


Use the information below and the comprehension from your English work to help you with your work.

Athens and Sparta


Athens and Sparta were both Greek city states. They were very different.




Athens



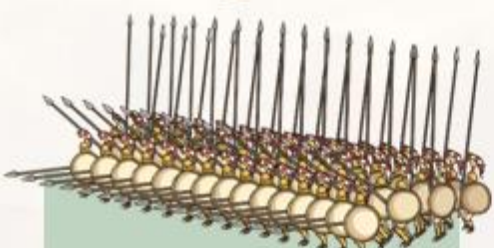
Athens was ruled by a democracy and believed the city should be run fairly.



They believed in education but only for boys.




Women and girls didn't have the right to an education and couldn't participate in business. Wealthy girls could be educated at home.




The Athenians wanted to expand their lands which led to many battles.


Sparta




Sparta was ruled by two kings who made all of the decisions.



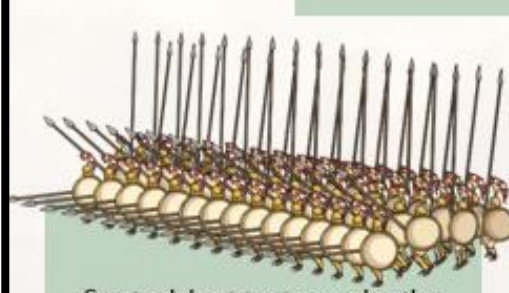
Their army was famous in Ancient Greece because it was so powerful.



Spartans were raised to be in the army. Boys would learn to train from a young age. It was very strict.



Women were not allowed to join the army but had to train and had to be fit and healthy.



Sparta did not try to invade other cities or claim more land.

Task One

In your Home Learning books, write 3 ways in which Sparta and Athens were different.

The Greek and Persian Empires

In 490BC, the Persian Empire was very big. King Darius wanted to continue to expand the empire so he decided to invade Athens.

The commander, Datis, and his fleet of 25,000 sailed to Marathon which was a few miles from Athens.

The Athenian army was massively outnumbered!



The Athenians needed to ask for help! So they decided to ask the Spartans. Although they often fought against each other, when faced with an outside enemy the Greek city states usually joined forces. The Spartan army was very famous and would have been very useful to the Athenians. They sent a runner, Pheidippides, to Sparta to ask. He ran for 2 days and nights from Athens to Sparta, running 240km in total.

The Spartans were celebrating a festival and so said they would help, only once the festival was over. Pheidippides then ran back to Athens with the news that they would need to wait!

The Athenian army, led by General Miltiades, tried to wait for the Spartan army but they knew they would have to fight on their own. He had to come up with a plan. Heavily outnumbered, Miltiades decided on a risky battle formation. He knew Datis would put his strongest fighters in the middle so Miltiades put his strongest hoplites (soldiers) on the edge, or the flanks. He also knew the Persians had archers, so instructed his men to charge quickly towards the enemy.



The Persians were shocked at this strategy and Athenian hoplites quickly ran past the line of arrows flying towards them. They charged straight at the Persians! The stronger fighters on the flanks quickly attacked the much weaker Persian soldiers on their flanks. This left the Athenians free to close in and trap the rest of the Persian army.

The Persians knew they were losing so withdrew, but determined not to leave completely defeated, they went to Athens to attack the unprotected city. The

Athenians managed to get back in time to defend their city. The remaining Persians then ran away to their ships!

The Persian army lost over 6,000 soldiers compared to only 192 Athenians!

Pheidippides then ran 26 miles to Athens to tell of their victory, and also to warn them of a possible second Persian attack.

He shouted out: 'Joy to you, we've won!' As he said these words, he died.

Task Two

In your Home Learning books, write these events in the correct order. Use the information above to help you.

The Athenians were worried but ran right into the Persian army lines as they were trying a new strategy.	Pheidippides then sadly died.
Pheidippides' last job was to take the victory message back to Athens. He told the city that they had won the battle.	The Athenians began to prepare after seeing King Darius' ships approaching.
The Persians knew they were losing so withdrew, but determined not to leave completely defeated, they went to Athens to attack the unprotected city. The Athenians managed to get back in time to defend their city.	Pheidippides ran to Sparta and asked for help as they often supported Athens, but Sparta said they could not help for two more days as they were celebrating a religious festival.
The Persians were not prepared for this new strategy. They nearly pushed through the Athenian lines but did not succeed. They lost many soldiers.	King Darius of Persia wanted to invade Athens to increase his empire.
6400 Persian soldiers died, but only 192 Athenians died in the famous battle.	The Persian soldiers arrived at Marathon ready to attack. The much smaller Athenian army waited anxiously for help from their allies, the Spartans. When no help arrived, they had to think of a new plan.

Answers to Task Two

1. King Darius of Persia wanted to invade Athens to increase his empire
2. The Athenian's began to prepare after seeing King Darius' ships approaching.
3. Pheidippides ran to Sparta and asked for help as they often supported Athens, but Sparta said they could not help for two more days as they were celebrating a festival.
4. The Persian soldiers arrived at Marathon ready to attack. The much smaller Athenian army waited anxiously for help from their allies, the Spartans. When no help arrived, they had to think of a new plan.
5. The Athenians were worried but ran right into the Persian army lines as they were trying a new strategy.
6. The Persians were not prepared for this new strategy. They nearly pushed through the Athenian lines but did not succeed. They lost many soldiers.
7. The Persians knew they were losing so withdrew, but determined not to leave completely defeated, they went to Athens to attack the unprotected city. The Athenians managed to get back in time to defend their city.
8. 6,400 Persian soldiers died, but only 192 Athenians died in the famous battle.
9. Pheidippides last job was to take the victory message back to Athens. He told the city they had won the battle.
10. Pheidippides then sadly died.