

20. Persian Wars



Sparta and Allies



Athens and Allies



Lydian Kingdom

A ¹Although the Persian Wars were fought between the Greeks and Persians, they actually began with the Lydians. ²In 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.). ³Croesus minted coins using gold from the river Pactolus. ⁴He was so wealthy that the phrase, “rich as Croesus,” is still used today.

B ⁵Meanwhile, in Persia (present-day Iran), Cyrus the Great (ruled c. 560-530 B.C.) had united two big tribes into a huge, strong empire. ⁶In 546 B.C., Cyrus and the Persian army conquered the Lydians, so the Greek city-states came under Persian rule. ⁷The Persians set up rulers in each city-state, made the Greeks serve in the Persian army and taxed everyone severely. ⁸In 499 B.C., some of the city-states rebelled and got help from the Athenians, who conquered and burned Lydia’s capital, Sardis. ⁹However 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.).

C ¹⁰In 490 B.C., Darius, still angry about the burning of Sardis, decided to invade Athens. ¹¹About 25,000 Persians landed at the Plain of Marathon, where they were met by a much smaller Athenian army. ¹²The Athenians beat the Persians, who retreated to their ships and set sail for Athens, thinking they’d conquer Athens while its army was marching home. ¹³The Athenians realized the Persian’s plan and raced back to Athens, and defeated the Persians again. ¹⁴Legend 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 ¹⁵In 480 B.C., Darius’ son, Xerxes (ruled 486-465 B.C.), decided to conquer all of Greece. ¹⁶With more than 150,000 soldiers and 600 ships, Xerxes sailed into the eastern Aegean Sea. ¹⁷The Greeks were aware of Xerxes’ intentions, so Athens, Sparta, and other city-states joined forces. ¹⁸The Athenians believed the Persian army could be beaten on land, but they feared the Persians would beat them on the sea. ¹⁹They needed time to build hundreds of ships to make sure Athens’ navy could successfully battle the Persian fleet. ²⁰So Spartan

Written Response Question

10. From the choice box, find the information missing from the table on battles of the Persian Wars.

Lydians	Salamis	Marathon	Cyrus the Great	Persia	Plataea	Greeks
Xerxes	Athenians	Darius I	Thermopylae	Spartans	499 B.C.	Athenians

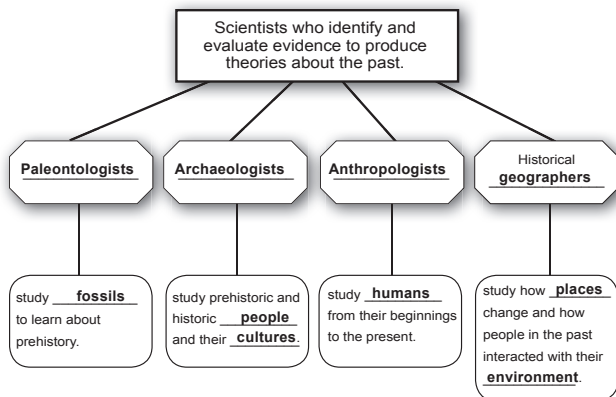
Battles of the Persian Wars

Battle or Date	Opponents	Winner
Middle 6th Century B.C.	Lydians vs. Greek city-states	_____
546 B.C.	_____ & Persians vs. Lydians	Persians
_____	_____ & Greeks city-states vs. _____	Athenians
494 B.C.	_____ & Persians vs. Greek city-states	Persians
_____	Darius I & Persians vs. Athenians	_____
_____	_____ & Persians vs. Greeks and _____	Persians
_____	Persians vs. Greeks	Greeks
_____	Persians vs. Greeks	_____

Answers

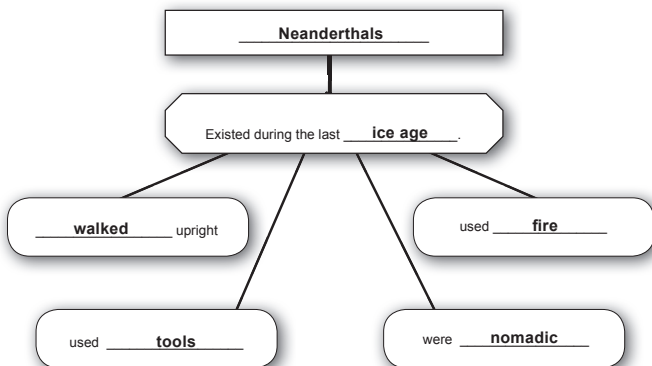
1. Scientists and Dating of History (p. 1)

1. d, sentence 1
2. b, sentence 12
3. c
4. b, sentence 5
5. d, sentence 5
6. d, sentences 3, 4
7. c
8. c, sentence 9
9. d, sentence 40
10. Key points: Anthropology is the scientific study of man. All aspects such as physical characteristics, environment, and culture are studied. Archeology is the study of past human life using artifacts.



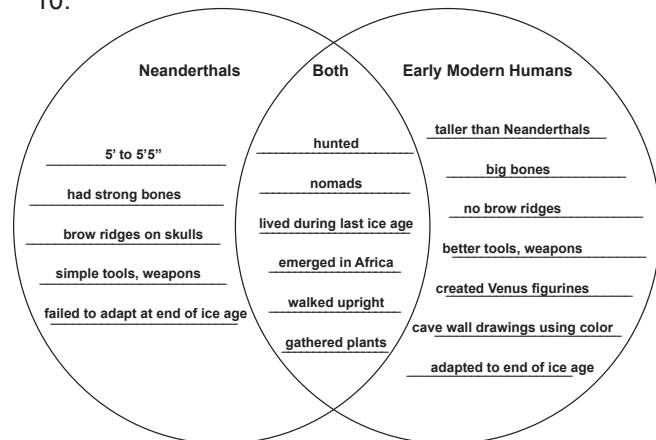
2. Prehistory to Neanderthals (p. 5)

1. c, sentence 5
2. a. 3
b. 1
c. 2
d. 4
3. d, sentence 17
4. c, sentence 15
5. a. O
b. F
c. O
d. F
6. b, c, d
7. c, sentences 3, 4
8. c, sentence 1
9. c
10. Key points: This is true because there are no written records, just fossils and artifacts.



3. Early Modern Humans (p. 9)

1. a. O
b. F
c. O
d. F
2. a. F, sentence 14
b. F, sentence 17
c. F, sentence 25
d. T, sentence 25
3. b, sentence 20
4. c, sentences 3, 16
5. d
6. a, sentences 10, 15
7. a, sentence 9
8. a, b, c, sentences 5, 16, 21
9. a. O
b. O
c. F
d. F
- 10.

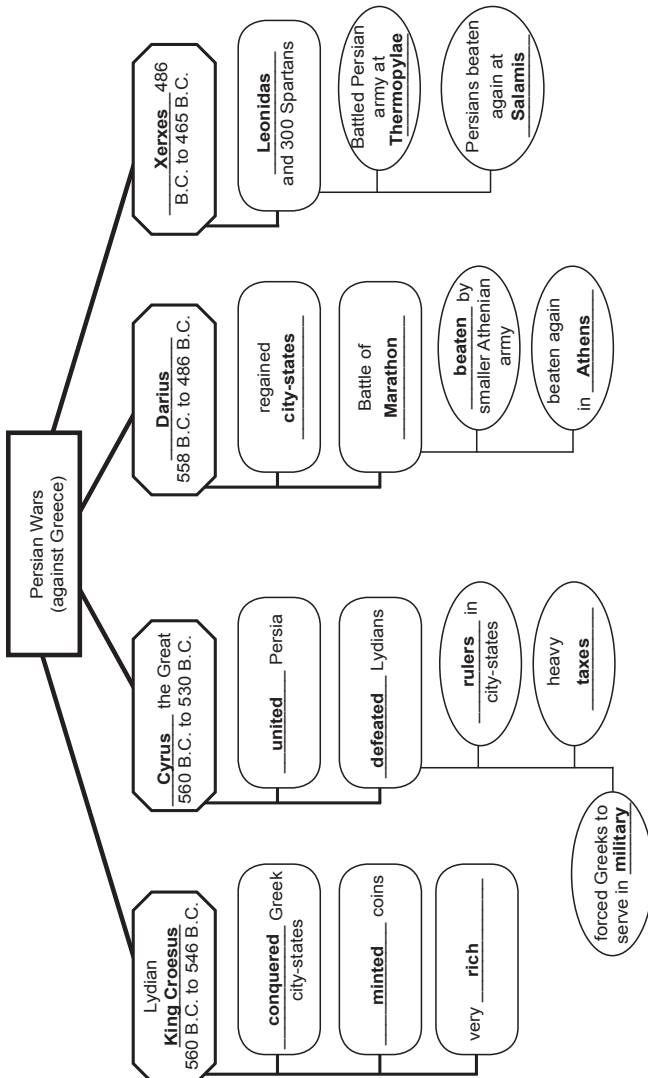


4. The Middle Stone Age Through the New Stone Age (p. 12)

1. d, sentence 3
2. b, sentences 14, 15
3. a, sentence 20
4. a
5. d, sentences 25, 26
6. d, sentence 31
7. b
8. b, sentence 31
9. a. F
b. O
c. F
d. F
10. Key points: The people of the Mesolithic period developed better tools for hunting and raised animals for food. The people in the Neolithic period learned to farm, which led to the formation of communities.

10. Battles of the Persian Wars

Battle or Date	Opponents	Winner
Middle 6th Century B.C.	Lydians vs. Greek city-states	<u>Lydians</u>
546 B.C.	<u>Cyrus the Great</u> & Persians vs. Lydians	Persians
<u>499 B.C.</u>	<u>Athenians</u> & Greeks city-states vs. <u>Persia</u>	Athenians
<u>494 B.C.</u>	<u>Darius I</u> & Persians vs. Greek city-states	Persians
<u>Marathon</u>	<u>Darius I</u> & Persians vs. Athenians	<u>Athenians</u>
<u>Thermopylae</u>	<u>Xerxes</u> & Persians vs. Greeks and <u>Spartans</u>	Persians
<u>Salamis</u>	Persians vs. Greeks	Greeks
<u>Plataea</u>	Persians vs. Greeks	<u>Greeks</u>



21. Peloponnesian Wars (p. 87)

- b, sentence 5
- a, sentence 1
- c, sentence 19
- b, sentence 9
- a. F, sentence 16
b. F, sentence 13
c. F, sentence 9
d. T, sentence 27
- a. 4
b. 2
c. 1
d. 3
- d, sentences 12, 26
- a, sentence 20
- c, sentence 18
- Key points: Sparta was threatened by the strength of the Delian League. They, and their Peloponnesian League allies, felt they needed to attack.
- Key points: Some Delian League members dropped out of the alliance which upset Athens, so the Athenians attacked. The attack failed and Athens was weakened. The Spartans then decided the time was right so they attacked Athens again, starting the 2nd Peloponnesian War.

