

Timeline 431-421 BCE Ancient Greece

Part 4- Tyler

Brasidas' Campaign

After Demosthenes and Hippocrates fail in capturing Megara and are defeated by the Spartan general Brasidas, Brasidas takes his army and marches through Boeotia to arrive at Chalcidice to meet up with the Macedonian King Perdiccas II. This results in one of the biggest threats to Athens during the Great Peloponnesian War as Brasidas systematically gains the support of a multitude of Athenian tribute Polis, but the biggest achievement of Brasidas during this period was the capture of Amphipolis granting Spartan access to Athenian crops.¹ Although Brasidas was a military commander one of the most deadly forces that he employed against Athens was stated by Thucydides, that Brasidas caused instability in Athens' allies and that because of Brasidas' character he caused some Athenian subjects to view Sparta as a positive force of a change to release them from the Delian League and it forced tributes to Athens.² Even though Thucydides claims that the instability caused by Brasidas was one of the main causes of why Brasidas' Campaign throughout the north of Greece resulted in a Spartan victory, only two Polis revolted against Athenian authority with Brasidas having to capture a multitude of other polis with his army.³ After Brasidas attacks the Athenian settlements in the north a truce is brought about a year later where Brasidas ignores the truce in favour of retaining the territory that he gained during his campaign.

Bibliography

1 Dearn, A. (1995). The Threat of Brasidas to the Athenian Empire. *Ancient History Resources for Teachers*, [online] 25(1), pp.1-2. Available at: <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1293502269/citation/42AE1DD902F445D5PQ/1?accountid=130472> [Accessed 26 Jan. 2020].

2 Dearn, A. (1995). The Threat of Brasidas to the Athenian Empire. *Ancient History Resources for Teachers*, [online] 25(1), pp.2. Available at: <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1293502269/citation/42AE1DD902F445D5PQ/1?accountid=130472> [Accessed 26 Jan. 2020].

3 Dearn, A. (1995). The Threat of Brasidas to the Athenian Empire. *Ancient History Resources for Teachers*, [online] 25(1), pp.3. Available at: <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1293502269/citation/42AE1DD902F445D5PQ/1?accountid=130472> [Accessed 26 Jan. 2020].

¹ (Dearn, 1995)
² (Dearn, 1995)
³ (Dearn, 1995)

Incorrect ref. format

Good effort.

To improve:

- ① Provide references throughout
- ② Use the ancient sources?
- ③ Use LEVEL appropriate modern works.
- ④ Support your analysis with evidence.

Timeline 431-421 BCE Ancient Greece

Part 3 - Tyler

Demosthenes Captures Pylos

In 425 Demosthenes had his fleet forced to shore at the peninsula of Pylos resulting in the Athenian force building defenses against the inevitable attack of the Spartans. Some scholarship says that the invasion of Pylos was not an accident but intentional on the behalf of Demosthenes and that he researched Pylos in advance so he could secretly invade Pylos without telling his plan to the Athenians¹ because it would have received great opposition and he would not be able to bear the fruits of his plan. Since Demosthenes was able to fortify Pylos, it forced the Spartan army which at this time was attacking Attica to return home to assist in removing the great threat of having an Athenian garrison in Pylos. During the invasion Demosthenes' garrison had two generals that he would advise but had to answer to, these are Eurymedon and Sophocles who did not agree with Demosthenes' idea of fortifying Pylos against a Spartan attack because they wished to continue to their original destination of Corcyra and Sicily, they wished to head to these locations because the Spartan fleet was currently occupying Corcyra.² One reason why Demosthenes wanted to invade Pylos is because of the Messenians, the natives of the land who spoke the same language, which added to the appeal of turning Pylos into a fortification since Demosthenes believed that they could convince the Messenians to inhabit the fort to harass the Spartan fleet and nearby patrols.³ Another reason why Demosthenes wanted to have an Athenian fortification at Pylos was because of its location, since it was close to the sea it had a natural harbour where they could ferry supplies and troops to and from Pylos making it a easy to access fortification in Spartan territory.

Not quite. D. had to convince the other Generals to do so

scholars

Ask.

Inhabit

Bibliography

¹ Roisman, J. (1993). *The general Demosthenes and his use of military surprise*. Stuttgart: Steiner, pp. 33-34.

² Roisman, J. (1993). *The general Demosthenes and his use of military surprise*. Stuttgart: Steiner, pp. 33.

³ Foster, E. and Lateiner, D. (2012). *Thucydides and Herodotus*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 190.

Alphabetical order.

* Do you agree with Roisman? What is your reading of Thucydides?

¹ (Roisman, 1993)

² (Roisman, 1993)

³ (Foster and Lateiner, 2012)

⇒ Page numbers??

Good work.

To improve

- ① Provide references throughout
- ② You must engage with the ancient sources.
- ③ Provide more analysis and engage critically with scholarship.
- ④ Speak to your SSZ about proofreading.

Timeline 431-421 BCE Ancient Greece

Part 2 - Tyler

King Perdiccas II betrays Athens



After Athens allies with Thrace, resulting in them allying with Macedon, they have a year long alliance until King Sitalkes of Thrace invades Macedon resulting in King Perdiccas II of Macedon turning his back on the alliance previously made with the help of Nymphadorus. Throughout the Great Peloponnesian War, Macedonia plays quite a significant role where they interfere with different events during the war, although they played a significant part in the war, they were never able to

fully establish themselves as a significant military power in Greece instead they relied on it significant resources, the cunning of Perdiccas and using what military it did have in a defensive strategy.¹ One significant part of the alliance that greatly benefited Athens before it was broken up is Macedon's lumber supply which was wanted to make ships.² Even though the title for this small part of the timeline is King Perdiccas II, betrays Athens, it wasn't entirely Perdiccas' fault with one of the bigger reasons why the alliance between Macedon and Athens was broken is the fact that Thrace invaded Macedon.³ Only two years after Thrace invades Macedon unsuccessfully, they were supporting the Peloponnesian league whilst Athens assists with King Sitalkes' attempt to invade Macedonia.⁴ This added to the hostility that developed over the past two years and leading to Macedon and Athens being in a state of war until 423 where Macedon abandons Brasidas and gains an alliance with Athens.⁵

Bibliography

Perdiccas II Silver Coin, Acquisition date, 2002, [Online] [Accessed 24 Jan. 20] Available from:

https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=3187197&partId=1&searchText=perdiccas&page=1

1 Borza, E. (1992). *In the shadow of Olympus*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, p.159.

2 Borza, E. (1992). *In the shadow of Olympus*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, p.159.

¹ (Borza, 1992)

² (Borza, 1992)

³ (Isaac, 1986)

⁴ (Borza, 1992)

⁵ (Borza, 1992)

Page numbers?

CA

Thrace is a region. Identify kings or tribes.

Ref

Aul

Tong
Auld
contractions

Timeline 431-421 BCE Ancient Greece

Part 2 - Tyler

3 Isaac, B. (1986). *The Greek settlements in Thrace until the Macedonian conquest*. Leiden: Brill, p. 100.

4 Borza, E. (1992). *In the shadow of Olympus*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, p. 158.

5 Borza, E. (1992). *In the shadow of Olympus*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, p. 158.

Good work.

To improve:

- ① Provide references.
- ② Work with the ancient sources, not just modern scholarship.
- ③ You must start being more critical of modern scholarship.
- ④ Proofread more carefully.

Timeline 431-421 BCE Ancient Greece

Part 1 - Tyler

Athens' alliance with Thrace



In 431 BCE Athens negotiated an alliance with the current king of Thrace at the time, King Sitalkes.¹ The reason for this alliance is quite lofty because multiple sources stemming from a translation error attempts to tell the same story but with slight differences centring around one key figure Nymphadorus, one source claims that it stems from Nymphadorus's sister ended up marrying King Sitalkes,² another take on this was that Nymphadorus had gotten married to King Sitalkes's sister, although translation has caused such confusion it all came to the same conclusion that Athens was allied with Thrace and had a temperamental alliance with Macedon. This allowed Athens to call upon the resources of these two Polis, Thrace and Macedon

for its immense lumber supply which the Athenians want to turn into triremes ships for battle in the great Peloponnesian war, this allowed Athens a peace of mind, that their timber supply and trade is well stocked in preparation for a battle where they might sustained loses and require to rebuild. All though this alliance held strong, it only lasted a year until King Sitalkes decided to invade Macedon³ because King Perdiccas had been enemys with both Thrace and Athens before the alliance making him an untrustworthy ally to Athens and Thrace. Although King Sitalkes attempted to invade Macedon, however because of the resources that Macedon has at its disposal, all Sitalkes was able to accomplish was petty raids on land and skirmishes with the Macedon military, this eventually ended with a Macedon victory and a broken alliance that dealt a small blow to the Delian League.

Bibliography

(Image Source) Orpheus among the Thracians., 430 BC, [Online] [Accessed 24 Jan. 20] Available from:

https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=464075&partid=1

1 Rengakos, A. and Tsakmakis, A. (2006). *Brill's Companion to Thucydides*. Brill, pp. 417-418.

2 Isaac, B. (1986). *The Greek settlements in Thrace until the Macedonian conquest*. Leiden: Brill, p. 99.

1 (Rengakos and Tsakmakis, 2006)

2 (Isaac, 1986)

3 (Isaac, 1986)

Page numbers.

Not Thracians.
the Odryans.

Let.

Neither
Macedon
nor
the
Odryans
is a polis.

Do not confuse translation
with tradition.

Deceitance?

Avoid overlong
sentences.

Timeline 431-421 BCE Ancient Greece

Part 1 - Tyler

3 Isaac, B. (1986). *The Greek settlements in Thrace until the Macedonian conquest*. Leiden: Brill, p.100.

Good work.

To improve:

- ① Proofread more carefully
- ② Research more carefully to avoid mistakes.
- ③ Use the ancient sources directly.