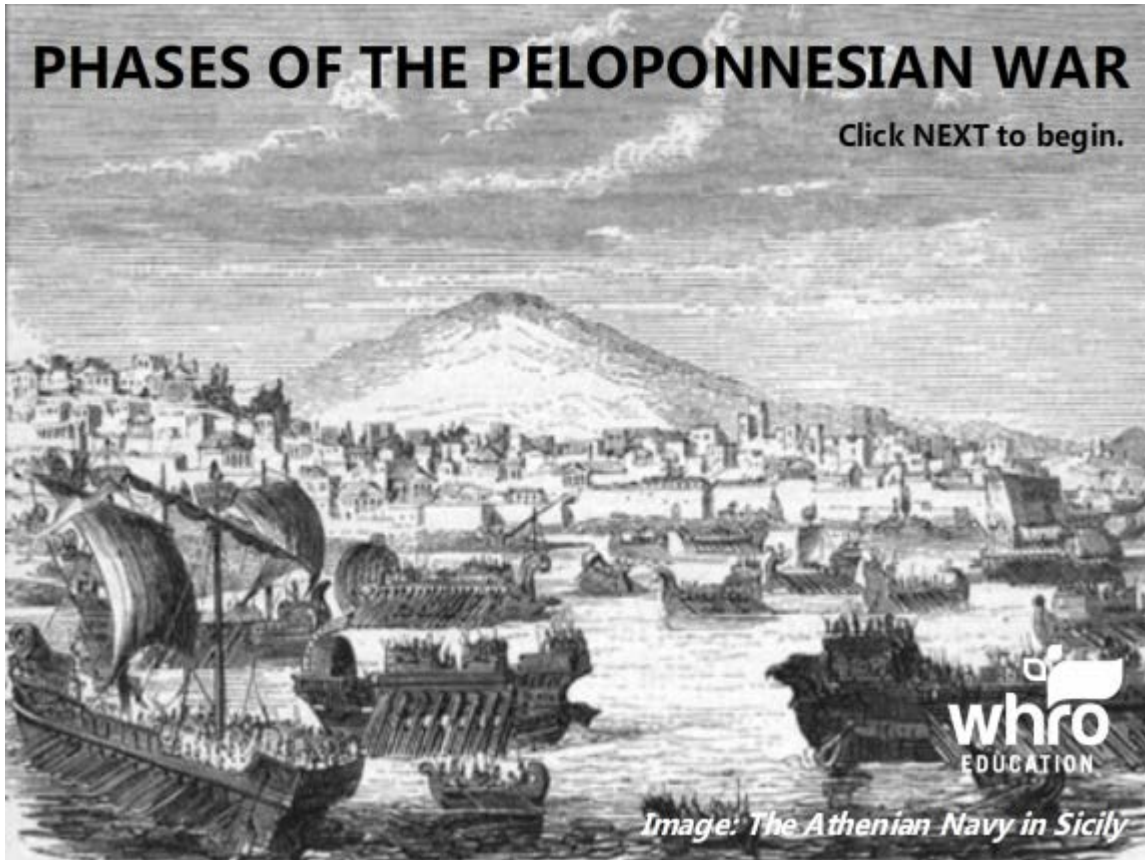


Module 4: Ancient Greece

Topic 3 Content: Phases of the Peloponnesian War

Introduction

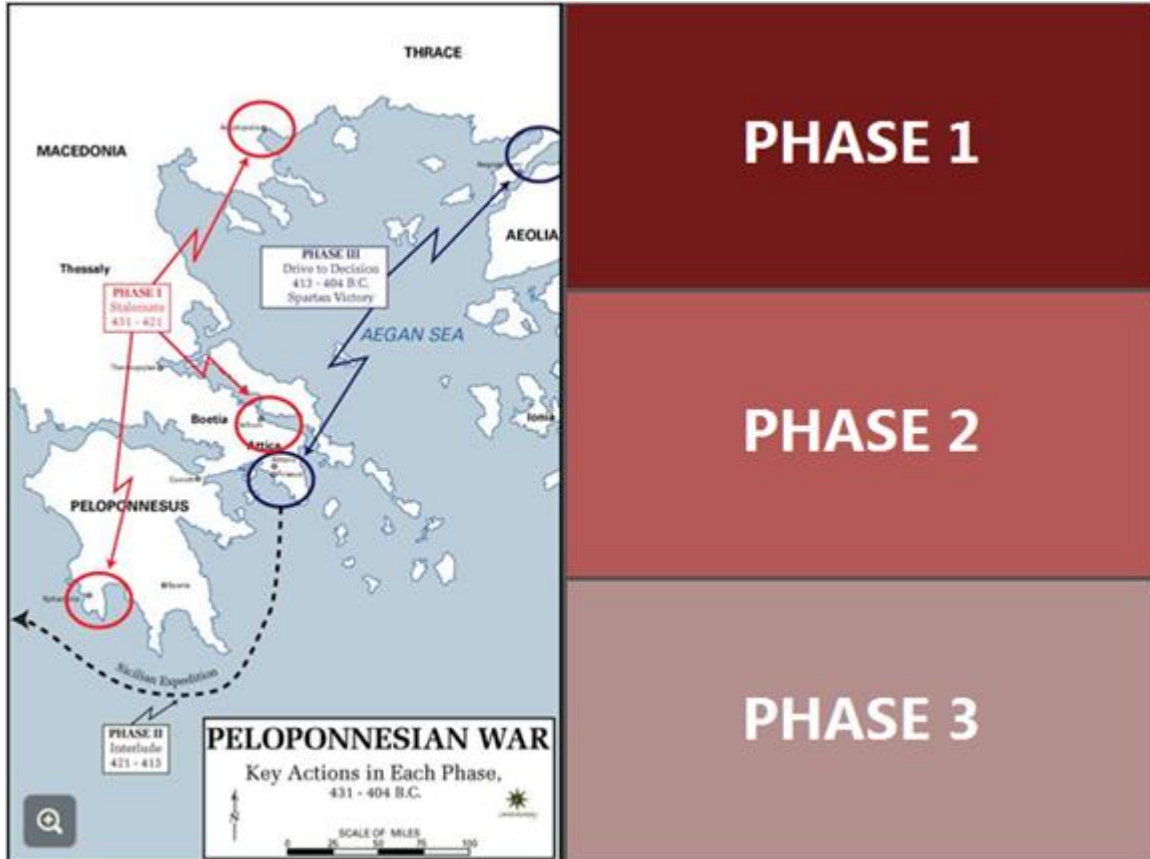


In this interactivity, hover your cursor over the button representing each phase of the Peloponnesian War to learn the details of each event. Refer to the map to get a visual picture of what occurred.

Module 4: Ancient Greece

Topic 3 Content: Phases of the Peloponnesian War

Phases of the Peloponnesian War



Phase 1:

As tensions rose between Athens and Sparta, conflict erupted across the Greek World. In 431 B.C. (B.C.E.), Thebes attacked Plataea. Thebes was a Spartan ally, and Plataea was an Athenian ally. For the next ten years, Sparta's well-developed army invaded locations across the region of Attica, while Athens attacked Peloponnesians by sea. In 421 B.C. (B.C.E.), this phase of war ended with the Peace of Nicias.

Phase 2:

The Peace of Nicias was intended to last for at least fifty years, however it only lasted from 421 until 414 B.C. (B.C.E.). The agreement bound the Delian League and Sparta, but did not include Sparta's allies. When Athens sent an expedition to Sicily in 416 B.C. (B.C.E.), their forces were overwhelmed, and they had to defend themselves for the rest of the war.

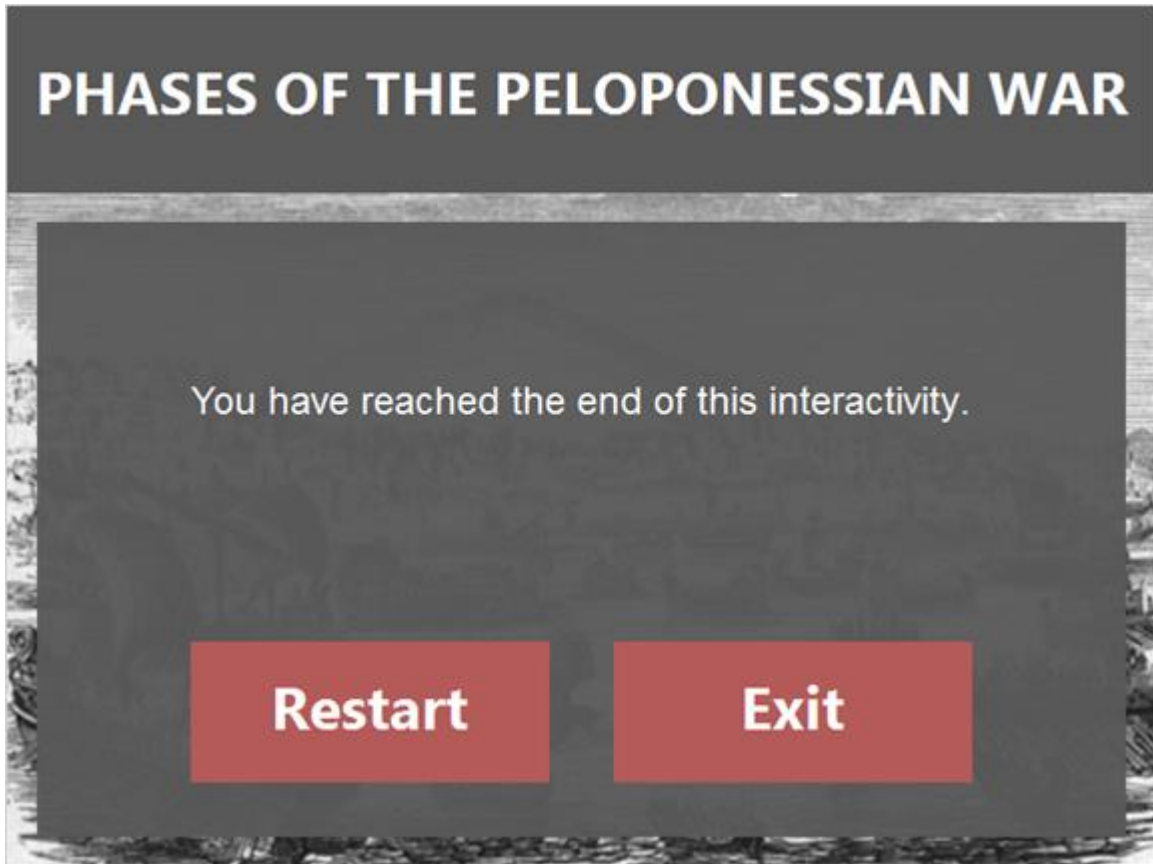
Phase 3:

In 414 B.C. (B.C.E.), the Athenians battled the Spartans, who were now receiving help from the Persians. In 405 B.C. (B.C.E.), the Spartans destroyed the Athenian navy. Athens was forced to surrender because Sparta was blocking their access to food and other resources they needed by sea. Athenian power ended in 404 B.C. (B.C.E.).

Module 4: Ancient Greece

Topic 3 Content: Phases of the Peloponnesian War

Conclusion



You have reached the end of this interactivity.