHORT SELECTION OF TRANSLATIONS xxiv

INTRODUCTION

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE GREEK PENINSULA AND ISLANDS
§ 1. Climate—land and sea communications—other general characteristics 1
§ 3. Changes since antiquity 17

BOOK I

THE EARLY CIVILIZATIONS OF GREECE AND THE GREAT MIGRATIONS (c. 6000–850)

THE SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE 19

CHAPTER 1. THE SETTLEMENT OF THE AEGEAN ISLANDS AND MINOAN CIVILIZATION
§ 1. Neolithic period—Early Bronze Age—growth of Minoan Civilization in the Middle Bronze Age (2000–1600)—Palaces of Cnossus and Phaestus—Minoan Linear Script 24
§ 2. Zenith of Minoan prosperity (1600–1400)—town-planning at Gourniā and Pseirā—social and religious life—Palace of Cnossus—Minoan trade and influence 27
§ 3. Separate culture at Cnossus (1450–1400)—Mycenaean Linear Script—Mycenaean rulers of Cnossus—sack of Cnossus (1400) 33

CHAPTER 2. THE GREEK MAINLAND AND MYCENAEAN CIVILIZATION
§1. Early, Middle, and Late Neolithic periods (c. 6000–2800)—civilization of the Early Bronze Age (c. 2800–1900)—continuance of Neolithic culture in Macedonia and Thessaly—north-west Greece—evidence of language and Indo-European peoples—evidence of folk-tradition—range of Middle Helladic trade—tumulus burial in Albania and Greece 36
§2. Grave Circles at Mycenae and tumulus burial—first shaft-grave dynasty at Mycenae—influence of Minoan culture on the mainland—second shaft-grave dynasty—tholos-tomb dynasty—expansion of mainland states—range of trade in the Bronze Age world—collapse of Cnossus (1400) 42
§3. Rapid growth of Mycenaean trade (1400–1300)—Greek settlements overseas—trade with Troy VI—contacts with Sicily and the West—homogeneous culture
Contents

on the Greek mainland—recession of Mycenaean trade after 1300—Palace of Mycenae—Mycenaean warlike—‘Achaeans’ in Hittite and Egyptian records—great raids against Egypt from c. 1225 onwards—wealth and sack of Troy c. 1200

§ 4. Dialects of Greek in Mycenaean and later times—in the Homeric poems—‘Pelasgian’ languages—Greek traditions of the Bronze Age—of folk movements—of the Dорians—of Troy—the genealogies

§ 5. The Heroic Age and the Epic Saga—its historical content—Trojan Catalogue—Achaean Catalogue—political organization—social organization—King, Council, and tribal state—unification of Attica by Theseus—Minos of Cnossus—religious beliefs

Chapter 3. The Great Migrations


§ 2. Dialects spoken by the invaders—characteristics of the Dorians and of the speakers of ‘North-West Greek’—their institutions—p treatment of the earlier inhabitants

§ 3. The Aeolian Migration—resistance in the Peloponnese—few emigrants from the Peloponnese—Attica and the Ionian Migration—excavations at Kerameikós—Proto-Geometric pottery—duration and character of the Dorian Migration—Ionian institutions—the Cyclades and Delos

§ 4. The Ionians and the Epic—Iliad—Odyssey—Homerian Hymns

Book II

The Renaissance of Greece (850–546)

Chapter 1. A Period of Cultural and Political Revival (850–730)

§ 1. Culture in the Near East—Phoenician alphabet—beginnings of trade with the Near East—Geometric and Orientalizing potteries—the poems of Hesiod—Delphi, Olympia, and Delos—Homerian Hymns

§ 2. The Ionian city-state—the Dorian city-states in Crete—the origin of the Dorian form of city-state—its institutions at Sparta—the social system—Lycurgus’ reform (c. 825–800)—the constitution—the Great Rhetra—Sparta a mature polis

§ 3. Expansion of Sparta in Laconia—conquest of Messenia (c. 730–710)—Sparta’s constitution modified—the Ephorate

§ 4. City-states formed at Megara and Corinth—war between Megara and Corinth—the Dorian city-state as a new political form

Chapter 2. The Colonial Expansion of the Greek City-States

§ 1. Greek colonization sea-borne—developments in sea power and fighting power—settled conditions in the Greek homeland

§ 2. Political character of the colonies—relations with the foundress—religious and social aspects—choice of sites
Contents

§ 3. Main areas of colonization — Black Sea — Propontis — north Aegean 114
§ 5. Aims, causes, and effects of colonization 121

CHAPTER 3. THE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEK STATES c. 750–550
§ 1. Situation in the Near East — trade with Egypt — trade with Asia Minor — prosperity of Ionia (610–540) 125
§ 2. Crete, Rhodes, and Cnidus as intermediaries between East and West — Sparta and Thera — Euboea and the Cyclades 127
§ 3. The Isthmus states — Corinth — Megara — Sicyon — other mainland states 129
§ 4. Articles of trade — prosperous centres of exchange 130
§ 5. Invention of coinage — in Lydia and East Greece — in Peloponnese — main systems of currency — coinage in the West — general characteristics 131

CHAPTER 4. WARFARE IN THE PERIOD 750–550
§ 1. Frontier wars by Corinth, Megara, Athens, &c — Lelantine War — struggles of Argos and Sparta for hegemony in the Peloponnese — Second Messenian War (c. 640–620) 135
§ 2. First Sacred War (595–586) — Delphic Amphictyony — strength and decline of Thessaly 137
§ 3. Character and conventions of warfare — cavalry and infantry — hoplites and light-armed troops 138

CHAPTER 5. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS (EXCLUDING ATHENS)
§ 1. Decline of kingship — survival at Sparta — Taeia of Thessaly 140
§ 2. Aristocracy — the Council — degrees of Aristocratic Oligarchy — basis and stability of Aristocracy — the problems of the early Lawgivers — changes towards an oligarchy of property owners 142
§ 3. Tyranny and its origins — the Cypselid tyranny at Corinth — the Orthagorid tyranny at Sicyon — tyrannies at Epidaurus and Megara — civil war at Megara — record of the Dorian tyrants 145
§ 4. Tyrannies in the West — in Ionia and Aeolis — civil war and the beginnings of democracy 151

CHAPTER 6. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AT ATHENS AND THE SPARTAN ALLIANCE
§ 1. Athens a tribal state — clans and guilds — magistrates, Areopagus, and Assembly — conspiracy of Cylon and exile of the Alcmeonidae — Draco the Lawgiver (621) — the law of homicide 153
§ 2. Civil war c. 600 — the laws of debt — hecthemoroi and slaves — Solon’s archonship 594/593 — the Sesachthia — Solon’s law of amnesty — reforms in law and economics — immigration 157
§ 3. Constitutional reform — property classes — magistrates — Areopagus — Council of Four Hundred — Assembly — People’s Court (Ileiaea) — character of the Solonian Constitution — Solon’s other reforms in law 160
Contents

§ 4. Solon's principles for the Athenian state—his religious views and his integrity—renewal of civil war—rise of Peisistratus—effect of Solon's reforms—beginnings of Athens' commercial prosperity 163

§ 5. Interstate relations—prestige of Sparta—the Spartan Alliance—Croesus—defeat of Argos 166

Chapter 7. Religion and Culture 850-546

Religion and society in harmony—the Oracles—'Homer's' Hymns—Eleusinian Mysteries—Orphism—music, dance, and poetry—choral lyric—personal poetry in Ionia and Aeolis—concern with the present—art—sculpture—philosophy—the system of Anaximander 169

Book III

The Triumph of Greece (546-466)

Chapter 1. The Advance of Persia and the Growth of Athens

§ 1. Rise of Persia—organization of the Persian empire—position of the Greek states—advance into Europe 176

§ 2. Athens under the tyrants—foreign policy—domestic policy—the opposition—fall of the tyranny—its effect on Athens 179

§ 3. Civil war at Athens—Cleisthenes' reform of the electoral system—the Council of Five Hundred—the Constitution 185

§ 4. Athens at war with Sparta, Boeotia, Chalcis, and Aegina—the first cleruchies—the beginnings of Athenian imperialism 191

Chapter 2. The Spartan Alliance and the Turbulence of the Greek States

§ 1. Foreign policy of Sparta—Cleomenes' failure against Athens—organization of the Spartan Alliance—defeat of Argos 194

§ 2. Growth of federalism—the Bocotian League—new states formed by a union of communities (synoikismos)—the Chersonese 196

§ 3. Tyrannies in the Aegean—Polycrates of Samos—prosperity of Naxos—Persian attack on Naxos (499) 198

§ 4. The enemies of the Greeks in the West—wars between colonies—tyrannies in the West 200

§ 5. Developments in warfare—fortifications—naval warfare—manpower 201

Chapter 3. The Ionian Revolt and Persia's Expedition Against Athens and Eretria

§ 1. The conspiracy—sack of Sardis—widespread revolt—Persian offensives—battle of Lade—fall of Miletus 204

§ 2. Lessons of the Revolt—settlement by Persia—advance in Europe—preparations for an expedition against Athens and Eretria 207

§ 3. Athens' internal politics (498-492)—foreign relations—Sparta mediates between Athens and Aegina—hostilities between Athens and Aegina 209

§ 4. Datis and Artaphernes cross the Aegean—battle of Marathon—importance of the Athenian victory—Persian affairs 212
Contents

CHAPTER 4. XERXES' INVASION OF GREECE
§ 1. The end of Miltiades—the nature of Athenian politics—ostracism—selection of the archons by lot—Themistocles and the fleet 219
§ 2. Sparta's leading position—the utterances of Delphi—the Greek Congress—organization and forces—command—defence of north Greece abandoned 223
§ 3. Xerxes' forces—Thermopylae and Artemisium—defence of Thermopylae—naval actions off Artemisium—fall of Thermopylae—retreat of the Greek fleet 228
§ 4. Xerxes' advance—evacuation of Athens—battle of Salamis—departure of Xerxes 237
§ 5. Army of Mardonius in Central Greece—battle of Plataea—punishment of Thebes—battle of Mycale—capture of Sestus—end of Herodotus' history 245

CHAPTER 5. THE GROWTH OF THE ATHENIAN ALLIANCE
§ 1. Friction between Athens and Sparta—refortification of Athens—disgrace of Leotychidas and Pausanias 254
§ 2. Covenant of the Athenian Alliance—constitution—achievements—battle of Eurymedon 256
§ 3. Political developments at Sparta—weakening of the Spartan Alliance—death of Pausanias—wars in the Peloponnese—Third Messenian War 260
§ 4. Athens after the Persian War—ascendancy of the Areopagus—flight and death of Themistocles—Cimon's policy—Athenian thalassocracy 263

CHAPTER 6. THE WESTERN GREEKS 490-466
§ 1. The tyranny of Gelon—invasion by Carthage—battle of Himera 267
§ 2. Defeat of the Etruscans by Hieron—his power and death—overthrow of the tyrants—their services to Sicily 270
§ 3. Aristocracy and democracy in the Greek states of Italy—the rise of Rome in Latium 272

CHAPTER 7. LITERATURE, THOUGHT, AND ART (546-466)
§ 1. The maturity of the Greek states—the zenith of aristocracy—Pindar—Ionian poets 273
§ 2. Attic Drama—Aeschylus—his religious beliefs—Pythagoras and his followers—Heraclitus—Parmenides 275
§ 3. Beginnings of history—exploration and geography—medicine—beginnings of Comedy—art—architecture—sculpture 280

BOOK IV

THE GREAT WARS BETWEEN ATHENS AND SPARTA (466-404)

CHAPTER 1. ATHENS AT WAR WITH PERSIA AND SPARTA
§ 1. The democratic movement—reform of Ephialtes and Pericles—Athens' ultimatum to Thasos—great earthquake at Sparta—rupture between Athens and Sparta 287
§ 2. Athenian offensives against Persia and the Peloponnese—battle of Tanagra—Athens controls central Greece—sea-borne attacks on the Peloponnese—disaster in Egypt—policy of Athens reviewed 292
§ 3. Ascendancy of Pericles—peace with Persia—conversion of the Athenian Alliance into the Athenian Empire—the struggle with Sparta—the Thirty Years Treaty 299

CHAPTER 2. THE FIFTEEN YEARS OF PEACE

§ 1. The basis of peace—Pericles’ foreign policy—the Samian War—the expanding power of Athens 311
§ 2. Athens in the Ionian Sea—aliance with Corcyra—decree against Megara and ultimatum to Potidæa—hostilities in Chalcidice 317
§ 3. Sparta and her Allies decide to go to war—diplomatic exchanges—Athens refuses to retract 321
§ 4. The finances of the empire and Athens—population and society of Attica—the working of Democracy—position and ideals of Pericles 324

CHAPTER 3. ART, LITERATURE, AND THOUGHT (466–431)

Sculpture and architecture—Herodotus—philosophers and physicists—Sophocles 333

CHAPTER 4. THE FIRST PART OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR (431–421)

§ 1. Resources and strategies—attack on Plataea—invasion of Attica—naval raids by Athens—the Plague—operations in the north-west—investment of Plataea 345
§ 2. Revolt of Mitylene—fall of Plataea—civil war at Corcyra—Demosthenes in the north-west—Pylus and Sphacteria—vigorousoffensives against Corinth and Megara—price of Athens’ success 356
§ 3. Battle of Delium—Brasidas in Chalcidice and Amphipolis—the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas—the Peace of Nicias 370
§ 4. The Western Greeks (466–421) and the intervention of Athens 376

CHAPTER 5. THE SECOND PART OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR (421–404)

§ 1. Negotiations for regrouping the leading states—battle of Mantinea (418)—isolation of Athens 379
§ 2. The Sicilian Expedition 387
§ 3. Revolt of Chios and Miletus—Sparta and Persia in alliance—oligarchic revolution in the Athenian fleet at Samos 400
§ 4. The rule of the Four Hundred—the establishment of the Five Thousand—the oligarchic programmes 403
§ 5. Victories at Cynossema and Cyzicus—democracy restored at Athens—return of Alcibiades—battle of Argoth:ae—Aegospotami and the surrender of Athens 409

CHAPTER 6. THE CULTURAL CRISIS IN THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

The Sophists—Socrates—Euripides—Aristophanes—Thucydides—Antiphon—medicine—mathematics—religion, superstition, and politics 420
Contents

BOOK V

THE PERIOD OF TRANSIENT HEGEMONIES (404–354)

CHAPTER 1. THE HEGEMONY OF SPARTA (404–386)

§ 1. Political problems of the period
§ 2. Problems and resources of Sparta
§ 3. Lysander’s extreme oligarchies—Thirty Tyrants at Athens—victory of Athenian democrats at Munychia—intervention by Lysander—peace imposed by Pausanias—political amnesty between moderates and democrats—collapse of extreme oligarchies—Athens a unified democracy—trial of Socrates
§ 4. Sparta’s treatment of her Alliance—action against Elis and Heraclea—Sparta’s relations with Persia—expedition of Cyrus—return of the Ten Thousand—Sparta at war with Persia—Agesilaus’ campaigns in Asia—Persia’s fleet reconstituted by Conon—Thebes and Athens rise against Sparta—death of Lysander—recall of Agesilaus from Asia—Corinth, Argos, and other states rise against Sparta
§ 5. The Corinthian War—battle of Nemea—battle of Coronea—stalemate at Corinth—union of Corinth and Argos—battle of Cnidus—Pharnabazus and Conon tour the Aegean—Spartan successes in the Gulf of Corinth—abortive negotiations for peace—Athens’ offensive at sea—death of Thrasybulus—Peace of Antalcidas

CHAPTER 2. THE AUTOCRATIC METHODS OF DIONYSIUS AND OF SPARTA (386–368)

§ 1. Collapse of Persia’s sea power—Agesilaus’ policy—at Mantinea and Phlius—towards the Chalcidian League—at Thebes—the Spartan Empire in 379
§ 2. Carthaginian invasion of Sicily—Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse—at war with Carthage—conquests in Sicily and south Italy—colonies in the Adriatic—last wars with Carthage—nature of his power
§ 3. Liberation of Thebes—alliance with Athens against Sparta—Boeotian League re-forms—Second Athenian Alliance—Peace Treaty of 374
§ 4. Athens’ bid for supremacy—King’s Peace of 371—battle of Leuctra—Jason of Pherae—Boeotian Coalition—Epaminondas in the Peloponnese—end of the Spartan Alliance

CHAPTER 3. THE COLLAPSE OF THE LEADING POWERS

§ 1. Boeotia’s bid for supremacy—King’s Peace of 366—imperialism of Athens—death of Pelopidas—Epaminondas’ naval offensive—battle of Mantinea—ability of Epaminondas
§ 2. League of City-States—decline of the Boeotian Coalition—Sacred War to spring 354—aggressive policy of Athens—Social War
§ 3. Character of Dionysius II—Plato and Dion—Dion liberates Syracuse—struggle for power in Syracuse—Carthaginian fleet in the Great Harbour—political anarchy and Plato’s influence

CHAPTER 4. THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND TO THE TROUBLES OF GREECE

The spread of commerce and culture—slaves as a form of capital—impoverished citizens—imperialism and anarchy—population and finances of Athens—changes in Athenian democracy—Theorie Fund
CONTENTS

BOOK VI
THE RISE AND EXPANSION OF MACEDON

CHAPTER 1. MACEDON WINS A PLACE AMONG THE GREEK POWERS (359–346)
§ 1. Geography, resources, and institutions of Macedonia—Philip appointed Regent—peace with Athens—victory over Bardylis—fall of Amphipolis—alliance with Chalcidian League—advances during the Social War—development of Macedonia
§ 2. Sacred War from 354 to 352—battle of the Crousus Field—a Greek coalition at Thermopylae—Philip in Thrace—policy of Athens and Demosthenes' early speeches—troubles of Persia
§ 3. Philip in Illyria, Epirus, and Thessaly—Philip's ultimatum to the Chalcidian League—Demosthenes' Olynthiacs—rebellion of Euboea—fall of Olynthus

CHAPTER 2. MACEDON GAINS CONTROL OF THE GREEK STATES (346–336)
§ 1. Struggle between Demosthenes and Aeschines—preparations of Athens—growth of Philip's power—Demosthenes obtains allies—Philip controls Thrace—disputes between Philip and Athens—siege of Perinthus and Byzantium
§ 2. War between Macedon and Athens—alliance of Persia and Athens—Philip campaigns to the Danube—Sacred War against Amphissa—Philip at Elatea—alliance of Athens and Boeotia—battle of Chaeronea
§ 3. Philip's plan for the settlement of Greece—League of Corinth—Macedon and Greece declare war on Persia—assassination of Philip—achievement and personality of Philip
§ 4. Rome's alliance with Carthage—Timoleon liberates Syracuse—defeats Carthage at the river Crimissus—Timoleon's settlement of Sicily—Alexander of Epirus in south Italy (334–330)—decline of the Greeks in Sicily and Italy

CHAPTER 3. THE INTELLECTUAL BACKGROUND OF THE FOURTH CENTURY
Intellectual development and the City-State—Xenophon, Theopompus, Ephorus, and Isocrates—local history—Aristophanes' later Comedies—Attic prose—influence of Socrates—ideas of Plato and Aristotle on politics and the nature of man—systematic scholarship—Antisthenes, Diogenes, and Aristippus—sculpture and painting—architecture—growth of superstition

CHAPTER 4. ALEXANDER AND THE GREEKS DEFEAT PERSIA (336–330)
§ 1. Troubles of the succession—campaigns in the Balkans—revolt and sack of Thebes—the Greek League sends contingents—the Macedonian army
§ 2. Crossing of the Hellespont—battle of the river Granicus—Alexander's settlement of Asia Minor—the war at sea
§ 3. Alexander enters Syria—battle of Issus—surrender of Egypt—Alexander's settlement of the Near East
Contents

CHAPTER 5. ALEXANDER'S EASTERN CONQUESTS (330–323)

§ 1. Alexander claims the Persian throne—death of Darius—conquest of Iran—Macedonian opposition to his Persian policy—execution of Philotas—death of Cleitus—expansion of the army—Alexander's cities 621

§ 2. Contemporary ideas of geography—invasion of India—battle of the river Hydaspes—mutiny at the river Hyphasis—campaigns in the Indus valley 627

§ 3. Return from India—organization of the Eastern empire—organization of the army—the feast at Opis—communications by sea—dealings with the Greek states—death of Alexander 632

§ 4. Statesmanship of Alexander—administration of the empire—personality of Alexander—his religious views 639


§ 1. Problem of the succession—Perdiccas commands the army in Asia—the first war of the Successors—murder of Perdiccas 643


§ 3. Different ideas of freedom—statesmanship in the fourth century—ideals of Demosthenes—eclipse of Greek freedom 649

APPENDIXES

1. Short Bibliography of the Archaeological Evidence for Book I 652
2. Chronology in the Thirteenth and Twelfth Centuries 653
3. List of Colonies from the Eighth to the Sixth Century 657
4. The Date of the Earliest Coinages 661
5. Date of the Attack on Plataea in 431 662
6. Army Strengths of Sparta, Boeotia, and Athens in the Fourth Century 663
7. The Chronology of 370–362 665
8. Battles of Issus and Gaugamela, and Greek Mercenaries in Persian Service 666

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES XI AND XII 668

INDEX 669
Tumulus at Vodhine in northern Epirus (see p. 42)
## LIST OF FIGURES

| FIG. 1 | North-West Greece | page xviii |
| FIG. 2 | North-East Greece | 2 |
| FIG. 3 | South-West Greece | 3 |
| FIG. 4 | South-East Greece | 6 |

**TAILPIECE**

Fortified acropolis at Dhimini. After *Grosser Historischer Weltatlas*, vol. i (Prehistory and Ancient times), 3rd edition, 1958 (Bayerischer Schulbuch-Verlag, Munich) 7

**TAILPIECE**

The Minoan ‘Priest-King’ from a fresco at the Palace of Cnos- sus. After J. D. S. Pendlebury, *The Archaeology of Crete* (Methuen & Co.) 18

**FIG. 5**

(a) Cretan house of Middle Minoan II period: After Sir Arthur Evans, *Palace of Minos*, vol. i (Macmillan & Co.)

(b) Upper-class house at Cnossus, c. 1600. After J. D. S. Pendlebury, op. cit.

(c) Temple tomb at Cnossus, c. 1600. Ibid.


(e) House of ‘Megaron’ type at Dhimini, Thessaly, of early Neolithic B period. Ibid. 23

**FIG. 5**

(f) Large house at Lerna, Argolis, of Early Bronze Age period. After *Hesperia*, 25 (American School of Classical Studies at Athens)

(g) House of ‘Megaron’ type at Eutresis, Boeotia, at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age period. After H. Goldman, *Excavations at Eutresis in Boeotia* (Harvard University Press)

(h) Throne-room, vestibule, and porch in the centre of the Palace at Pylus, c. 1200. After *Illustrated London News*, 7 April 1956 28

**FIG. 6**

Plan of the State-rooms in the Palace as they were c. 1550–1400. After Evans, op. cit. 31

**FIG. 7**


(b) Tholos-tomb, called ‘The Treasury of Atreus’, built at Mycenae, c. 1330 49

**FIG. 8**

Some signs of Minoan Pictographic writing. After M. Ventris and J. Chadwick, *Documents in Mycenaean Greek* (Cambridge University Press), and *Cambridge Ancient History*, vol. iii 54
List of Figures

TAILPIECE Clay tablet from Cnossus in Mycenaean script. From A. Evans, Scripta Minoa, vol. ii (Clarendon Press) 71

FIG. 9 Greek Peninsula 80

TAILPIECE Cyclops blinded by Odysseus and his companions, from a Proto-Argive vase. After Bulletin de correspondance Hellénique, lxxix 91

TAILPIECE Merchantman under sail, from an Attic Black Figure vase. After L. Whibley, Companion to Greek Studies (Cambridge University Press) 108

FIG. 10 (a) Gold signet-ring, from Shaft Grave iv at Mycenae. From H. L. Lorimer, Homer and the Monuments (Macmillan & Co.), by permission of the Principal of Somerville College, Oxford (b) Ivory head, from Mycenae (c) Bronze slashing sword from Mouliana in Crete (d) Warrior-vase from Mycenae 111

FIG. 11 The Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean 117

FIG. 12 The Far West 119

TAILPIECE Hoplites in action, from an Attic Black Figure vase. After Sir John Beazley, Development of Black Figure Style (University of California Press) 124

TAILPIECE Warship under sail, from an Attic Black Figure vase. After E. Pfuhl, Malerei und Zeichnung der Griechen, vol. iii (F. Bruckmann A. G., Munich) 139

FIG. 13 Attica 186

FIG. 14 Plan of Agora 188

FIG. 15 Aegean Basin between pages 206–7

FIG. 16 Plan of Marathon page 214

FIG. 17 The Pass of Thermopylae 233

FIG. 18 The Battle of Salamis 240

FIG. 19 Routes from Megara to Boeotia and Attica 247

FIG. 20 Sicily and Magna Graecia 268

FIG. 21 Ground plans of Doric Temples 284

FIG. 22 Actions off Rhium in 429 354

FIG. 23 The campaign in Amphilochnia in 426 362

FIG. 24 Pylus as in 425 365

FIG. 25 Syracuse 393

FIG. 26 The Hellespont 409

FIG. 27 Peiraeus and the Long Walls 445
### List of Figures

| FIG. 28 | Battle of Mantinea in 362 | 508 |
| FIG. 29 | The Battle of Chaeronea | 568 |
| FIG. 30 | Alexander's empire | 602 |
| FIG. 31 | The Battle of Issus | 609 |
| FIG. 32 | The Battle of Gaugamela | 616 |
| FIG. 33 | The Greek idea of the inhabited land masses of the world | 622 |
| FIG. 34 | The Battle of the Hydaspes | 628 |
LIST OF PLATES

I. The Minoan Snake-Goddess

II. Death mask and daggers from Mycenaean Graves. a and b.
    From the Cambridge Ancient History, Plates vol. i (Cambridge University Press). c. Photograph by the courtesy of Professor Sp. Marinatos
    Frontispiece

III. Warships of the colonizing period. From the Annual of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, vol. xlv
    facing page 42

IV. Hoplites going into action (from H. G. G. Payne, Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei (Verlag Heinrich Keller, Berlin)) and a model of a trireme (photograph by the Deutsches Museum, Munich)
    111

V. (a) The Peplos Kore. Photograph by G. Mackworth-Young
    (b) The Head of a Youth. By the courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Rogers Fund, 1942
    286

VI. Zeus of Artemisium
    287

VII. The West Pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.
    a. Photograph by Bildarchiv, Marburg. b. From G. M. A. Richter, Archaic Greek Art (Oxford University Press, New York)
    334

VIII. Riders in the Panathenaic Procession. Photograph by Boissonnas, Geneva
    335

IX. Hermes with the child Dionysus. Photograph by Dr. Martin Hürlimann
    592

    593

XI–XII. Coins from the seventh century to the fourth century.
    British Museum. Reproduced by permission from C. Seltman, Greek Coins (Methuen & Co.)
    between pages 668–9
ABBREVIATIONS

are those listed in Liddell-Scott-Jones *Lexicon*, ninth edition, except in the following cases:


**DAT** *Documents on Athenian Tribute*, by B. D. Meritt, 1937.

**DMG** *Documents in Mycenaean Greek*, by M. Ventris and J. Chadwick, 1956.

**Ergon** *To ergon ἑς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἡταιρειας*, Athens 1955–.

**GC** *Greek Coins*, by C. Seltman, 1933.

**GHI** *Greek Historical Inscriptions*, by M. N. Tod, 1946–9.


**GMW** *Greek Mathematical Works*, by Ivor Thomas, Loeb edition, 1941.

**HH. GHI.** *Greek Historical Inscriptions*, by E. L. Hicks and G. F. Hill, 1901.

**IGA** *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*, by H. Roehl, 1882.


**Perachora** *Perachora*, by H. Payne and others, 1940–.

**Plu. GQ** Plutarch, *Greek Questions*.


**SEG** *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leyden, 1923–.

**TAPA** *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, 1869–.