

# what were the strengths of spartan education

**\*\*The Strengths of Spartan Education: A Legacy of Discipline and Resilience\*\***

**what were the strengths of spartan education** is a question that invites us to explore one of the most distinctive and influential educational systems of the ancient world. Spartan education, or the agoge, was a rigorous and highly structured training program designed to produce disciplined, resilient, and capable citizens primarily focused on military excellence. Unlike many other ancient Greek city-states that emphasized philosophy, arts, or rhetoric, Sparta's educational model prioritized toughness, obedience, and communal loyalty. This article delves into the key strengths of Spartan education, shedding light on why it has fascinated historians and educators alike for centuries.

## Understanding the Spartan Educational System

Before exploring the strengths, it's essential to understand what Spartan education entailed. The agoge began at a young age, typically around seven, when boys were taken from their families and enrolled in a state-controlled program. This system was designed to build physical endurance, mental toughness, and unwavering loyalty to Sparta. The education was holistic but heavily skewed toward military and civic duties.

## What Were the Strengths of Spartan Education?

The Spartan educational model had several notable strengths that contributed to the city-state's military dominance and social cohesion. These strengths were deeply embedded in Spartan culture and values.

### 1. Development of Physical and Mental Toughness

One of the most obvious strengths of Spartan education was its emphasis on physical conditioning and mental resilience. From a young age, Spartan boys underwent intense physical training, including running, wrestling, and weapons practice. This rigorous physical regimen ensured that Spartan warriors were some of the fittest and most formidable soldiers in ancient Greece.

However, it wasn't just about physical strength. The agoge also focused on mental toughness by exposing boys to hardship and discipline. They were taught to endure pain, hunger, and discomfort without complaint. This psychological conditioning fostered a spirit of perseverance and stoicism that proved invaluable in battle and in the challenges of Spartan life.

## **2. Cultivation of Discipline and Obedience**

Discipline was at the heart of Spartan education. The agoge instilled strict obedience to authority and adherence to communal rules. Boys learned to follow orders without question, a trait essential for maintaining order in the tightly controlled Spartan society and for effective military operations.

This unwavering discipline also shaped Spartan adults who valued self-control and duty over personal desires. The ability to subordinate individual interests to the collective good was a cornerstone of Spartan identity, making the education system a powerful tool for social cohesion.

## **3. Promotion of Social Equality Among Male Citizens**

Spartan education aimed to create a class of equals among male citizens, known as Spartiates. All boys underwent the same training, lived under similar conditions, and were expected to achieve comparable levels of competence and discipline. This approach fostered a strong sense of brotherhood and unity.

By leveling social distinctions within the citizen warrior class, Spartan education ensured that loyalty to Sparta trumped personal ambition or rivalry. This egalitarian aspect within the military elite was a significant strength that contributed to the stability and effectiveness of Spartan society.

## **4. Fostering of Leadership and Civic Responsibility**

While the agoge primarily focused on military skills, it also nurtured leadership qualities and a sense of civic duty. Spartan boys were taught the importance of serving their polis and protecting its interests. They learned not only how to fight but also how to lead others in battle and uphold Spartan laws and customs.

This emphasis on leadership ensured that Spartans were prepared to take on roles as commanders and statesmen, contributing to the governance and defense of their city-state. The education system thus produced well-rounded individuals capable of both military prowess and civic engagement.

## **5. Encouragement of Endurance and Self-Sufficiency**

The Spartan way of education encouraged boys to become self-sufficient and resourceful. They were often required to survive in harsh conditions, forage for food, or endure training that tested their limits. This approach cultivated independence and resilience, qualities that were highly prized in Spartan culture.

By teaching young Spartans to rely on their own skills and judgment, the agoge prepared them to face adversity without fear. This strength was crucial in maintaining Spartan dominance in warfare and ensuring the city's survival in a competitive ancient world.

# The Role of Spartan Education in Shaping Society

The strengths of Spartan education extended beyond individual development; they had a profound impact on Spartan society as a whole.

## Military Excellence and Preparedness

Sparta's educational system was unmatched in its ability to prepare citizens for warfare. The focus on physical fitness, discipline, and teamwork produced a formidable military force that was feared throughout Greece. Spartans were not only skilled warriors but also strategically minded, thanks to their training in leadership and tactics.

## Social Stability and Unity

By instilling shared values and a collective identity, Spartan education helped maintain social order. The agoge created a class of citizens deeply loyal to their polis, reducing internal conflicts and fostering cooperation. This unity was essential in a society constantly under threat from external enemies and internal pressures.

## Longevity of Cultural Traditions

The Spartan educational model preserved and transmitted cultural ideals of bravery, simplicity, and loyalty across generations. The agoge was a rite of passage that reinforced Spartan customs and ensured that these values remained central to Spartan life. This cultural continuity was a key strength in sustaining Sparta's unique identity over centuries.

## Insights on the Spartan Education's Relevance Today

While modern education systems differ vastly from the agoge, there are valuable lessons to be drawn from the strengths of Spartan education:

- **Emphasis on Discipline:** The Spartan focus on discipline highlights the importance of self-control and persistence in achieving goals.
- **Holistic Development:** Combining physical, mental, and moral training creates well-rounded individuals.
- **Community and Leadership:** Teaching responsibility toward society encourages active citizenship and leadership skills.
- **Resilience Building:** Preparing young people to face challenges builds confidence and adaptability.

Of course, modern education balances these strengths with creativity, emotional intelligence, and individual expression, areas where Spartan education was notably lacking.

# Challenges and Criticisms to Keep in Mind

It's important to recognize that the Spartan system was not without its drawbacks. The intense focus on militarism often came at the expense of intellectual pursuits and personal freedom. Moreover, Spartan education was exclusive, primarily benefiting a specific male citizen class and neglecting women and non-citizens.

Despite these criticisms, the strengths of Spartan education in fostering discipline, resilience, unity, and leadership remain a fascinating study in how education shapes society and individuals.

The legacy of Spartan education continues to intrigue historians and educators, offering a window into a world where survival and excellence were forged through unwavering commitment to shared ideals. Understanding what were the strengths of Spartan education helps us appreciate the powerful role education plays in defining the character and destiny of a civilization.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What was the primary focus of Spartan education?

The primary focus of Spartan education was to develop strong, disciplined, and physically fit warriors capable of defending the state.

### How did Spartan education promote physical strength?

Spartan education emphasized rigorous physical training, including running, wrestling, and combat exercises, to build endurance, agility, and strength from a young age.

### In what ways did Spartan education instill discipline?

Spartan education instilled discipline through strict military training, obedience to authority, harsh living conditions, and the expectation to endure pain and hardship without complaint.

### What role did communal living play in Spartan education?

Communal living in Spartan education fostered a sense of unity, cooperation, and loyalty among the youth, teaching them to prioritize the needs of the state over individual desires.

### How did Spartan education develop mental toughness?

Spartan education developed mental toughness by subjecting students to challenges such as limited food, harsh punishments, and survival skills, encouraging resilience and self-control.

## **Why was loyalty to Sparta considered a strength of their education system?**

Loyalty to Sparta was cultivated through education that emphasized patriotism, collective responsibility, and the importance of serving the polis above personal interests.

## **How did Spartan education prepare individuals for their future roles?**

Spartan education prepared individuals for their future roles as soldiers and citizens by combining physical training, military skills, social values, and civic duties integral to Spartan society.

## **Additional Resources**

The Strengths of Spartan Education: An Analytical Review

**what were the strengths of spartan education** is a question that has intrigued historians, educators, and scholars for centuries. Spartan education, known as the agoge, was a rigorous and state-controlled system that prioritized the development of disciplined, physically resilient, and loyal citizens. Unlike other ancient Greek city-states that emphasized intellectual pursuits, the Spartan education system focused heavily on military training and communal values. This article delves into the strengths of Spartan education, examining its unique characteristics, societal impact, and the reasons behind its enduring legacy.

## **The Spartan Education System: An Overview**

The Spartan education system was distinct in its singular focus on creating elite warriors capable of defending the polis. From the age of seven, Spartan boys were enrolled in the agoge, where they underwent a highly structured regimen designed to instill obedience, endurance, and combat skills. This education was not merely about physical training; it was an immersive socialization process that aimed to mold a Spartan's character and mindset.

What were the strengths of Spartan education lies primarily in its comprehensive approach to fostering resilience, discipline, and communal responsibility. Unlike contemporary educational models that often separate physical, intellectual, and moral development, the agoge integrated these aspects in a way that served Spartan society's militaristic and social needs.

## **Strengths of Spartan Education**

### **1. Rigorous Physical Conditioning and Military Training**

One of the most notable strengths of Spartan education was its emphasis on

physical fitness and military prowess. The agoge ensured that Spartan youths developed exceptional stamina, strength, and agility through activities such as running, wrestling, and weapons training. This physical conditioning was crucial for Sparta's dominance in warfare and contributed to the city-state's reputation as one of the most formidable military powers in ancient Greece.

The systematic and progressive nature of the training created soldiers who were not only physically capable but mentally prepared to endure hardship. Spartan boys were subjected to harsh conditions, including minimal clothing and food, to teach them self-reliance and toughness. This approach contrasts with other Greek city-states like Athens, where education was more focused on rhetoric and philosophy.

## **2. Promotion of Discipline and Obedience**

Discipline formed the backbone of Spartan education and was meticulously enforced throughout the agoge. From a young age, boys were taught to obey commands without question, to respect authority, and to prioritize the collective good over individual desires. This strict discipline was essential for maintaining order within the military ranks and for ensuring Spartan unity.

The educational environment was deliberately austere, with constant supervision and punishment for failure or disobedience. Such a framework instilled a strong sense of duty and self-control, qualities that contributed to the cohesion and effectiveness of Spartan soldiers on the battlefield.

## **3. Cultivation of Communal Loyalty and Social Cohesion**

Another significant strength of Spartan education was its focus on fostering loyalty to the state and the community. The agoge was not just a training program but a social institution that immersed young Spartans in collective living, shared hardships, and group activities. This communal upbringing reinforced Spartan values such as patriotism, equality among citizens, and mutual responsibility.

The system discouraged individualism and promoted a sense of belonging that transcended personal interests. This social cohesion was instrumental in maintaining the rigid social structure of Sparta and ensuring that its citizens remained united, especially during times of war or crisis.

## **4. Early Introduction to Responsibility and Leadership**

Spartan education also stood out for its early emphasis on leadership skills and responsibility. Boys were gradually given tasks that required initiative and decision-making, preparing them for future roles as military commanders and civic leaders. The hierarchical nature of the agoge meant that older boys supervised younger ones, fostering mentorship and accountability.

This early exposure to leadership roles ensured a continuous pipeline of

capable and confident individuals ready to serve Sparta both militarily and politically. Such preparation was a critical factor in sustaining Sparta's governance model and its military dominance.

## **5. Integration of Moral and Ethical Training**

While often characterized by its physical rigor, Spartan education also incorporated moral and ethical instruction aimed at shaping character. The agoge emphasized virtues such as bravery, self-sacrifice, austerity, and honor. These values were ingrained through stories, communal rituals, and the example set by elders.

This moral education helped create a warrior ethos that valued not only strength but also integrity and resilience. It distinguished Spartan society by promoting a code of conduct that governed both military and civilian life.

## **Comparative Perspectives: Spartan Education vs. Other Greek Systems**

To better understand what were the strengths of Spartan education, it is instructive to compare it with education in other prominent Greek city-states, particularly Athens. Athenian education emphasized intellectual development, including philosophy, arts, and sciences, fostering democratic ideals and cultural achievements. In contrast, Spartan education prioritized physical and military training to maintain a rigid, oligarchic society.

This comparison highlights that Spartan education's strength lay in its targeted, purpose-driven design, which effectively supported Sparta's political and military objectives. While it lacked the breadth of intellectual pursuits seen in Athens, the agoge excelled in creating a disciplined and united warrior class.

## **The Legacy and Relevance of Spartan Educational Strengths**

The strengths of Spartan education have fascinated modern educators and military strategists alike. Its focus on discipline, resilience, and community has inspired various educational philosophies and training programs worldwide. Although contemporary education systems aim for more holistic development, elements of Spartan training—such as physical fitness, leadership cultivation, and character building—remain relevant.

Moreover, the Spartan model provides valuable insights into how education can be tailored to meet specific societal needs. The agoge's success in producing highly effective soldiers and cohesive citizens underscores the potential of education systems that align closely with cultural and political goals.

In summary, what were the strengths of Spartan education can be attributed to its rigorous physical training, strict discipline, emphasis on communal loyalty, early leadership development, and moral instruction. These features combined to produce a unique educational paradigm that played a crucial role

in shaping one of history's most renowned military societies.

## **What Were The Strengths Of Spartan Education**

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**what were the strengths of spartan education:** *Spartan Education* Sabine Lorca, AI, 2025-03-29 Spartan Education explores the agoge, Sparta's rigorous educational system that shaped its warriors and citizens. Beyond military training, the agoge instilled values like civic duty and self-sacrifice, crucial for maintaining social stability in a society constantly threatened by Helot uprisings. The book reveals how this system prioritized the state's needs above individual desires, challenging the common perception of Sparta as simply a war-focused society. The book investigates the agoge's curriculum, role in shaping Spartan identity, and impact on military dominance. Did you know that the agoge involved communal living and moral instruction, not just physical conditioning? Or that unwavering loyalty to the state was a core value instilled via social engineering? These aspects contributed to Sparta's unique social structure. The approach of the book is to examine historical sources and archaeological evidence. Divided into three parts, the book first introduces Sparta's historical context before dissecting the agoge's curriculum, detailing the stages of training from childhood to adulthood. Finally, it analyzes the agoge's long-term impact on Spartan society. This comprehensive overview is valuable for students of ancient and military history, educators, and anyone interested in social institutions.

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**what were the strengths of spartan education:** Spartan Education Jean Ducat, 2006-12-01



Jean Ducat is the leading French authority on classical Sparta. Here is what is likely to be seen as his magnum opus. Ducat systematically collects, translates and evaluates the sources - famous and obscure alike - for Spartan education. He deploys his familiar combination of good judgement and uncompromising recognition of the limits to our knowledge, while drawing at times on aspects of French structuralism. This book is likely to become the definitive reference on its subject, while also informing and provoking the future work of others. Sparta was admitted by Greeks generally, even by its Athenian enemies, to be the School of Hellas. Ducat's work is thus a major contribution to our understanding of Greek ideas, and indeed to the history of education.

**what were the strengths of spartan education: Plutarch's Cities** Lucia Athanassaki, Frances Titchener, 2022 Plutarch's Cities is the first comprehensive attempt to assess the significance of the polis in Plutarch's works from several perspectives, namely the polis as a physical entity, a lived experience, and a source of inspiration, the polis as a historical and sociopolitical unit, the polis as a theoretical construct and paradigm to think with. The book's multifocal and multi-perspectival examination of Plutarch's cities - past and present, real and ideal-yields some remarkable corrections of his conventional image. Plutarch was neither an antiquarian nor a philosopher of the desk. He was not oblivious to his surroundings but had a keen interest in painting, sculpture, monuments, and inscriptions, about which he acquired impressive knowledge in order to help him understand and reconstruct the past. Cult and ritual proved equally fertile for Plutarch's visual imagination. Whereas historiography was the backbone of his reconstruction of the past and evaluation of the present, material culture, cult, and ritual were also sources of inspiration to enliven past and present alike. Plato's descriptions of Athenian houses and the Attic landscape were also a source of inspiration, but Plutarch clearly did his own research, based on autopsy and on oral and written sources. Plutarch, Plato's disciple and Apollo's priest, was on balance a pragmatist. He did not resist the temptation to contemplate the ideal city, but he wrote much more about real cities, as he experienced or imagined them.

**what were the strengths of spartan education: The Civic Conversations of Thucydides and Plato** Gerald M. Mara, 2008-07-15 This book argues that classical political philosophy, represented in the works of Thucydides and Plato, is an important resource for both contemporary democratic political theory and democratic citizens. By placing the Platonic dialogues and Thucydides' History in conversation with four significant forms of modern democratic theory—the rational choice perspective, deliberative democratic theory, the interpretation of democratic culture, and postmodernism—Gerald M. Mara contends that these classical authors are not enemies of democracy. Rather than arguing for the creation of a more encompassing theoretical framework guided by classical concerns, Mara offers readings that emphasize the need to focus critically on the purposes of politics, and therefore of democracy, as controversial yet unavoidable questions for political theory.

**what were the strengths of spartan education: Thucydides and Sparta** Jean Ducat, Thomas J. Figueira, 2021-02-01 Thucydides is widely seen as the most dispassionate and reliable contemporary source for the history of classical Sparta. But, compared with partisan authors such as Xenophon and Plutarch, his information on the subject is more scattered and implicit. Scholars in recent decades have made progress in teasing out the sense of Thucydides' often lapidary remarks on Sparta. This book takes the process further. Its eight new studies by international specialists aim to reveal coherent structures both in Thucydidean thought and in Spartan reality. This volume is the second of a series in which the Classical Press of Wales applies to Spartan history the approach it is already using for the history of Rome's revolutionary era: focusing in turn on each of the main sources on which historians depend, and analysing with a combination of historical and literary methods.

**what were the strengths of spartan education: Spartan War Discipline** Felix Stratton, 2025-05-03 Spartan War Discipline explores how Sparta, despite its small population, dominated ancient Greek battlefields for centuries. This was achieved through a rigorous system of military training known as the agoge and a unique social structure that emphasized unwavering discipline

and unit cohesion. The book highlights that Spartan military success wasn't just about combat skills but also about deeply ingrained values and societal expectations that shaped every aspect of a Spartan citizen's life. The book examines the historical context of Sparta, including its political system and economic foundations, before delving into the agoge. It uncovers how continuous drills and shared hardships fostered absolute obedience and transformed Spartan boys into formidable soldiers. The analysis extends to Spartan battle tactics and command structures, demonstrating how these elements were integrated with the social and psychological foundations established through the agoge. The book progresses by first establishing Sparta's historical and social context, then dissecting the agoge and finally analyzing Spartan battle tactics. By drawing on ancient texts and archaeological evidence, *Spartan War Discipline* challenges traditional views by emphasizing the critical role of social conditioning in shaping their military capabilities and offers insights into leadership, discipline, and social cohesion that underpinned their success.

**what were the strengths of spartan education:** The Oxford Handbook of Thucydides Ryan Krieger Balot, Sara Forsdyke, Edith Marie Foster, 2017 The Oxford Handbook of Thucydides contains essays on Thucydides as an historian, thinker, and writer. It also features papers on Thucydides' intellectual context and ancient reception. The creative juxtaposition of historical, literary, philosophical, and reception studies allows for a better grasp of Thucydides' complex project and its intellectual context, while at the same time providing a comprehensive introduction to Thucydides' ideas. The Oxford Handbook of Thucydides is organized into four sections of papers: History, Historiography, Political Theory, and Context and Reception. It therefore bridges traditionally divided disciplines. The authors engaged to write the forty chapters for this volume include both well-known scholars and less well-known innovators, who bring fresh ideas and new points of view. Articles avoid technical jargon and long footnotes, and are written in an accessible style. Finally, The Oxford Handbook of Thucydides includes a thorough introduction, which introduces every paper, as well as two maps and an up-to-date bibliography that will enable further and more specific study. It therefore offers a comprehensive introduction to a thinker and writer whose simultaneous depth and innovativeness have been the focus of intense literary and philosophical study since ancient times.

**what were the strengths of spartan education:** *Main Currents in the History of Education* Edward J. Power, 1970

**what were the strengths of spartan education:** *In Search of the Greeks* James Renshaw, 2008-05-16 Offers an introduction to the societies of Classical Greece. This book introduces six key areas of ancient Greece: Greek religion, the Olympic Games, Athenian drama, Athenian society, Athenian democracy, and Sparta. It reflects on some of the social, political and cultural issues of classical Greece.

**what were the strengths of spartan education:** A Companion to Mill Christopher Macleod, Dale E. Miller, 2018-04-12 This Companion offers a state-of-the-art survey of the work of John Stuart Mill — one which covers the historical influences on Mill, his theoretical, moral and social philosophy, as well as his relation to contemporary movements. Its contributors include both senior scholars with established expertise in Mill's thought and new emerging interpreters. Each essay acts as a go-to resource for those seeking to understand an aspect of Mill's thought or to familiarise themselves with the contours of a debate within the scholarship. The Companion is a key reference on Mill's theory of liberty and utilitarianism, but also provides a valuable resource on lesser-known aspects of his work, including his epistemology, metaphysics, and philosophy of language. The volume is divided into six sections. Part I covers Mill's life, his immediate posthumous reputation, and his own telling of his life-story. Part II brings together an accessible and comprehensive summary of the various influences on Mill's thought. Part III offers an account of the foundations of Mill's philosophy and his thought on key philosophic topics. Parts IV and V tackle issues from Mill's moral and social philosophy. Part VI concludes with a treatment of the broader aspects of Mill's thought, tracing his relation to major movements in philosophy.

**what were the strengths of spartan education:** *Theopompus The Historian* Gordon S.

Shrimpton, 1991-04-01 Theopompus was primarily known in antiquity for his historical works, which included an Epitome of Herodotus; Hellenica, a twelve-volume history of Greece; and the fifty-eight volume Philippica, which focused mainly on the career of Philip II of Macedon. All of Theopompus' works were lost by late antiquity except fifty-three volumes of the Philippica, which survived into Byzantine times only to disappear by perhaps the tenth century. Before these works were lost, geographers, lexicographers, biographers, collectors of anecdotes, and later historians all quoted Theopompus in their writings and many critics of historical style commented on Theopompus' work. Concentrating on the Hellenica and the Philippica, Shrimpton studies the fragments and testimonies to reveal what can be gleaned about the scope and content of Theopompus' two major works. He deals systematically with the problems of interpretation and makes clear the methodological background of his reconstructions and evaluations, furnishing the basis for further methodological debate. Theopompus' moral and political views are discussed, as are his treatment of two of the most important figures of the middle of the fourth century BC, Philip and Demosthenes. In addition, Shrimpton provides a comprehensive index of the proper names found in the fragments and reassesses the authorship of the Hellenica Oxyrhynchia, suggesting that it is most plausibly identified with Cratippus.

**what were the strengths of spartan education:** Introduction to the Foundations of American Education James Allen Johnson, 1999 New edition of a text that seeks to provide information for teachers striving to be successful and informed educators. Topics include supply and demand in the teaching industry, diversity and education, antiracist and multicultural education, reform of school finance in Michigan, students' rights an

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**what were the strengths of spartan education:** An Introduction to Philosophy of Education J. A. Akinpelu, 1981

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**what were the strengths of spartan education:** Our Western Educational Heritage Christopher J. Lucas, 1971

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**what were the strengths of spartan education: Rousseau and the Limits of the Liberal International Order** Joshua King, 2024-11-29 *Jean-Jacques Rousseau's international thought* anticipates many of the political dynamics that have arisen through globalization and great power competition. *Rousseau and the Limits of the Liberal International Order* considers Rousseau as a critic and a reformer of international politics, arguing that Rousseau's account of liberty drives his approach to the international realm. Rousseau's work provides an incisive critique. He dismantles notions of economic rationalism, rejects the preference for administration over self-governance, and encourages strategies of resistance as a meaningful response to great power rivalry. To address these concerns, Rousseau affirms an approach to international politics that is closely related to his account of political liberty. For Rousseau, liberty develops through one's carefully chosen obligations that encourage self-rule, limit dependence on others, and constrain the irrational motives of politics. To pursue these goals, Rousseau proposes civic education and national institutions that cultivate a sense shared of humanity and limit the use of war. These alternatives moderate the desire for status and establish a form of national interest directed towards contentment and pluralism rather than competition. Rousseau acknowledges significant limits to these solutions. Citizenship creates substantive divisions among human beings, and the pursuit of national self-sufficiency may leave the state vulnerable to more powerful neighbors. Emphasizing these trade-offs draws attention to competing sources of human obligation and to the unsatisfying ways that international politics attempts to harmonize them.

**what were the strengths of spartan education: Sparta in Plutarch's Lives** Philip Davies, Edith Mossman, 2023-06-01 *Plutarch* (born before AD 50, died after AD 120) is the ancient author who has arguably contributed more than any other to the popular conception of Sparta. Writing under the Roman Empire, at a time when the glory days of ancient Sparta were already long in the past, Plutarch represents a milestone in Sparta's mythologisation, but at the same time is a vital source for our historical understanding of Sparta. In this volume, eight scholars from around the world come together to consider Plutarch's understanding and presentation of Sparta, his flaws and significance as an historical source, and his development of Sparta as a resonant subject and theme within his bestknown work, the *Parallel Lives*. This book is the latest in a series which the Classical Press of Wales is publishing on major sources for Sparta. Volumes on Xenophon and Sparta (Powell & Richer 2020) and Thucydides and Sparta (Powell & Debnar 2021) have already been released, and a further volume on Herodotus and Sparta is currently in preparation

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**Geschiedenis van Wallonië - Wikipedia** Wallonië is een landstreek in een uithoek van de Romeinse wereld op de grens met Germaanse gebieden. Het gebied grenst dus aan het Nederlandstalige noorden, en het Duitstalige oosten.

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