

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, 2001
CLASSICAL CIVILIZATION

SECOND ARTS

CC218- Fourth century Greece: the age of transition

EXAMINERS: Professor Gerald O'Daly
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Candidates should answer no more than **THREE** questions out of five below.

1. Explain the reasons behind the dramatic collapse of Spartan power after 371 B.C.
2. How and why did Thebes achieve a position of hegemony among the Greek states?
3. Analyze the relationship between Athens and Philip of Macedon.
4. Give an account of the conquests of Alexander. In your view why was he so successful?
5. Identify the correct historical context of any **THREE** of the extracts below:
 - (i) And then at the time when the King directed that the cities should be independent, you appeared to be thoroughly convinced that the Thebans would not be acting in accordance with the King's prescription unless they allowed each one of their cities to rule itself and to live by whatever laws it chose. But after you had seized the Cadmea you deprived even the Thebans themselves of their independence.
Xenophon, *Hellenica*, 6.3.8-9
 - (ii) Alexander's principal object in permitting the sack of Thebes was to frighten the rest of the Greeks into submission by making a terrible example... As for the population of Thebes, he singled out the priests, a few citizens who had friendly connections with Macedonia, the descendants of the poet Pindar, and those who

had opposed the revolt to be spared: all the rest were publicly sold into slavery to the number of twenty thousand.

Plutarch, *Alexander*, 11.

- (iii) When the two armies were united, the Theban view was that things had turned out very well for them: they had brought help to the Arcadians, but there was now no enemy to be seen in the land. But the Arcadians, Argives and Eleans urged them to lead the way into Laconia as quickly as possible, pointing out how many men they had in their own army and lavishing praise on the Theban army... Seeing all this and maintaining that there was a real shortage of manpower in Sparta, the Arcadians begged the Thebans not on any account to turn back without invading Spartan territory.

Xenophon, *Hellenica*, 6.5.23

- (iv) Alexander now celebrated the marriages of a number of his Companions at Susa. He himself married Stateira, the daughter of Darius, and he matched the noblest Persian women with the bravest of his men. On this occasion he gave a banquet to which he invited all of the Macedonians who had already married Persian wives.

Plutarch, *Alexander*, 70

- (v) At length, the course of events began to move inexorably towards war, since Philip was incapable of sitting quietly at home, and the Athenians were constantly being stirred up against him by Demosthenes. First of all he urged his countrymen to invade Euboean which had been subdued and handed over to Philip by its local tyrants, and as a result of the resolution passed in his name the Athenians crossed over to the island and drove out the Macedonians.

Plutarch, *Demosthenes*, 17.