

Homework - The Wars Assignment

For the wars, you are to prepare a 5-10 presentation for the battle(s) you are assigned in class. You are going to teach the group about the battle(s) which you are assigned. Each listing should contain the following information.

Required Details:

- **Battle** = name, date & location where battle took place
- **Opponents** = who was fighting whom?
- **Major Leaders** = who were the kings/leaders and/or significant generals or commanders (if named) leading each army? At least one from each side if possible.
- **Facts** = You are to teach the class about your particular battle. Make sure you include enough to tell the story of the battle.
- **Outcome** = who won the battle; how did they win; and what transpired next (re: end of the war, winner marched to next battle, ceasefire, etc.)?

This assignment will be worth 10 points for each battle you present. Additional points can be earned through participation in class (re: asking questions to the “teacher” during his/her presentation). You are to both email me a copy and bring a hard copy to class. Make sure on your hard copy that you have room to make corrections – just in case. There is no need to submit the hardcopy. You should keep it making any corrections during your presentation and discussion.

REMEMBER - This is NOT group work! You must complete this assignment on your own. If I even suspect that you have worked with a partner, all who are involved will receive ZEROES on this assignment. Also, do not plagiarize! At the bottom of your submission, I expect to see sources/citations from where you found your info. Your responses MUST be in your own words or you will receive a ZERO. Please take advantage of this opportunity to earn some easy quiz points.

Example: Battle of Thymbra 547BC

Location = Thymbra, Lydia in modern Turkey

Opponents = Lydian Empire + allies vs. Persian Empire

Major Leaders = Croesus of Lydia vs. Cyrus the Great or Persia

Interesting facts = 1) Croesus travelled to Oracle @ Delphi who told him that if he attacked the Persians, he would destroy a great empire. 2) According to Xenophon (Greek Historian), Croesus had ~420,000 men; Cyrus = ~196,000. 3) Cyrus organized his troops in a square formation, with chariots guard flanks. 4) Cyrus smashed the hinges of the “wings” of Croesus’ forces as they moved to envelop Cyrus’ square. 5) Lydian losses = heavy; Persian losses = light.

Outcome = Cyrus attacked Croesus even though Lydians outnumbered Persians and achieved decisive victory. Croesus was captured, but spared by Cyrus. Victory resulted in conquest of Lydia by Persians, thus proving that the Oracle was indeed correct.

Would also set in motion the Ionian Revolt – the precursor to the Persian Wars.

Section I (Parts I & II)

Part I - Ionian Revolt

Battle of Sardis 498BC

Battle of Ephesus 498BC

Battle of Lade 494BC

Battle of Miletus 494BC

Part II - Persian Wars

Battle of Marathon 490BC

Battle of Thermopylae 480BC

Battle of Artemisium 480BC

Battle of Himera 480BC

Battle of Salamis 480BC

Battle of Plataea 479BC

Battle of Mycale 479BC

Section II (Part III)

Part III - Peloponnesian Wars

Battle of Tanagra 458BC

Battle of Oenophyta 457BC

Battle of Coronea 447 BC

Battle of Actium 434BC

Battle of Sybota 433BC

Battle of Pylos 425BC

Battle of Amphipolis 422BC

Battle of Mantinea 418BC

The Second Battle of Syracuse 413BC

Battle of Eretria 411BC

Battle of Arginusae 406BC

Battle of Aegospotami 405BC