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**KEY=DEMOCRACY - FRANKLIN BEARD**

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## Lords of the Sea

# The Epic Story of the Athenian Navy and the Birth of Democracy

**Penguin** *The epic true story of Themistocles and the Battle of Salamis, and a rousing history of the world's first dominant navy and the towering empire it built The Athenian Navy was one of the finest fighting forces in the history of the world. It engineered a civilization, empowered the world's first democracy, and led a band of ordinary citizens on a voyage of discovery that altered the course of history. With Lords of the Sea, renowned archaeologist John R. Hale presents, for the first time, the definitive history of the epic battles, the fearsome ships, and the men-from extraordinary leaders to seductive rogues-that established Athens's supremacy.*

*With a scholar's insight and a storyteller's flair, Hale takes us on an unforgettable voyage with these heroes, their turbulent careers, and far-flung expeditions, bringing back to light a forgotten maritime empire and its majestic legacy.*

## Financing the Athenian Fleet

## Public Taxation and Social Relations

**JHU Press** *He concludes with a discussion of the broader implications of the relationship between Athens' democracy and its wealthiest citizens.*

## The Culture of Athens

**The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc** *Athens gave the world the Olympics, philosophy, and beautiful architecture, but there's more to this ancient civilization than the facts everyone knows. This title provides a comprehensive look at the culture of Athens, including how it became a city-state, its rise to power within the Roman Empire, and important military conquests and successes. The social studies-rich text also explores daily life in Athens, family structure, religion, and education. Relatable topics inspire readers to draw connections between life in the past and the present, while sidebars, fact boxes, and Learn More features encourage further learning.*

## Pericles

## The Rise and Fall of Athenian Democracy

**The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc** *Describes the life and accomplishments of the Athenian leader who held power during the high point of Athenian civilization, and places him in the context of his times.*

# The Political Economy of Classical Athens

## A Naval Perspective

**BRILL** *In The Political Economy of Classical Athens - a Naval Perspective, Barry O'Halloran offers an account of the economic history of classical Athens in which its strategy of naval conquest provided the foundations for a period of unprecedented economic efflorescence.*

## Pericles Of Athens And The Birth Of Democracy

**Simon and Schuster** *"Kagan, faithful to his lifelong fascination with Pericles . . . gives us an accessible and invaluable account of his life and deeds."--Allan Bloom, author of "The Closing of the American Mind."*

## Cleisthenes and Class

## Ostracism, Medism, Politics, and the Navy in Athens (510-466)

*The reforms of Cleisthenes, the introduction of a state-run navy, and the genesis of democracy were all occurring simultaneously in Athens between 510 and 480 BCE., yet all three components are rarely discussed at the same time despite going hand-in-hand. This study will examine the introduction of ostracism, the origins of the Athenian navy, and the overall impact that these sweeping changes had on both the politicians in charge of Athens and the people that were rowing the ships, fighting the battles, and casting the ostraca. Through close-textual analysis, the individual texts and fragments will be examined to highlight class inequality, determine the intended purpose of these reforms, discuss their background and necessity, and show how the upper-class still came out on top by changing the system to suit their own needs even if the reforms were introduced to limit their power or ability to do so. It will show that ostracism originated with Cleisthenes, and he intended it to be used to check the power of tyrants due to his, and his*

tribes', experience dealing with them but did not fall victim to the practice himself. It will show that ostracism came in political waves, with the first in the 480s following a period of medism induced panic started by Hippias' return and Miltiades' failure at Paros which allowed an individual, most likely Themistocles, to eliminate powerful enemies by harnessing this xenophobia but ultimately met the same fate after he allowed the ostracised to return hoping to avoid a situation similar to Hippias. It will be shown that the socioeconomics of warfare can be examined through word usage in Herodotus, demonstrating the class inequalities, especially regarding those rowing the ships in comparison to their infantry counterparts. And finally, it will be shown that Cleisthenes' reforms regarding the Strategoi and the Polemarchos were also made in order to spread power away from one individual, but this too backfired as more influential phylae were able to wrestle power away from weaker tribes and influence control over the strategoi through double, and sometimes triple, representation.

## Democracy and Salamis

# 2500 Years After the Battle That Saved Greece and the Western World

**Springer Nature** In this book, well-renowned international scholars discuss topics related to various aspects of the history of the Battle of Salamis, inspired by the democratic origins of the Greek naval victory at Salamis. They present deductions from the battle that can be useful for today, and seek answers for a more prosperous and brighter future for our societies. Their analyses are divided into five parts in the book: 1) The democratic implications of the Battle of Salamis; 2) The strategies that lead to monumental naval victories; 3) The institutional implications of the Battle of Salamis; 4) Various societal aspects of the Athenian democracy; 5) The interconnections between two glorious battles: Thermopylae and Salamis. This book is the first out of two edited volumes as a sequel of an international academic conference titled *Salamis and Democracy: 2500 Years After* that took place between October 3rd and October 5th, 2020, on the occasion of the 2500th anniversary of the great historical event of the Battle of Salamis, which saved Greek culture and the newly founded democratic regimes throughout the Hellenic world during the Classical period (508-323 BCE). The book is a must-read for scholars and students of history, political science, economics, and law, as well as policy-makers interested in a better understanding of classical, ancient, and political history, democracy, strategy, governance, and social choice.

# The Athenian Navy and Spartan Army

## The History and Legacy of Ancient Greece's Most Famous Military Forces

**Independently Published** \*Includes pictures \*Includes ancient accounts \*Includes a bibliography for further reading "Forward, sons of the Greeks, Liberate the fatherland, Liberate your children, your women, The altars of the gods of your fathers, And the graves of your ancestors: Now is the fight for everything." - The Greek battle hymn sung before the Battle of Salamis according to Aeschylus

Dominated to this day by the sprawling white marble complex of the Acropolis, Athens is a city which is immensely and rightly proud of its past. For a period of roughly three centuries, the polis of Athens stood, if not in a position of unchallenged supremacy among the cities of Hellas, then at the very least among its three most important polities. Its fledgling empire, though small by the standards later set by Alexander or the Romans, or even by those of its ancient enemy Persia, nonetheless encompassed cities as far afield as Asia Minor and Southern Italy, a remarkable fact considering such expansion was achieved by the inhabitants of a single city and its immediate surroundings, rather than by an entire nation. Yet despite a martial tradition that, if taken as a whole, was second to none save the Spartans, Athens is chiefly remembered for two reasons: its political system, which would in time form the nucleus of all Western democratic systems of government, and the remarkable number of outstanding individuals which, during the Golden Age of Athens, lived and flourished in the enlightened city-state. The Ancient Athenians formed the backbone of the West's entire culture, from the arts to philosophy and everything in between. In virtually all fields of human endeavor Athens was so much at the forefront of dynamism and innovation that the products of its most brilliant minds remain not only influential but entirely relevant to this day. The most unique city-state in Ancient Greece was Sparta, which continues to fascinate contemporaneous society. It is not entirely clear why Sparta placed such a great emphasis on having a militaristic society, but the result was that military fitness was a preoccupation from birth. If a Spartan baby did not appear physically fit at birth, it was left to die. Spartan children underwent military training around the age of 7 years old, and every male had to join the army around the age of 18. The Spartans, whose carefully constructed approach to warfare and - there is no other word for it - Spartan way of life, earned the grudging admiration of all of Greece and succeeded in establishing themselves in the years following the reforms of the semi-legendary ruler Lycurgus as the greatest military force in all of Hellas. Athens might have the mightiest fleet and the greatest cadre of philosophers and dramatists,

*Thessaly might have had the most vaunted cavalry, and the great city-states of Argos, Thebes and Corinth all had their own claims to fame, but on the battlefield the Spartan phalanx stood without peer. So feared were they in Greece that their very appearance on the battlefield could cause entire enemy armies to flee in terror, and in one of history's most famous battles, 300 Spartan warriors headed a combined Greek force which held off the hundreds of thousands of Persian warriors of Xerxes's invading army for three days at Thermopylae, inflicting an estimated 20,000 casualties upon them before dying to the last man rather than retreating. The Spartan Military: The History and Legacy of the Ancient World's Most Renowned Army looks at the history of the Spartan military, and how it became one of the most fearsome fighting forces in history. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Spartan military like never before.*

## The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Athens

**Cambridge University Press** *This book is a comprehensive introduction to ancient Athens, its topography, monuments, inhabitants, cultural institutions, religious rituals, and politics. Drawing from the newest scholarship on the city, this volume examines how the city was planned, how it functioned, and how it was transformed from a democratic polis into a Roman urbs.*

## The Life and Times of Pericles

**Mitchell Lane Publishers, Inc.** *Greek soldiers defeated numerically superior Persian armies in several battles near the beginning of the fifth century BCE. That set the stage for what is known as the Golden Age of Greece, several decades of almost unparalleled accomplishments in art, politics, and civil affairs. The leader during this inspired era was a citizen of Athens named Pericles. He led many important political changes in the city. He was also largely responsible for the development of the Acropolis. Buildings such as the Parthenon still inspire awe and admiration among countless numbers of visitors to the site every year.*

## Athenian Democracy at War

**Cambridge University Press** *Classical Athens perfected direct democracy. The plays of this ancient Greek state are still staged today. These achievements are rightly revered. Less well known is the other side of this success story. Democratic Athens completely transformed warfare and became a superpower. The Athenian armed forces were unmatched in size and professionalism. This book explores the major reasons behind this military success. It shows how democracy helped the Athenians to be better soldiers. For the*

*first time David M. Pritchard studies, together, all four branches of the armed forces. He focuses on the background of those who fought Athens' wars and on what they thought about doing so. His book reveals the common practices that Athens used right across the armed forces and shows how Athens' pro-war culture had a big impact on civilian life. The book puts the study of Athenian democracy at war on an entirely new footing.*

## March of the Sparta's

## A History of the Peloponnesian War

**Golgotha Press** *The Peloponnesian War was a war between the two great powers of Greece, Athens and Sparta. Fought in the 5th century BC, the war itself was, in fact, a compilation of several wars, fought over tens of years, and included cities of the Athenian empire battling the Peloponnesian Confederacy (which included, amongst other city-states, Thebes, Corinth, and Sparta). Its initial causes (including an infraction on trade) were not its root causes, as the war was an attempt by Sparta to curb the expansion of the budding Athenian empire. It pitted the world's first democracy against a great aristocracy, a great naval power against a great army. The details of the war come down to us from one of the world's first, and great, historians: Thucydides. The war reshaped Greece, humbling one empire while giving strength to another. Its ultimate victor, or rather the country that profited the most from the war, was an enemy to both of its combatants. It gave birth to the concept of total war, of large scale conflict, and brought with it the end of Greece's Golden Age. In this book, James K. Wheaton looks into the causes and effect of the Peloponnesian War.*

## Empires of the Sea

## Maritime Power Networks in World History

**BRILL** *Empires of the Sea brings together studies of maritime empires from the Bronze Age to the Eighteenth Century. The volume develops the category of maritime empire as a specific type of empire in both European and 'non-western' history.*

# The Ancient Athenian Navy

## The History and Legacy of Greece's Dominant Naval Force in Antiquity

**Independently Published** \*Includes pictures \*Includes ancient accounts \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "Forward, sons of the Greeks, Liberate the fatherland, Liberate your children, your women, The altars of the gods of your fathers, And the graves of your ancestors: Now is the fight for everything." - The Greek battle hymn sung before the Battle of Salamis according to Aeschylus Dominated to this day by the sprawling white marble complex of the Acropolis, Athens is a city which is immensely and rightly proud of its past. For a period of roughly three centuries, the polis of Athens stood, if not in a position of unchallenged supremacy among the cities of Hellas, then at the very least among its three most important polities. Its fledgling empire, though small by the standards later set by Alexander or the Romans, or even by those of its ancient enemy Persia, nonetheless encompassed cities as far afield as Asia Minor and Southern Italy, a remarkable fact considering such expansion was achieved by the inhabitants of a single city and its immediate surroundings, rather than by an entire nation. Yet despite a martial tradition that, if taken as a whole, was second to none save the Spartans, Athens is chiefly remembered for two reasons: its political system, which would in time form the nucleus of all Western democratic systems of government, and the remarkable number of outstanding individuals which, during the Golden Age of Athens, lived and flourished in the enlightened city-state. The Ancient Athenians formed the backbone of the West's entire culture, from the arts to philosophy and everything in between. The flowering of Greek civilization was further made possible by an increase of trade between the cities and with other civilizations. Trade became a major occupation on account of the scarcity of agricultural land in the largely mountainous regions of the Balkan peninsula. The polis of Athens, in particular, assumed economic dominance in the Aegean in from the 6th century BCE. The consequent increase in wealth, resources and population made a cultural renaissance possible. Commerce, in turn, led to the rise of an affluent aristocratic class which had the leisure to devote itself to learning, philosophy, and art. It also led to an industrial class of freemen who were artists and craftsmen. However, none of it would've been possible without military forces undergirding Athens' might, and for much of its history, the Athenian navy was the single strongest force in the Mediterranean, having defeated the overwhelming might of Persia in pitched battle upon the open sea numerous times. The Athenian army itself, though subordinate to its naval power - a sop to the fact that it

*was trade and empire-building that had made Athens rich - was nothing to be sneered at, as it succeeded in meting out a humiliating defeat to Darius's Persians at Marathon. Nonetheless, the Spartan military is remembered for being the preeminent land force, while Athens constructed its empire and enforced its will through pioneering ship technology and tactics. In the process, the Athenians heavily influenced how naval warfare would be conducted in the ancient world for centuries. The Ancient Athenian Navy: The History and Legacy of Greece's Dominant Naval Force in Antiquity chronicles how the navy helped Athens flourish, and why it ruled the Mediterranean in the Classical Era. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Athenian navy like never before.*

## Democracy and Goodness

## A Historicist Political Theory

**Cambridge University Press** *Proposes a new democratic theory, rooted in activity not consent, and intrinsically related to historical understandings of power and ethics.*

## The World's Greatest Civilizations

## The History and Culture of Ancient Athens

**Createspace Independent Publishing Platform** *\*Discusses the lives and influence of famous Athenians like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Pericles, and more. \*Explains the democratic system organized by the Athenians. \*Describes how triremes were built and operated, as well as the method of naval warfare mastered by the Athenians. \*Includes the famous Funeral Oration of Pericles during the Peloponnesian War. \*Includes pictures of Athens and important people and places in its history. "What I would prefer is that you should fix your eyes every day on the greatness of Athens as she really is, and should fall in love with her. When you realize her greatness, then reflect that what made her great was men with a spirit of adventure, men who knew their duty, men who were ashamed to fall below a certain standard. If they ever failed in an enterprise, they made up their minds that at any rate the city should not find their courage lacking to her, and they gave to her the best contribution that they could." - The Funeral Oration of Pericles, quoted by Thucydides Dominated to this day by the sprawling white marble complex of the Acropolis, Athens is a city which is*

*immensely and rightly proud of its past. For a period of roughly three centuries, the polis of Athens stood, if not in a position of unchallenged supremacy among the cities of Hellas, then at the very least among its three most important polities. Its fledgling Empire, though small by the standards later set by Alexander or the Romans, or even by those of its ancient enemy Persia, nonetheless encompassed cities as far afield as Asia Minor and Southern Italy, a remarkable fact considering such expansion was achieved by the inhabitants of a single city and its immediate surroundings, rather than by an entire nation. For much of its history, the Athenian navy was the single mightiest force in the Mediterranean, having defeated the overwhelming might of Persia in pitched battle upon the open sea numerous times. The Athenian army itself, though subordinate to its naval power - a sop to the fact that it was trade and empire-building that had made Athens rich - was nothing to be sneered at, as it succeeded in meting out a humiliating defeat to Darius's Persians at Marathon. Yet despite a martial tradition that, if taken as a whole, was second to none save the Spartans, Athens is chiefly remembered for two reasons: its political system, which would in time form the nucleus of all Western democratic systems of government, and the remarkable number of outstanding individuals which, during the Golden Age of Athens, lived and flourished in the enlightened city-state. The Ancient Athenians formed the backbone of the West's entire culture, from the arts to philosophy and everything inbetween. In virtually all fields of human endeavor Athens was so much at the forefront of dynamism and innovation that the products of its most brilliant minds remain not only influential but entirely relevant to this day. In the field of medicine, the great physician Hippocrates not only advanced the practical knowledge of human anatomy and care-giving but changed the entire face of the medical profession. The great philosophers of Athens, men like Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato, literally revolutionized the way people thought about topics like logic, reason, and good and evil. Great architects and sculptors such as Phidias produced works of art of such breathtaking realism and startling dynamism that they later formed the driving force behind the resurgence of sculpture during the Renaissance and served as masters to artists such as Michelangelo, Bernini, and Donatello. The World's Greatest Civilizations: The History and Culture of Ancient Athens comprehensively covers the history and culture of the famous Greek city-state, looking at their religious, political, and military past, and examining all their accomplishments. You will learn about Ancient Athens like you never have before.*

## Origins of Democracy in Ancient Greece

**Univ of California Press** "A balanced, high-quality analysis of the developing nature of Athenian political society and its relationship to 'democracy' as a timeless concept."—Mark Munn, author of *The School of History*

# The Athenian Revolution

## Essays on Ancient Greek Democracy and Political Theory

**Princeton University Press** *Eleven essays on Athenian democracy written and published between 1983 and 1993.*

# The Plague of War

## Athens, Sparta, and the Struggle for Ancient Greece

**Oxford University Press** *In 431 BC, the long simmering rivalry between the city-states of Athens and Sparta erupted into open warfare, and for more than a generation the two were locked in a life-and-death struggle. The war embroiled the entire Greek world, provoking years of butchery previously unparalleled in ancient Greece. Whole cities were exterminated, their men killed, their women and children enslaved. While the war is commonly believed to have ended with the capture of the Athenian navy in 405 and the subsequent starvation of Athens, fighting in Greece would continue for several decades. Sparta's authority was challenged in the so-called Corinthian War (395-387) when Persian gold helped unite Athens with Sparta's former allies. The war did not truly end until, in 371, Thebes' crack infantry resoundingly defeated Sparta at Leuctra, forever shattering the myth of Spartan military supremacy. Jennifer Roberts' rich narrative of this famous conflict is the first general history to tell the whole story, from the war's origins down to Sparta's defeat at Leuctra. In her masterful account, this long and bloody war affected every area of life in Athens, exacerbated divisions between rich and poor in Sparta, and sparked civil strife throughout the Greek world. Yet despite the biting sorrows the fighting occasioned, it remains a gripping saga of plots and counter-plots, murders and lies, thrilling sea chases and desperate overland marches, missed opportunities and last-minute reprieves, and, as the war's first historian Thucydides had hoped, lessons for a less bellicose future. In addition, Roberts considers the impact of the war on Greece's cultural life, including the great masterworks of tragedy and comedy performed at this time and, most infamously, the trial and execution of Socrates. A fast-paced narrative of one of antiquity's most famous clashes, *The Plague of War* is a must-read for history enthusiasts of all ages.*

# Democracy Beyond Athens

## Popular Government in the Greek Classical Age

**Cambridge University Press** *First full study of ancient Greek democracy in the Classical period outside Athens, which has three main goals: to identify where and when democratic governments established themselves; to explain why democracy spread to many parts of Greece; and to further our understanding of the nature of ancient democracy.*

### The 'Old Oligarch'

## The Constitution of the Athenians Attributed to Xenophon

**Aris and Phillips Classical Te Abstract.**

### Athens Transformed, 404-262 BC

## From Popular Sovereignty to the Dominion of Wealth

**Routledge** *During the heady, democratic days of the fifth and fourth centuries, the poorer members of Athenian society, the lower two classes of zeugitai and thetes, enjoyed an unprecedented dominance in both domestic and foreign politics. At home, the participatory nature of the constitution required their presence not only in the lawcourts and assembly, but also in most of the minor magistracies; abroad, they were the driving force of the navy, which ensured Athens' control of the Aegean and the Black seas. Their participation at all levels was made possible by state pay (for jury duty, attendance in the assembly, public office and military service). In the fifth century state pay was financed largely through the tribute paid by members of the empire, supplemented by the liturgical*

*contributions of the rich and, beginning during the war, a property tax (the eisphora). In the fourth century, almost the whole burden was shouldered by taxation upon the wealthy, especially those who owned property. In this book, author Phillip Harding traces the major changes that occurred in the administration of the state that eventually deprived the lower classes of their supremacy and transferred power into the hands of the wealthy land-owners. Things changed radically after Athens' defeat in the Lamian (or Hellenic) War in 322BC. Over the next several decades, restriction of the franchise, elimination of pay for some public offices, the loss of the navy, the increased dependence upon local grain from the larger estates in Attika, the removal of the tax burden from the rich by the ending of such major liturgies as the trierarchia and the choregia and the abandoning of the eisphora all contributed to this transformation.*

## Civic Rites

# Democracy and Religion in Ancient Athens

**Univ of California Press** *"Civic Rites clearly demonstrates the complete interdependence of religion and democracy in Athens, illustrating just how much the ancient Athenians' view of the relationship between these powerful forces differs from that in twenty-first century, Western democracies. Evans has provided a systematic, thorough, and lively treatment, liberating readers from modern expectations and offering a new window onto Athenian society."--Loren J. Samons, author of What's Wrong with Democracy? From Athenian Practice to American Worship "It is a double task the author has undertaken: to demonstrate the interdependence, nay, integration of politics and religion in the high days of 'democratic' Athens and to bring this special form of 'democracy' home to a contemporary non-specialist public. She brilliantly succeeds in both, presenting a clear and poignant narrative with graphic details. Civic Rites is a novel and fascinating course through a seemingly well-known field."--Walter Burkert, author of Homo Necans: The Anthropology of Ancient Greek Sacrificial Ritual and Myth "In equal measures intelligent, accessible, and well-informed, this book provides a contemporary introduction to classical Athenian religious practices and their manifold cultural significance. Evans interweaves overviews of political, economic, and social history with engaging descriptions of several major Attic rites. This book will interest specialists while providing students with an illuminating pathway into the familiar yet alien world of ancient Greek religion."--Deborah Boedeker, Brown University "With vivid, elegant writing and compelling imagination, Nancy Evans recreates the complex interaction of religion and politics in the ancient Athenian Democracy. Deftly interweaving chapters on cult and on political developments, she shows the general reader an Athens that is stranger to modern sensibilities than we often realize, and yet one*

*from which we can learn many things about democratic life. A wonderful achievement."--Martha Nussbaum, author of The Fragility of Goodness: Luck and Ethics in Greek Tragedy and Philosophy*

## Ships and Silver, Taxes and Tribute

### A Fiscal History of Archaic Athens

**Bloomsbury Publishing** *Historians since Herodotus and Thucydides have claimed that the year 483 BCE marked a turning point in the history of Athens. For it was then that Themistocles mobilized the revenues from the city's highly productive silver mines to build an enormous war fleet. This income stream is thought to have become the basis of Athenian imperial power, the driving force behind its democracy and the centre of its system of public finance. But in his groundbreaking new book, Hans van Wees argues otherwise. He shows that Themistocles did not transform Athens, but merely expanded a navy-centred system of public finance that had already existed at least a generation before the general's own time, and had important precursors at least a century earlier. The author reconstructs the scattered evidence for all aspects of public finance, in archaic Greece at large and early Athens in particular, to reveal that a complex machinery of public funding and spending was in place as early as the reforms of Solon in 594 BCE. Public finance was in fact a key factor in the rise of the early Athenian state – long before Themistocles, the empire and democracy. 'With this important book Hans van Wees is the first historian systematically to approach ancient Greek economy and society along the lines of the "new fiscal history". The results are highly rewarding, and go far beyond the area of public finance. In addition to a fresh perspective on key aspects of the archaic Greek world, the author provides numerous insights into the elusive process of state formation in Athens and elsewhere.'* - Paul Millett, Senior Lecturer in Classics, University of Cambridge, author of *Lending and Borrowing in Ancient Athens*

### The Athenian Institution of the Khoregia

# The Chorus, the City and the Stage

**Cambridge University Press** *The first major study of a central cultural institution of classical Athens.*

# The History of the Peloponnesian War

# Athens and the Sea

# A Study in Athenian Sea Power

**Bruxelles, Latomus**

# Ancient Greece I

# Origins to the Golden Age

**Milliken Publishing Company** *This packet provides an overview of Greek civilization from its origins in ancient Minoan and Mycenaean culture through the Golden Age of Athens. The birth of democracy, poetry, drama, and even the Olympics are among the events vividly depicted in this richly illustrated text. Challenging map exercises and review questions encourage meaningful reflection and historical analysis. Complete the unit with the included test and answer key.*

# Demokratia

# The Mortal Struggle of Ancient Athens

**AuthorHouse** *Twenty-five hundred years ago a small Mediterranean community devised a new civic order; the community was Athens and the civic order became democracy. Over almost two centuries Athens struggled to keep its democracy. Previous novels, The Demos at Dawn and The Children of Marathon, have described the early portions of this struggle. The present novel carries the struggle to a close. During the course of this final period, Athenians desperately fought foreign foes and each other, won, lost and suffered through strife, created a thriving commerce and an empire, only to have them lost and then regained and lost again, and produced architecture, art, drama and philosophy unrivaled then or now. This is a story of some men and women of that time, as well as the story of ancient Athenian democracy.*

## Lords of the Sea

**Viking** *The rise of the Athenian navy led indirectly to the invention of democracy. This 'history as thriller' account features a cast of colourful characters combined with a stirring chronicle in the mould of Rubicon and Persia.*

## Athenian Democracy at War

**Cambridge University Press** *Studies all four branches of the Athenian armed forces to show how they helped make democratic Athens a superpower.*

## The Athenian navy in the classical period

a study of Athenian naval administration and military

# organization in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. War, Democracy and Culture in Classical Athens

**Cambridge University Press** *Analyses how the democracy of the classical Athenians revolutionized military practices and underwrote their unprecedented commitment to war-making.*

## Deception and Democracy in Classical Athens

**Cambridge University Press** *This book, first published in 2000, is a full-length study of the representation of deceit and lies in classical Athens. Dr Hesk traces the ways in which Athenian drama, democratic oratory and elite prose-writing construct and theorize a relationship between dishonesty and civic identity. He focuses on the ideology of military trickery, notions of the 'noble lie' and the developing associations of rhetorical language with deceptive communication. Deception and Democracy in Classical Athens combines close analysis of Athenian texts with lively critiques of modern theorists and classical scholars. Athenian democratic culture was crucially informed by a nuanced, anxious and dynamic discourse on the problems and opportunities which deception presented for its citizenry. Mobilizing comparisons with twentieth-century democracies, the author argues that Athenian literature made deception a fundamental concern for democratic citizenship. This ancient discourse on lying highlights the dangers of modern resignation and postmodern complacency concerning the politics and morality of deception.*

## The 'Old Oligarch'

## The Constitution of the Athenians Attributed to

# Xenophon

*'Old Oligarch' is a label often applied to the unknown author of the Athenian Constitution preserved with the works of Xenophon. Probably written in the mid-420s B.C., it is the earliest surviving Athenian prose text, and its author was probably a young pupil of the teachers known as sophists. It is an essay which replies to oligarchic criticisms of the Athenian democracy by agreeing with the critics that democracy is distasteful, but arguing that it is appropriate for Athens as a city whose power depends on the poorer citizens who row the navy's ships, and that it is successful and could not easily be overthrown. This edition provides a Greek text and English translation, with an introduction, commentary and appendixes that discuss the date, authorship and character of the work, the historical background, the statements and arguments presented by the author and features of the author's style.*

# Themistocles

## The Powerbroker of Athens

**Pen and Sword Military** *This is an exciting new biography of Themistocles of Athens, architect of the Greek victory over the Persian invasions of 490 BC and 480 to 479 BC. While his role in the Persian wars is naturally a major theme, Themistocles' career before and after those conflicts is also considered in detail. Themistocles was a leading exponent of a new kind of populist politics in the young democracy of Athens, manipulating the practice of ostracism (exile) to get rid of his political rivals. Jeffrey Smith explains Themistocles' rise to a position of virtual hegemony which allowed him to institute his far-sighted policy of preparation against the growing Persian threat. In particular he strengthened Athens' fleet and thereby secured the support of the poor thetes, who found employment as rowers. During the first invasion, Themistocles fought, and possibly held joint command, at the decisive battle of Marathon. When the Persians struck again in 480, he commanded the fleet at Artemisium and Salamis. The latter battle he won by subterfuge and secured Athens' liberation and survival. Ironically he was himself eventually ostracized by his fellow citizens and ultimately entered Persian service, ending his days as governor of Magnesia in Asia Minor.*

# The 'Old Oligarch' The Constitution of the Athenians Attributed to Xenophon

**Liverpool University Press** *Old Oligarch'* is a label often applied to the unknown author of the Athenian Constitution preserved with the works of Xenophon. Probably written in the mid 420s B.C., it is the earliest surviving Athenian prose text, and its author was probably a young pupil of the teachers known as sophists. It is an essay which replies to oligarchic criticisms of the Athenian democracy by agreeing with the critics that democracy is distasteful but arguing that it is appropriate for Athens as a city whose power depends on the poorer citizens who row the navy's ships, and that it is successful and could not easily be overthrown. This edition provides a Greek text and English translation, with Introduction, Commentary and Appendixes which discuss the date, authorship and character of the work, the historical background, the statements and arguments presented by the author and features of the author's style.

## A Naval History of the Peloponnesian War

### Ships, Men and Money in the War at Sea, 431-404 BC

**Pen and Sword** Naval power played a vital role in the Peloponnesian War. The conflict pitted Athens against a powerful coalition including the preeminent land power of the day, Sparta. Only Athens superior fleet, her wooden walls, by protecting her vital supply routes allowed her to survive. It also allowed the strategic freedom of movement to strike back where she chose, most famously at Sphacteria, where a Spartan force was cut off and forced to surrender. Athens initial tactical superiority was demonstrated at the Battle of Chalcis, where her ships literally ran rings round the opposition but this gap closed as her enemies adapted. The great amphibious expedition to Sicily was a watershed, a strategic blunder compounded by tactical errors which brought defeat and irreplaceable losses. Although Athens continued to win victories at sea, at Arginusae for example, her naval strength had been severely weakened while the Spartans built up their fleets with Persian subsidies. It was another naval defeat, at Aegispotomi (405 BC) that finally sealed Athens fate. Marc De Santis narrates these stirring events while analyzing the technical, tactical and strategic aspects of the war at sea.

# Democracy and Economy

## An Inseparable Relationship from Ancient Times to Today

**Cambridge Scholars Publishing** *This text presents a detailed history of democracy, while also considering the modern methodological tools of economic history, institutional economics, and political, social and behavioural sciences, to explain why and how democracy was created, how it evolved and how it progresses. The book provides answers to a number of questions, such as what form of government democracy is, why it was first developed in ancient Greece, why it is that democracy—in order to flourish—requires strong and stable economic structures, and what role political and military organizations play in the shape of these elements. The volume analyses various cases studies drawn from Ancient Greece, Switzerland, England, the United Provinces, France, the USA, Germany and the EU.*