

AG:5 —Persian War — Q/A

Recommended Reading: Story of the Greeks by Guerber, “Great King” to “Death of Pausanias” and Story of Greece by Macgregor, “Bridge of Boats” to “Battle of Plataea”.

- 1) This Athenian general, who had experience fighting against Persia during the Ionian revolt, led the Greeks to victory at the battle of Marathon.
- 2) This naval battle, wherein Athenian's small fleet beat king Xerxes's fleet of one thousand ships, was the turning point of the Persian War.
- 3) At this battle in a pass in Thessaly an army of only 300 Spartans fought valiantly to hold back a Persian host of many thousands.
- 4) When Themistocles was ostracized by the Athenians, he fled to this country for refuge, where he lived the rest of his days.
- 5) This Athenian statesman helped an illiterate man vote to ostracize him, even though the illiterate man did not even know who he was.
- 6) The Athenians voted to banish Aristides, but welcomed him back in time to take leadership in this battle.
- 7) This was the nickname given to Aristides by his fellow citizens.
- 8) This Spartan king led a group of his best warriors to oppose the Persians at the pass of Thermopylae.
- 9) When the Athenians began to rebuild after the Persian invasion, they first completed this project, which sparked the envy of the Spartans.
- 10) When Hippias, son of the tyrant Pisistratus was driven from Athens, he asked this Persian Emperor for help regaining his throne.
- 11) Miltiades led the Greeks to victory against the Persians in this battle.

- 12) Aristides was called back to Athens from exile to help the Athenians fight the Persians in this famous sea battle.
- 13) This Asian prince conquered Medes, Lydia, and Babylon, to form the Persian Empire.
- 14) This was the title of Persian governors, who were appointed by and served the interests of the Persian king.
- 15) After successfully holding Xerxes' army at bay, the Greeks lost this critical battle when a traitor showed the Persians a hidden path over mountains.
- 16) The priestess who sat on a tripod and interpreted the Oracle at Delphi was called this.
- 17) This Greek hero, who led the Athenians to victory at Marathon, fell out of favor and died in prison after using Athens' fleet to attack a personal enemy.
- 18) Themistocles was determined to fight the Persians at Salamis, so he did this to force a battle.
- 19) The oracle at Delphi said that this would protect the Athenians and their children from the Persian attack.
- 20) These two Spartan youths offered their lives to king Xerxes of Persia in place of the two Persian ambassadors that the Spartans had slain.
- 21) The Spartans starved and imprisoned this hero of the battle of Plataea, after he conspired to make an alliance with the Persian king.
- 22) This is what happened to the Persian ambassadors who demanded that Sparta offer their submission to Persia to avoid war.
- 23) When the oracle at Delphi said Athens should rely on "wooden walls", this statesman believed it referred to a navy of wooden ships.
- 24) This Persian leader viewed the battle of Salamis from an elaborate throne on a cliff overlooking the great sea battle.