Greco-Persian Wars

- History of Ancient Near East & Greece come together
- Starts with Croesus r. 560-47 BCE vs Cyrus

The Greeks - Crucible of Civilization (2000)


BLACK SEA
PAPHLAGONIA
Daskyleion
Sardis
LYDIA
IONIA
CARIA
LYCIA
PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA

Defeat of Croesus



Money Introduced-Lydia c. 600 Croesus, c. 560-546





Greco-Persian Wars

- Ionian Greek City-States (poli) revolt 499-93 BCE
- Persian retaliation for Athens burning Sardis

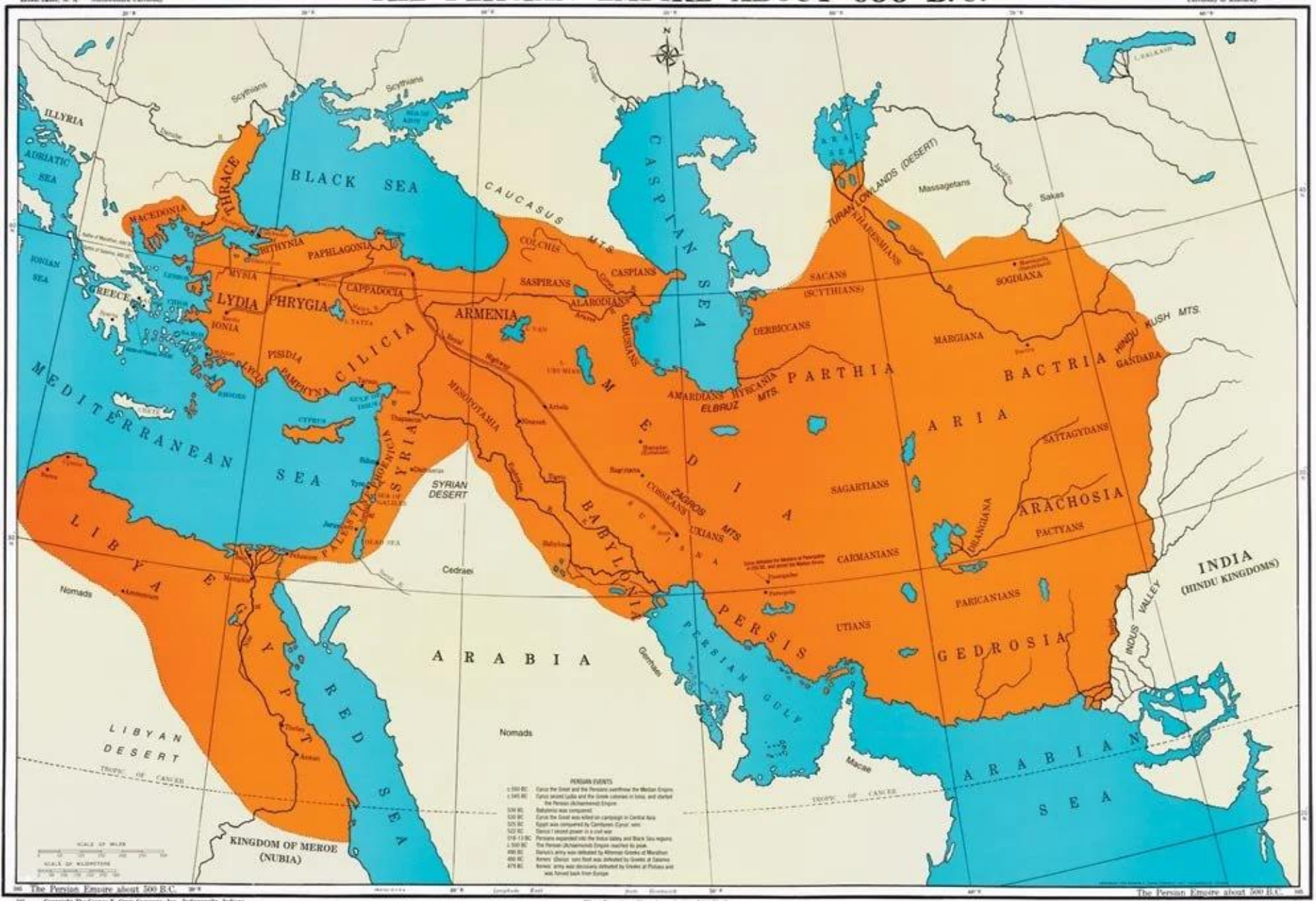
Persian Empire & Ionian Greeks



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THE PERSIAN EMPIRE ABOUT 500 B.C.

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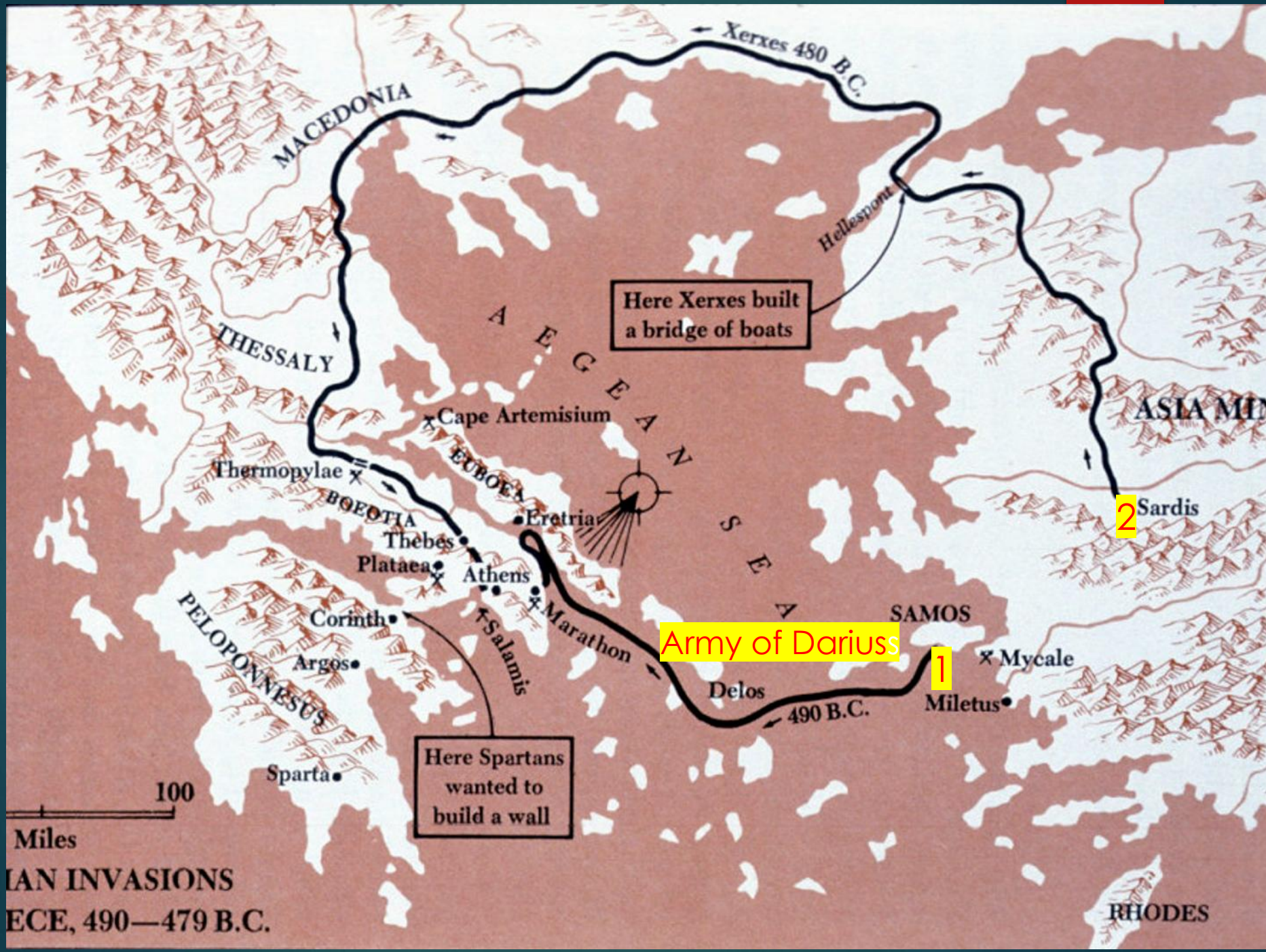


The Persian Empire about 500 B.C.

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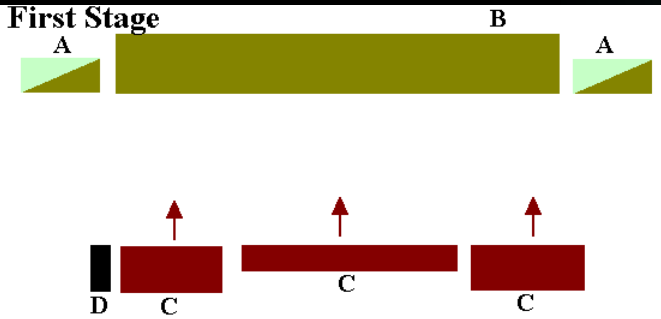

Xerxes 480 B.C.
MACEDONIA
Hellespont
Here Xerxes built a bridge of boats
THESSALY
AEGEAN SEA
Cape Artemisium
EUBOEA
Thermopylae
BOEOTIA
Eretria
Thebes
Plataea
Athens
Marathon
Salamis
Corinth
Argos
PELOPONNESUS
Sparta
Here Spartans wanted to build a wall
Army of Dariuss
1
2
Sardis
SAMOS
Mycale
Delos
490 B.C.
Miletus
RHODES
100
Miles
IAN INVASIONS
ECE, 490—479 B.C.

Marathon, 490 BC



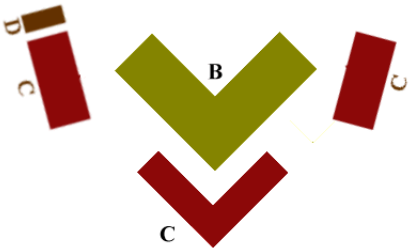


First Stage



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

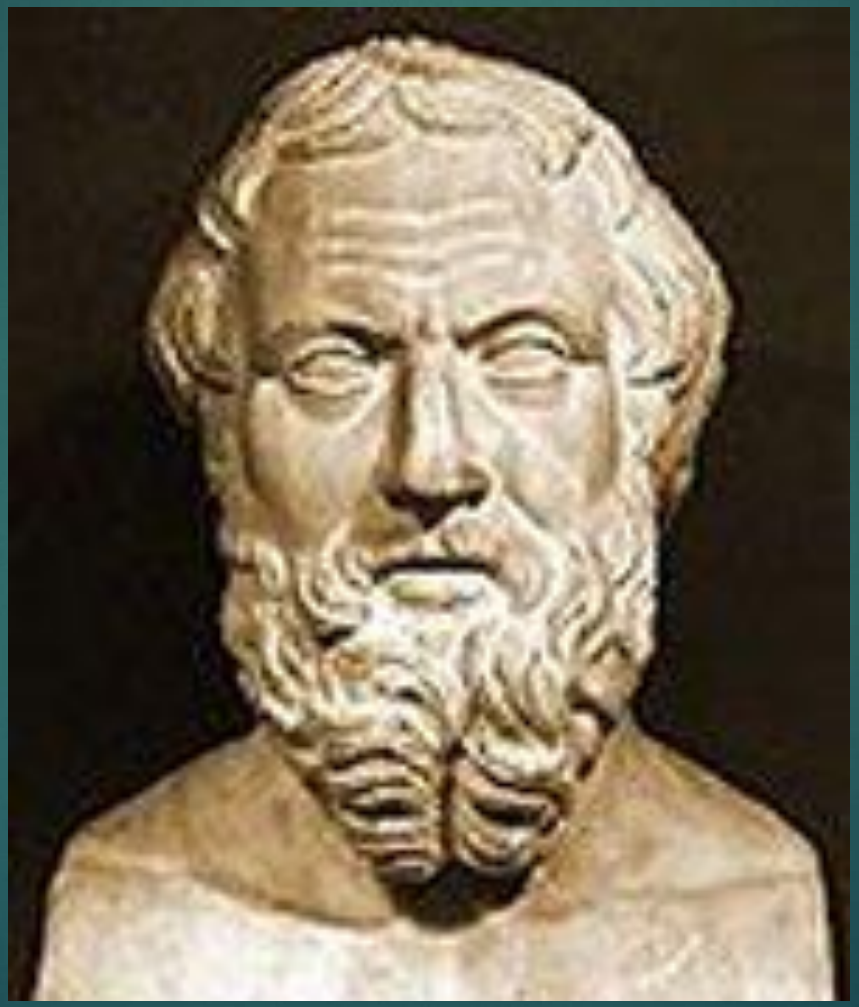
Third Stage



After driving off the Persian flanks, the Athenian flank units wheel, hinging on the points where their center has given way, executing a double-pincer 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.

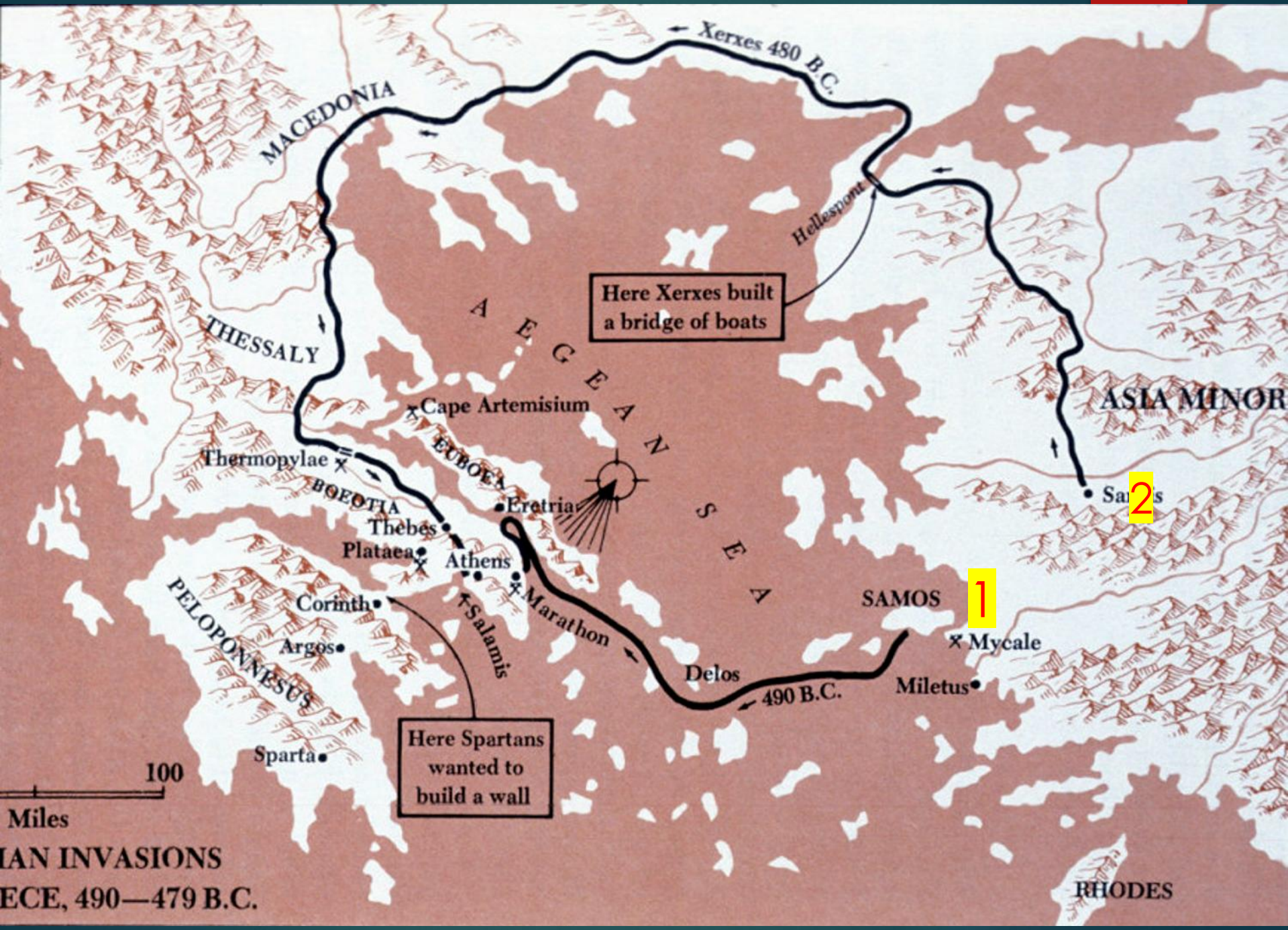
Attack of 480

- Xerxes and Themistocles
- Thermopylae & Spartan stand
- Athens burned
- Salamis

Themistocles
Advocate for
Athenian naval power

483 New silver seam
Discovered
Th. Convinced Athenians
To build new triremes
100 were built

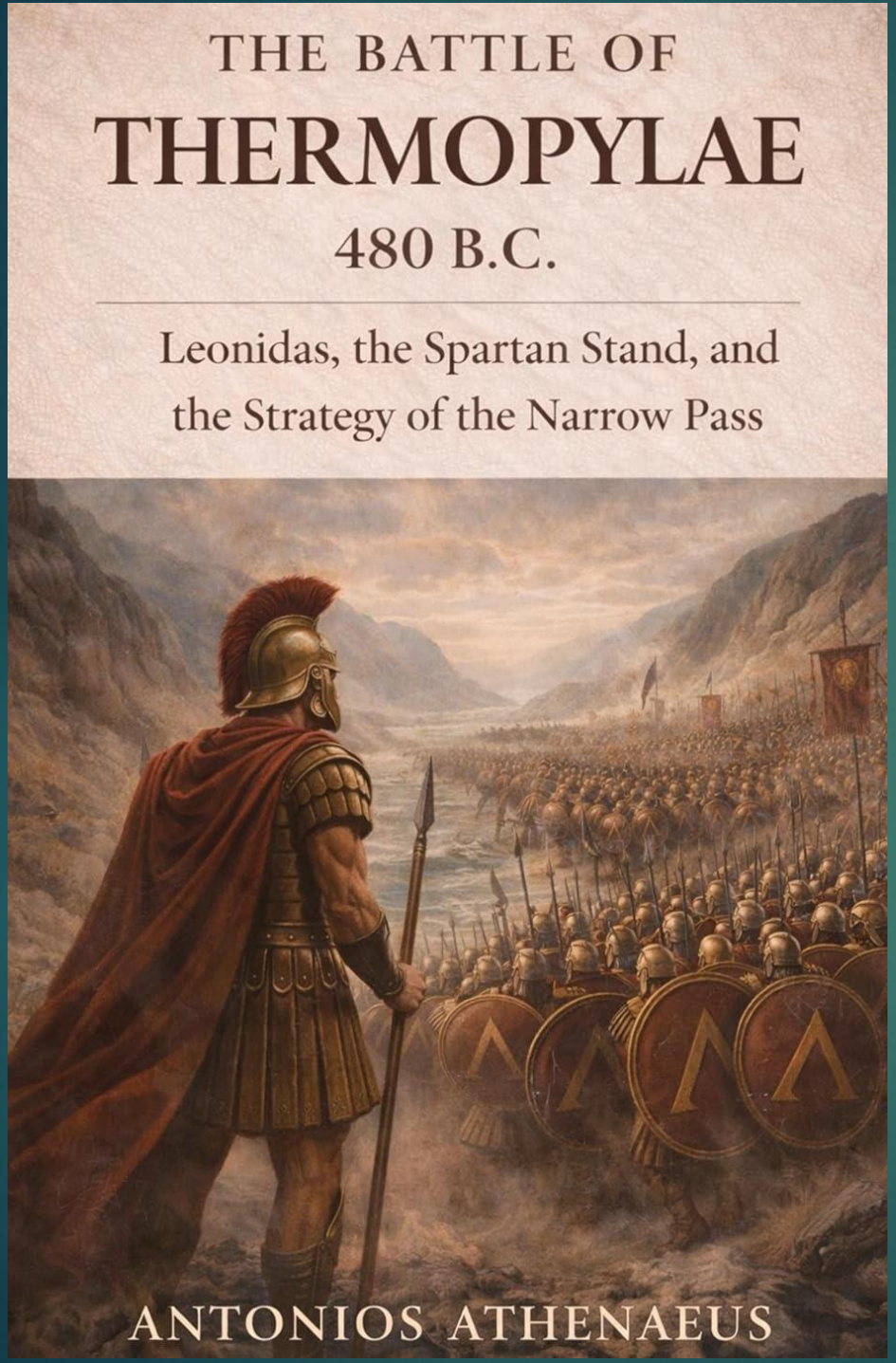




IAN INVASIONS
ECE, 490—479 B.C.

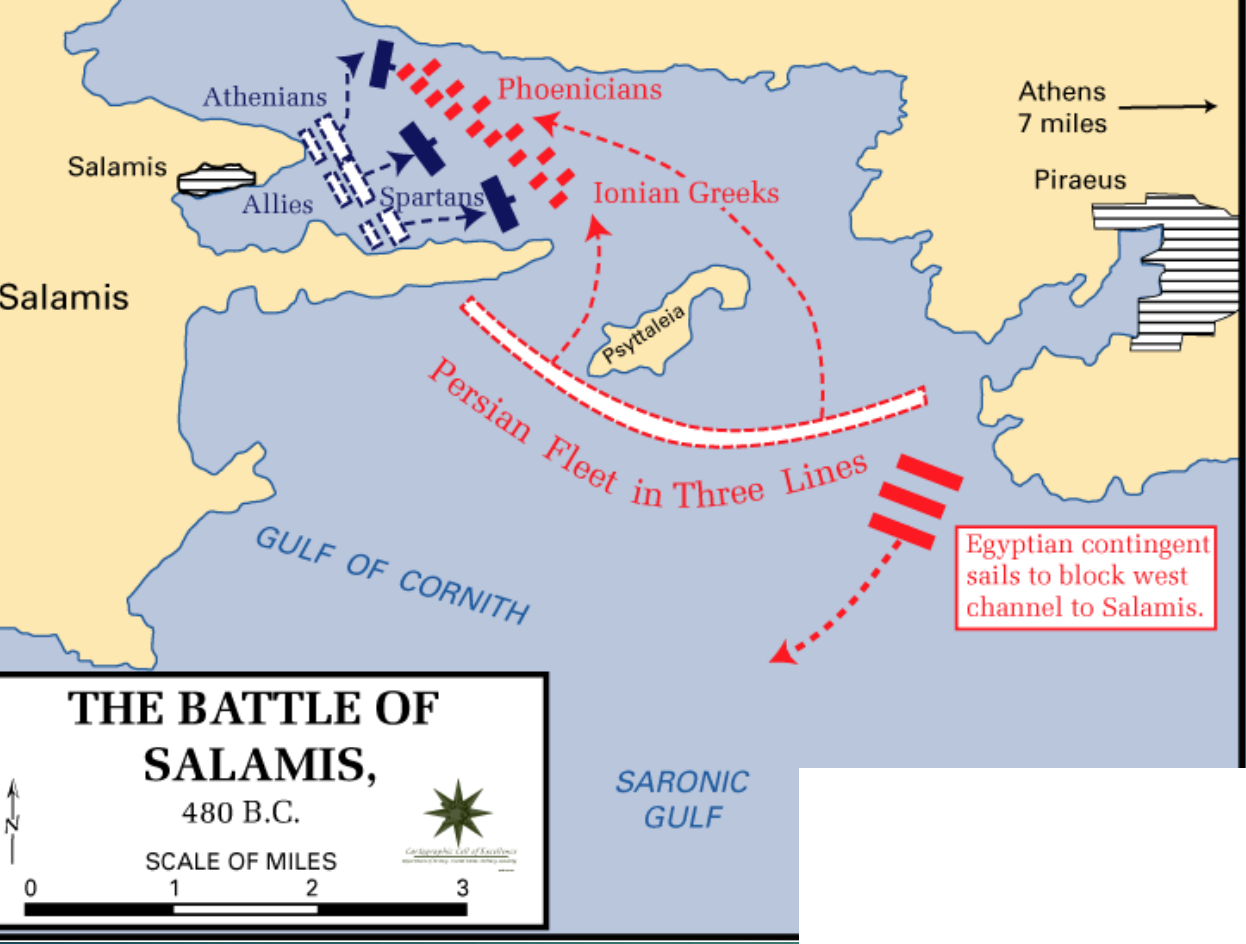
Thermopylae



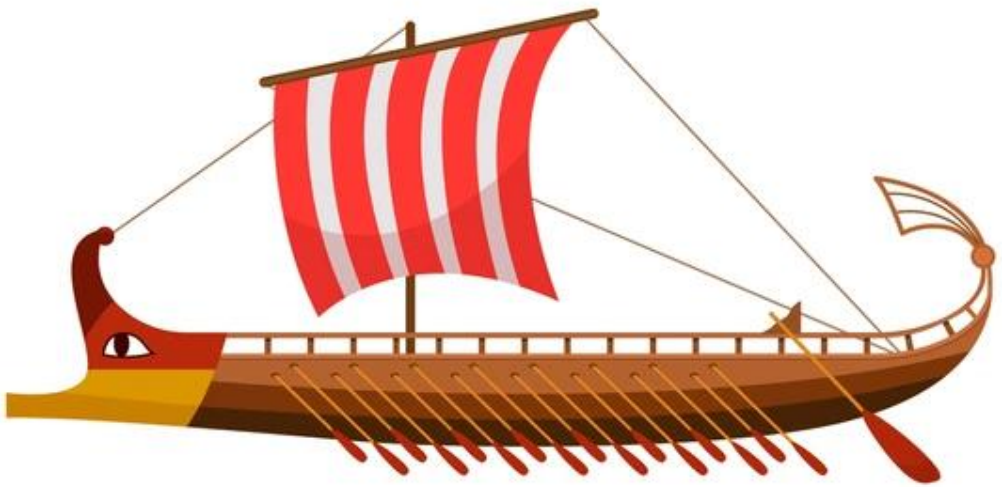

THE BATTLE OF
THERMOPYLAE
480 B.C.
Leonidas, the Spartan Stand, and
the Strategy of the Narrow Pass
ANTONIOS ATHENAEUS

Leonidas and the Spartans' stand

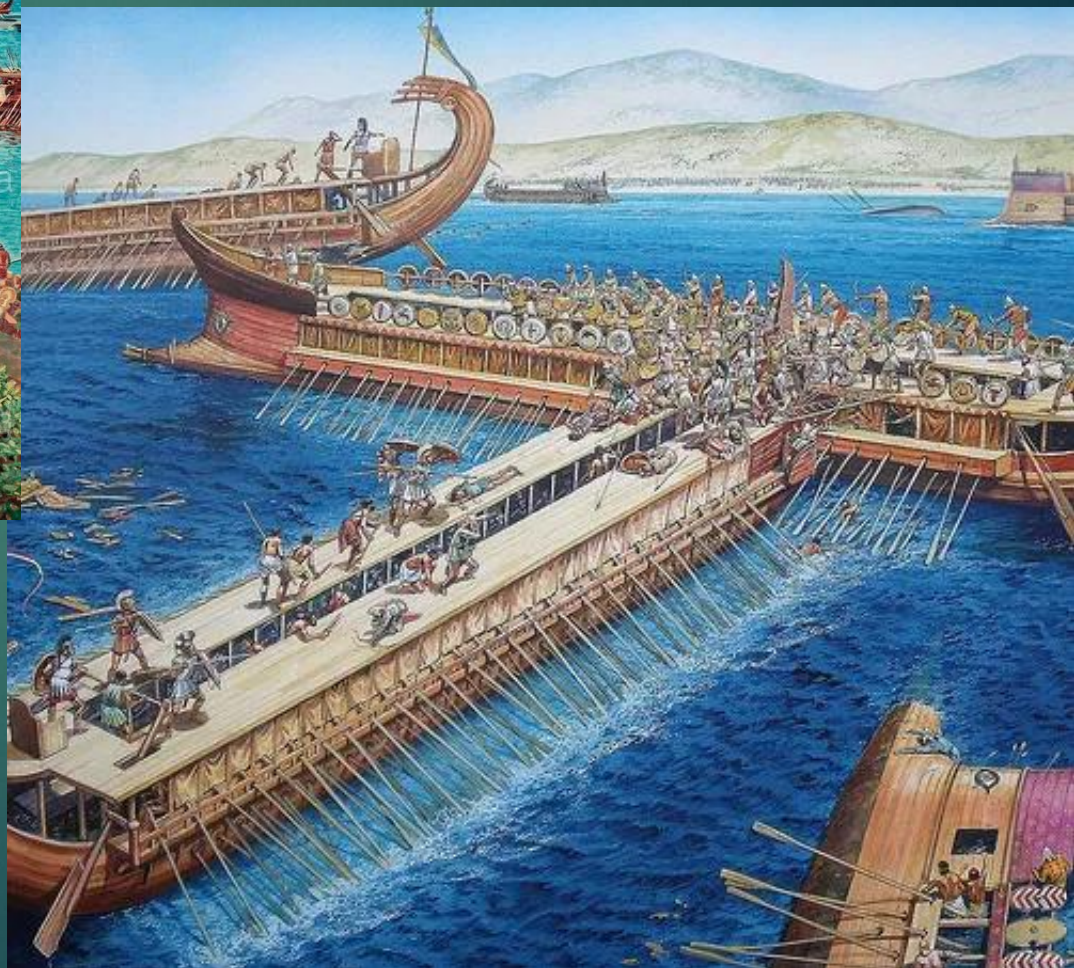




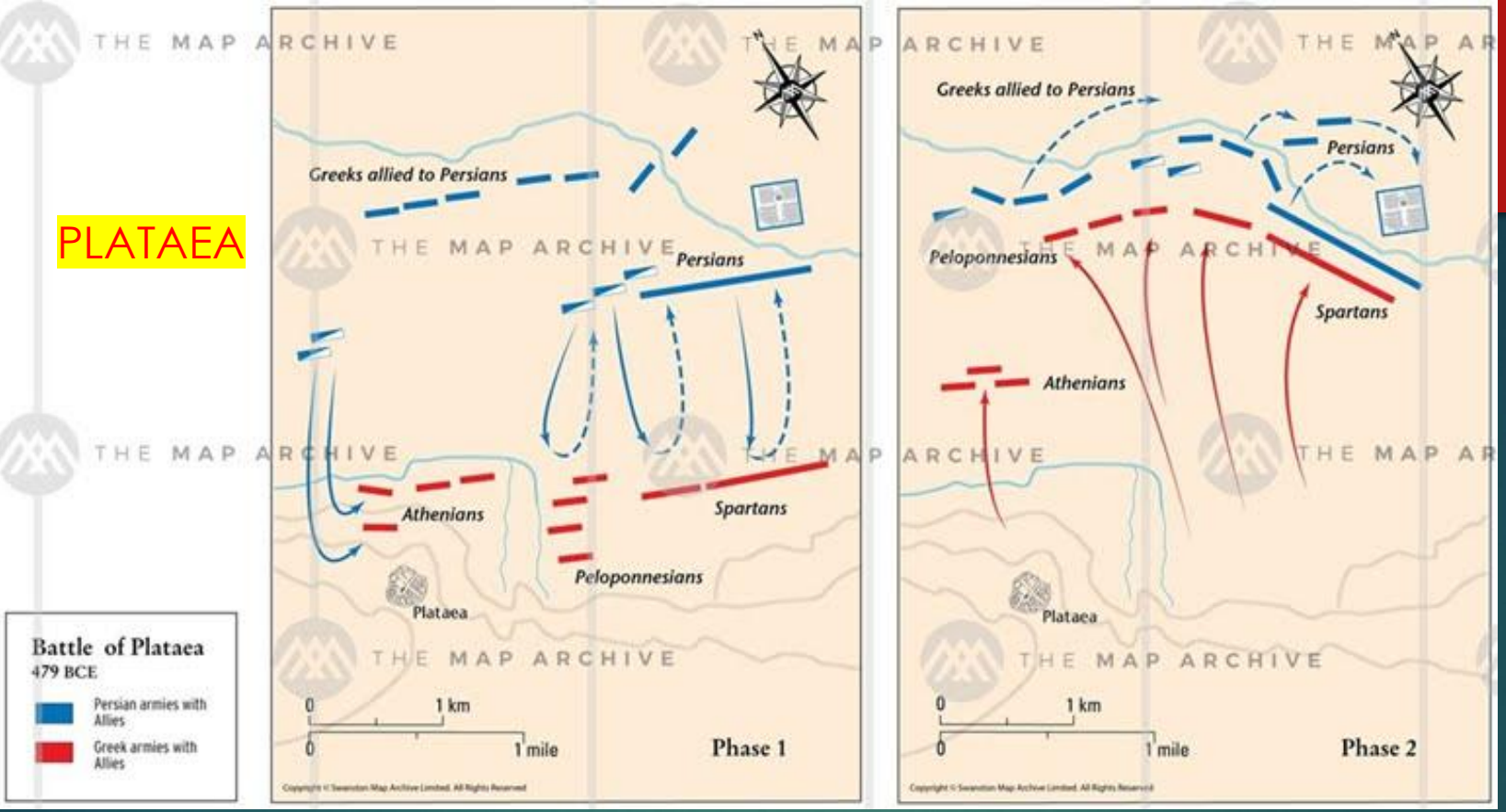
370 Greek triremes vs
c. 1,000 Persian ships
Read Themistocles' trap







PLATAEA



After the battle of Salamis, the Greek city states united against the Persians
c. 45,000 Greeks vs. c. 80,000 Persians and allies

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?