Aim: How has Ancient warfare established the strategic and military foundations for contemporary warfare?
DESCRIBE THE IMAGES
WHAT IS THE PRIMARY COMMONALITY THESE IMAGES SHARE?
I. PERSIAN WARS (499 B.C. TO 479 B.C.)

A. THE CAUSE OF THE 1ST PERSIAN WAR
1. Persia (Modern day Iran) wanted to stop the expansion of the Greek Empire.
2. Greeks lived in Asia Minor since at least 1000 B.C.E.

* The Persian empire expanded in the 5th century B.C.E. to include Asia Minor

500 B.C.E. – Greeks in Miletus led a revolt

* Athens and other city-states came to aid of Miletus

3. Persians won and King Darius swore revenge against Athens for interfering.
Herodotus’s History

Xerxes addresses the Persians: “I have found out a way whereby we may once win glory, and likewise get possession of a land which is as large and as rich as our own...while at the same time we obtain satisfaction and revenge...My intent is to...march an army through Europe against Greece, that thereby I may obtain vengeance from the Athenians from the wrongs committed by them against the Persians and against my father.”

Herodotus
484 BC – c. 425 BC
The Persian Wars, Book VII

1. Which leader made this address?
2. What was this leader’s plan?
3. Why did he want to “obtain vengeance” against the Athenians?
4. If his plan was successful what would he gain?
GRECO-PERSIAN WARS 500–479 BCE

DARIUS’ CAMPAIGNS

494–490 BCE
494 Destruction of Miletos. Darius I, King of Persia, puts down revolt in Ionian cities.

500–494 BCE Greek cities in Ionia revolt against tyrannical Persian rule. Athens, wanting to protect Greek independence and ideals of democracy, supports revolt.

492 Darius sends a fleet and army to enforce his authority on mainland Greece. Fleet and supplies are lost in a storm; army turns back.

487–483 BCE Themistocles (Athenian statesman) persuades Athens to build many new warships.

B. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIRST PERSIAN WAR

1. The Persian War united all of Greece.
2. Sparta and Athens, bitter rivals, united to fight the Persians.
3. **King Darius** of Persia led the Persian invasion of Greece in 490 B.C.
4. The invasion was repulsed at the **Battle of Marathon**.
5. Persia was forced to retreat.
Battle of Marathon: Supposedly, a messenger (Pheidippides) ran about 25 miles, from Marathon to Athens, to announce the defeat of the Persians. At the end of the march he died of exhaustion.
The Persian Wars, 490–479 B.C.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps
1. Movement By what routes did the Persians choose to attack Greece? Explain why.
2. Location Where did most of the battles of the Persian Wars occur? How might their citizens have been affected?
AIM: HOW CAN ANCIENT WARFARE BE COMPARATIVE TO CONTEMPORARY WARFARE?
Greek Battle Uniform

Bronze Age Warriors of the Aegean
According to Greek legend, the Mycenaeans were great warriors who valued military heroism and glory above nearly all else. The archaeological evidence supports this legendary view of the civilization that dominated the Aegean during the late Bronze Age.

Battle dress for kings and noblemen included boar’s tusk helmets and bronze body armor.

Swords and daggers were often inlaid with gold, depicting battles or hunting scenes.

Seal stones often depicted battle scenes, some showing warriors commanding chariots.

Soldiers going to war were memorialized on pottery.
Greek Battle: Phalanx
1. In 480 B.C., Xerxes (son of Darius) led an invasion of Greece with the Persian army and navy.

2. Persian army of over 20,000 soldiers met the Spartan army of 300 under the leadership of King Leonidas at Thermopylae.

3. Spartan army was massacred and panic spread through Greece and Athens was threatened.

4. However, King Leonidas and the Spartan army’s heroic last stand delayed the Persian advance and allowed the other Greek city-states to unify.
XERXES' CAMPAIGN 480–479 BCE

481 Greek cities in Ionia remain subdued by Persia. Other Greek states form a defensive alliance, led by Athens and Sparta, against Persia.

BCE

480 Xerxes, successor of Darius, invades Greece and wins Battle of Thermopylae, despite an heroic defence of the pass by Spartans.

480 Combined Greek navies, following plan of Themistocles, heavily defeat Xerxes' fleet in Straits of Salamis.

479 Persian army, left over winter in Greece, is defeated by Spartans at Battle of Plataea.

479 Greek fleet, under Spartan commander, defeats remains of Persian fleet at Battle of Mycale and liberates Greek Ionian cities. Persian garrisons are expelled.
Σπαρτιάτης αξιωματικός.
Το επίσημο της φρατρίας των Αιγειδών,
ο όφις-δράκων σε μορφή κερασφόρου εχίδνας,
διακρίνεται επάνω στην ασπίδα του.

Spartan officer
The emblem of the Aigeidai clan,
the snake-drakon as a horned viper,
is borne on his shield.

Describe the language of the quote?

Which city state/empire declared the quote mentioned above?

Athens, Sparta, or Persia?
"COME AND TAKE THEM!"
Xerxes, the king of Persia during the second invasion of Greece, watched the Battle of Salamis from a cliff side.
D. BATTLE OF SALAMIS

1. Athenian leader Themistocles convinced the Athenians to evacuate their city and fight at sea.

2. Greeks positioned themselves in a narrow channel near island of Salamis. Xerxes burned Athens and ordered his ships to block the channel but the large Persian ships got trapped while the Athenian navy moved in. Xerxes lost 1/3 of his fleet and surrendered. The Spartans continue the land battle in the north and defeated the rest of the Persian army at the Battle of Plataea.
THE BATTLE OF SALAMIS,
480 B.C.

SCALE OF MILES

Egyptian contingent sails to block west channel to Salamis.
Describe what would have happened to the Greek Civilization if history was changed and they were defeated in the Persian Wars.
GREEK UNITY
UNTIL...
“Your empire is a tyranny...over subjects who do not like it and who are always plotting against you; You will not make them obey you by injuring your own interests...; Your leadership depends on superior strength and not any goodwill of others”.

Thucydides
History of the Peloponnesian War

1. Describe this individual’s views on Athens

2. What does he mean when he says “Your empire is a tyranny...over subjects who do not like it and who are always plotting against you”?

3. Who is plotting against Athens?
II. PELOPONNESIAN WAR

A. 2nd PERSIAN WAR AFTERMATH

1. **Delian League** was formed.
   - Led by Athens, it provided for the common defense of Greece. Sparta became jealous and withdrew from the league.

2. Sparta felt that she should be the leader.

3. Sparta and her allies formed the **Peloponnesian League** to counter the Delian League.
But before I praise the dead, I should like to point out by what principles of action we rose to power, and under what institutions and through what manner of life our empire became great.

Our form of government does not enter into rivalry with the institutions of others. We do not copy our neighbors, but are an example to them.

It is true that we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

And we have not forgotten to provide for our weary spirits many relaxations from toil.

Because of the greatness of our city the fruits of the whole earth flow in upon us; so that we enjoy the goods of other countries as freely as our own.

Then, again, our military training is in many respects superior to that of our adversaries. And in the matter of education, whereas they from early youth are always undergoing laborious exercises which are to make them brave, we live at ease, and yet are equally ready to face the perils which they face. . . . [W]e can be as brave as those who never allow themselves to rest; and thus too our city is equally admirable in peace and in war.

from Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War, translated by Benjamin Jowett.

1. The purpose of Pericles’ speech was to honor those who had died in the early campaigns of the Peloponnesian War. What might have been his motives in speaking first of how Athens became a great empire?

2. a. Why do you think Pericles referred to the Spartans without once mentioning them by name?

2. b. What probably were Pericles’ motives in comparing Athens and Sparta?

3. How do you think Pericles’ goals for Athens affected the content and tone of his funeral oration?
DESCRIBE THE IMAGES
HOW ARE THESE IMAGES COMPARATIVE TO EACH OTHER?
B. PELOPONNESIAN WAR 431-404 B.C.E.
A. SPARTA DECLARED WAR ON ATHENS IN 431 B.C.E.

B. THE BATTLE
1. Sparta’s advantage on land; Athens on sea. Sparta begins burning Athenian countryside.
2. Pericles orders all residents to remain within the city walls.
3. A horrible plague strikes Athens in the 2nd year of the war.
4. Almost 1/2 of Athenian population dies, including Pericles Athenian fleet carrying 27,000 soldiers is shipwrecked in a storm.
“Sparta's triumphant victory in the Peloponnesian war marked the end of the Athenian Empire and the emergence of the brief Spartan supremacy throughout Greece.”
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. Location  Where were most of the allies of Athens located?
2. Movement  Why was the sea important to Athens during the Peloponnesian War?
Journal Entry Reflection

What would have happened if Athens had won the war, how would the aftermath be different for Greece?