

**Section 2**

1. Check that students' maps reflect the Persian Empire and Greece as shown on the map in Section 1 of *History Alive! The Ancient World*. Students should color in the Persian Empire to reflect that the empire extended from Egypt, in northern Africa, east to present-day Pakistan. Students should use a different color to indicate the mainland peninsula and the islands of Greece.
2. The Persians built their empire by conquering their neighbors in Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Egypt, and parts of India and Europe.
3. King Darius ruled his large empire by dividing it into 20 provinces. He established a system of tax collection and appointed officials to rule local areas.
4. The Ionian Revolt began in 499 B.C.E. and led to the Persian wars. The revolt began because the Persians had conquered the wealthy Greek settlements in Ionia, and had taken their land. They forced the Ionians to pay tribute and serve in the Persian army. After some success rebelling against the Persians, the Ionians were defeated in 493 B.C.E. The revolt was important because it showed the Greeks that small city-states needed to work together to fight Persia, and because it led to the Persian wars.

**Section 3**

1. King Darius sent a large army of foot soldiers and cavalry by boat to Greece, and they assembled on the plain of Marathon. The king was furious because the Greeks had refused to pay tribute after the Ionian Revolt. The Athenians were outnumbered. After several days of waiting, the Athenian general Miltiades used clever military strategy to attack the Persians. Athenian soldiers attacked the Persians on three sides, and the Persians retreated to their ships.
2. Answers will vary. Possible answer: Athenians Outsmart Persians to Win Battle of Marathon
3. Answers will vary.

**Section 4**

1. After King Darius died, his son, Xerxes, organized another attack on Greece. His large army crossed the Hellespont and marched to Greece. Athens used its navy to fight the Persians at sea, and Sparta attempted to stop the Persian army. The Spartans made their stand at the narrow pass of Thermopylae, and drove the Persians back. But a Greek traitor showed the Persians a secret route that allowed the Persians to surround the Spartans. King Leonidas of Sparta kept about 300 men to defend the pass, while the rest of his army escaped. All the Spartan soldiers were killed.
2. Answers will vary. Possible answer: Brave Spartans Die Saving Army at Thermopylae
3. Answers will vary.

**Section 5**

1. After Thermopylae, fearful Athenians left the city, and the Persians destroyed Athens. The leader of the Athenian navy, Themistocles, thought that he could defeat the Persian navy by fighting in the narrow channels between the islands and the mainland. He set a trap to lure the Persian ships into a channel near Salamis, by sending a message that he was going to surrender and join the Persians. Persian King Xerxes ordered his ships into the channel, where the Greeks were hiding. The Greek ships surrounded them and sank 300 Persian ships.
2. Answers will vary. Possible answer: Greek Ships Trick Persians Navy and Claim Victory
3. Answers will vary.

**Section 6**

1. After Salamis, Xerxes and some of his soldiers fled back across the Hellespont. He left the rest of his army in Greece, with orders to attack again in the spring. The Spartans feared that the Athenians, with their city destroyed, would make peace with the Persians. But the Athenians agreed to fight alongside the Spartans. In 479 B.C.E., a force of 80,000 Greeks, led by the Spartans, destroyed the Persian army in a battle outside the town of Plataea. The Persian wars were over.
2. Answers will vary. Possible answer: Xerxes Makes a Run for It! Greeks Claim Victory at Battle of Plataea
3. Answers will vary.
4. The Greek victory in the Persian wars ended any future Persian threat against the Greeks.