Guided Notes - Persian & Peloponnesian Wars

The Persian Wars - 510-478 B.C.E

Major Battles: Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis, & Plataea

The Persians:
• Led by ________________
• Began creating one of the world’s largest empires
• Cyrus began expanding into ___________________
• Conquest focused mainly on __________________ which was a colony of _______________
• Cyrus I died, leaving _______________ in command
  • Fully conquered Ionia & sets up a _______________________, (510 B.C.E)

Ionian Revolt (510-494 B.C.E)
• Ionians began revolting against the ________________
• Realized they needed help, so they call on the ________________
  • _______________ rejected them to focus on internal problems
• Next they called the Athenians
  • __________________________ agreed and sent 25 ships to Ionia
  • Burned _______________(Persia’s Ionian capital)
  • Began leaving but were attacked & defeated by the Persians
• Results = ____________________________
  • _________________ now became a threat to Persia
Battle of Marathon

• ________________decides to plan an attack on Athens

• First stop = ______________
  • Persians burn it down
  • From there, the Persians move into the Bay of ________________to attack Athens

• As the Persians approach Athens, the Athenians send out their outnumbered ______________
  • Hoplites charged the Persians, catching them by surprise

• Results = ________________were defeated
  • Returned to their ships & sailed back home

Battle of Thermopylae (480 B.C.E)

• ________________dies, leaving ________________ I in command
  • Xerxes begins planning a new attack on ______________
  • New force = ________ larger than previous force

• Athens begins preparing for an imminent attack from the Persians
  • Begin building a larger ________________to defend the mainland
  • New navy = 250 ships

• Peloponnesian League is formed to provide Greece with defenses against the Persians
  • City-states become ______________
  • Leader = ______________

• Persians planned to enter Greece from the ______________

• Greeks set up a defense in the narrow land passage of ________________
  • 7000 Greeks were sent to defend Thermopylae under the command of King
    ________________ (Spartan)

• Athens sends a naval fleet to Artemisia
  • Artemisia = narrow water passage
• Used to prevent the large ________________ naval fleet from attacking
• Most of the ____________________ fled Thermopylae once the fighting began
• Leonidas was left with his__________men to fight against the Persians
• Eventually, the _____________ & their remaining allies were overwhelmed and killed by the Persians
• Hearing of the defeat, Athens decided to pull their ships from Artemisia
  • Returned home to prepare for another attack
• Results = ________________began moving into Greece & sacking towns/cities
  • Athenians began evacuating to the island of__________

Battle of Salamis (480 B.c.E)
• Persians arrive in an empty ___________ & burn it down
• Persians then move their fleet to the ______________________to attack the Athenian fleet
• Athenians lure the Persians into the______________ of the strait
  • This way, the large Persian fleet would have difficulty maneuvering in such a tight space
  • Made it easier for the Athenians to attack
• Results = _________________ win & Xerxes returns to Persia

Battle of Plataea (479 B.c.E)
• _________________________________, crush the remaining Persian forces
Peloponnesian War (431–404 BC)

Fought between _______ and _________

Occurred _______ years after the Persian Wars

Pre-War Athens

- Major power after the defeat of the _________
- Ruler = ____________
  - §Rebuilt Athens
  - §Helped usher in a _________ age

Delian League:

- ____________ formed an alliance with other city-states
- Purpose = protect ____________ from future invasions
- Athens’ role = provide ________________forces in the case of an invasion
- Initial successes:
  - Expelled the remaining ________________ from Greece
  - Helped expand ____________
- Result = Athens gained a lot of power & ________________ smaller city-states
  - They also spent a lot of the league’s money on ____________

Pre-War Sparta

- Belonged to the already formed __________________________ League
- After the Persian Wars, Sparta focused on preparing to attack a new enemy
- New enemy = ________________
- Why? Athens was growing very ________________ & ________________, which the Spartans saw as a major threat

War Breaks Out

- Sparta declares war on ____________ in hopes of weakening them and increasing their own influence throughout Greece
- Athens hopes to weaken ________________ and continue to dominate Greece
- ________________began to lose supporters from the Delian League & eventually had to fight alone

War Strategy:

- ________________ = launch a direct attack on Athens
- ________________ = barricade everyone inside the city walls and attack Spartans as they approach
ATTACK:

- ___________ launched a full siege & destroyed the surrounding farms to prevent food from entering Athens
- Duration = ________ years
- Sparta allied with _______________________
- Athenians began dying from a quickly spreading ____________
- Sick and without food, ___________________________began asking for peace with __________

Results:

- ___________ surrenders due to the horrible living conditions & death inside the city
- ___________ wins the war & returns home

After Effects:

Athens:

- Falls under the rule of bad leaders
- People began losing faith in _________________
- Golden age ________

Sparta:

- Left ___________ from the countless years of fighting (including the Persian Wars)
- Lacked cultural, economic & political advancements it needed to ______________over Greece

Greece:

- Almost all _________________________ city-states were left destroyed
- _________________________men became mercenaries
- _________________________ = hired soldiers in foreign armies
- Greeks lost all power to govern themselves
- Taken over by the _________________________, invaders from the north
- Macedonians will create a new, extremely large empire