

**A BRIEF VIEW OF GREEK
PHILOSOPHY FROM THE
AGE OF SOCRATES TO THE
COMING OF CHRIST. NO. VI**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649459391

A Brief View of Greek Philosophy from the Age of Socrates to the Coming of Christ. No. VI by
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Cover @ 2017

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CAROLINE FRANCES CORNWALLIS

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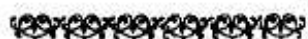
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Nº. VI.



"Sunt etiam qui negent in iis qui in nostris libris disputent fuisse earum rerum de quibus disputantur, scientiam : qui mihi videntur non solum vivis, sed etiam mortuis invidere."—*Cic. Lucull. c. 2.*

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LONDON:
WILLIAM PICKERING.

1844.



CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

R.C.	OLYMP.	
471	LXXVII. 2	Birth of Thucydides the historian. Banishment of Themistocles.
470	——— 3	Birth of Socrates.
450	LXXXII. 3	Archelaus, the pupil of Anaxagoras, flourished.
449	——— 4	Death of Cimon.
445?	LXXXIII. 4?	Anaxagoras is banished for "impiety," being then aged about 55.
444	LXXXIV. 1	Thucydides the son of Melesias banished. Protagoras the sophist flourished about this time: also Empedocles.
440	LXXXV. 1	Comedies interdicted by law. The Samian war.
437	——— 4	The law prohibiting the representation of comedies repealed.
436	LXXXVI. 1	Revolt of Potidæa.
432	LXXXVII. 1	Beginning of the Peloponnesian war.
430	——— 3	Plague at Athens.
428	LXXXVIII. 1	Plato born.
425	——— 4	Cleon takes the command at Sphacteria. The Acharnians of Aristophanes represented at the Dionysia.
424	LXXXIX. 1	Battle of Delium where Socrates is said to have distinguished himself. Aristophanes' "Knights" represented.

B.C.	OLYMP.	
423	LXXXIX. 2	Aristophanes' " Clouds " represented.
422	———— 3	Aristophanes' " Wasps " represented. Brasidas and Cleon killed at Amphipolis.
416	XCI. 1	Diagoras the Melian, called also the atheist, is condemned to death for " impiety ; " on his non-appearance at his trial, his sentence is published, and a talent offered for his head, or two talents to whoever should deliver him up alive. Agathon gains the prize of tragedy.
415	———— 2	Alcibiades is impeached for ridiculing the mysteries, and mutilating the statues of Mercury. He goes into voluntary banishment.
414	———— 3	Diogenes of Sinope born.
413	———— 4	The Athenians defeated at Syracuse.
412	XCI. 1	The rule of the 400 established at Athens. Protagoras prosecuted by one of them for " impiety "—his books burned, himself banished.
406	XCI. 2	The battle of Arginusæ fought. The victorious commanders tried for not burying the bodies of the slain, and on this pretext, put to death. Socrates refused to do his office of president on this occasion, asserting that the proceeding was illegal. Sophocles died.
404	XCIV. 1	The Athenians defeated at Ægospotamos: Athens taken by Lysander: the rule of the thirty

B.C.	OLYMP.	
		established: the walls of Peiræum, which were built by Themistocles, destroyed by the Lacedæmonians. Alcibiades assassinated.
401	XCIV. 4	The rule of the thirty overset by Thrasybulus, and the old government restored.
400	XCV. 1	Socrates put to death on the accusation of Anytus, Melitus, and Lycon.
396	XCVI. 1	Agésilas king of Sparta successful in his attack on the Persians.
390	XCVII. 3	Rome burnt by the Gauls under Brennus.
388	XCVIII. 1	Plato visits Sicily for the first time.
384	XCIX. 1	Aristoteles born.
376	CI. 1	Pyrrhon, the head of the Sceptic sect, born.
371	CII. 2	Epameinondas, the Theban general defeats the Spartans at Leuctra.
368	CIII. 1	Aristoteles comes to Athens and enters the Academy. Eudoxus the astronomer flourished.
359	CV. 2	Philip of Macedon mounts the throne. Death of Xenophon.
348	CVIII. 1	Death of Plato. Aristoteles leaves Athens and visits Hermeias, tyrant of Assus and Atarneus.
346	— 4	Aristoteles takes refuge in Mitylene after the capture and execution of Hermeias.
344	CIX. 1	Timoleon delivers Syracuse from the tyranny of Dionysius the younger.
343	— 2	Aristoteles is invited to the court of Macedon to superintend the education of Alexander, who was then fifteen years of age.