

The Armies of Hellas: 460-360 B.C.

The following is a brief summary of the total fighting forces available to the City States and Leagues of Hellas during the Classical era. It does not do justice to the truly vast amount of scholarly work that is ongoing in this field. Players are encouraged to study the subject on their own, as the military history of Classical Greece is one of the most easily accessible of all eras, and a fine doorway into the culture and literature of a time that underpins our own society in so many ways. This being said, one must remember that almost 25 centuries separate us from those days, and the vast amount of information about most City-States is long gone. However, what remains is gold.

For gaming purposes, the lists and tables found after the summary may be used to generate armies for one-off battles. All are advised to seek out campaign games that can be used as a framework for field battles, as the Captain feels this would produce a more historical conduct on the tabletop.

Ephebic Oath

Oath that Athenian hoplite trainees were required to swear during their training:

Ancestral oath of the Ephebes which the Ephebes are required to swear.

I will not disgrace the sacred arms, nor will I desert my comrade in arms wherever I may be stationed. And I will fight in defense of the sacred and the secular, and I will hand on my fatherland not less, but greater and better, as far as is in my own power and together with all my comrades, and I will pay thoughtful heed to whoever may be in authority over me, and to the established laws and to whatever laws may be established in the future. And if anyone overthrows them, I will not permit it as far as is in my own power and together with all my comrades, and I will honor our ancestral traditions as sacred.

Let these gods be witness:

Aglauros, Hestia, Enyo, Enyalios, Ares and Athena Areia, Zeus, Thallo ("Flourish"), Auxo ("Increase"), Hegemone ("Leadership"), Heracles, the Boundaries of the Fatherland, the Wheat, the Barley, the Vines, the Olive Trees, the Fig Trees

Epochs

Certain troop types, tactics and rules may only be valid within certain eras during the “Classical” age, due to the steady evolution that the military arts were experiencing. These time frames are general, and are somewhat arbitrarily named after the military and political figures whom The Captain thinks to be most characteristic of their age. All dates are considered B.C.

- 1. Kimonean (after Kimon or Cimon of Athens) 460-440**
- 2. Periklean (after Perikles of Athens) 439-421**
- 3. Alkibiadean (after Alkibiades of Athens) 420-404**
- 4. Agiselaian (after Agiselaus King of Sparta) 403-372**
- 5. Epaminondean (after Epaminondas of Thebes) 371-360**

Introduction: The Age of Hegemonic Leagues

The basic political entity of the Archaic era was the single city state. These originally were formed from groups of neighbouring towns and clans (hence the many “tribal” divisions within a city).

During the Classical Era, it is estimated that there were as many as 1500 individual cities in Greater Hellas (including those in Italy, Thrace, and Asia Minor). By modern standards, most of these would hardly qualify for the term of “city”; many occupied only a few acres of land, and all but a couple of dozen or so had populations of less than 30-40,000 free people, of which perhaps only a quarter at most had the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. For example, Attica, the region ruled directly by Athens, probably had a population of 315,000 people in the late fifth century; of these, only about 43,000 were voting citizens- the rest being slaves (about 115,000) and the disenfranchised free (women, children, resident aliens)- a rate of one citizen to seven non- citizens. Most minor city states could only muster about 1000-2000 hoplites, and this entire force would only be called out in the direst emergencies. Some troops would always have to be left at home to provide garrisons, and keep the local slave populations in line (for some states, such as Sparta, this proved to be one of the main jobs of the army).

In the same way that cities formed from groups of villages, as Hellas grew in population, commerce and political variations, many cities began to see the profit and safety in forming grand alliances or leagues. These tended to be simply and logically regional (like the Boiotian and Thessalian) encompassing related people of a similar racial group or dialect. While most individual members retained their own constitutions, and only joined together for self-defence, some formed complete political entities with a single constitution (such as Athens/Attica). Others, such as the Peloponnesian League, were merely composed of individual bilateral alliances between a smaller city and a large one,

which mustered together at the larger ally's behest. There could even be leagues within leagues, as in the case of the old Arkadian League within the Peloponnesian League. Due to the lessons learned (and not learned) from the forming of the great Hellenic League against the Persian Invasion of 480, the importance of Hegemonic Leagues began to grow during the Classical Age, leading to the expansion of wars in duration and ferocity. It also led to dreams of Panhellenic unity and order, which finally saw realization in the political plans of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great. One note on the names of these leagues- they are usually of a modern invention. Histories of the time simply refer to "Athens and her allies" and "Sparta and her allies", rather than the Delian or Peloponnesian Leagues. These terms are retained for the sake of clarity.

A note on "light troops"- complete numbers of psiloi or peltastes are quite difficult to come by in the historical records of the time. In most of the instances where we do hear of them they happen to be professional mercenaries or specialist troops (those numbers are recorded probably because somebody is paying for them!). When they happen to be troops of a tribal ally, they are often simply remarked as being of "a great number". In the case of run of the mill, poorly armed Hellenic City-State psiloi, it is unclear if they were present at many battles, or if they were, they had almost no impact on the fighting except in the pursuit, or during the purposeful ruining of agricultural lands. Some numbers are mentioned in the fifth century, and they are usually large ones; in the fourth century, the numbers are mentioned much more frequently, although they are in smaller amounts than before- this must be due to the fact that there are more professionals available.

Southern Hellas

Sparta and the Peloponnesian League

Sparta

The Classical Hellenic world generally looked to Sparta as being the pre-eminent city-state of their time. For almost a century before the start of our era, their army was acknowledged by all to be virtually unbeatable, and many of their opponents tended to run away at the mere sight of them. While our selected time frame saw Sparta rise to the height of its political power and influence, it also saw their shocking defeat and humiliation.

Spartan society was atypical in the Greek world. Whereas the rest of Greece experienced a cultural flowering during the Late Archaic and Classical ages almost unrivalled in the rest of human history, Sparta itself made virtually no contribution to this. Whatever poetry, music, art and philosophy can be termed “Spartan” had been developed up to an hundred years before our chosen era had dawned. Sparta had a notoriously closed and conservative society.

Their citizen class (Spartiates, or homoioi, “similar”) acted as a permanently embodied army, forbidden to have any trade or skill other than those of the soldier. Whatever other trades that were required were supplied by the *perioikoi* (“neighbors”), a non-citizen class of freemen who also dwelt in Lakonia (the territory around Sparta). Most unskilled labour was done by the *helots*, who were a turbulent slave class, ever under the watchful eyes of the Spartan secret police.

All classes were at times called upon to defend the state, and as the era progressed, the percentage of perioikoi and freed helots (*neodamodeis*) increased in their armies as the Spartan citizen class declined in numbers.

Spartan armies operating outside of the Peloponnesus would also often include a high proportion of mercenaries recruited from other Peloponnesian states, and may have only had Spartiates as file leaders and closers, or even only serving as the Strategoi and Taxiarchs.

Much scholarly ink has been spilled in arguments over the actual size and composition of the Spartan armies. The Captain doesn’t presume to have any firm answers about this, but has attempted to present the most generally accepted information.

The Spartan army before our era:

During the Persian Wars, at Plataea in 479 BC., Sparta fielded 5000 citizen hoplites, a further 5000 perioikoi, and an improbable 35,000 psiloi (7 to each citizen). The Spartiates were supposed to be organised into 5 tribal “lochoi” (which would be thought of as taxis in our rules) at this time, which were named Aidolos, Sines, Sarinas, Ploas, and Mesoates.. About 3000 hoplites were left at home garrisoning their land, though we cannot be sure as to the total number of citizens, which the Spartans at any event tried to keep secret.

Although there was a group of Spartiates called “hippeis”, this title was merely a social one, as the Spartans fielded no cavalry at this date. These 300 men were armed as other Hoplitēs, and formed the Royal Guard around one of the two Spartan kings (one king regularly stayed at home during war).

In 464 BC. Sparta suffered a devastating earthquake, which greatly weakened it, albeit temporarily, and gave an opportunity for the helots of Messenia to revolt. Both the earthquake and the revolt took its toll on the citizen population, which along with the strict rules for qualifying as a citizen, lead to a marked reduction of the amount of Spartiates fielded in the 2nd Peloponnesian war.

Kimonean and Periklean Epochs:

Our next evidence for the Spartan organization is Thukydides’ account of the battle of Mantinea in 418. This is after ten years of war had already passed, and the Spartans have already become conscious of the depletion of their fighting men.

-2560 Spartiates in their 5 “lochoi” -this is 5/6ths the total number of Spartiates at the time, one sixth (the oldest and youngest age classes) having been sent home to watch the helots. This gives the total available manpower of about 3072 hoplitēs.

-600 Skiritan hoplitēs (from a favoured town of perioikoi)

-1000 Neodamodeis (enfranchised helots including the “Brasideioi”)

-possibly 400 Cavalry (this unit was raised in 424 as a counter to Athenian raiding along the coast)

-400 archers were also raised at the same time as the cavalry, but were not mentioned as having been at the battle.

During small excursions outside the Peloponnesus, much of the hoplitēs in a “Spartan” force could be perioikoi at this point, although we cannot be sure as to what proportion of the total force this would be.

Alkibiadean Epoch:

As the Peloponnesian war progressed, so to did the Spartan army continue to adapt to the newer fashions in tactics.

-The number of citizens probably declined further, although there seems to be more of a readiness to fill out the ranks with perioikoi and neodamodeis

-After Mantinea the Skiritae were asked to abandon their hoplite panoplies, and become hamippoi or peltastes.

The Cavalry was raised to 600 at some point

Agesilaian Epoch:

There seems to have been a major reorganization of the army towards the end of the war. A new word is being used for the basic division in the army: the *mora*. There seems to have been six of these in the army, which were now of regular mixed Spartiates, perioikoi and neodamodeis. Each *mora* was numbered by Xenophon to contain 592 Hoplitēs (further divided into 4 lochoi), with two units of 50 hippeis permanently attached, often each accompanied by an equal amount of Skiritan Hamippoi.

This would give the following total numbers:
3552 Hoplates (of whom perhaps less than 1500 were Spartiates)
600 Hippeis
600 Skiritan Hamippoi or Peltastes
Mercenary Peltastes and Toxotes were now regularly employed by the Spartans.

Epamindondian Epoch:

With the loss of about 400 Spartiates (out of a possible total of 700-1000) and much of the 4 morai present at Leuktra in 371, and along with the perception throughout Hellas that the Lakedaimonian state was finally done for, Sparta lost its position of dominance. Soon an invading Boiotian-led army saw to the freeing of Messenia, and the majority of Sparta's arable land and Helots. Sparta still retained some allies in the region, but many of their closest neighbors and allies (such as Tegea) joined other leagues.

The Mora is no longer mentioned, though the word lochos continues to be used- 12 now seem to be the total amount available. Most of these would contain newly created neodamodeis, 1000 to 6000 of these having volunteered from the helot population (though not all were allowed to serve). If the size of the lochos remains unchanged from the pre-Leuktra days, that gives the following total: 1776 Hoplates. It is unclear how many of the perioikoi remained loyal to Sparta.

The Peloponnesian League:

Virtually all the cities of the Peloponnesus (excluding Argos) acknowledged Sparta's dominant position in the region, and even amongst all the Dorian Greek-speaking world. The "League" in question was possibly the oldest known one in Hellas, dating from the 6th century. Information about the total forces available to these cities are fragmentary at best, but some of the numbers are available and are presented here below. A few of the members of this league are dealt with under their own sections.

Allied Armies gathered by the Spartans from the League

Plataea, 479: (All numbers are of Hoplates)

Lakedaemon-10000

Tegea-1500

Korinth 5000

Orchomenus in Arkadia 600

Sikyon 3000

Epidaurus 800

Troezen 1000

Lepreum 200

Mykenae, Tiryns 400

Phlius 1000

Hermione 300

Megara 3000

Total hoplates: 26,800

At Nemea, according to Xenophon
: (All numbers are hoplites)
Spartans, Perioki and Neodamodeis
(and probably including Tegeans and Mantineans): 6000
Eleans, Triphylians, Acrorians and Lasionians
(all evidently allies of Elis): 3000
Sikyon: 1500
Epidaurus, Troezen, Hermione, Halieis
(all cities around Epidaurus): 3000
Total hoplites: 13,500
600 Cavalry (probably Spartan)
300 Kretan Archers
400 Slingers
(Diodorus Siculus gives the total pro-Spartan forces as 23,000 infantry, 500 cavalry.)

Throughout the 5th century, the main troop type mentioned is the hoplite, but in the 4th century we begin to here of various states (such as Phlius and Elis) as having cavalry, and there is a greater mention of peltastes and other light troops. In some cases, these may have been mercenaries instead of natives.

One can see by the way that Xenophon groups the various contingents that there were smaller “leagues” within the Peloponnesian League, usually a main city of a region, followed by the forces of lesser, neighboring cities.

Korinth

Korinth had been one of the great cities of Archaic Hellas; its position on the narrow isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with the rest of the mainland made it rich in trade and influence. Its people planted many colonies, and it is said that the trireme was a Korinthian invention. As a predominantly Dorian state, it generally sided with the Spartans up until the end of the 2nd Peloponnesian war (Korinth’s feud with one of its own colonies, Korkyra, and its intervention against Athens on behalf of Potidaea, another of its colonies, were two of the main incidents which sparked the war).

After the war, animosity grew between Sparta and Korinth, and the city became one of the main battlegrounds for the Korinthian War (395-386) where it joined Athens and Thebes in a coalition against Sparta. Already weakened by losses in the Peloponnesian War (particularly bad amongst its shipping and sailors), its army and political structure were further decimated by the new struggle, which even saw the city fall under Argive control for a time.

Not much is known about the structure of Korinthian Army or its total strength. Korinth was quite populous, although like Athens, a good portion of its manhood must have been

active in the fleet. Some estimates have given Korinth approximately only 10,000 citizens in the late 5th Century.

Before our era:

At Plataea, in 479, Korinth fielded 5000 Hoplites

In the Agesilauan Epoch:

At Nemea (in 394), they had 3000 Hoplites.

There is some mention in the years after the Korinthian war of cavalry in the army, but it is unclear whether these were native or mercenary.

Elis

Elis was situated on the west coast of the Peloponnesus, and generally held sway over that region. It was renowned for having control over Olympia, and therefore was the host and organizer of the Olympic Games. They also were known at times to have banned some cities from attending, one notable time in 420 forbidding the Spartans from attending for not paying a fine.

While Elis was a member of the Peloponnesian League, it was one of the most independently minded; this brought them into conflict on numerous occasions with Sparta, and found them joining in a number of anti-Spartan alliances throughout our era.

In 419, Elis is mentioned as raising 3000 Hoplites for the Anti-Spartan Alliance (with Athens and Argos)

In the 4th century, the army is mentioned as including two units of hoplites, probably of epilektoi, existing concurrently: “The Three Hundred” and “The Four Hundred, each possibly raised from two opposing political factions. There is also a cavalry unit mentioned.

Arkadian League

Arkadia lay directly to the north of Lakonia, in the central Peloponnesus. Although its cities had long been members of The Peloponnesian League, some cities in Arkadia chafed under Spartan leadership; foremost of these was Mantinea and Tegea, both of which often competed for leadership of the region.

Mantinea was often embroiled in conflict with Sparta, and was forced by them in 385/384 to tear down their walls and dwell in villages, as they had in ancient times. The Mantineans rebuilt their walls after the Spartan defeat at Leuktra.

Tegea was actually the first state to make a formal alliance with Sparta in the 6th century, paving the way for the formation of the Peloponnesian League. They were often accorded a position of honour in the Spartan Phalanx. After Leuktra, they abandoned their Spartan alliance

In 370, many of the cities of Arkadia created a formal league, and built a federal capital at Megalopolis. They created what may have been a force of *epilektoi* called the *eparittoi* to be the main army of the federation. However, this force seems to have dissolved in the mid 360's when they could no longer be paid with public funds.

In the Epaminondian Epoch: 5000 Eparittoi

Achaea

Little is written in the histories of Achaea during the classical age; while it sent a few contingents to various armies, it was not unified or even largely urbanized until the Hellenistic era. For our purposes, it has little part to play. Its hoplites were probably similar to those of Arkadia, being too poor to afford decent equipment, yet yearning to leave the pastoral life for the excitement of the mercenary's profession.

Argos

Argos, where the *aspis*, the ubiquitous hoplite shield, was supposed by the Greeks to have been invented, had once been the pre-eminent city in the Peloponnesus, until they lost that position to the Spartans during the Archaic era. Throughout our era, Argos jealously sulked in the political shadow of Sparta, and regularly tried to weaken the stronger state, often creating alliances between itself and other disgruntled Peloponnesian League states. It is probably due to the fear of the professional Spartiates that Argos was one of the first cities to establish a corps of *epilektoi*, picked citizen hoplites who were paid by the state to train continuously at the use of arms. Other cities in the Argolid, the area around Argos, often would also supply troops.

Alkibiadean Epoch:

5000 Hoplites, 1000 of which are Epilektoi in 418BC

Agesilaian Epoch:

At Nemea in 394, they mustered 7000 Hoplites

Central Hellas

Athens

Western Civilization owes a debt to the denizens of this City-State that cannot be measured. So much of our language, literature, philosophy, science, politics, and many other areas of our cultural heritage were first imagined, weighed, argued over, and codified within that handful of square miles, that it would be impossible to imagine the course of world history if the wooden wall of triremes had not held fast at Salamis. But held it did, preserving this guileful and turbulent democracy long enough for it to dominate the league that arose from that conflict, and eventually forging it into the richest and most influential Hellenic state in the Fifth Century.

The Delian League that was formed in 478 to keep the Persians at bay; it was primarily a maritime organization, the members of which contributing money, men and ships to the cause. It and its treasury were based originally at Delos, but soon Athens, the majority partner, absorbed the treasury and the League became the Athenian Sea Empire in all but name. As Athenian power weakened during the 2nd Peloponnesian War, most of the subject states in turn revolted from their control, particularly as the Persian-funded Spartan fleet strengthened. Athens' empire collapsed completely with their defeat in 404.

In 378, as a counter to the Spartan Hegemony that most of the Hellenic world was chafing under, the Athenians and many of their former subjects formed a Second Sea League, under more equitable circumstances.

The Athenian army before our era:

At Marathon in 490: 9000 Hoplites

At Plataea in 479: 8000 Hoplites

Kimonean Epoch

At Tanagra in 457: The Athenian army totalled 14,000 Hoplites- although this included various unnamed allies, and 1000 Argives.

Periklean Epoch

We are fortunate that Thucydides recorded the famous Funeral oration of Perikles; in it, he enumerates the considerable assets of Athens, and it's level of war-readiness at the outbreak of the 2nd Peloponnesian War, giving us a baseline that can be followed backwards and forwards over the span of the Classical era. Broken down, this comes out to:

13,000 Citizen Hoplites
8,000 Hoplites of the Young and Old age groups (called out only in emergencies)
8,000 resident alien allies (Hoplites)
1000 Cavalry
200 Horse Archers
1600 Foot Archers
300 Triremes
20000 to 25000 Rowers and Marines

Thucydides recounts the losses from the great plague of 430-427 at being 4400 Citizen Hoplites, 300 Hippeis, and an unknown number of others, aside from the casualties of war. Some of these losses would have been replaced over the years as more men came of age.

Alkibiadean Epoch

The disastrous Sicilian Expedition accounted for a loss of approximately 3000 hoplites, 300 hippeis and 9000 rowers, sailors and psiloi, and unknown thousands of allies and noncombattants. Also lost were 160 Athenian triremes, and another 56 allied triremes.

Even so, Athens still had a formidable force at its disposal:

9000 Hoplites (including young and old age groups)
3000 resident alien allied Hoplites
11000 Rowers, Sailors and Psiloi
450-600 Hippeis

Agesilauian and Epaminondean Epochs

We have less detailed information about the Athenian army after the 2nd Peloponnesian War. In 378, after the abortive attempt of the Spartans to capture the Peiraeus, the port of Athens, Diodorus mentions the following forces being put in a state of readiness:

20,000 Hoplites
500 Hippeis
200 Triremes.

After our era, in the 350's, there is a mention of Athenian Epilektoi at Tamynai in 348, and afterwards; some have argued that this force would have been in existence before the end of our era.

Thebes and The Boiotian League

Boiotia is a large plain situated in central Hellas, the numerous cities of which were habitually dominated by the city of Thebes. Throughout our era they were generally considered the third power on the Greek mainland, eventually assuming the leading role after their defeat of the Spartans at Leuktra in 371. It is difficult to make judgements on the character of the Boiotians, since almost all the history of our era was written from either an Athenian or pro-Spartan perspective, and betray a general feeling of animosity or condescension towards them. Thebes started our era still under a cloud of dishonour for having been pro-Persian during the great war of 480-479; for some years after that struggle, the Boiotian city of Tanagra was pre-eminent in the region. However, the Athenians, who were spectacularly growing in power, soon made their own bid for control. They defeated a Theban army at the battle of Oenophyta in 457, and only eventually lost control of Boiotia at Koronea in 447, during the 1st Peloponnesian War. It is no wonder that the Thebans (& Corinthians) demanded the destruction of Athens after their defeat in 404 (and were turned down by a wary Sparta).

The organization of the entire Boiotian League in 395 was as follows (according to the anonymous Hellenica Oxyrhynchia):

Boiotia was divided into 11 districts, each administrated by a Boeotarch, and each contributing 1000 Hoplites and 100 Hippeis. The districts were-

-Thebes- 2 Boeotarchs

-Platata, Skolos, Erythrai, Skaphai and "other places which had previously merged with Thebes"- 2 Boeotarchs

-Orchomenos and Hysiai- 2 Boeotarchs

-Thespiiai, Eutresis, Thisbai- 2 Boeotarchs

-Tanagra- 1 Boeotarch

-Haliartos, Lebadaia, Koroneia "took turns" sending 1 Boeotarch

-Akraiphnia, Kopai and Chaironeia also took turns for 1Boeotarch

Total:

11,000 citizen Hoplites

(300 of which were the Sacred Band, epilektoi from the Kadmeia in Thebes)

1100 Cavalry

This of course is probably the amount the various cities were legally bound to supply, and may not represent the total available troops of each city.

In the Epaminondan Epoch, The Boiotians could also call on a large number of allies, such as the Locrians, Thessalians, and many of the cities of the Peloponnese which had left the Spartan Alliance.

Phokis, Lokris and Aitolia

The North and West of Boiotia was a rugged area of Hellas, much of which was non-urbanized; a large segment of the population still dwelt the way all of the Greeks must

have during the Dark Ages after the Dorian invasion- in unwalled villages, under petty kings and chieftains. In terms of fighting men, they only could muster large amounts of psiloi. A portion of the population had begun to dwell in walled towns and cities, particularly along the coasts, where also other Hellenic states had found colonies as well (such as Naupactus, Amphilochean Argos, and Herakleia, for example). Urbanization was more common in Akarnania, Phokis and the two Lokrian regions (Ozolian, on the gulf of Korinth, and Opuntian, near the Malian Gulf) and their use of hoplites stretch well back into the Archaic era..

During the Persian invasion, these regions, like most of the states north of the Isthmus of Korinth, joined the barbarian host, albeit somewhat reluctantly.

Both the Phokian and the Lokrians spent much of their time resisting the Thessalians to the north, and the Boiotians to the south, but they were also found in their armies from time to time.

Aitolia eventually formed a league of its own; although it is first mentioned (on an inscription) in 367, it's activities are mostly unknown until the Hellenistic era.

After our era, the Phokians stirred up much trouble with a huge mercenary force during the Sacred War.

**At Plataea in 479: on the Persian side, The Phokians had 1000 men (probably hoplites), the Lokrians sent 500, and 500 from the Malians.
About 500 Ambrakians fought on the side of Free Hellas.**

In 426-5, the Ambrakiots mustered 3000 hoplites for their war with Amphilochean Argos.

At Nemea in 394, the Lokrians, Malians and Akarnanians all sent light troops to the aid of Korinth, including 50 hippeis from the Opuntian Lokris.

At Leuktra in 371, Phokis had sent 1500 hoplites and 300 peltastes to the aid of Sparta.

At Second Manitnea in 362, the Malians and Lokrians had 1500 and 3000 hoplites respectively on the Theban side.

Northern Hellas

Thessalian League

North of Aitolia and the Malian Gulf was a region of large open plains; this was Thessaly. Known from archaic times for its impressive and numerous cavalry, Thessaly could have been a major power in Hellas, but was often disunited, and somewhat far removed from the more well-travelled paths of conflict. However, during the 370's it became united and reorganized under one Jason, tyrant of Pherai, who became Tagos, put together quite a powerful army, and for a while seemed poised to take over the leadership of all Greece, where it not for his assassination in 370. The leadership of Thessaly was assumed by Alexander of Pherai, who was something of a bloodthirsty dictator, and he faced much opposition from within the Thessaly itself.

During the Archaic era, and probably reaching up to the end of our Akibiadean epoch, The League was made up of 4 districts, called Tetrarchies (Thessaliotis, Phthiotis, Pelasgiotis, and Hestiaiotes), which together elected (irregularly) a leader known as the Tagos.

The total forces available to the Tagos would have been roughly:

-6000 Cavalry

-12000 Hoplites (probably poorly armed, some perhaps more resembling peltastes

-An unknown, but large number of psiloi and/ or peltastes

Agesilauian epoch and after:

In 375, Jason assessed the army at-

-8000 Cavalry

-20000 Hoplites

-Enough peltastes "to take on the rest of the world" (Xenophon)

-Jason also evidently raised a large amount of mercenaries.

Chalkidean League

The cities of the Chalkidian peninsula were part of the Delian league at the beginning of our era. In 432, at the instigation of the Corinthians and Perdikkas, King of Macedonia, Potidaea revolted from Athenian control; some of the coastal cities of the Chalkidian peninsula followed suit, pulled down their fortifications, and moved inland to join the people of Olynthus, transforming it into the capital of what would eventually be the Chalkidean League. Until the peace of Nicias in 422/1, the peninsula was a near constant battleground for the Athenians and the Spartans and their allies. At the peace, the following cities of the region had their independence granted: Argilus, Stagirus,

Akanthus, Skolos, Olynthus and Spartolus. Although dissolved by the Spartans for a short interregnum in 379/8, the league and Olynthus' power steadily grew over the next seventy years, until Philip of Macedon crushed it in 349/8, plundering Olynthus and selling its inhabitants into slavery.

At the formation of the League, their forces amounted only to perhaps a couple of thousand hoplites (judging from the numbers usually ranged against them) and a few hundred cavalry.

Xenophon mentions numbers for the League's strength in 382:

800 hoplites (the surviving text at this point is reputed to be a corruption, as scholars say this number is too low; In 377 the Spartans sent an army of 3000 hoplites to invade the league's territory, and the league defeated this because they had greater numbers, according to Diodorus. Soon after, the Spartans sent more than 10,000 Hoplites against them, and they were overawed by this army's size. So we will put them at:

3000-8000 hoplites

1000 Hippeis

"A much greater number of peltastes"

Macedonia

Throughout most of our period, Macedon was a troubled state, not the monolithic powerhouse that it was to become under Philip II, Alternately threatened by the Epirotes and the Thracians, encroached upon by colonists from the south, often in the throes of dynastic struggle and intrigue, few of the other states of Hellas would have imagined its rapid rise and establishment of mastery over a good part of the civilized world.

While it was a kingdom, Macedonia's royal family, the Argeadai, often found it difficult to effectively control their largely pastoral realm. Its noble class, which also included other petty kings, tended towards independence, and only Macedonia's stronger monarchs seemed to enforce their will in all corners of their lands. The weaker ones often ended up as prey for other members of the Argeadai, family, as quite a few kings and other heirs met with bad ends.

Militarily, Macedonia had many weaknesses; while its noble cavalry was amongst the best in Hellas, it had no quality infantry to speak of. Heavy infantry is first mentioned only under the reign of Archelaos (413-399); previous to this the only infantry was native psiloi, which are barely mentioned in the histories, and was probably of poor quality. There may have been some hoplite contingents from local southern greek colonies available, although these may have acted as allies rather than subjects.

Kimonean and Periklean

In 432, King Perdikkas brought 200 of his cavalry to the aid of Potidaia; his brother, Philip (also a king), along with the brothers of another local petty king, Deltas, brought 600 to the Athenian army against Potidaea. All in all, the amount of Macedonian Hetairoi cavalry never seems to top 1000; even at Chaernea, Philip, at the height of his power, only brought 1800 Companions to the fray.

Alkibiadean and afterwards:

As mentioned above Archelaos is said to have created a force of hoplites along with furnishing the cavalry with armour and weapons; little else is known about their forces until Philip's day.

Greater Hellas and the "Barbarian" World

Thrace

Herodotus mentions that the Thracians, if they were ever united, would be one of the most powerful of nations. They did see quite a measure of unity during our era, and did put something of a scare into all of Hellas at one point, too. They were renowned as being a warlike and turbulent people, who first showed the Greeks the value of the Peltaste, the type of soldier who would help to revolutionize Hellenic Warfare. They lived in villages and hillforts.

Many independent tribes made up the Thracian peoples, but around 460, a number of them were unified under the Odrysian Kingdom of Teres I, centered in what is now southern Bulgaria. This kingdom saw growth under Teres' son, Sitalkes the Great, who ruled from 445 to 424. It reached its greatest extent under his son Seuthes I, but soon started to collapse; in the last decade of the 5th century the kingdom became divided by squabbling and warring princes. It only saw a resurgence and a measure of re-unification during the reign of Kotys I (383-359).

There were many lesser tribes that were active on the borders of northern Hellas; amongst them were the Edonians, the Dii (famous for their long swords) the ferocious Triballians, the Bisaltians, the Thynii, even the Bithynians of northern Asia Minor, to name only a few.

Throughout our era, while there were Thracian incursions into Hellenic lands, the most that the Greeks saw of Thracians were in the form of many mercenary companies, who saw fighting in almost every region of the Hellenic world.

In 429, Sitalkes led his united army of an astounding 150,000 warriors in an invasion of Macedonia and Chalkidian peninsula. He had hoped to join up with a large force of Athenians, which never materialized; without them, unable to besiege any cities he instead ravaged the entire region.

In 376, 30,000 Triballians fought and defeated the forces of Abdera, once the local Thracians who were serving in the Greek army changed sides and joined the Triballians.

Syracusa & Sicilia

In the Archaic era the east coast of Sicilia saw the growth of many Hellenic colonies, mostly of Dorian Greeks; Syracuse was the greatest of these, eventually eclipsing Athens as the most populous city-state in the Fourth Century. It saw regular conflict with the other cities on the island, particularly with the Carthaginian cities on the west coast, and with Carthage itself.

Tyranny was endemic in the Syracusan states, and the career of possibly their greatest tyrant, Dionysius I (405-367), falls squarely within our selected era. However, the size of his (mostly mercenary) armies and those of his enemies are well beyond the scope of these rules (Diodorus mentions 80,000 infantry and 3000 Cavalry in 397) although they may be wildly inflated; for this current edition, we plan to only include information for the armies of the Syracusan Democracy (466-406) of the 2nd Peloponnesian War.

The closest tally we have of the numbers in the Syracusan democracy is in the army that it sent to fight the Carthaginians in 406; It is mentioned in Diodorus' account as "a large army" of 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry. A portion of this force came from a few allies in Sicily and Italy. A little while later, a reinforcement of 2000 Infantry and 400 Cavalry are also sent out to join them.

Ionia

Ionia spent most of the Archaic and Classical eras under the thumb of some hegemony or empire, either Hellenic or Persian; they rarely called on these cities to join in their campaigns, preferring them to contribute monetarily to their varied adventures. As such, the populations of these city states saw much less action than their cousins elsewhere in Hellas, and were generally thought of as inferior to most any other state's forces. There is little mention of Ionian armies in our era, although they are found as allied contingents in a few armies, such as that of Lysander while operating in the area at the end of the 2nd Peloponnesian War, and in Agesilaus' forces during his campaigns in Asia Minor. They were also used as mercenaries in the Persian Army.

The Western Persian Satrapies

The massive Achaemenid Persian Empire was divided into provinces called satrapies, each governed by a type of viceroy named satrap. They acted almost as kings in their own right, and would sometimes come into conflict with their Greek or Thracian neighbors, even other fellow satraps, and occasionally, the Great King himself. Due to the peace of Kallias in 449, the Great King agreed not to bring his Royal army into the west, as long as the Greeks stayed out of his lands; this made the westernmost satrapies

(Hellespontine Phrygia, Lydia, Karia, and Lykia) more dependant upon themselves for defence.

The Persian Armies of our era were in transition; the hosts of sparabara (the masses of archers fronted by pavise-bearing spearmen) the staple of the early Persian armies, were on the wane in the late 5th centuries. Other troop types were becoming more prominent such as the takabara, and in the mid 4th century, the kardakes. Persian cavalry was becoming heavier, a process that would continue through the Hellenistic era and would culminate in the cataphracts and clibanarii of the Parthians and Sassanids. And of course, the Persians also employed a variety of mercenaries, foremost among whom was the Greek Hoplites.

Each satrap would have his own personal guard units of infantry and cavalry. At the beginning of our era, their infantry was probably similar to the old Immortal units of the days of Xerxes, artisbara, Persian or Median spearmen with wicker shields and bows. They also raised a unit of heavy cavalry from their relatives (Synegenes) and other aristocratic Persians living in the satrapy. All this was supplemented with various mercenary and levy units of light cavalry, sparabara, takabara and light skirmishers.

The Takabara seem to have been introduced in the late 5th century, and became dominant in the early 4th. There is some thought that this troop type was the model for Iphikrates supposed creation of his hybrid hoplites/peltast, which he would have raised in 373 for one of the Persians' many expeditions into secessionist Egypt. In 372 he was replaced by Datames, another reformer, who is said to have created the kardakes (essentially a Persian hoplite) to replace his shortfall of Greek mercenaries. It was this troop type to make up the bulk of Persian infantry in Alexander the great's time.

Persian armies usually tended to the large size, and most are probably outside the scope of these rules.

In 401, Prince Kyros, who had command of all the Western Satrapies, raised about 35,000 of his own troops, plus almost 13,000 Greek mercenaries (the Ten Thousand, plus their light troops) against his brother of Artaxerxes, the new King of Persia, in an attempt to wrest the throne from him.

Kyros' native troops included 3200 Cavalry, of which 600 were his own guard.

In 399, Pharnabazus Satrap of Phrygia and Tissaphernes Satrap of Karia (who had preminence in all the Western Satrapies) had together 10,000 Cavalry and 20,000 infantry.

In 396, Tissaphernes, reinforced by units from the Great King, had 10,000 Cavalry and 50,000 Infantry.

In 395 Paphlagonian King Otys sent 1000 Cavalry and 2000 Peltast to Agesilaus of Sparta's army, along with a unknown number of troops from Spithridates of the Hellespont.

In 390, Struthas, with "a strong force of barbarian cavalry", 5000 Mercenary Hoplites and 20,000 psiloi defeated more than 8000 hoplites under Thibron.

The Ten Thousand and other Misthophoroi

Mercenaries are known to have been raised even in Archaic Greece. Although they appear in many armies throughout our era, most of these earlier mercenaries were raised in or from a specific geographical region or national group (such as Skythians, Dii Thracians, Messenians, or even simply Peloponnesian hoplites), and therefore can be classified under existing troop types. However, with the end of the 2nd Peloponnesian war, a large amount of men became available as men for hire, or Misthophoroi.

They chose the mercenary life for a variety of reasons; many came from poor regions of Hellas, such as Arkadia or Achaea and were in search of fortunes that could not be acquired at home; a large amount of them, having backed the wrong side politically at home, found themselves exiled in the political turmoil brought on by the fall of Athens, the leader of the democratic movement in Hellas; and some found that they were only happy in the life of the soldier, and could not return to civilian life.

Whatever their reasons, a new form of mercenary company came to be known- one which defied definition along geographic or national lines. The most famous of these companies was the one raised from all over Hellas by Kyrus in his ill-fated attempt for the Persian throne in 401; having led them to battle at Kunaxa in the heart of the Achaemenid Empire, his Greek troops crushed all the Persians before them, only in vain, for Kyrus himself was slain in the engagement. Leaderless, his native troops soon joined the army of his brother, Artaxerxes, leaving the victorious Greeks surrounded now by enemies, in far from friendly territory. In an attempt to parlay with the King, and perhaps gain the one they almost overthrew as a new paymaster, the mercenary leaders fell into a trap and were all slain by the duplicitous Asians, leaving their soldiers for a moment in the pit of despair; but in a group filled with adventurers, new leaders soon emerged, amongst whom was Xenophon, who would one day write about the experience in the first example of a soldier's memoirs, *The Anabasis*. The successful march of these men back to Hellas through hostile and desolate territories became an inspiration to many who followed that the Persian Empire was ripe for conquest, if only someone bold enough to settle the wars of Hellas, and lead a large enough army into the East. Agesilaus of Sparta tried it, but was unable to sustain his campaign; Philip of Macedon planned to, but was assassinated before he could even start; but his son had a different fortune.

The Ten Thousand, while the most famous example of the Greek mercenary company, was neither the last nor the largest one raised. Virtually all the great states and federations of the 4th century used them at one time or another, and Dionysius I of Syracuse raised even larger amounts for his wars.

While the term "Misthophoroi" really applies to all mercenary troops (including peltastes, hippeis, sphendonetes, etc.) of the Classical era, we are using it specifically for the mercenary hoplites of the 4th century.

The Ten Thousand were initially comprised of 10,000 hoplites, of which about 6000 came from the Peloponnesus, the rest coming from all corners of Hellas. Along with them were 1400 Greek peltastes, 800 Thracian peltastes and a few Thracian cavalry, and 200 Kretan archers.

After Kunaxa, about 300 Thracians abandoned the army for the other side, and many others were lost to Persian treachery and the attrition of the long march home. During the march 200 men were detailed to act as slingers, and a further 50 used whatever horses that were available to form a small cavalry contingent. When the army eventually made it to Hellenic territory (Trapezus), they found that they now numbered around 9000 men.

As they made their way back to Hellas, contingents broke off and found their way home. The remnants found their way into Thracian service for a while, but at last they entered Spartan service in Asia.

In the years that followed, many forces of mercenaries were raised in almost all regions and conflicts in Hellas. A number of Strategoi also became famous as leaders of mercenary (and non-mercenary) forces, such as Iphikrates, Thibron, Deryklidas, Agesilaus, Chabrias and Chares, to name a few. Misthophoroi, both hoplites and peltastes, became ubiquitous on the Hellenic battlefield.

The Persians in 373/372 raised about 12000 to 20000 Greek mercenaries, of whom 8000 might have been hoplites, all under the command of Iphikrates. This may have been the occasion for his famous and controversial reforms, and it is for this event that we have included the “Iphikratian” troop type.

Unit Cards

The cards supplied have been engineered to cover all the possible unit and troop types of the Classical Hellenic World. In some cases, these types correspond to soldiers of a certain polis or even class within that polis; others may cover a wider range. See the Lists for actual amounts used by various states.

Hoplites

Spartiates- hoplite lochoi predominantly made up of the Spartan citizen class (the “homoioi,” peers, or “similar”), although including non-Spartan neighboring “perioeci” (those who dwell about), with the proportion of Spartan citizens declining over our era (Not available in the Epaminondean epoch for this very reason.) Large amounts of these units were rarely seen outside of the Peloponnesus, or even far from the city of Sparta itself.

Lakonian hoplites- this type covers a wide range of forces which are closely associated with the Spartans and led by Spartan officers. Included are units of perioekoi, neodamodeis (freed helots, or slaves), Tegeans, Skiritai (in Kimonean and Perikleian epochs), and later “Spartan” units themselves (Epimanondean epoch).

Peloponnesian hoplites- The vast majority of Dorian units raised from the more prominent cities in the Peloponnesus, including: Argives, Korintheans, Sikyoneans, Phliasians, Epidaurans, Mantineans and Eleans, and other major towns, and any mercenary forces raised there for service outside the Peloponnesus during the Kimonean, Perikleian and Alkidiadean epochs. Does not include any Achaeans, Arkadians.

“Arkadian” hoplites- actually including Achaeans as well as Arkadians, these hoplites were drawn from the poorer parts of the Peloponnesus, which later became famous for the amount of mercenaries who came from those areas. Hoplites of Mantinea and Elis, which were major towns of these regions are excluded from this type- it is meant to represent units drawn from the many small settlements around those regions.

Athenian hoplites- Citizens of the city of Athens, but also includes the troops of some Aegean states allied with Athens, and also refugee Plataeans, and Messenians up to the Agesilauan epoch.

Theban hoplites- citizens of the city of Thebes, who habitually used deep formations.

Boiotian hoplites- drawn from the cities of Boiotia, regularly under Theban influence.

Panhellenic hoplites- generally the “default” classification for the troops of the minor Hellenic city-states; these states were only sporadically involved in hostilities, so their hoplites, while properly outfitted, and often the better men of the city, tended to be less experienced than the troops of the major city states. States included are most of the cities of the Aegean islands, the cities of Western Greece (Lokris, Phokis, Akarnania, Chalkidike, and Sicily (including Syracuse, which even though it can be considered a major city state, was known more for its cavalry than its hoplites)

Ionian hoplites- these troops originate in the Hellenic cities of Ionia (usually controlled by Persia, and only seldom involved in hostilities). These were wealthy cities, and many who were liable to serve would often pay for substitutes to fulfil their obligations. As such, they were probably well equipped, but inexperienced, poorly trained and unmotivated.

“Ataktes” hoplites- literally, “disorderly” hoplites. This type represents the inferior hoplites of various cities and towns either unused to bearing arms, or areas, while warlike, traditionally favoured other troops types, (Thessaly, for instance) or only rarely tried to equip men as hoplites (like Macedonia).

Misthophoroi: literally, “those working for pay”, or mercenaries. While there is evidence for mercenary hoplites being used at the beginning of our era, this type is limited to the patchwork

units of intermingled nationality in the Agesilaian epoch and after. Before that, mercenaries were usually recruited in certain areas (eg. the Peloponnesus, or in Achaea and Arkadia specifically) and are classified as troops from that area; but after the end of the 2nd Peloponnesian War, hoards of seasoned, unemployed (and often exiled) hoplites became available for general service anywhere that coin was available. It is these troops that are simulated here.

Cavalry

Thessalian hippeis: During the archaic era, the premier cavalry of Hellas. Not very heavily armoured, but swift, and agile in their rhomboid formation.

Athenian hippeis; well armoured and trained, using traditional Hellenic square formation.

Boiotian hippeis: As well armoured as Athenians, but generally better trained. Using square formations, and trained to operate with Hamippoi alongside. Also used to represent Syracusan hippeis.

Spartan hippeis: poorly armoured and trained, generally the dregs of the Spartan citizen class. Can use Skiritai, the Spartan allied hamippoi.. Fight in a square formation. Also used to represent Ionian hippeis of the Early Agesilaian epoch.

Panhellenic hippeis: Less well armed and trained than Athenians- and using square formations.

Hetairoi: (companions) mounted aristocrats grouped around their clan leader or King. Available to Macedonians or Thracians, and fighting in a wedge.

Thracian hippeis: Swift and lightly armed, non aristocratic cavalry, also fighting in a wedge. Also can be used for Chalkidian hippies.

Hippotoxotes: They include any Persian, Skythian or Thracian (Getic) horse archers. Mainly for skirmishing and harassing.

Mercenary Hippeis: troopers available in the Agesilaian epoch and after. Of mixed nationality, but some experience and training.

Light Troops

Hellenic psiloi: The mass of lower class urban Greeks, unable to afford better armament. They were of dubious use on the battlefield, where their contribution (and even presence) was usually left out of historical accounts. They were of more use against troops that were trapped and unable to fight back. Unshielded, armed with light javelins, rocks, the occasional bow or sling

Tribal psiloi: Similar, but faster, more effective and daring than their urbanized counterparts, they could be quite a problem for an isolated lochos of hoplites. The majority infantry troop type for the majority of non-urbanized regions of Hellas.

Thracian peltastes: This type covers the main troop type of the majority of Thracian tribes, including those of the Balkans, the Hellespont and Bithynia.

“Doryphoroi” peltastes: “spear-carriers”, many tribes might include these types of peltastes, which had mingled amongst them a number of men armed with a long spear, and a few bits of armour, giving them some extra defensive capabilities.

Dii peltastes: similar to other Thracian peltastes, but also armed with long swords as well, and more willing to close into melees.

Mercenary Peltastes: still predominantly of Thracian stock, but now including other Hellenes as well, these are the seasoned professionals of the Agesilaian epoch and after.

“Iphikratians”: A controversial hybrid troop type- actually taken here as a lighter form of Hoplite with a longer spear. Does not have Belos capability. Not to be confused with the true peltastes that Iphikrates himself led for some time, but with the special type of soldier that he might have created for Persian service.

Toxotes: separately embodied (as opposed to those who might be scattered amongst the psiloi), loose formation archers.

Sphendonetes: separately embodied, loose formation slingers

Kretan toxotes: mercenary archers from Crete. Generally considered as better than the run of the mill Hellenic archers.

Rhodian sphenonetes: mercenary slingers from Rhodos. Generally considered as better than the run of the mill Hellenic slingers. Used lead shot.

Persian Troop Types

Artisbara: “Spearbearers”, these were the infantry guardsmen of most Persian Satraps, armed with shield, spear and bow.

Sparabara: “Pavise-bearers” these had been the main infantry troop type during the Great Persian Wars, but had degraded and was slowly disappearing amongst Persian armies of our era.

Takabara: “Targeteers” The Persian peltastes- armed with longer spears and shields than most other pelatstes, these could also stand in the line of battle.

Kardakes: Persian hoplites- armed with the same shield, spear and linen or scale.

Persian Synegenes: Elite cavalry made up of a Satrap’s (or a King’s) relatives and table companions.

Persian Hippeis: Other cavalry from a satrapy, raised from the resident Persians.

Persian Psiloi: Mixed skirmishers, predominantly archers with some slingers.

Army Generation Charts

The following charts are provided to work with the battle generation system located in rule sections II-III.

Procedure:

Choose Strategic Model: this should be determined on the size of battle desired, the availability of figures, and mutual agreement on the part of the players. Players should also choose the particular nationality of their respective armies, and the theatre that the battle will take place. The Allies & Enemies Section below may be helpful in defining the political make up of a player's force.

Choose or roll for Situation (on the Strategic Model Chart): this will give you set up and order parameters, and fix the relative size of the forces allowed.

Once a size has been determined for an army, a player may use the army generation lists to create a force.

Using the Army Generation Lists:

Basics: for a **small army**, the player first rolls a 1d6 for each item on the "Basics" chart of his chosen list, which has a dot to the left of it. On some lists, there is more than one "Option" line on the Basics chart; the player must choose one, depending on which epoch the battle is to take place in.

Once done, the player notes the troops that he has just received, and the amount of the Options that he may roll for on the Options Chart.

Options: depending on what number the player received on the Options line in the Basics chart, the player can now choose what items he wishes to roll for on the Options chart. He then rolls for all the chosen options, and then notes the amounts that he has received.

For a **medium army**, the player repeats this entire procedure, or round of rolls, another time; for a **large army**, the player repeats the round another two times.

Troop amounts: each point received translates into the following amounts of stands:
Hoplites & Persian heavy Infantry- each point equals one lochos (two to three stands).
Hippeis and other cavalry- each point equals two stands (one ile).
Peltastest- if disciplined, each point equals two stands; if undisciplined, one stand.
Psiloi, Toxotes, Spendonetes- each point equals one stand.

Allied Armies: A player wishing to roll for allied forces may simply run through the extra rounds on separate lists. As alliances in Classical Hellas changed quite regularly (particularly in the 4th century) and often radically, almost any combination can be countenanced. However, the player may consult the Allies and Enemies section below for historical associations.

Strategoi generation: Players now roll on the strategoi generation charts: first, roll once to determine the number of strategoi in the army (with a further roll per each allied contingent present), then, roll for each strategoi received to determine their characters. Finally, if there are any allied strategoi present, a political stance must be rolled up for each of them.

Note that Persians roll each of their native contingents (or rounds) as if they are Persian Allies, reflecting the undependable nature of either fellow or subject Satraps other subject kings.

Choosing a Hegemon: after having generated all strategoi, one of the native (non-ally) ones must be chosen as Hegemon (that is, if no historical leader or King has not been determined) roll two dice for each Strategos; add +1 to the rolls of Crafty strategoi, and +2 to the rolls of Demagogues. Strategos with the highest “vote” (number) becomes Hegemon. Ties dice off.

Some Famous Strategoi of the era:

These are listed under their home cities, under the epoch where they first appear. Note that these ratings reflect their known abilities and performance on the battlefields, and an appraisal of their known character: some, particularly those more famous as admirals, may have ratings to which a few may take exception. The Captain welcomes any alternate opinions.

ATHENS:

Kimonean-

Kimon-C ; Perikles- C ; Euripides- F ; Kallias- F

Periklean:

Phormio- C ; Demosthenes- C ; Hippokrates- F ; Kleon- D ; Thukydidēs- F ; Nikias- D
Lamachos- P ; Alkibiades- C

Alkibiadean:

Thrasybolos- P ; Theramenes- D ; Thrasyllōs- F ; Konon- F

Agesilaian and after:

Xenophon- C ; Iphikrates- C ; Chabrias- P ; Chares- F

SPARTA:

Kimonean-

King Pleistonax- F

King Archidamos- F

Periklean-

King Agis- D ; Brasidas- C

Alkibiadean-

Gylippos- F ; Lysander- P ; Eteonikos- F ; Klearchos- P

Agesilaian and after-

Chrisophos- F ; Neon- F ; Thibron- P ; Deryklidas- C ; King Agesilaus- C
King Agesipolis- F ; Sphodrias- F ; Teleutas –P ; King Kleombrotos- F ; Mnasippus- D

THEBES:

Perikleian-

Pagondas- P

Agesilaian and Epaminondean-

Ismenias- P ; Pelopidas- C ; Epaminondas- C

SYRACUSA:

Alcidiadean-

Hermocrates- P

Agesilaian-

Dionysius I- D ; Dionysius II- D

PERSIA:

Alcibiadean-

Tissaphernes- D ; Pharnabazus- F ; Kyrus- P ; King Artaxerxes- F

Allies & Enemies: 460- 360 BC.

The following list is meant to give players whom are less familiar with the era a framework for the varying allegiances and conflicts therein. It is by no means exhaustive, and everyone will be better served by cracking open a copy of Thukydidies or Xenophon or Diodorus. These works are easily accessible to all.

Main belligerents are mentioned first, with possible Allies following in ()brackets. In places, forces are further defined within [] brackets.

KIMONEAN EPOCH

1st Peloponnesian War- 461-446

SOUTH HELLAS

Athens Vs. Corinth (Megara)

Sparta Vs. Thebes

Athens Vs. Sparta (Thebes)

Athens Vs. Thebes

2nd Peloponnesian War- 431-404

1. Archidamnian War-431-421

NORTH

Athenians (Macedonians, Thracians) Vs Chalkideans (Peloponnesians, Macedonians, Thracians)

Or

Spartans (Chalkideans, Macedonians, Thracians)

AITOLIA

Athenians (Aitolians) Vs. Aitolians (Peloponnesians)

Or

Peloponnesians (Aitolians)

CENTRAL & SOUTH HELLAS

Athenians Vs Boiotians (Peloponnesians, Aitolians)

Athenians Vs Spartans (Peloponnesians)

SICILIA

Syracusans Vs. Sicilians

Athenians Vs. Sicilians

ALKIBIADIAN EPOCH

1. Mantinean War- 420-418

SOUTH HELLAS

Sparta (Peloponnesians) Vs. Elis (Peloponnesians)

Sparta (Peloponnesians) Vs. Arkadians [Mantineia] (Athenians, Peloponnesians [Elis, Argos])

2. The Sicilian Expedition- 415-413

SICILIA

Athens (Peloponnesians [Argives], Sicilians) Vs. Syracuse (Peloponnesians, Sicilians)

The 2ⁿ d Peloponnesian War, cont'd:

3. The Deceleian War- 413-404

Sparta (Peloponnesians, Boiotians) Vs. Athenians

4. The War in the Aegean- 412-404

Spartans (Peloponnesians, Panhellenic, Persian Satrapies) Vs. Athens (Panhellenic)

AGESILAIAN EPOCH

1. The Athenian Civil War- 404-403

SOUTH HELLAS

Athens [Democratic] Vs Athens [Oligarchic] (Spartans)

2. The Ten Thousand: 401

IONIA/ASIA

Misthophoroi [Kyraneans] Vs. Persian Satrapies

NORTH HELLAS

Misthophoroi [Kyraneans] (Thracian [Odryian]) Vs. Thracian

3. The Asian War- 400-387

IONIA

Spartans (Misthophoroi [Kyraneans]) Vs. Thracians [Bythinians]

Spartans (Misthophoroi [Kyraneans] ,Ionians) Vs. Persian Satrapies

4. *The Corinthian War- 395-386*

SOUTH HELLAS

Corinthians (Athenians, Boiotians, Argives, Misthophoroi) Vs. Spartans (Misthophoroi, Ionians, Peloponnesians)

5. *The Olynthian War- 379*

NORTH HELLAS

Sparta (Peloponnesians, Boiotians, Macedonians) Vs. Chalkidikians

EPAMINONDIAN EPOCH

The Theban War- 371-361

1. *The Leuktra Campaign- 371*

CENTRAL HELLAS

Spartans (Aitolians, Peloponnesians, Arkadians) Vs. Boiotians

2. *The Invasion of the Peloponnesus I- 370-369*

SOUTH HELLAS

Spartans (Peloponnesians, Athenians, Syracusan) Vs. Boiotians (Arkadians, Peloponnesians, Aitolians, Thessalians)

Elis Vs. Arkadia

Arkadia Vs. Arkadia

NORTH HELLAS

Thessaly [Alexander] Vs. Thessaly [Anti-Alexander]

3. *The Invasion of the Peloponnesus II- 362*

SOUTH HELLAS

Boiotia (Thessaly, Peloponnesian, Aitolian, Panhellenic) Vs. Sparta (Peloponnesian, Arkadian, Athenian)