

Ä

HISTORY OF GREECE.

BY
GEORGE GROTE, Esq.

VOL. IV.

REPRINTED FROM THE SECOND LONDON EDITION.

NEW YORK:
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.
329 AND 331 PEARL STREET.
1865.

Ä

CONTENTS.

VOL. IV.

PART II.

CONTINUATION OF HISTORICAL GREECE.

CHAPTER XXV.

ILLYRIANS, MACEDONIANS, PÆONIANS.

Different tribes of Illyrians.—Conflicts and contrast of Illyrians with Greeks.—Epidamnus and Apollonia in relation to the Illyrians.—Early Macedonians.—Their original seats.—General view of the country which they occupied—eastward of Pindus and Skardus.—Distribution and tribes of the Macedonians.—Macedonians round Edessa—the leading portion of the nation.—Pierians and Bottizeans—originally placed on the Thermaic gulf, between the Macedonians and the sea.—Pæonians.—Argeian Greeks who established the dynasty of Edessa—Perdikkas.—Talents for command manifested by Greek chieftains over barbaric tribes.—Aggrandizement of the dynasty of Edessa—conquests as far as the Thermaic gulf, as well as over the interior Macedonians.—Friendship between king Amyntas and the Peisistratids. pages 1-19

CHAPTER XXVI.

THRACIANS AND GREEK COLONIES IN THRACE.

Thracians—their numbers and abode.—Many distinct tribes, yet little diversity of character.—Their cruelty, rapacity, and military efficiency.—Thracian worship and character Asiatic.—Early date of the Chalkidic colonies in Thrace.—Methônê the earliest—about 720 B.C.—Several other small settlements on the Chalkidic peninsula and its three projecting headlands.—Chalkidic peninsula—Mount Athos.—Colonies in Pallênê, or the westernmost of the three headlands.—In Sithonia, or the middle headland.—In the headland of Athos—Akanthus, Stageira, etc.—Greek settlements east of the Strymôn in Thrace.—Island of Thasus.—Thracian Chersonesus.—Perinthus, Selymbria, and Byzantium.—Grecian settlements on the Euxine, south of the Danube.—Lemnos and Imbros. 20-28

CHAPTER XXVII.

KYRENE. — BARKA. — HESPERIDES.

First voyages of the Greeks to Libya. — Foundation of Kyréné. — Founded by Battus from the island of Théra. — Colony first settled in the island of Platea — afterwards removed to Kyréné. — Situation of Kyréné. — Fertility, produce, and prosperity. — Libyan tribes near Kyréné. — Extensive dominion of Kyréné and Barka over the Libyans. — Connection of the Greek colonies with the Nomads of Libya. — Manners of the Libyan Nomads. — Mixture of Greeks and Libyan inhabitants at Kyréné. — Dynasty of Battus, Arkesilaus, Battus the Second, at Kyréné — fresh colonists from Greece. — Disputes with the native Libyans. — Arkesilaus the Second, prince of Kyréné — misfortunes of the city — foundation of Barka. — Battus the Third, a lame man — reform by Demônax, who takes away the supreme power from the Battiads. — New emigration — restoration of the Battiad Arkesilaus the Third. — Oracle limiting the duration of the Battiad dynasty — Violences at Kyréné under Arkesilaus the Third. — Arkesilaus sends his submission to Kambysés, king of Persia. — Persian expedition from Egypt against Barka — Pheretimé, mother of Arkesilaus. — Capture of Barka by perfidy — cruelty of Pheretimé. — Battus the Fourth and Arkesilaus the Fourth — final extinction of the dynasty about 460–450 B.C. — Constitution of Demônax not durable.
 29–49

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PAN-HELLENIC FESTIVALS — OLYMPIC, PYTHIAN, NEMEAN, AND ISTHMIAN.

Want of grouping and unity in the early period of Grecian history. — New causes, tending to favor union, begin after 560 B.C. — no general war between 776 and 560 B.C. known to Thucydides. — Increasing disposition to religious, intellectual, and social union. — Reciprocal admission of cities to the religious festivals of each other. — Early splendor of the Ionic festival at Delos — its decline. — Olympic games — their celebrity and long continuance. — Their gradual increase — new matches introduced. — Olympic festival — the first which passes from a local to a Pan-Hellenic character. — Pythian games, or festival. — Early state and site of Delphi. — Phocian town of Krissa. — Kirrha, the seaport of Krissa. — Growth of Delphi and Kirrha — decline of Krissa. — Insolence of the Kirrhæans punished by the Amphiktyons. — First Sacred War, in 595 B.C. — Destruction of Kirrha. — Pythian games founded by the Amphiktyons. — Nemean and Isthmian games. — Pan-Hellenic character acquired by all the four festivals — Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian. — Increased frequentation of the other festivals in most Greek cities. — All other Greek cities, except Sparta, encouraged such visits. — Effect of these festivals upon the Greek mind. 50–73

CHAPTER XXIX.

LYRIC POETRY.—THE SEVEN WISE MEN.

Age and duration of the Greek lyric poetry.—Epical age preceding the lyrical.—Wider range of subjects for poetry—new metres—enlarged musical scale.—Improvement of the harp by Terpander—of the flute by Olympus and others.—Archilochus, Kallinus, Tyrtaeus, and Alkman—670–600 B.C.—New metres superadded to the Hexameter—Elegiac, Iambic, Trochaic.—Archilochus.—Simonidés of Amorgos, Kallinus, Tyrtaeus.—Musical and poetical tendencies at Sparta.—Choric training—Alkman, Thalétas.—Doric dialect employed in the choric compositions.—Arion and Stésichorus—substitution of the professional in place of the popular chorus.—Distribution of the chorus by Stésichorus—Strophê—Antistrophê—Epôdus.—Alkæus and Sappho.—Gnomic or moralizing poets.—Solon and Theognis.—Subordination of musical and orchestral accompaniment to the words and meaning.—Seven Wise Men.—They were the first men who acquired an Hellenic reputation, without political genius.—Early manifestation of philosophy—in the form of maxims.—Subsequent growth of dialectics and discussion.—Increase of the habit of writing—commencement of prose compositions.—First beginnings of Grecian art.—Restricted character of early art, from religious associations.—Monumental ornaments in the cities—begin in the sixth century B.C.—Importance of Grecian art as a means of Hellenic union. 73–101

CHAPTER XXX.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS DURING THE GOVERNMENT OF PEISISTRATUS AND HIS SONS AT ATHENS.

Peisistratus and his sons at Athens—B.C. 560–510—uncertain chronology as to Peisistratus.—State of feeling in Attica at the accession of Peisistratus.—Retirement of Peisistratus, and stratagem whereby he is reinstated.—Quarrel of Peisistratus with the Alkmæonids—his second retirement.—His second and final restoration.—His strong government—mercenaries—purification of Delos.—Mild despotism of Peisistratus.—His sons Hippias and Hipparchus.—Harmodius and Aristogeitôn.—They conspire and kill Hipparchus, B.C. 514.—Strong and lasting sentiment, coupled with great historical mistake, in the Athenian public.—Hippias despot alone—514–510 B.C.—his cruelty and conscious insecurity.—Connection of Athens with the Thracian Chersonesus and the Asiatic coast of the Hellespont.—First Miltiadés—ægist of the Chersonese.—Second Miltiadés—sent out thither by the Peisistratids.—Proceedings of the exiled Alkmæonids against Hippias.—Conflagration and rebuilding of the Delphian temple.—The Alkmæonids rebuild the temple with magnificence.—Gratitude of the Delphians towards them—they procure from the oracle directions to Sparta, enjoining the expulsion of Hippias.—Spartan expeditions into Attica.—Expulsion of Hippias, and liberation of Athens. 102–124

CHAPTER XXXI.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS AFTER THE EXPULSION OF THE PEISISTRATIDS.—
REVOLUTION OF KLEISTHENES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY
AT ATHENS.

State of Athens after the expulsion of Hippias.—Opposing party-leaders—Kleisthenês—Isagoras.—Democratical revolution headed by Kleisthenês.—Rearrangement and extension of the political franchise.—Suppression of the four old tribes, and formation of ten new tribes, including an increased number of the population.—Imperfect description of this event in Herodotus—its real bearing.—Grounds of opposition to it in ancient Athenian feeling.—Names of the new tribes—their relation to the demes.—Demes belonging to each tribe usually not adjacent to each other.—Arrangements and functions of the deme.—Solonian constitution preserved, with modifications.—Change of military arrangement in the state.—The ten stratêgi, or generals.—The judicial assembly of citizens, or *Heliaæa*, subsequently divided into fractions, each judging separately.—The political assembly, or *ekklesia*.—Financial arrangements.—Senate of Five Hundred.—*ekklesiae*, or political assembly.—Kleisthenês the real author of the Athenian democracy.—Judicial attributes of the people—their gradual enlargement.—Three points in Athenian constitutional law, hanging together:—Universal admissibility of citizens to magistracy—choice by lot—reduced functions of the magistrates chosen by lot.—Universal admissibility of citizens to the archonship—not introduced until after the battle of Plataæ.—Constitution of Kleisthenês retained the Solonian law of exclusion as to individual office.—Difference between that constitution and the political state of Athens after Periklês.—Senate of Areopagus.—The ostracism.—Weakness of the public force in the Grecian governments.—Past violences of the Athenian nobles.—Necessity of creating a constitutional morality.—Purpose and working of the ostracism.—Securities against its abuse.—Ostracism necessary as a protection to the early democracy—afterwards dispensed with.—Ostracism analogous to the exclusion of a known pretender to the throne in a monarchy.—Effect of the long ascendancy of Periklês, in strengthening constitutional morality.—Ostracism in other Grecian cities.—Striking effect of the revolution of Kleisthenês on the minds of the citizens.—Isagoras calls in Kleomenês and the Lacedæmonians against it.—Kleomenês and Isagoras are expelled from Athens.—Recall of Kleisthenês—Athens solicits the alliance of the Persians.—First connection between Athens and Plataæ.—Disputes between Plataæ and Thebes—decision of Corinth as arbitrator.—Second march of Kleomenês against Athens—desertion of his allies.—First appearance of Sparta as acting head of Peloponnesian allies.—Signal successes of Athens against Bœotians and Chalkidians.—Plantation of Athenian settlers, or *klêruchs*, in the territory of Chalkis.—Distress of the Thebans—they ask assistance from Ægina.—The Æginetans make war on Athens.—Preparations at Sparta to attack Athens anew—the Spartan allies are summoned, together with Hippias.—First formal convocation at Sparta—advance of Greece towards a political system.—Proceedings of the convocation—animated protest of Corinth against any interference in favor of Hippias—the Spartan allies refuse to interfere.—Aversion to single-headed rule—now predominant