

HA 28 Persian Wars

<p>Cyrus (II) the Great 585 - 529 BCE</p> <p>tolerant emperor & liberator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- expanded empire east & west- set up provinces called "satraps"- govern themselves, keep religion/culture, free enslaved peoples- 546 took Ionia from Lydians (Sardis the capital city)
<p>Herodotus 484 - 420 BCE</p> <p>"father of history"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- from Halicarnassus Greek city in Ionia under Persian control- wrote "The Histories" accounts of Persian Wars
<p>Persians present day Iran built Empire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- won many battles by "unleashing a storm of arrows" before enemies could get close for hand to hand combat- most powerful Empire- expanded to Fertile Crescent, Egypt, parts of India and Europe

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present day Iran
built Empire

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Darius I
521 - 486 BCE
grandson to Cyrus

- divided into 20 provinces called "satraps"
- collected taxes
- appointed officials to rule
- allowed to keep customs and religion
- took Ionian farmland and harbors
- forced to pay tributes and serve in army

Battle: Ionian Revolt

Year: 499 B.C.E.

Who fought?	Persians and the Ionians with Greek city-states Eretrians helped (colonists)* NO Sparta - declined "too risky"
Cause of War?	Ionians wanted freedom from the Persian control (didn't want to pay tributes and fight in their army) Persians took farmland and harbors wanted to expand their empire and Greeks wanted to preserve their freedom and safe trade routes
Location of Battle?	Ionia, the coast of Asia Minor (modern day Turkey)
Military Leaders?	Persia : King Darius I Greeks : Athens took the lead Aristagoras (tyrant in Miletus) led the initiative in aiding the Ionians
Strategy?	Ionians sought alliance from other Greek city-states Persia took farms and harbors sent ships and sailors Greeks destroyed the Persian city of Sardis
Outcome?	City-states withdrew support and the revolt collapsed Persia conquered the western coast of Asia Minor. Persians destroyed the city of Miletus and sold some of its people into slavery. Darius determined to have revenge on Athens... servant "sire... remember"

Battle: Battle of Marathon

Year: 490 B.C.E.

Who fought?	Athenians against the Persians. Spartans declined to fight because of a festival, Athens forced to fight alone. said they'd join when it was over
Cause of War?	King Darius I wanted to punish the Athenians for helping the Ionians in burning the city of Sardis. * messenger killed (thrown in well) offer refused-Darius insulted
Location of Battle?	The plain of Marathon 24 miles north of Athens on mainland Greece.
Military Leaders?	Persia : King Darius I Greece : Miltiades a general
Strategy?	Use of phalanx not even allowing to get on land far The Persians: placed stronger soldiers in the center and weaker ones outside. Trained soldiers - archers no armor. The Greeks : placed stronger soldiers on the outside with weaker ones in the center. Free men heavy with armor and great general
Outcome?	Athenians won. Parthanon built to celebrate battle victory-scenes from battle in frieze metopes They were able to defeat the weaker soldiers, surround the strong ones and win the battle. And return to Athens to defend the city. "Marathon" runner shouting "Nike...victory!"

Battle: Battle of Thermopylae

Year: 480 B.C.E.

Who fought?	The Persians and the Greeks (20 city-states joined together including: Athens and Sparta who took the lead)
Cause of War?	Xerxes wanted to avenge the defeat of his father, Darius
Location of Battle?	A narrow mountain pass, Thermopylae.
Military Leaders?	Persia : King Xerxes Greek : Leonidas a Spartan general
Strategy?	Persians severely outnumbered the Greeks. They made a bridge and crossed the Hellespont to enter Europe. The Greeks tricked the Persians into fighting in a narrow space between the mountains (only fought a few at a time) and kept driving them back.
Outcome?	A traitor told the Persians of a back passage through the mountains. Persians surprise attack from the rear many Spartans retreated and 300 stayed to hold the Persians back. Persian won. Marched on to Athens and burned the city.

Battle: Battle of Salamis

Year: 480 B.C.E.

Who fought?

The Persians and the Greeks (20 city-states joined together including: Sparta and Athens who took the lead)

Cause of War?

Xerxes continuing his campaign against the Greeks

Location of Battle?

In a narrow strait between the island of Salamis and the Greek mainland.

Military Leaders?

Persia : King Xerxes
Greek : Themistocles, an Athenian politician

Strategy?

A prophecy at the Oracle of Delphi told Athenians they would find protection behind "wooden walls." The Greeks lured (fleeing the city) the Persian fleet in a narrow strait where they could fight their ships a few at a time in a sea battle. Once past the strait, many triremes awaited the rest of the Persian fleet.

Outcome?

Persia burned down the city of Athens. Athenians won and Sparta joined from the north to help defeat the Persians. The Persian retreated.

Battle: Battle of Plataea

Year: 479 B.C.E.

Who fought?

Persians and The Greeks (Sparta in the lead)

Cause of War?

Xerxes waited through winter and tried attacking again in the Spring. Wanted a win after his defeat.

Location of Battle?

The town of Plataea near (northwest of) Athens

Military Leaders?

Xerxes and the Spartan generals.

Strategy?

Xerxes took some men back to Hellespont and left others to attack. Sparta was concerned Athens would give in because the Persian had destroyed their city, but Greece united again (80,000 troops) under Sparta's lead.

Outcome?

Greeks defeated Persians, preserving their independence and kept Persia from conquering Europe. Many dead, Athens in ruins. Began to rebuild even better.