

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

November 1992

Greek History to Alexander the Great

5394/3548

Time: Three hours

In addition, candidates are allowed ten minutes, before the examination begins, to read the paper.

Answer Question 1 and any other THREE questions.

Each question carries an equal number of marks.

1. Comment on any TWO of the following passages:-

a) Most of the soldiers had not sailed out to take this paid service because they had no livelihood, but because they had heard of the generosity of Cyrus. Some had brought slaves along, others had gone to additional expense in equipping themselves beforehand. Some had run away from their parents, others had even left behind children in the hope that they would come back with money for them, having heard that the other Greeks with Cyrus were doing very well for themselves.

Xenophon, *The Persian Expedition*, 6.4.8

or

b) King Artaxerxes, regard the following arrangements as just: i) The cities of Asia and, among the islands, Clazomenae and Cyprus should belong to me. ii) The other Greek cities, big and small, should be left to govern themselves, except for Lemnos, Imbros and Scyros, which should belong to Athens, as in the past. And if either of the two parties refuses to accept peace on these terms, I, together with those who will accept this peace, will make war on that party both by land and by sea, with ships and with money.

Xenophon, *A History of My Times*, 5.1.31 (the year is 387/6 B.C.)

or

c) It was on the last day of the festival of the Gymnopaedia that the messenger sent to report this disaster arrived in Sparta. The men's chorus was in the theatre at the time. When the ephors heard what had happened, they were deeply grieved, as indeed they were bound to be, yet instead of putting an end to the performance, they let the chorus go through with it to the end. Also, while they gave the names of all the dead to the relatives concerned, they told the women to bear their suffering in silence and to avoid any cries of lamentation.

Xenophon, *A History of My Times*, 6.4.16 (the year is 371 B.C.)

or

d) Hegesandros moved : so that Andros may be safe for the people of Athens and the people of Andros, and so that the garrison on Andros may receive its wages out of the assessments in accordance with the resolutions of the allies, and the safeguard may not be broken off: choose a general out of those who have been elected, the chosen man to be responsible for Andros. Also, Archdemus is to exact the

moneys owed from the islands to the soldiers on Andros and hand them over to the governor on Andros, so that the soldiers may have wages
(An inscription of 356 B.C. Tod 156, lines 7ff)

or

e) The Phocians were sentenced (by the Amphictionic Council in 356 B.C., who had been persuaded to do so by Thebes), to pay so large a fine that it was impossible for them to raise, and in consequence, because they were losing their lands, children and wives, and were getting desperate, they seized ... on the temple of Apollo at Delphi as if they were enraged at the god, ... To oppose Onomarchos (general of the Phocians) the ... Thessalians chose as general not one of their own people, because they thought they would not be able to endure his rule if he should conquer, but Philip king of Macedonia, ... Philip, as if he were the avenger of the sacrilege, not the defender of the Thebans, ordered all his soldiers to put on crowns of laurel and proceeded to battle (in 352) as if under the leadership of the god.
Justin, History of the World, 8.1-2

or

f) He burnt the palace of the Persian kings, though this act was against the advice of Parmenio ...
Arrian, Campaigns of Alexander, 3.19

2. The immediate result of the Peloponnesian War was the rule of the Thirty so-called Tyrants. What were the longer-term results of defeat for Athens?

3. What policies for Sparta were adopted by King Agesilaus and how successful were they?

4. Aristotle defined democracy (the rule of the many) and oligarchy (the rule of the few) as basically the rule of the poor and the rich. From your knowledge of the political systems of Athens, Sparta and Thebes in the fourth century (and any others if you wish) would you say that factors other than wealth and poverty were also important in dividing the oligarchs from the democrats?

5. At a time when the city-state was in decline, Thebes became the dominant power in Greece. How can the success of Thebes in the middle of the fourth century be explained?

6. According to Polybius, Philip of Macedon was a benefactor to many of the small Greek cities in that he protected them against the powerful cities. To what extent do you think that he was a benefactor?

7. Philip II would resort to war if all other methods of achieving his ends failed, but he preferred to use other methods wherever possible. By what means was he able to become virtual ruler of the Greek world?

8. What effect did Alexander's Macedonian education and background have upon his later career?

9. What was Alexander's attitude to the Persians and the other eastern peoples whom he conquered?

10 Choose any one of the Greek writers whose work you have studied this semester (e.g. Xenophon, Plutarch, Arrian, Demosthenes). What reservations do you have about his value as a historian? Illustrate your reservations with examples.
