

Year/ Season	Attica-Euboea-Boeotia	Peloponnesus Megarid, Cephallenia, Zacynthus, Melos	Western Hellas Acarnania, Corcyra, Ambracia, Naupactus, Epidamnus, Ionian islands	Thrace Chalcidice, Macedonia, Hellespont, Thessaly	Other Regions Asia, the Aegean, Italy-Sicily
BOOK ONE Introduction The Archaeology					1.1–23 In his introduction, commonly known as “The Archaeology,” Thucydides’ discusses his aims and methods, traces human technical and political development, and compares the Peloponnesian War with earlier conflicts.
435		1.24–29 Epidamnian affair. A Corinthian fleet is defeated by the Corcyraeans off Leukimne. 1.30 Corcyraeans raid Leucas and Cyllene. Corinth establishes bases at Actium and Thesprotis.	1.24–30 Civil war in Epidamnus leads to war between Corcyra and Corinth. Corcyra wins victories at Leukimne and Epidamnus, raids Leucas and Cyllene. Corinth establishes bases at Actium and Thesprotis.		
433	1.31–45 Speeches by Corcyraeans (1.32) and Corinthians (1.37). 1.45 Athens makes a defensive alliance with Corcyra, sends 10 ships to the island. 1.50–51 Athenian ships at the battle of Sybota prevent a Corcyraean rout. 1.56 Suspicious of Potidaea, Athens prepares to send a fleet but is delayed by Potidaean envoys.	1.31 Corinth prepares for more war with Corcyra; sends envoys to Athens to rebut the Corcyraeans. 1.37–43 Speech of the Corinthians at Athens. 1.46–55 Corinthian victory at Sybota. Corinthians take Anactorium. 1.58 Sparta promises to support a Potidaean revolt by invading Attica.	1.31 Alarmed by Corinthian war preparations, Corcyra sends envoys to Athens. 1.32–36 Speech of the Corcyraeans at Athens. 1.46–51 The Corcyraean fleet is defeated at Sybota. Intervention by Athenian ships and reinforcements prevents a complete rout.	1.57 Perdiccas schemes to organize the Chalcidians against the Athenians.	
432	1.59–65 The arriving Athenians find Potidaea already in revolt. They besiege the city.	1.60 Corinthian volunteers go to Potidaea. 1.68 Speech of the Corinthians. 1.73 Speech of the Athenians. 1.80 Speech of Archidamus for caution and delay. 1.86 Speech of Sthenelaidas. 1.87 The Spartans vote for war.		1.58 After receiving promises of Spartan support, Potidaea revolts. 1.61 Perdiccas allies with Athens. 1.65 A siege of the city begins.	
479–31 Pentecontaetia					1.89–1.118 Pentecontaetia. Thucydides describes Athens’ growth in power during the fifty years following the defeat of the Persian invasion.
479–78 Pentecontaetia	1.89 The Persians retreat; Athens rebuilds, and sends a fleet to the Hellespont. 1.90–92 Themistocles tricks the Spartans while Athens builds walls. 1.93 He fortifies the Piraeus.	1.94 Pausanias leads an expedition against Cyprus and Byzantium.			
478–77 Pentecontaetia	1.95 The allies select Athens to lead; Sparta accepts this choice. 1.96 Delian league formed under Athenian leadership.	1.95 Pausanias returns to Sparta; the allies choose Athens to lead them and Sparta accepts this choice.		1.95 The arrogance of Pausanias causes the allies to select Athens as leader; Sparta accepts this choice. 1.96 Delian league is formed under Athenian leadership.	1.97 Thucydides describes his reasons for writing the Pentecontaetia.
476–67 Pentecontaetia	1.98 The Delian League takes military actions against Scyros, Eion, Carystus, and Naxos.			1.98 The Delian League takes military actions against Eion.	1.98 The Delian League takes military actions against Scyros and Naxos.
467–65? Pentecontaetia	1.100–101 Persians defeated. Rebellion of Thasos put down. Athens’ attempt to colonize Amphipolis fails.			1.100–101 Rebellion of Thasos put down (465?). Athens’ attempt to colonize Amphipolis fails.	1.100 The Athenians defeat the Persians at the Eurymedon river (467?).
466–61 Pentecontaetia	1.101–2 Athens sends troops to help Sparta defeat a Helot revolt. Sparta sends them home.	1.101–2 An earthquake prevents Sparta from aiding Thasos and triggers a Helot revolt. Sparta requests, receives, and then rejects Athenian help. Athens renounces her alliance with Sparta.		1.101–2 An earthquake prevents Sparta from helping Thasos by invading Attica, as had been secretly promised.	

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457–56? Pentecontaetia	1.103 Athens resettles the Helot rebels in Naupactus. Megara allies herself with Athens.	1.103 Megara quarrels with Corinth and allies with Athens.				
460? Pentecontaetia	1.104 Athens sends a fleet to aid an Egyptian rebellion against Persia.					1.104 Athens sends a fleet to aid an Egyptian rebellion against Persia.
459–58? Pentecontaetia		1.105–6 An Athenian fleet is repelled at Halieis; another defeats the Peloponnesian fleet at Cecryphalia and besieges Aegina. A reserve army defeats the Corinthians in the Megarid.				
457 Pentecontaetia	1.107 Athens begins the Long Walls. 1.108 A Peloponnesian army defeats the Athenians at Tanagra. Athens defeats the Boeotians at Oenophyta and becomes master of Boeotia. Aegina surrenders.	1.108 An Athenian fleet raids the Peloponnesus.		1.107 A Spartan army rescues Doris from Phocis		
454? Pentecontaetia	1.109–10 Athens' fleet in Egypt is defeated and destroyed	1.111 An Athenian fleet under Pericles raids Sicyon.				1.109–10 Athens' fleet in Egypt is defeated and destroyed.
451? Pentecontaetia	1.112 Athens and Sparta sign a five-year truce. Athens defeats the Persians at Cyprus.	1.112 Athens and Sparta sign a five-year truce. Athens defeats the Persians at Cyprus.		1.111 An Athenian fleet under Pericles fails to take Oeniadae.	1.111 Athens' attempt to install a Thessalian king fails.	1.112 Athens defeats the Persians in Cyprus.
447–46 Pentecontaetia	1.113 The Boeotians defeat the Athenians at Coronae, and recover their independence. 1.114–15 Megara and Euboea revolt. A Peloponnesian army invades Attica but turns back.	1.114–15 Megara revolts, joins Peloponnesian alliance.		1.112 Athens and Sparta vie for control of Delphi.		
446 Pentecontaetia	1.115 Athens gives up bases in the Megarid and Pelopon- nusus and concludes a thirty-year peace with Sparta.	1.115 Sparta and Athens conclude a thirty-year peace treaty.				
441–40 Pentecontaetia ends	1.115–17 Samos and Byzantium revolt. Athens forces Samos to surrender; Byzantium submits.				1.115–17 Byzantium revolts, but later sub- mits to Athens.	1.115–17 Samos revolts, assisted by Persia, but is forced to surrender after an Athenian siege.
432/1 Winter	1.128 Athens tells the Spartans to drive out the curse of Taenarus. 1.135–38 Flight of Themistocles. 1.139 Further Spartan demands. 1.140–44 Speech of Pericles explains how Athens can win.	1.119 Meeting of the allies at Sparta. 1.120 Speech of the Corinthians demands action. 1.126 Sparta tells the Athenians to drive out the curse of the Goddess. 1.129–34 The tale of Pausanias and the curse of the God- dess of the Bronze House.				
BOOK TWO	2.1–6 War begins when Thebes launches a surprise attack on Plataea.	2.7–8 Preparing for war, Sparta sends envoys to Persia, asks allies to construct 500 triremes.				2.7–8 Sparta orders contributions of money and ships from her allies in Sicily and Italy, and sends an embassy to the Persian King.
431 Summer	2.9 Athenian allies listed. 2.12–17 Athenians abandon Attica and move inside the city walls. 2.18–21 The Peloponnesians invade Attica. 2.22 Pericles prevents the Athenians from sallying out. 2.23–25 An Athenian fleet raids the Peloponnesus. 2.24 Athens sets up an emergency war fund and a reserve fleet. 2.26 An Athenian fleet is sent to protect Euboea and raid Locris; (2.32) it fortifies Atalante. 2.27 The Athenians expel the Aeginetans and occupy Aegina themselves.	2.9 Spartan allies listed. 2.10–11 Speech of Archdamus to the Peloponnesian army assembled at the Isthmus. 2.23 The Peloponnesian army returns home. 2.25 An Athenian fleet raids Laconia, Methone (defended by Brasidas), and Pheia in Elis. 2.27 Exiled from Aegina, the Aeginetans are settled by Sparta in Thyrea.				
	2.32 The Athenians fortify the island of Atalanta.	2.31 Pericles commands the Athenians' first invasion of Megara.				2.28 Eclipse of the sun occurs at the begin- ning of a new lunar month.
431/0 Winter	2.34–46 Pericles' funeral oration.	2.33 Corinthian fleet raids Acarnania and Cephallenia.		2.29 The Athenians conclude alliances with Sitalces, king of Odrysian Thrace, and Perdiccas, king of Macedonia. 2.30 An Athenian fleet raids Acarnania and brings Cephallenia into the Athenian camp without use of force.		
				2.33 Acarnania and Cephallenia are aided by the Corinthians.		

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430 Summer	2.47 The Peloponnesians invade Attica. 2.47-2.54 Plague strikes Athens. 2.55 Again, Pericles prevents the Athenians from sallying out. 2.56 An Athenian fleet raids the Peloponnesus. 2.58 Athenian reinforcements at Potidaea suffer losses from the plague. 2.59 Athenian envoys to Sparta fail to make peace. 2.60-64 Speech of Pericles urges Athens to continue the war. 2.65 Athenians fine Pericles but reelect him general. Thucydides appraises Pericles.	2.47 The Peloponnesians invade Attica again, ravaging it extensively (2.55) for 40 days before returning (2.57). 2.66 Peloponnesian fleet raids Zacynthus.	2.68 The Ambraciots attack Amphiloichian Argos. Previous Athenian intervention in the area had produced an alliance between Athens and Acarnania.	2.47 Plague appears in Lemnos before Athens. 2.58 Athenian reinforcements at Potidaea suffer losses from plague. 2.67 Peloponnesian envoys to the Persian King are captured in Thrace. They are executed without trial at Athens.	
430/29 Winter			2.69 Athens stations triremes at Naupactus under Phormio.	2.70 The Potidaeans surrender. They are expelled and replaced by settlers from Athens.	
429 Summer	2.71-78 The Peloponnesians assault Plataea. 2.72 Archidamus offers neutrality. 2.74 Plataea decides to remain with Athens. 2.75-78 The Peloponnesian assaults are described.		2.80-82 A Peloponnesian force is defeated at Stratus in Acarnania. 2.83-84 Phormio's Athenian squadron defeats a Peloponnesian fleet off Patrae. 2.85-8 Speeches of Phormio and Spartan commanders. 2.90-92 Phormio defeats a Peloponnesian fleet near Naupactus.	2.79 An Athenian expedition in Chalcidice wins a victory at Spartolus but is then defeated by peltasts and cavalry.	
429/8 Winter	2.94 A Peloponnesian raid against Piraeus causes panic in Athens.	2.93-94 A Peloponnesian fleet attempts a surprise attack against Piraeus, but stops at Salamis.	2.102-3 Phormio raids hostile cities in Acarnania.		2.95-101 Sitalces launches his Thracian army at Macedonia and Chalcidice.
BOOK THREE 428 Summer	3.1 The Peloponnesians invade Attica. 3.3 Athens sends a fleet to Lesbos in rebellion. 3.7 An Athenian fleet raids the Peloponnesus. 3.16-7 Athens deploys 100 triremes to deter the Spartans. At this time Athens has 250 triremes at sea. 3.18 Athens sends 1,000 hoplites to besiege Mytilene. 3.19 Athenians levy a special capital tax on themselves for the siege.	3.1 The Peloponnesians invade Attica. 3.7 Athenian ships under Asopius, son of Phormio, raid the Peloponnesus. 3.8-14 Speech of the Mytilenians to the Peloponnesians at Olympia. 3.15 Sparta allies with Mytilene and prepares a fleet to help her.	3.7 The Athenian Asopius is killed leading a raid on Leucas.		3.2-6 Lesbos revolts. Mytilene sends envoys to Sparta for help. An Athenian fleet blockades Mytilene by sea. 3.18 Athenian hoplites arrive at Mytilene under Paches to blockade the city by land. 3.19 Troops from an Athenian squadron collecting tribute are defeated in Caria.
428/7 Winter	3.24 212 Plataeans escape to Athens.	3.25 Sparta sends Salaethus to encourage Mytilene.	3.20-24 212 Plataeans break out of Peloponnesian siege works, escape to Athens.		3.25 The Spartan Salaethus arrives at Mytilene.
427 Summer		3.26 The Peloponnesians invade Attica and despatch a fleet under Alcidas to Lesbos.			3.27-28 The Mytilenian commons, armed by Salaethus, force him to surrender the city to the Athenians. 3.29-33 A Peloponnesian fleet reaches Ionia, learns of Mytilene's fall, and flees. 3.34-35 Paches takes Notium by trick, recaptures Lesbos.

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427 Summer (cont'd)	3.36-50 Mytilenian debate. 3.37-40 Speech of Cleon. 3.41-48 Speech of Diodotus. 3.49 The Athenians vote to reduce the punishment of Mytilene. They send a boat which arrives (3.50) just in time to prevent a massacre. 3.51 The Athenians capture the island of Minoa near Megara. 3.52-68 Plataea surrenders. 3.53-60 Speech of the Plataeans. 3.61-67 Speech of the Thebans. 3.68 The Spartans condemn the Plataeans to death. 3.86 Athens sends a squadron to Rhegium in Sicily.	3.51 The Athenians capture the island of Minoa near Megara. 3.69 The Peloponnesian fleet arrives at Cyllene, is strengthened, and sails for Corcyra.	3.70-73 Revolutionary civil war breaks out in Corcyra. 3.74 The oligarchs are defeated. 3.75 The Athenian Nicostratus tries to arrange a truce. 3.76-79 The Peloponnesian fleet arrives and defeats the Corcyraeans. 3.80 The Peloponnesian ships leave when warned of an approaching Athenian fleet. 3.81 The Corcyraean people massacre their domestic foes. 3.82-85 Thucydides describes the revolution.		3.49-50 The second boat reaches Mytilene in time to prevent execution of all adult males. Athens executes 1,000 revolt leaders, destroys city walls, allots Lesbian land to Athenian holders. 3.86 The Athenians establish themselves at Rhegium. 3.88 The Athenians raid the Aeolian islands.
427/6 Winter	3.87 Plague returns to Athens.				
426 Summer	3.89 Earthquakes in the Isthmus turn back a Peloponnesian invasion of Attica. A tidal wave occurs near Euboea. 3.91 After ravaging Melos, an Athenian fleet sails to Oropus from which its troops march to Tanagra to join other forces coming from Athens.	3.89 Earthquakes in the Isthmus turn back a Peloponnesian invasion of Attica. 3.91 An Athenian fleet raids Melos. 3.92 Sparta founds Heraclea. *3.100 The Aetolians send envoys to Corinth and Sparta to urge a combined attack on Naupactus.	3.91 Athenian triremes sail to Naupactus. 3.94 Demosthenes raids Leucas. *3.94-95 Demosthenes decides to attack Aetolia. 3.96-98 An Athenian force is routed at Aegitium in Aetolia. 3.100-1 A Peloponnesian army to help the Aetolians assembles under Eurylochus at Delphi. 3.102 Acarnanian troops arrive at Naupactus in time to thwart Eurylochus' assault.	3.92-93 Heraclea in Trachis is founded by Sparta.	3.90 Athenians capture Mylae and Messana in Sicily. 3.99 Athenians attack Locris in Italy.
426/5 Winter	3.104 Athenians purify Delos. 3.114 Demosthenes returns from Amphilochia in triumph. 3.115 Athens votes to send reinforcements to Sicily.		3.105-6 The Ambraciots attack Amphilochia, aided by a Peloponnesian army. 3.107-12 Acarnanians and Athenians under Demosthenes aid the Amphilochians and win battles by ambush and surprise at Olpae and Idomene. 3.114 The Amphilochians and Ambraciots make peace.		3.103 Athenians attack Inessa unsuccessfully. Later they raid Locris. 3.115 Athenians raid Himera and Locris. 3.116 Mount Etna erupts.

*Although the Aetolian-Peloponnesian assault on Naupactus (3.101-2) is preceded in the narrative by the description of Demosthenes' invasion of Aetolia (3.94), Thucydides makes it clear that the Aetolians had requested and persuaded the Peloponnesians to join in such an assault prior to Demosthenes' invasion (3.100). He also reports that the Aetolians were aware of Demosthenes' plan from its conception (3.96.3). Thus the text does not permit us to say which decision was made first; either side could plausibly have designed its move to preempt the other, and both plans could have been developed, whether independently or not, quite simultaneously.

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BOOK FOUR					
425 Summer	4.2 Athens' fleet to Sicily departs with orders to stop at Corcyra and to allow Demosthenes to use the fleet as it rounds the Peloponnesus. 4.6 The Peloponnesian army in Attica marches home after learning of the Athenian fort at Pylos. 4.17-22 Speech of the Spartan envoys from Pylos to the Athenians. 4.22 Led by Cleon, the Athenians turn down the Spartan offers. 4.27-29 Cleon is chosen to command at Pylos. 4.41 The Spartans fail to negotiate peace or the return of the men from Pylos. 4.42 An Athenian expedition under Nicias raids Corinth.	4.2 Peloponnesians invade Attica. A Peloponnesian fleet sails to Corcyra. 4.3-5 The Athenian fleet destined for Sicily fortifies Pylos. 4.8 Spartans arrive at Pylos to assault and blockade the fort. 4.9-12 Spartan assaults against Pylos from land and sea do not succeed. 4.13-14 The Athenian fleet returns to Pylos and routs the Peloponnesian fleet, marooning a Spartan force on Sphacteria. 4.15-16 Requesting and receiving a truce, Spartan envoys sail to Athens. 4.23 Negotiations fail; hostilities resume at Pylos. 4.26 Helots bring food to the garrison. 4.30-40 The Athenians invade Sphacteria and defeat the Spartans, forcing them to surrender. 4.41 Messenians raid Laconia from Pylos. Spartan attempts to negotiate peace fail. 4.42-45 Corinth defends against raid by an Athenian fleet.	4.2 Civil strife on Corcyra causes famine in the city. The Peloponnesian fleet sails to Corcyra. 4.8 The Peloponnesian fleet is recalled from Corcyra to Pylos. 4.46-48 Arriving at Corcyra from Pylos, Athenian forces end civil strife there by helping the popular faction to capture its domestic foes and permitting it to annihilate them. 4.49 Athenians and Acarnanians capture Anactorium by treachery.	4.7 An Athenian expedition takes an unknown Eion in Thrace but is soon driven out.	4.1 Messana revolts and a Syracusan and Locrian fleet occupy the city. Locrian forces ravage Rhegium. 4.24-25 Indecisive fighting at Messana, Rhegium, and Naxos.
425/4 Winter				4.50 A Persian envoy to Sparta is captured by Athenians at Eion in Thrace.	4.51 Chios demolishes its new city wall at the command of Athens.
424 Summer	4.65 The Athenian generals returning from Sicily are punished. 4.76 Athenians plot with Boeotian factions to establish democracy in Boeotia. 4.82 Athens declares war on Perdiccas.	4.53-57 An Athenian fleet under Nicias conquers Cythera and raids Thyrea. Sparta organizes defensive units of archers and cavalry. 4.67-72 The Athenians attack Megara by surprise and occupy Nisea, but (4.73) fail to attack a rapidly assembled Peloponnesian and Theban force under Brasidas. 4.74 Megara remains a Peloponnesian ally; pro-Athenian Megarians flee. Some who do not are executed. 4.80 Spartan atrocities against Helots are recounted.	4.77 The Acarnanians compel Oeniadae to join their alliance with Athens. Demosthenes subdues Agraea.	4.79-80 Brasidas marches rapidly through Thessaly to Macedonia and Thrace. 4.83 Brasidas makes peace in Lyncestis. 4.84-88 Brasidas persuades Acanthus to revolt from Athens.	4.52 An eclipse of the sun occurs. Lesbian exiles capture Antandrus. 4.58 Sicilians assemble at Gela. 4.59-64 Speech of Hermocrates. The Sicilians decide to end the war in Sicily. 4.65 The Athenians sail home from Sicily. 4.75 An Athenian squadron collecting tribute prevents Lesbian exiles from fortifying Antandrus. Another squadron loses its ships at anchor to a river flood at Heraclea on Pontus. They return through Bythinia.
424/3 Winter	4.89-90 Athens' assault against Boeotia is betrayed and goes awry, but they fortify Delium. 4.91-96 The Boeotians defeat the Athenians in the field. 4.100-101 The Boeotians retake Delium by storm. 4.108 Athens is alarmed by the fall of Amphipolis.	4.101 Demosthenes' raid on Sicyon fails. 4.109 The Megarians recapture and raze their long walls.		4.101 Sitalces dies. 4.102-6 Brasidas captures Amphipolis. 4.107 Thucydides saves Eion. 4.109 The cities of Acte submit to Brasidas. 4.110-16 Brasidas takes Torone by treachery and audacity.	

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423 Summer	4.116-19 Athens and Sparta agree to a one-year truce. 4.129 Athens sends an expedition to retake Mende and Scione. 4.133 Thebes dismantles the walls of Thespiac.	4.116-19 Sparta and Athens agree to a one-year truce. 4.133 The temple of Hera at Argos burns down.		4.120-1 Scione revolts, joins Brasidas before he knows of the truce. 4.123 Mende revolts, is received by Brasidas though he now knows of the truce. 4.124-28 Brasidas joins the Macedonians against Lyncestis. 4.129-31 Athenians retake Mende. They defeat the Scionaeans and besiege the city. 4.132 Macedonia makes peace with Athens and prevents Spartan reinforcements from marching through Thessaly.	
423/2 Winter		4.134 Mantineans and Tegeans fight at Laodicium.		4.135 Brasidas' attempt to recapture Potidaea fails.	
BOOK FIVE 422 Summer	5.1 The truce ends. Athens expels the Delians from Delos to Atramyttium. 5.2-3 Athens sends an expedition under Cleon to Thrace. 5.3 The Boeotians take Panactum in Attica by treachery.	5.1 The truce ends.		5.2-3 Cleon takes an Athenian army to Thrace. He recaptures Torone. 5.6-11 Cleon advances to Amphipolis but is defeated by Brasidas' audacious attack. Both generals are killed. 5.12-13 Spartan reinforcements for Thrace delay at Heraclea.	5.1 The Delians are expelled by Athens from Delos to Atramyttium. 5.4-5 Sicily-Italy; Phaeax, Athens' envoy to Sicily and Italy, fails to create an anti-Syracusan coalition. Locris makes peace with Athens.
422/1 Winter	5.14-19 Sparta and Athens sign a treaty of peace. 5.21-24 Sparta and Athens sign a treaty of alliance.	5.14-19 Sparta and Athens sign a treaty of peace. 5.21-24 Sparta and Athens sign a treaty of alliance.			5.20 Thucydides discusses his method of dating by year and season rather than by magistrates' names.
421 Summer	5.32 The Athenians retake Scione and resettle the Plataeans there. Obeying the god of Delphi, Athens permits the Delians to return to Delos. 5.35 At Spartan request, Athens withdraws the Messenians from Pylos.	5.27-29 Reactions of Corinth, Argos, Mantinea, and Elis to Sparta's alliance with Athens. 5.30 Sparta complains to Corinth. 5.31 Elis allies with Corinth and Argos. 5.32 Tegea retains its Spartan alliance. Corinth fails to persuade Boeotia to ally with Argos. 5.33 Sparta liberates Arcadian subjects of Mantinea. 5.35 Athens withdraws the Messenians from Pylos.	5.32 The god of Delphi orders Athens to permit the Delians to return to Delos.	5.26 Thucydides describes how he continued to write his history from exile. 5.32 The Athenians retake Scione; they execute the adult males and enslave the women and children. The Plataeans settle Scione. 5.35 The Dians take Thyssus on Acte.	
421/0 Winter	5.36-38 After Sparta and Boeotia fail to ally with Argos, they join in a separate alliance (5.39). 5.39 The Boeotians raze Panactum.	5.36-38 After Sparta and Boeotia fail to ally with Argos, they join in a separate alliance (5.39).		5.39 The Olynthians take Meciycerna from the Athenians.	
420 Summer	5.43-47 Alcibiades outwits the Spartan envoys and creates an alliance of Athens, Argos, Mantinea, and Elis.	5.43-47 Spartan envoys are tricked by Alcibiades, who creates an anti-Spartan alliance in the Peloponnesus. 5.49-50 Elis excludes Sparta from Olympic games because of their quarrel over Lepreum.			
420/19 Winter	5.51 Heraclea-in-Trachis is defeated by its neighbors.				
419 Summer	5.52 Boeotians occupy Heraclea-in-Trachis. Alcibiades marches a small force through the Peloponnesus.	5.52 Alcibiades marches through the Peloponnesus. 5.53-55 War begins between Argos and Epidaurus.		5.52 Boeotians occupy Heraclea-in-Trachis.	
419/8 Winter	5.56 Athens returns the Messenians to Pylos at Argive request.	5.56 The Messenians return to Pylos. Argos tries again to take Epidaurus.			
418 Summer		5.57-60 Spartans and allies surround the Argives near Argos, but grant them a truce and go home. 5.61-63 Alcibiades persuades Argos to renounce the truce and attack Orchomenos and Tegea. 5.64-75 Sparta defeats the Argive alliance in a battle at Mantinea.			

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418/7 Winter	5.80 Athenian forces withdraw from Epidaurus.	5.76-80 Argos allies with Sparta. 5.81 Mantinea and Sparta make peace. An oligarchy is established at Argos.			
417 Summer		5.82 Argive democrats overthrow the oligarchy. They reestablish ties with Athens.			
417/6 Winter		5.83 Spartans destroy the new long walls at Argos.		5.83 An Athenian fleet blockades Macedonia.	
416 Summer	5.84 Athenians seize and exile 300 Argive oligarchs. Athens sends a fleet against Melos.	5.84 Three hundred Argive oligarchs are exiled to islands by Athens. 5.85-111 The Melian Dialogue. 5.112-13 The Melians refuse to yield. 5.114 The Athenians besiege Melos. 5.115 Argos raids Phlius. Sparta is stung by raids on Laconia from Pylos.			
416/5 Winter		5.116 Melos surrenders. The Athenians execute the men and enslave the women and children. Athens sends settlers to the island.			
BOOK SIX	6.1 Athens votes to send a fleet to Sicily.				
416/5 Winter	6.6 Egestan envoys request Athenian aid against Selinus. 6.7 An Athenian fleet raids Macedonia.	6.7 Spartans ravage Argos and settle Argive exiles at Orneae. Argives, with Athenian help, raze Orneae.		6.7 The Athenians raid Macedonia.	6.2-5 Thucydides describes the history of the Greek settlement of Sicily. 6.6 Egestan sends envoys to request Athenian help against Selinus.
415 Summer	6.8-26 Athenians debate Sicily. 6.9-14 First speech of Nicias. 6.16-18 Speech of Alcibiades. 6.20-23 Second speech of Nicias. 6.24 Athens votes to send a huge force to Sicily. 6.27 Mutilation of the Hermæ. 6.28-29 Alcibiades is suspected and attacked. 6.32 The Athenian expedition sails for Sicily.				6.33-41 Hermocrates and Athenagoras and a Syracusan general give speeches at Syracuse discussing how their city should prepare for the approaching Athenian expedition.
	6.53 Alcibiades is recalled home to face trial. 6.54-59 Digression on the tyrannicides Harmodius and Aristogiton. 6.60-61 Agitation in Athens arises from the affairs of the Mysteries and the Hermæ. Alcibiades is recalled from Sicily to face charges but he sails to the Peloponnesus instead.	6.61 Alcibiades sails to the Peloponnesus.	6.42 The Athenian expedition for Sicily assembles at Corcyra. 6.43 Thucydides describes its forces.		6.44-51 Athenian fleet gets a cool reception in Italy. It stops at Rhegium, where the discovery of Egestan poverty leads to a policy debate. It finally finds a base at Catana.
415/4 Winter					6.60-61 Alcibiades is recalled from Sicily but escapes at Thurii. 6.62 Athenians take Hyccara and sell its inhabitants into slavery. 6.63-70 The Syracusans are enticed to Catana while the Athenians sail to Syracuse. 6.70 The Athenian army wins the battle at the Anapus river that occurs when the Syracusans return, but not decisively. The Athenians send home for reinforcements. 6.73-75 Syracuse sends to Corinth and Sparta for help, and constructs new walls and forts. 6.74 An Athenian attack on Messana is betrayed by Alcibiades and fails. 6.75-88 After speeches by Hermocrates (6.75-80) and Euphemus (6.82-87) at Camarina, Camarina decides to remain neutral.

Year/ Season	Attica-Euboea-Boeotia	Peloponnesus	Western Hellas	Thrace	Other Regions
		Megarid, Cephallenia, Zacynthus, Melos	Acarnania, Corcyra, Ambracia, Naupactus, Epidamnus, Ionian islands	Chalcidice, Macedonia, Hellespont, Thessaly	Asia, the Aegean, Italy-Sicily
415/4 Winter (<i>cont'd</i>)	6.93 Athens votes funds and reinforcements to Sicily.	6.88-93 Syracusan requests for aid are approved at Corinth but initially rejected by Sparta. However, after Alcibiades' speech to them (6.89-92), the Spartans decide to send a general (Gylippus) to Syracuse and to renew the war with Athens by fortifying Decelea.			
414 Summer	6.95 A democratic uprising in Thespiac fails. 6.105 Athens joins the fighting between Argos and Sparta.	6.95 Spartans invade Argos, but are turned back by an earthquake. The Argives plunder Thyrea. 6.105 Spartans invade Argos. The Athenians assist Argos by raiding Spartan territory, providing a pretext for Sparta to renew the war with Athens.	6.104 Gylippus leaves Leucas.		6.94 Operations of the Athenians in Sicily at Megara, Centoripa, Inessa, and Hybla. 6.96-103 The Athenians sail to Syracuse. They occupy Epipolae and construct circumvallation walls. Syracusan efforts to stop them or to build counterwalls are defeated. The Syracusans begin to despair. 6.104 Gylippus arrives in Italy.
BOOK SEVEN					
414 Summer				7.9 The Athenians and their allies attempt to take Amphipolis but fail.	7.1-2 Gylippus marches from Himera to Syracuse, arriving just in time to save Syracuse. 7.3 The Syracusans capture Labdulum. 7.4-7 The Athenians fortify Plemmyrium. Gylippus and the Syracusans are defeated in the first of two battles, but by exploiting Syracusan cavalry in the second, he gains a victory. A Syracusan crosswall passes the Athenian wall and the Athenians are forced on the defensive. 7.8 Nicias writes home asking for large reinforcements or for permission to withdraw.
414/3 Winter	7.10-15 Nicias' letter is received and debated at Athens. 7.16-17 The Athenians decide to send him large reinforcements and new generals. 7.20 As Demosthenes prepares to depart for Sicily with reinforcements, another Athenian fleet is sent to raid the Peloponnesus. 7.27-28 Athenian hardships are caused by Decelea. 7.29-30 Mycalessus is destroyed by Thracian Dii.	7.18-19 Sparta prepares for war with Athens. Sparta invades Attica and fortifies Decelea. Peloponnesian reinforcements leave for Sicily. 7.26 Athenians fortify an isthmus of Laconia and pillage Spartan territory.			7.21 Gylippus persuades the Syracusans to build and train a fleet. 7.22-25 While the Syracusan navy is fighting and losing its first battle (7.23-24), the army takes the Athenian forts at Plemmyrium.
413 Summer		7.34 An inconclusive naval battle takes place off Erineus in Achaia between a Peloponnesian fleet with reinforced prows and the Athenian squadron from Naupactus.	7.31 Athenians sail to Acarnania gathering forces. They send triremes to reinforce Naupactus.		7.32 Sicels ambush the Syracusan reinforcements. 7.36-41 The Syracusans win a naval battle. 7.42-45 Athenian reinforcements arrive. Demosthenes' night assault on Epipolae fails. 7.47-49 Demosthenes wants an immediate withdrawal, but Nicias demurs. 7.50 An eclipse of the moon causes the Athenians to delay their withdrawal. 7.52 The Syracusans win another naval battle. 7.57-58 Thucydides lists the nationality and tribe of all the participants on either side, and describes how they became involved in the struggle.
413 Winter					7.61-68 Speeches of Nicias and Gylippus in preparation for a final naval battle. 7.69-72 The Athenian fleet is decisively defeated. 7.73-85 An Athenian attempt to march north to Catana is blocked by the Syracusans. Returning south, the Athenians are pursued, harassed, and finally forced to surrender at the Assinarus river. 7.86-87 The prisoners are confined in quarries, where many die.

Year/ Season	Attica-Euboea-Boeotia Peloponnesus Western Hellas	Samos	Chios-Sardis	Miletus and Asia South	Lesbos, Hellespont, Other
BOOK EIGHT 413/2 Winter	8.1-4 Though shocked by the Sicilian disaster, the Athenians vote to build more ships, secure their allies, and continue the war. The Peloponnesians plan a decisive effort against Athens. 8.5 The Spartan king Agis at Decelea receives envoys of Euboea and Lesbos who wish to discuss revolt. Chios and Tissaphernes send envoys to Sparta to discuss aid for revolt against Athens. 8.6 Pharnabazus sends envoys to ask for a fleet to the Hellespont.		8.5 Chios and Tissaphernes send envoys to discuss aid for a revolt against Athens.		8.6 Pharnabazus sends envoys to ask that a fleet be sent to the Hellespont.
412 Summer	8.7-8 The Peloponnesians haul 21 triremes across the Isthmus to the Aegean. They make plans to conquer Athenian subjects in Asia. 8.10-11 An Athenian fleet drives a Peloponnesian fleet into Spiraecum and blockades it there. 8.13 A Peloponnesian squadron returning from Sicily loses one ship in battle with Athenian ships off Leucas. 8.15 Athens reacts strongly to the Chian revolt. The 1,000 talent reserve fund is used to equip a new fleet. 8.20 The Peloponnesian fleet at Spiraecum sails out, defeats the Athenians, and returns to Cenchreae. 8.25 1,500 Argive hoplites participate with Athenians in a battle at Miletus.	8.16 The first Athenian forces arrive in the area. 8.21 With Athenian help, the commons on Samos overthrow the upper classes. 8.23-27 After the Athenians counter-attack at Lesbos, Chios, and Miletus, the arrival of a large enemy fleet causes the general Phrynichus to order his fleet to retire to Samos.	8.14 Alcibiades and Chalcideus arrive in Chios and incite the island to revolt. 8.16-19 A Peloponnesian fleet from Chios incites Teos, Lebedos, Aerae, and Miletus to revolt. 8.20 Tissaphernes completes the demolition of Teos' wall. 8.22 A Chian-Peloponnesian squadron causes revolts at Clazomenae and Cyme. 8.23-27 The Athenians counterattack and blockade Chios.	8.16-17 As Athenian forces arrive in the area, a Peloponnesian fleet from Chios incites Miletus to revolt. 8.18 The Spartans and the Persians complete their first draft of a treaty of alliance. 8.25 The Athenians raid Milesian territory and win a battle there, but then retire to Samos when a large Peloponnesian fleet approaches.	8.18 The Spartans and the Persians complete their first draft of a treaty of alliance. 8.22 A Chian-Peloponnesian squadron causes revolts at Clazomenae and Cyme. 8.23 The Athenians recover Lesbos. 8.28 At Tissaphernes' request, the Peloponnesian fleet from Miletus captures Iasus and the rebel Amorges.
412/1 Winter	8.53-54 Pro-oligarch envoys from the army at Samos try to persuade the Athenian assembly to establish an oligarchy. 8.60 Boeotians capture Oropus by treachery. They ask the Peloponnesians at Rhodes to assist a revolt by Euboea but the latter decide to rescue Chios first.	8.30 Receiving reinforcements, the Athenians plan to blockade both Miletus and Chios.	8.47-51 Alcibiades tells the Athenians on Samos that Persia will support them if Athens becomes an oligarchy. Phrynichus objects, and he and Alcibiades duel with letters and counter-letters to the Spartans. 8.53-54 Pro-oligarchic envoys are sent from the army at Samos to try to persuade the Athenian assembly to establish an oligarchy.	8.29 Tissaphernes pays the Peloponnesian fleet but decides in future to pay less. 8.35 An Athenian squadron captures six enemy triremes off Cnidus and almost takes the city before retiring to Samos. 8.36-37 Sparta and Persia conclude a second treaty draft. 8.39 27 Peloponnesian triremes reach Miletus via Melos, Crete, and Caunus. 8.41-42 The Peloponnesian fleet under Astyochus sails from Miletus to Cnidus, from which he defeats an Athenian squadron near Syme. 8.43 The Spartan commissioners quarrel with Tissaphernes. 8.44 The Peloponnesian fleet sails to Rhodes, whose cities revolt. 8.45-6 Alcibiades escapes to Tissaphernes and advises him to let both sides exhaust each other. 8.56-58 Athenian negotiations with Tissaphernes fail. Sparta and Tissaphernes conclude their treaty of alliance. 8.60 The Boeotians ask the Peloponnesians at Rhodes to assist a revolt by Euboea but the Peloponnesians decide to rescue Chios first.	

Year/ Season	Attica-Euboea-Boeotia Peloponnesus Western Hellas	Samos	Chios-Sardis	Miletus and Asia South	Lesbos, Hellespont, Other
411 Summer	8.64-70 Athenian democracy falls, weakened by assassination and intimidation. The new regime of the Four Hundred rules by force; it sends envoys to Agis with notice of its desire for peace, but they are rejected. 8.71 Agis responds negatively to the overtures of the Four Hundred. 8.89-94 Worried by opposition from the army in Samos, the Four Hundred send envoys to Sparta to make peace. Phrynichus is murdered in the agora. A faction of the Four Hundred led by Theramenes, fearing a betrayal to the Spartans, destroys the wall being built in Eetionia. Despite this civil strife, the Athenians unite against an approaching enemy fleet. 8.95-98 A hastily assembled Athenian fleet is defeated off Euboea by a Peloponnesian fleet assisted by Euboean treachery in Eritrea. Euboea revolts, causing panic at Athens, which leads to the restoration of the democracy. Some of the Four Hundred flee to Agis. One of them helps the Boeotians to capture the fort of Oenoe.	8.63-64 The main Athenian fleet remains at Samos. The pro-oligarchs in the army send envoys to create an oligarchy at subject cities and at Athens. 8.73-76 At Samos, local democrats and pro-democratic Athenians from the army defeat an oligarchic plot. After learning of the fall of the democracy at Athens, the army chooses new generals and vows to fight both the Four Hundred and the Spartans. 8.80 The Athenians send ships from Samos back to the Hellespont. 8.81-82 The Athenians on Samos recall Alcibiades and elect him general. 8.88 Alcibiades sails for Caunus. 8.100 Learning of the departure of the Peloponnesian fleet, the Athenian fleet leaves Samos for the Hellespont. 8.108 Alcibiades returns to Samos, claiming to have kept the Phoenician fleet from joining the enemy.	8.61 The Chians attack their besiegers but fail to break out. 8.62 An Athenian fleet under Strombichides leaves Chios to counter the Peloponnesians in the Hellespont. 8.79 Strombichides is summoned back to join the main fleet at Samos. 8.80 The Peloponnesians send ships to the Hellespont in response to Pharnabazus' offer to pay them. 8.101 The Peloponnesian fleet stops at Chios before continuing north.	8.78-79 Tissaphernes and Astyochus are strongly criticized by the Peloponnesian sailors at Miletus. The Peloponnesian fleet challenges the Athenians at Samos but draws back after learning Athenian reinforcements have arrived from the Hellespont. 8.84 Thurian and Syracusan sailors demand their pay from Astyochus. 8.99 The Peloponnesian fleet leaves Miletus for the Hellespont.	8.62 A Peloponnesian army reaches the Hellespont and, with Pharnabazus, captures Abydos and Lampsacus. An Athenian fleet commanded by Strombichides retakes Lampsacus. 8.80 The Peloponnesians send ships to the Hellespont in response to Pharnabazus' offer to pay them. Byzantium revolts. 8.87 The Phoenician fleet appears at Aspendus, where Tissaphernes joins it, promising to bring it into the struggle, but it advances no further. 8.100 The Athenian fleet sails from Samos to Lesbos but misses the Peloponnesian fleet. 8.102 The Peloponnesian fleet avoids the Athenian fleet at Lesbos. 8.103-7 The Athenian fleet sails to the Hellespont where the fleets join battle off Point Cynossema. The Peloponnesian fleet is defeated, but not decisively. 8.109 Tissaphernes hurries to the Hellespont.