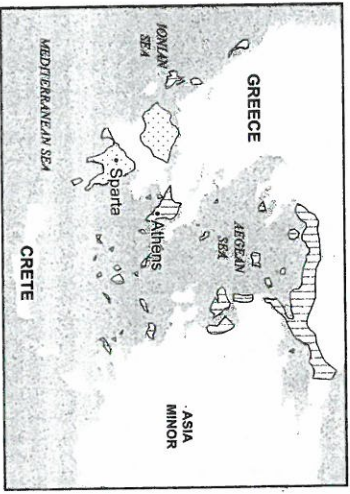


20. Persian Wars

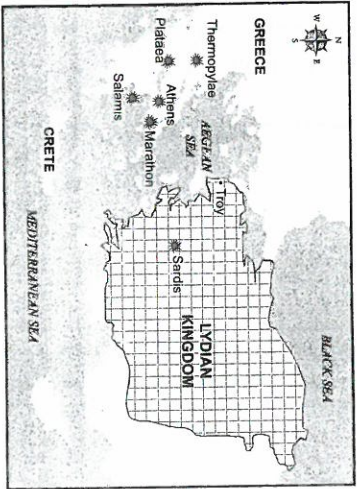


Sparta and Allies

Athens and Allies

A Although the Persian Wars were fought between the Greeks and Persians, they actually began with the Lydians. ¹In the middle of the sixth century B.C., the Greek city-states along the coast of Asia Minor (present-day Turkey) were conquered by the Lydians, and their king, Croesus (ruled 560-546 B.C.). ²Croesus minted coins using gold from the river Pactolus. ³He was so wealthy that the phrase, "rich as Croesus," is still used today.

B ⁴Meanwhile, in Persia (present-day Iran), Cyrus the Great (ruled c. 560-530 B.C.) had united two big tribes into a huge, strong empire. ⁵In 546 B.C., Cyrus and the Persian army conquered the Lydians, so the Greek city-states came under Persian rule. ⁶The Persians set up rulers in each city-state, made the Greeks serve in the Persian army and taxed everyone severely. ⁷In 499 B.C., some of the city-states rebelled and got help from the Athenians, who conquered and burned Lydia's capital, Sardis. ⁸However, after many years of battling, the Athenians stopped fighting, so in 494 B.C., the rebel city-states were conquered once more, by Persian King Darius I (558-486 B.C.).



Lydian Kingdom

C ⁹In 490 B.C., Darius, still angry about the burning of Sardis, decided to invade Athens. ¹⁰About 25,000 Persians landed at the Plain of Marathon, where they were met by a much smaller Athenian army. ¹¹The Athenians beat the Persians, who retreated to their ships and set sail for Athens, thinking they'd conquer Athens while their army was marching home. ¹²The Athenians realized the Persian's plan and raced back to Athens, and defeated the Persians again. ¹³Legend has it that after the Battle of Marathon, a Greek warrior ran about 25 miles to Athens to announce, "Nike!" (victory in Greek) and then fell dead from exhaustion.

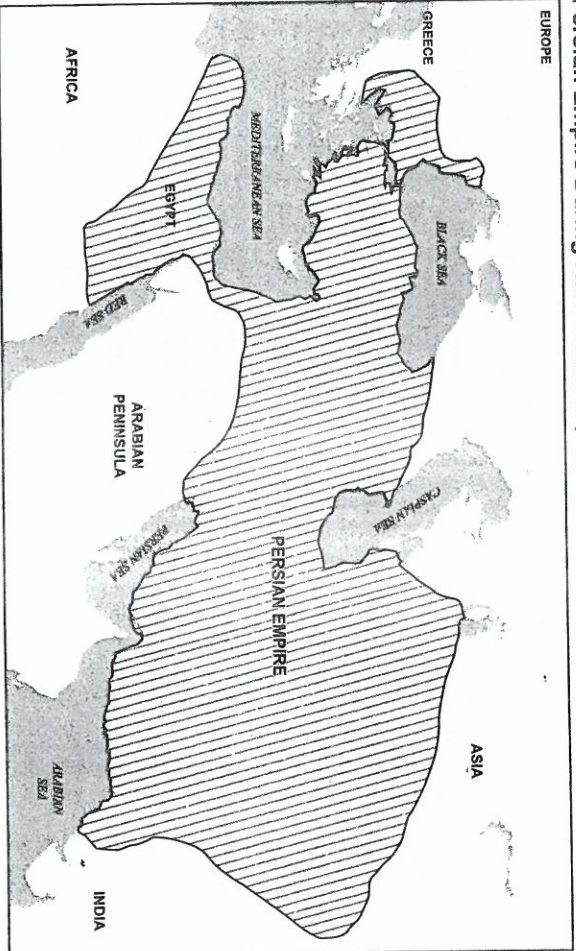
D ¹⁴In 480 B.C., Darius's son, Xerxes (ruled 486-465 B.C.), decided to conquer all of Greece. ¹⁵With more than 150,000 soldiers and 600 ships, Xerxes sailed into the eastern Aegean Sea. ¹⁶The Greeks were aware of Xerxes' intentions, so Athens, Sparta, and other city-states joined forces. ¹⁷The Athenians believed the Persian army could be beaten on land, but they feared the Persians would beat them on the sea. ¹⁸They needed time to build hundreds of ships to make sure Athens' navy could successfully battle the Persian fleet. ¹⁹So Spartan



King Leonidas and an army of only 7,000 Greeks, including 300 Spartans, set out to hold the Persians off as long as possible. ²⁰They met the Persian army at Thermopylae, a mountain pass. ²¹Over and over, the vastly outnumbered Greeks held the Persians back. ²²Then a spy showed the Persians a trail that enabled them to outflank (get around the side of) the Greeks. ²³Leonidas decided to fight with just the 300 Spartans, while the rest of the Greeks escaped. ²⁴Leonidas and his 300 Spartans fought bravely against the Persians until all the Spartans were killed.

E ²⁵The Persians then attacked and burned Athens. ²⁶But the Athenian navy attacked the Persians in a sea battle off the island of Salamis. ²⁷The Greek ships were full of soldiers and, in hand-to-hand combat, they destroyed most of the Persian fleet. ²⁸The Persians retreated, but they still had one fight left in them. ²⁹In 479 B.C., they were crushed by the Greeks in the Battle of Plataea, forcing the remaining Persians back to Persia.

Persian Empire During Rule of Xerxes, 486-465 B.C.



1. Which ruler collected a great fortune?

- a. Darius I
- b. Xerxes
- c. Leonidas
- d. Croesus

Which sentence best supports the answer?

2. Why did the Persians first decide to attack Athens?

- a. They were mad at the Athenians for burning one of their cities.
- b. They needed more farmland.
- c. They needed more slaves.
- d. They wanted to expand their empire.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

3. Why did the Greek city-states revert back to Persian control again in 521 B.C.?

- a. They failed to guard their borders.
- b. Athens ceased fighting the Persians.
- c. Persia tricked them.
- d. The Greeks attacked and were beaten.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

4. How did the Athenian army stop the Persians from conquering Athens after the Battle of Marathon?

- a. They outnumbered them.
- b. They double-timed it back to Athens and got there before the Persians.
- c. They tricked the Persians into a small mountain pass.
- d. They burned their ships.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

5. Who conquered the Greek city-states before the Persians?

- a. the Spartans
- b. the Assyrians
- c. the Lydians
- d. the Egyptians

Which sentence best supports the answer?

6. Which of the following battles best represents honor over survival?

- a. Marathon
- b. Thermopylae
- c. Salamis
- d. Plataea

Which sentences best support the answer?

7. Mark each statement T for true or F for false.
a. _____ Cyrus the Great unified Persia.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

b. _____ The Persians made gold currency.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

c. _____ The Athenians outnumbered the Persians at the Battle of Marathon.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

d. _____ The Battle of Salamis was fought on an island.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

8. What happened to the Persians after the Battle of Salamis?

- a. They surrendered and never fought again.
- b. They pulled back to fight another day.
- c. They joined with the Athenians and ruled together.
- d. They became slaves to the Athenians.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

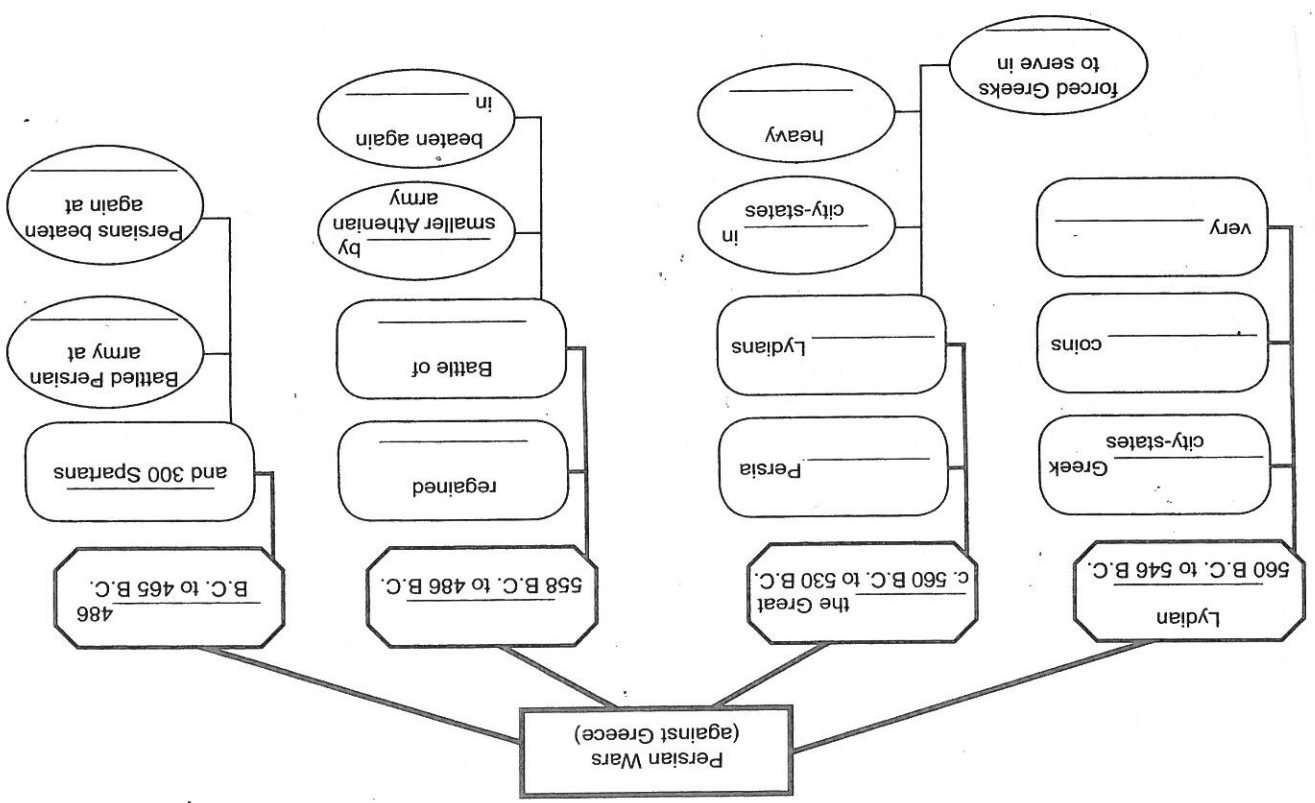
9. What can you infer about the Spartans fighting at Thermopylae?

- a. They had better weapons.
- b. They outnumbered the Persians.
- c. They had stronger spears.
- d. They were brave.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

taxes minted city-states rich Darius Salamis Athens rulers Thermopylae Cyrus defeated Xerxes King Croesus Leonidas conquered Marathon united military

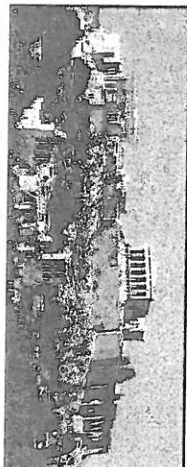
98 Complete the concept map by using the words from the choice box below.



21. Peloponnesian Wars



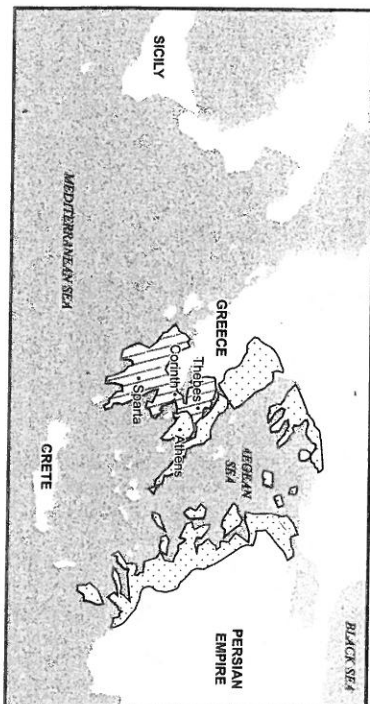
A Athens and Sparta fought together to win the Persian Wars, but they became rivals when their common enemy was gone. ⁷Asia Minor city-states that had been conquered by the Persians were freed with the help of the Athenians. ⁸They were concerned that the Persians might return, so they looked to Athens for protection. ⁹In 478 B.C. those city-states and others on islands in the Aegean joined together to form the Delian League, with Athens as the leader. ¹⁰The other members paid Athens to keep its navy strong, and worked together to keep fighting the Persians. ¹¹As they succeeded, Athens grew richer and more powerful. ¹²With its newfound wealth, Athens began constructing many buildings. ¹³It was at this time that much of the Acropolis of Athens was built.





The Acropolis (City Center on a hill) of Athens

B Athens' new power made the Spartans nervous, so they formed an alliance, called the Peloponnesian League, with Corinth and some other city-states. ¹⁴Then the Athenians got friendly with Argos, which was Sparta's chief rival and the only city-state on the Peloponnese (southernmost peninsula of Greece) that refused to join the Peloponnesian League. ¹⁵That was enough for Sparta. ¹⁶Its soldiers attacked Athens in 431 B.C., starting the first Peloponnesian War.

C Athens had a superior navy, but Sparta had a better army. ¹⁷The Spartans attacked and began burning crops, trying to starve the Athenians. ¹⁸The Athenians evacuated people from the countryside, bringing them inside Athens' strong city walls. ¹⁹Even with its strong army, Sparta could not break through Athens' walls. ²⁰Inside those walls, Athenians had access to the harbor and its fleet of ships could sail to other ports to get food. ²¹But with all those people crammed inside the city's walls, a terrible plague broke out in 430 B.C., weakening the Athenian military forces. ²²The two sides continued to fight each other for years before agreeing, in 421 B.C., to a 30-year truce, which only lasted 14 years.



-  Delian League (Athens and its allies.)
-  Peloponnesian League (Sparta and its allies.)

D During the first Peloponnesian War, the other city-states in the Delian League were still paying Athens to protect them, even though Sparta wasn't attacking! ²³Many of them got fed up and pulled out of the Delian League alliance. ²⁴Athens, which wanted to show the city-states of the Mediterranean region who was boss, responded in 413 B.C. by launching an attack on the island of Sicily. ²⁵It proved to be a disaster. ²⁶Athens' entire army was defeated or captured, and part of its powerful navy was destroyed, too. ²⁷Athens was floundering and

weak. ²⁸Sparta decided that the time was right to try to attack Athens again, so it started the second Peloponnesian War. ²⁹Sparta joined with Persia and attacked Athens. ³⁰After years of fighting, in 404 B.C. the Athenians surrendered, and the Spartans made the Athenians tear down their walls, and they dismantled Athens' democracy.

E In 371 B.C., Persia and the Greek city-state of Thebes united to beat Sparta. ³¹Following this was a period of constant fighting among Greek city-states.

Questions

- Why did the Delian League members give money to the Athenians?
 - so Athens would grow food for them
 - to make sure its navy stayed powerful
 - so all children could go to Athenian schools
 - so they would run their armies

Which sentence best supports the answer?

- Why had the Athenians joined forces with the Spartans prior to 478 B.C.?
 - to defeat the Persians
 - to fight Corinth
 - to defeat Argos
 - to conquer Asia Minor

Which sentence best supports the answer?

- How long did Athens and Sparta remain at peace after the first Peloponnesian War?
 - 30 years
 - 55 years
 - 14 years
 - 12 years

Which sentence best supports the answer?

- Why did the Spartans form a league of their own?
 - Athens attacked them.
 - Athens was getting too strong.
 - Argos attacked Sparta.
 - Persia attacked them.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

- Mark each statement T for true or F for false.
 - Sparta broke through the walls of Athens during the 1st Peloponnesian War.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

- Sparta's navy was bigger and stronger than Athens'.
Which sentence best supports the answer?
- Corinth and Argos formed the Peloponnesian League.
Which sentence best supports the answer?
- Persia and Sparta became allies.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

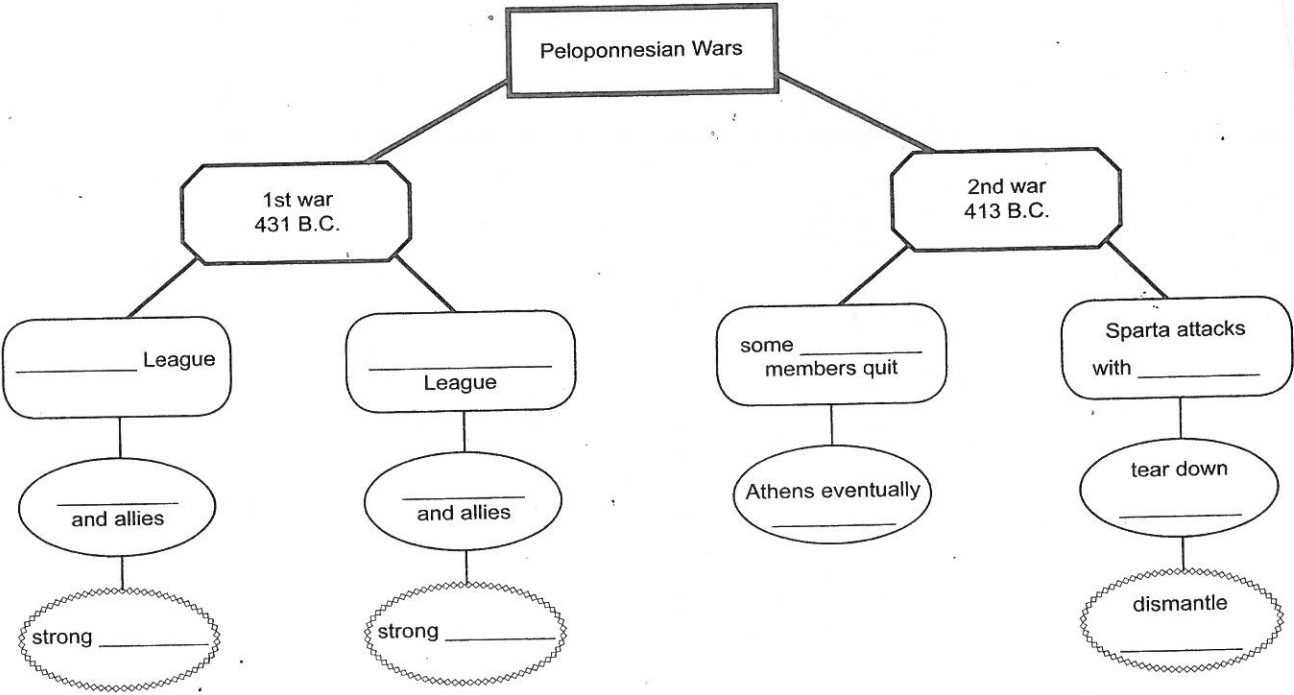
- Number the events in chronological order.
 - Persia and Thebes beat Sparta.
 - Sparta and Athens agree to a 30-year peace.
 - Greek city-states form the Delian League.
 - Sparta and Persia attack Athens.

Which two nations were bitter enemies in both Peloponnesian Wars?

- Sparta and Persia
- Athens and Persia
- Macedonia and Athens
- Sparta and Athens

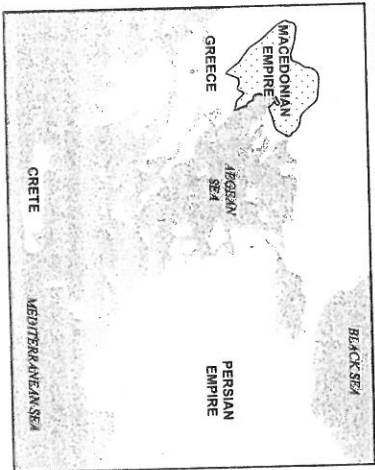
Which sentences best support the answer?

walls army Delian Athens Peloponnesian navy
 Delian democracy Sparta Persia surrenders



22. Macedonians and Hellenistic Age

Macedonian Empire, 359 B.C.



A ¹As the Peloponnesian Wars wound down, Macedonia, north of Greece, was growing in power. ²The Macedonians shared some common ancestors with the Greeks, but the Greeks thought the Macedonians were behind them in terms of civilization. ³Many Greeks looked down on their northern Macedonian neighbors.

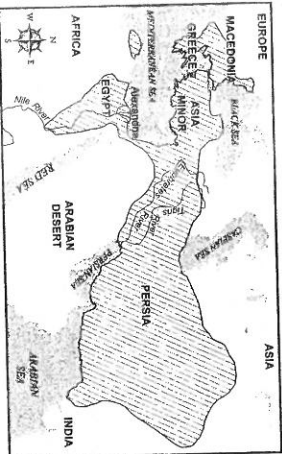
B ⁴It was under the reign of Archelaus (ruled 413-399 B.C.) that Macedonia began to emerge. ⁵Archelaus enhanced Macedonia's military and built highways and forts. ⁶He liked Greek literature, and invited the great Greek minds of the day to his court. ⁷After Archelaus was assassinated in 399 B.C., Macedonia entered into a period marked by internal wars and civil unrest. ⁸Then Philip II (ruled 359-336 B.C.) became the Macedonian leader. ⁹Philip had been raised with a Classical Greek education and military training. ¹⁰Under his rule, the Macedonian military forces were trained and equipped until they were the best in the region, including Greece. ¹¹He unified the Macedonians and conquered all of Greece, except Sparta, in 338 B.C.



C ¹²Philip's son, who became perhaps the world's greatest conqueror, was called Alexander the Great (ruled 336-323 B.C.). ¹³Writers of the day describe Alexander as handsome, strong, and brave. ¹⁴He was tutored (taught) by the philosopher Aristotle and considered a brilliant military strategist (thinker). ¹⁵By the age of 33, he controlled all of Egypt, Arabia, and India, along with the lands he had inherited from his father. ¹⁶The city of Alexandria in Egypt is named for him.

D ¹⁷Alexander encouraged the blending of Greek and Eastern cultures. ¹⁸Greek soldiers married Persian, Egyptian, and Syrian women. ¹⁹When Alexander died at age 33, he and his wife were expecting their first child, who turned out to be a son. ²⁰Alexander also had a brother, but he was considered weak and not as smart as Alexander. ²¹Somewhat surprisingly, Alexander had made no preparations for either his son or brother to succeed him. ²²After his death, his strongest generals seized kingdoms for themselves. ²³Later, Alexander's great empire was divided into four smaller empires.

Alexander the Great's Empire, 323 B.C.



23. Classical Greece: Education, Philosophy, and Performing Arts



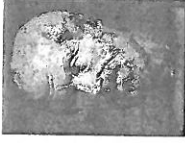
Pericles
495-429 B.C.



Socrates
470-399 B.C.



Plato
427-347 B.C.



Aristotle
384-322 B.C.

A ¹Classical Greece stands among the greatest ancient civilizations in the areas of learning, philosophy, and drama. ²In the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. (500-301 B.C.), Greeks laid the foundation for Western education, philosophy, and performing arts.

B ³Greeks structured their educational system to train free-thinking individuals who could also fight. ⁴Greeks studied geometry, astronomy, geography, public speaking, grammar, and how to play instruments and sing. ⁵They also took up athletics such as wrestling, swimming, running, and throwing the javelin and discus.

C ⁶Free citizens hired sophists to educate their sons. ⁷Sophists were teachers (tutors) who traveled from town to town charging fees to teach knowledge and wisdom. ⁸Some sophists questioned the roles of the Greek gods and the nature of heaven and the earth. ⁹This angered some Greeks who found such questioning impious (disrespectful) and an attack on Greek religion. ¹⁰Other Greeks questioned the sophist's claim that they could teach wisdom.

D ¹¹Under the rule of Pericles, who was a politician, general, and gifted speaker, Athens saw many cultural accomplishments. ¹²Pericles rebuilt Athens after the Persians burned it. ¹³He encouraged democracy and inspired Athenian culture, promoting the arts and literature. ¹⁴Pericles called Athens the "school of Greece" because so many Greeks went to Athens to learn.

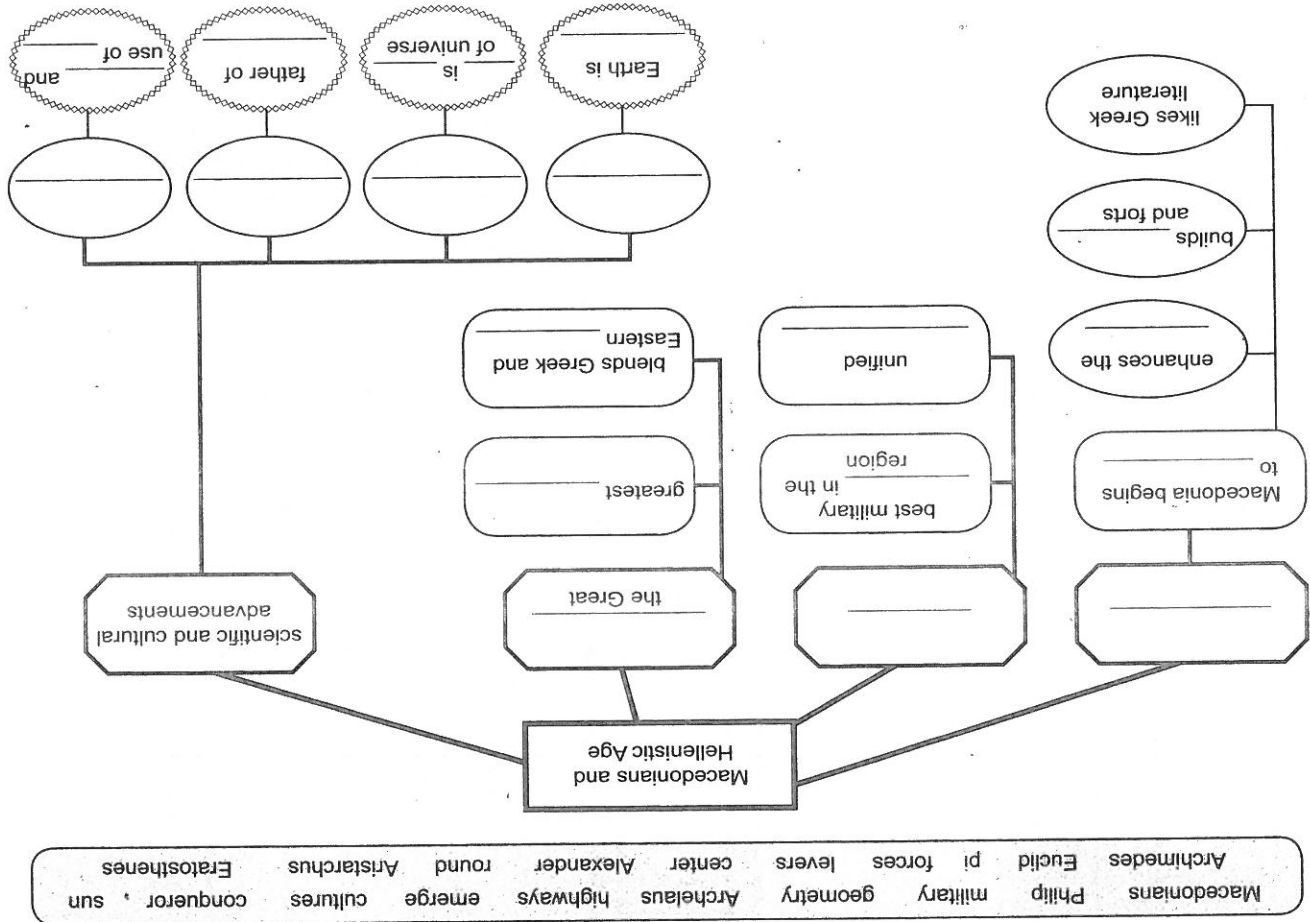
E ¹⁵Classical Greece provided the world with some of the most brilliant and accomplished minds of all time. ¹⁶Socrates (c. 470-399 B.C.) was a philosopher who challenged his students to understand absolute truth, virtue, courage, and

good versus evil. ¹⁷Socrates is not considered a sophist because he did not travel and did not charge money to teach. ¹⁸Socrates' independent thinking and outspoken nature created many enemies. ¹⁹He was eventually charged with corrupting adolescents and disrespecting Athenian religious beliefs (impiety). ²⁰An Athenian jury found him guilty and executed him by forcing him to drink poison.

F ²¹Plato (c. 427-347 B.C.) was a pupil of Socrates. ²²He wrote about three dozen of Socrates' dialogues (conversations), capturing in writing what the philosopher said. ²³He also wrote *The Republic*, a Socratic dialogue about the ideal man and the ideal government. ²⁴Plato established a school called the Academy. ²⁵At the school and in his writings, Plato focused on questions such as, "what is good?" ²⁶What is true? ²⁷What is beautiful?

G ²⁸Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), a student of Plato, was an important founder of Western philosophy. ²⁹He studied at the Academy and then was a tutor to Alexander the Great. ³⁰He opened his own school, the Lyceum. ³¹Aristotle wrote hundreds of essays on logic, politics, and physical science. ³²He practiced and taught the "Golden Mean," doing all things in moderation and avoiding excess.

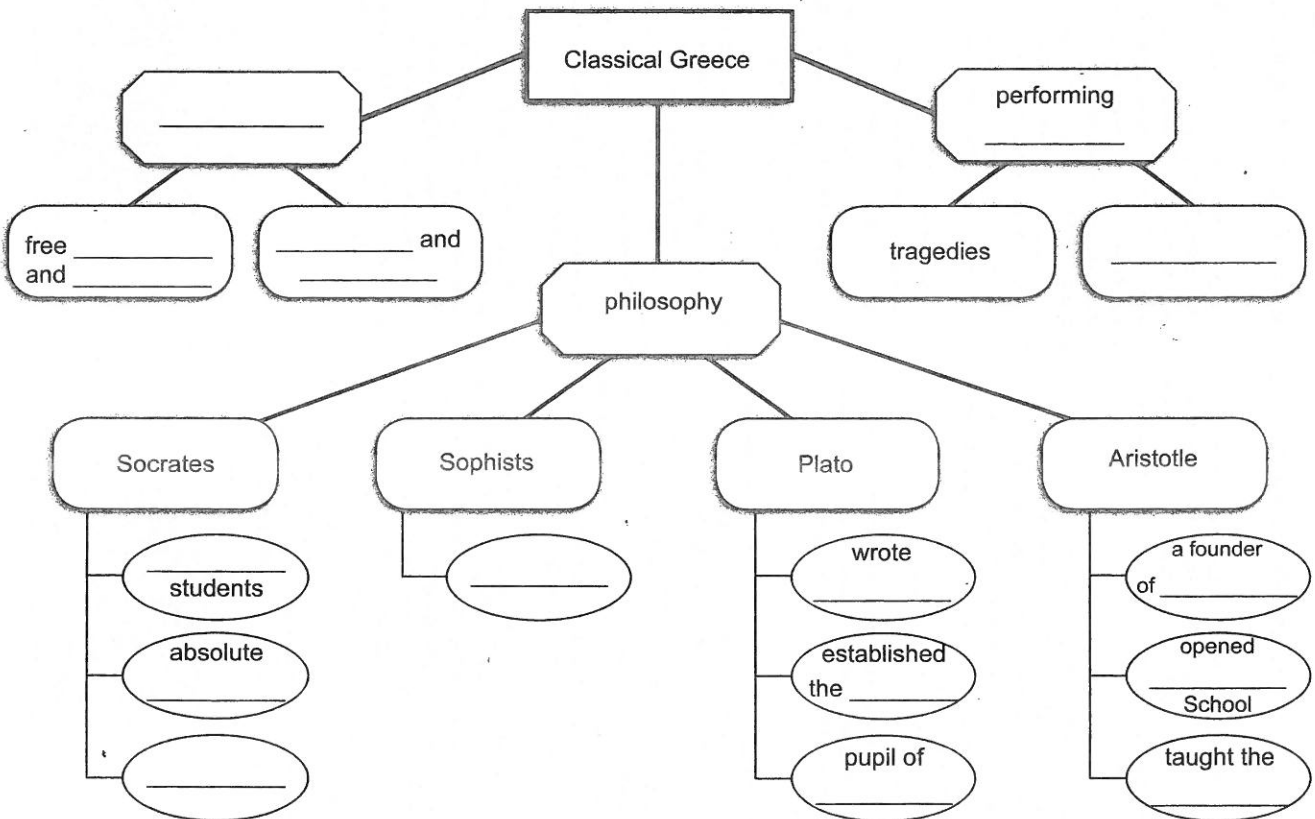
H ³³Drama has its origins in Classical Greece. ³⁴Greek drama, which included tragedies and comedies, dealt with the themes of good and evil and of the power of the state. ³⁵In a tragedy, a character tried to overcome difficulties, but failed. ³⁶A comedy was a funny story with a happy ending. ³⁷Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides wrote plays about war, death, justice, and relationships between gods and humans. ³⁸Aristophanes wrote comedies and made fun of politicians, men, philosophers, and other writers.



- What was not valued in Classical Greece?
 - knowledge
 - military strategy
 - wisdom
 - comedy
 Which sentence best supports the answer?
- Circle all the facts below that were true of both Sophists and Socrates.
 - taught students
 - questioned Greek religious beliefs
 - charged money to educate
 - studied at the Academy
 Which sentences best support the answer?
- Based on the lesson, who would most likely not become too intense in his life?
 - Alexander the Great
 - Socrates
 - Plato
 - Aristotle
 Which sentence best supports the answer?
- Who was most familiar with the teachings of Socrates?
 - Pericles
 - Aristotle
 - Plato
 - Sophocles
 Which sentence best supports the answer?
- What was one of the charges against Socrates?
 - He spoke about the truth.
 - He insulted a noble.
 - He questioned the meaning of virtue and evil.
 - He was lowering the morals of youths.
 Which sentence best supports the answer?
- Mark each statement T for true or F for false.
 - Greeks believed in teaching academics and sports. Which sentences best support the answer?
 - Sophists were educators. Which sentence best supports the answer?
 - Socrates was loved by nearly all Athenians. Which sentence best supports the answer?
 - Aristotle taught Plato. Which sentence best supports the answer?
- What was not studied by Greeks?
 - psychology
 - athletics
 - math
 - music
 Which sentences best support the answer?
- Which of these men's writings is considered humorous?
 - Aristophanes
 - Socrates
 - Alexander the Great
 - Plato
 Which sentence best supports the answer?
- Based on the lesson, which of the following was not honored in Greek culture?
 - individual strength
 - winning plays
 - fighting wars
 - trying to fit in a group
 Which sentence best supports the answer?

Complete the concept map by using the words from the choice box below.

fighters truth athletics Golden Mean Education The Republic Western Philosophy thinkers
 teachers challenged academics executed Lyceum Academy Socrates comedies arts



24. Classical Greece: Art, Architecture, and Mythology

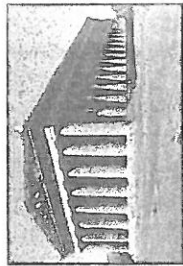
A ¹Classical Greeks believed in moderation, equality, and balance, and expressed these ideals in their artwork and architecture. ²Paintings didn't survive time, except on pottery, but sculptures and buildings did.

B ³The Parthenon was the most important building in Athens. ⁴It was a temple located on the acropolis (a hill in the middle of the city). ⁵This temple, dedicated to the goddess Athena, had marble columns. ⁶It was 230 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a statue of Athena standing 43 feet high in the middle of the structure.

C ⁷Classical sculpture focused on the form of the human body. ⁸Greek sculptors captured the ideal of the human body. ⁹Imperfections and blemishes were not shown.

D ¹⁰Herodotus (c. 484–425 B.C.) and Thucydides (c. 460–404 B.C.) were the world's first factual historians. ¹¹Herodotus is called the father of history and Thucydides, the father of scientific history. ¹²They tried to write what actually happened, researching sources and making sure evidence was real. ¹³In the past, writers had served kings and their reports were not always factual when the facts didn't please the king.

E ¹⁴Greek playwright Homer wrote the epic poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. ¹⁵The *Iliad* is set in the last year of the 10-year Trojan War, pitting the Greeks, led by King Agamemnon, against the Trojans. ¹⁶It focuses on a disagreement between the king and Achilles, and the battles that follow. ¹⁷The *Odyssey* is a sequel (continuation) to the *Iliad*. ¹⁸It is about Odysseus and a group of Greek warriors and their 10-year journey home after the fall of Troy. ¹⁹Homer's stories glorified war, courage, honor, adventure, self-control, and loyalty.



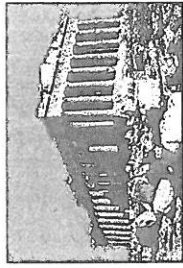
The Parthenon was finished in 438 B.C.

F ²⁰Historians think Aesop was a Greek slave who wrote fables: short tales that teach morals or lessons using animals that act and speak as humans. ²¹One famous Aesop fable is The Tortoise and the Hare. ²²It is the story of a speedy hare, who bragged he could beat the slower tortoise in a race. ²³The hare was so confident that he took several breaks and even fell asleep! ²⁴He awoke to see the tortoise was almost at the finish line. ²⁵He raced to catch up, but the tortoise beat him. ²⁶The moral is slow and steady wins the race.

G ²⁷Greek mythology offers stories that describe Greeks' religious beliefs and understanding of human behavior, the afterlife, and the physical world. ²⁸Greek gods looked and acted like humans. ²⁹They quarreled, had children, played tricks, cheated, and fought wars. ³⁰Greeks performed rituals to receive gifts from them.

H ³¹Greeks believed in many gods, with the 12 most important ones living on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece. ³²Zeus was the chief god who ruled the sky and threw lightning bolts; Athena was the goddess of wisdom and crafts; Apollo, the god of sun and poetry; Ares, the god of war; Aphrodite, the goddess of love; and Poseidon, the god of the seas and earthquakes.

I ³³Greeks believed in destiny and prophecy. ³⁴An oracle was a sacred shrine where a priest or priestess spoke for a god or goddess. ³⁵An oracle was also the message given at the shrine. ³⁶If you wanted to know the future, you could ask for an oracle. ³⁷The Oracle at the Temple of Apollo at Delphi was the most famous in the ancient world:



The Parthenon in Athens today.

1. Classical Greeks attempted to be:

- deeply religious.
- temperate and reasonable.
- victorious in war.
- successful in business.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

- Historians know about the culture of Classical Greece because of:
 - portraits and landscapes.
 - architecture and statues.
 - songs and poems.
 - cave paintings.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

- A Greek citizen who wanted to know what might happen next year, would likely ask:
 - a priest or priestess
 - Herodotus
 - Zeus
 - Homer

Which sentences best support the answer?

- If you were an ancient Greek and wanted victory in battle, to whom should you offer sacrifices?
 - Zeus
 - Athena
 - Apollo
 - Ares

Which sentence best supports the answer?

- What made Herodotus and Thucydides different from previous writers of the past?
 - They were Greek.
 - They believed in Greek gods.
 - They strived to glorify Greece.
 - They tried to find the truth.

Which sentences best support the answer?

6. Mark each statement T for true or F for false.
a. _____ Greek gods acted like regular people.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

b. _____ Greek gods never fought or argued.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

c. _____ Greeks liked to hear predictions.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

d. _____ Greek sculptures were realistic and true to life.
Which sentence best supports the answer?

7. In his writings, Homer:

- examined complicated relationships.
- urged people to seek safety.
- denounced fighting.
- prized bravery.

Which sentence best supports the answer?

8. What is a fable?

- a poem about Troy
- a true story about animals
- a short moral story with animal characters
- a story about Greek gods

Which sentence best supports the answer?

9. From the lesson, what can you infer about Greek slaves?

- Some were sold.
- They were of many nationalities
- Some were literate.
- Some had hard lives.

Which sentence best supports the answer?