

Greco-Persian Wars

- ▶ History of Ancient Near East & Greece come together
- ▶ Starts with Croesus r. 560-47 BC
- ▶ Ionian Greek City-States (poli) resent Persian rule
- ▶ Cyrus
- ▶ Darius r. 522-486
- ▶ 499 Ionian City-States start rebellion

The Greeks - Crucible of Civilization (2000)
45:30 on, Salamis at minute 109



Persian Empire & Ionian Greeks





Here Xerxes built a bridge of boats

Here Spartans wanted to build a wall

100

Miles

PERSIAN INVASIONS

GREECE, 490—479 B.C.

Xerxes 480 B.C.

490 B.C.

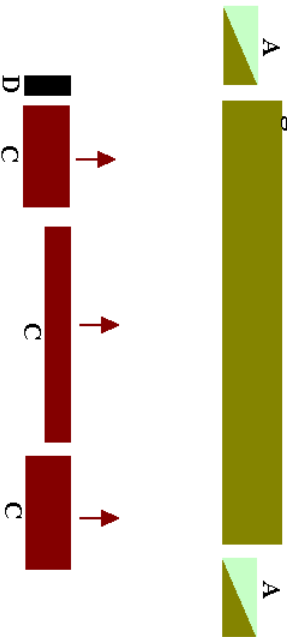
RHODES

Marathon, 490 BC



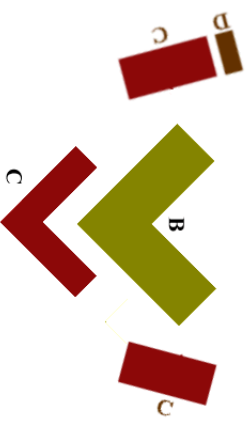


First Stage



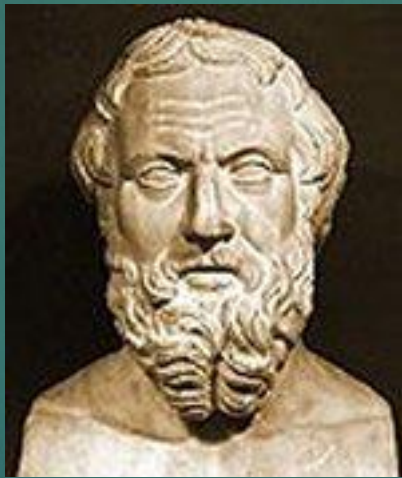
The Athenians deploy with their center thinned and each flank strengthened, and then advance at the double.


Third Stage



After driving off the Persian flanks, the Athenian flank units wheel, joining on the points where their center has given way, executing a double-guise movement, taking the Persian center in both flanks.

Herodotus,





[1.0] THESE are the researches of
Herodotus of Halicarnassus,
which he publishes,
in the hope of thereby preserving from decay
the remembrance of what men have done,
and of preventing the great and wonderful actions of
the Greeks and the Barbarians from losing
their due meed of glory;
and withal to put on record
what were their grounds of feuds.

Attack of 480

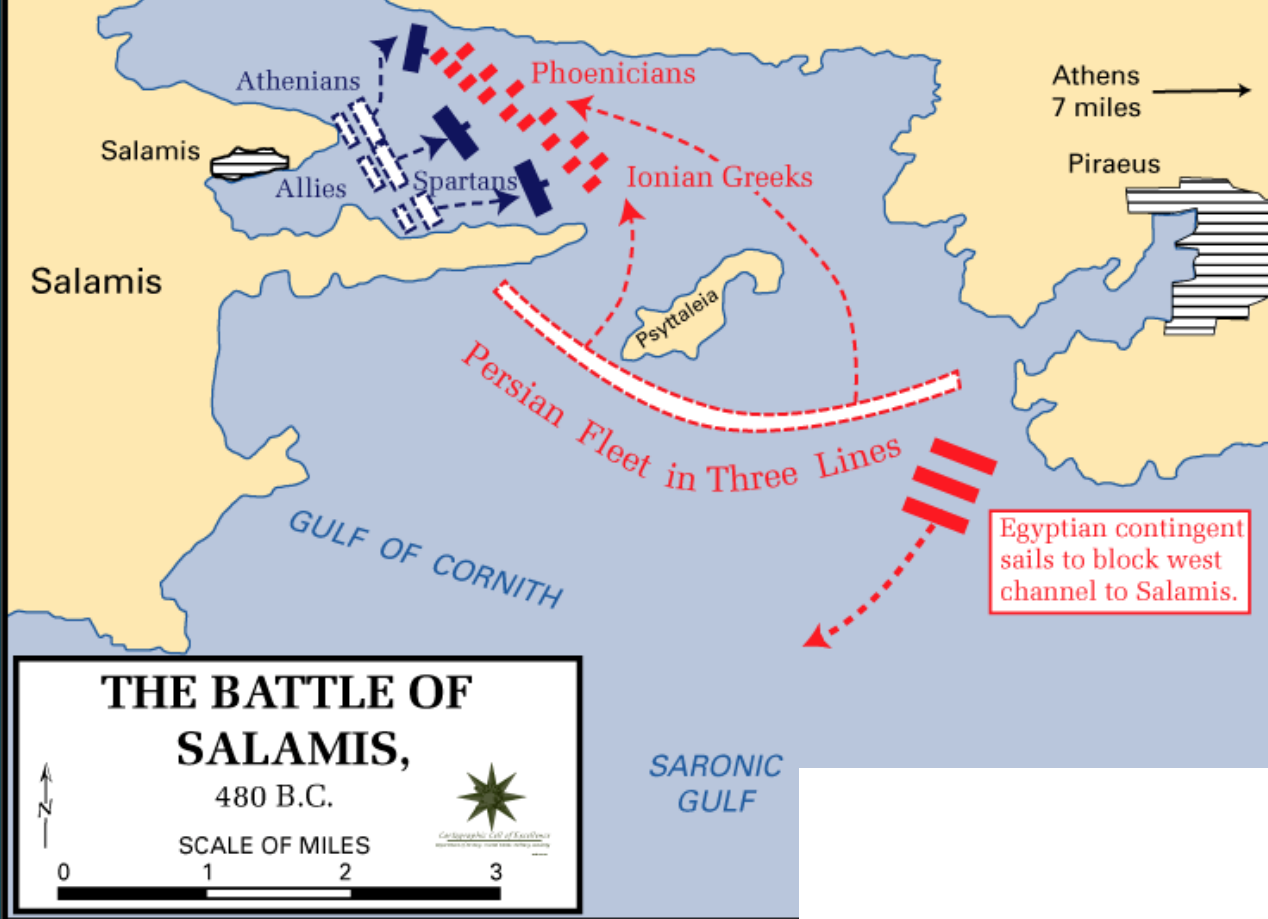
- ▶ Xerxes and Themistocles
- ▶ Thermopylae & Spartan stand
- ▶ Athens burned
- ▶ Salamis
- ▶ Plataea—479
- ▶ Results

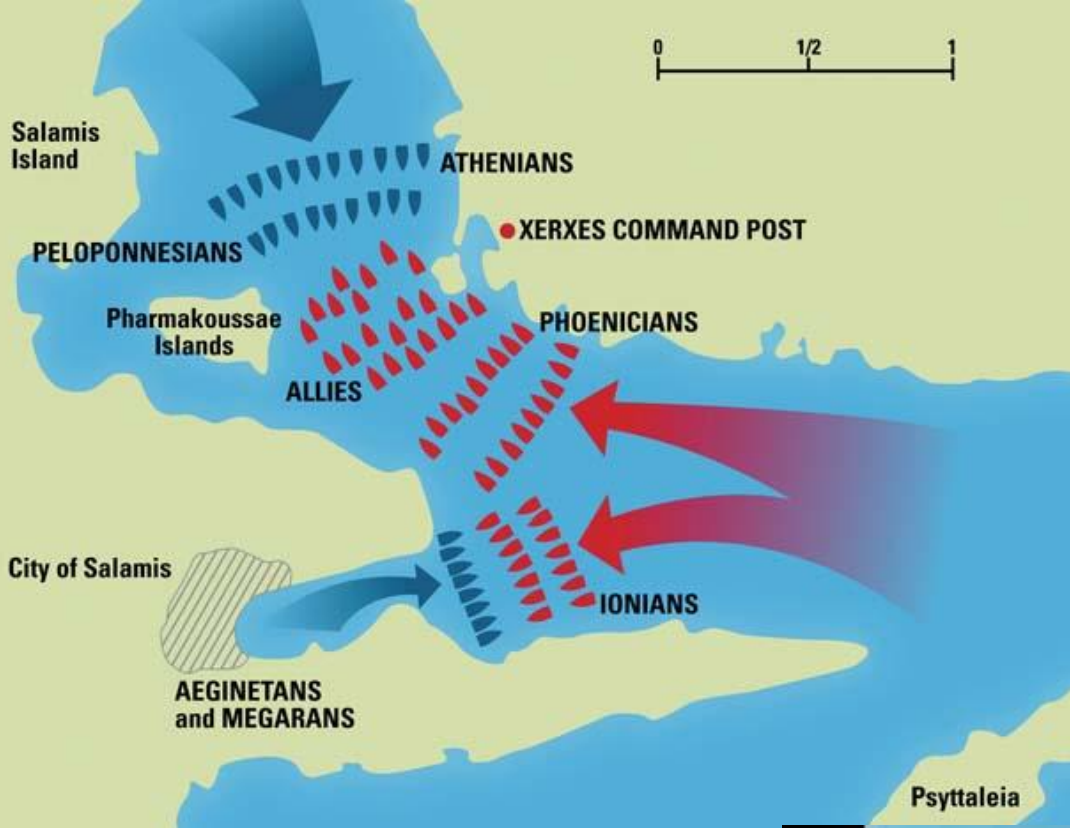
Thermopylae











Plataea 479 Last battle

Importance/Consequences

Greece survives, Athens the cultural center

So our civilization is called a Greco-Roman civ.

to put it another way, what would have happened
if the Greeks lost?