

**AFTER THERMOPYLAE: THE OATH OF PLATAEA AND
THE END OF THE GRAECO-PERSIAN WARS (EMBLEMS
OF ANTIQUITY)**

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At the Battle of the Eurymedon in BC, the League won a double victory that finally secured freedom for the cities of Ionia. The stele was originally erected in the countryside of Attica the territory of Athens at a religious shrine within the settlement of Acharnae, which was one of the or demes villages, parishes, wards constituting the polis state, city, or citizen-state of the Athenians, which at that time enjoyed a political governmental regime of dmokratia, people-power. So, does the Acharnae stele reproduce a text that is a substantially accurate transmission of an oath originally formulated and sworn in the summer of ?

Almost everyone has heard of the valiant stand of Leonidas and his three hundred. In Thebes took its domination to what it considered a logical conclusion by destroying its main Boeotian rival city, Orchomenus. Stalemate ensued for five days, before the Persians decided to continue onward to Athens, and began to load their troops back onto the ships. But only partly: because it so happens that the subject of the present book is also a key aspect of Herodotus's own chosen life work, which was designed both to investigate and to celebrate and commemorate the history of relations between Greeks and non-Greek barbarians, especially the Persians and their empire. Citation: Nikolaus Overtoom. That is, in the sight of the gods as witnesses, they publicly and collectively threw a veil over the black deeds of especially those Athenians who in a frenzy of ideological madness had embraced the most extreme form of anti-democracy. The entire monument, including the

texts of the two Oaths, was formally a dedication by Dion son of Dion, a priest both of Ares, universal Greek god of war, and of Athena associated-with-Ares, to those two conjoined deities on behalf of the deme of Acharnae and by extension of the entire city of Athens.