

WORDS TO KNOW

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EMPIRE

CONQUER

OUTPOST

SHRINE

CONFLICT

PLAGUE



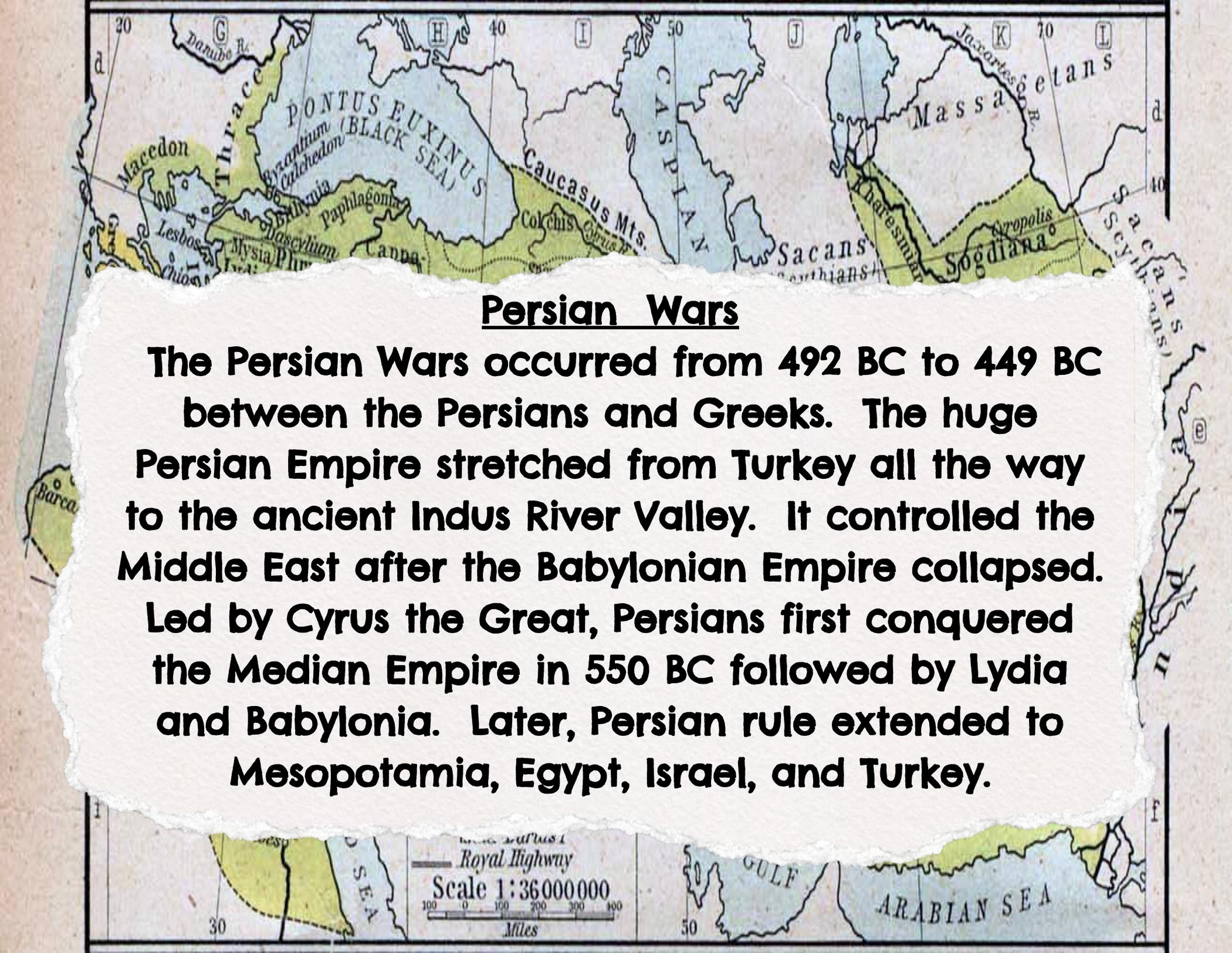
Ancient Greece was formed approximately 2500 years ago near the Mediterranean Sea. It had 3 periods - the Archaic Period (800 BC to 508 BC), the Classical Period (ending in 323 BC), and the Hellenistic Period (323 BC to 31 BC).



**Ancient Greece was formed
approximately 2500 years ago near
the Caribbean Sea.**

TRUE

FALSE

A historical map of the Persian Empire and surrounding regions. The map shows the Persian Empire in green, stretching from the Mediterranean coast in the west to the Indus River Valley in the east. Key geographical features include the Caucasus Mountains, the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea (PONTUS EUXINUS), and the Arabian Sea. Major cities and regions like Macedonia, Thrace, Lydia, Babylonia, and Sogdiana are labeled. A scale bar at the bottom indicates a scale of 1:36,000,000, with a distance of 400 miles shown. The map also includes a grid of latitude and longitude lines.

Persian Wars

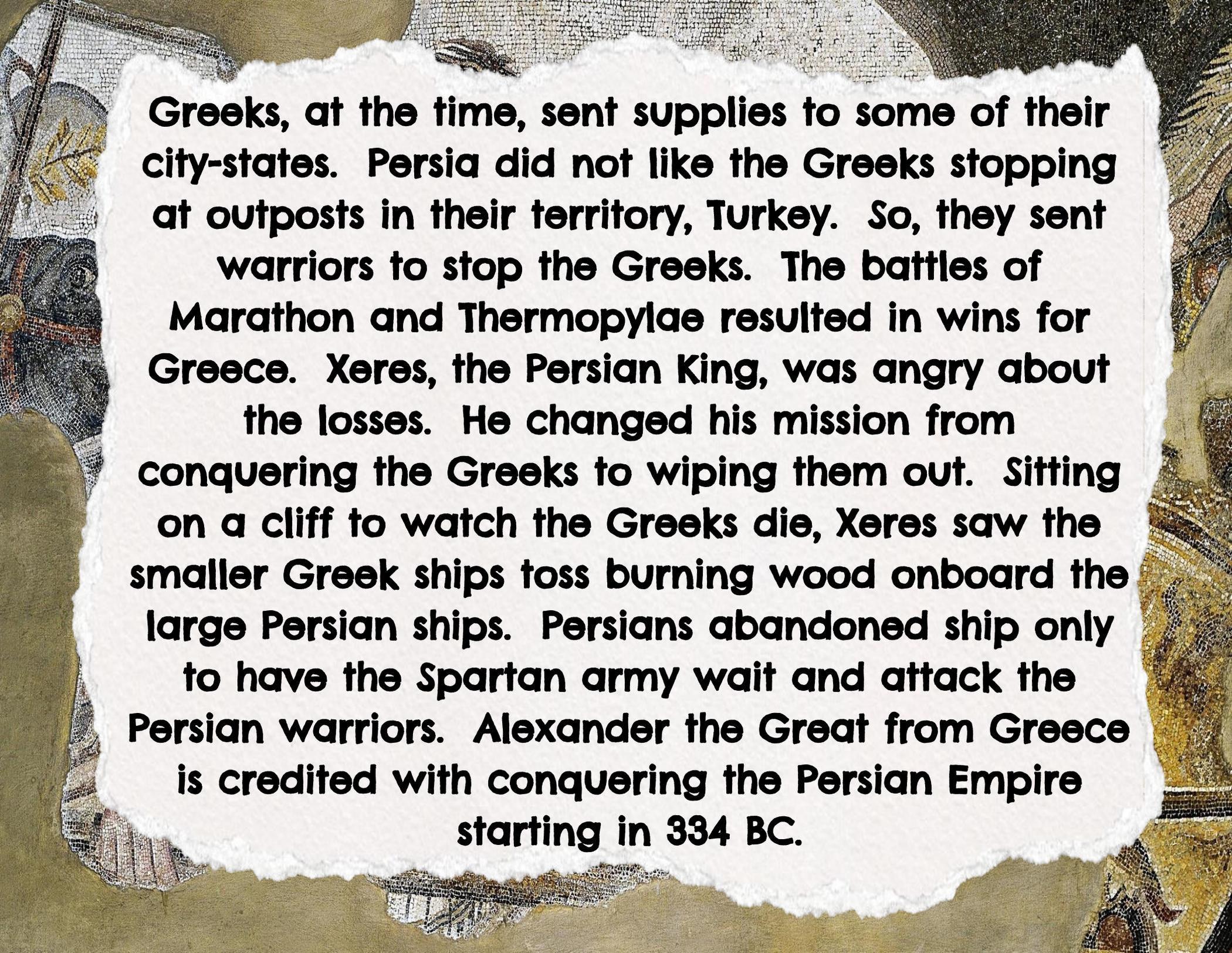
The Persian Wars occurred from 492 BC to 449 BC between the Persians and Greeks. The huge Persian Empire stretched from Turkey all the way to the ancient Indus River Valley. It controlled the Middle East after the Babylonian Empire collapsed. Led by Cyrus the Great, Persians first conquered the Median Empire in 550 BC followed by Lydia and Babylonia. Later, Persian rule extended to Mesopotamia, Egypt, Israel, and Turkey.

The Persian Wars occurred from 492 BC to 449 BC between the Persians and

A. Italians

B. Greeks

C. German

The background is a mosaic of various figures and scenes, including a man's face in profile, a figure in a chariot, and other figures in traditional attire. A white, torn-paper-like shape is cut out from the center, containing the following text:

Greeks, at the time, sent supplies to some of their city-states. Persia did not like the Greeks stopping at outposts in their territory, Turkey. So, they sent warriors to stop the Greeks. The battles of Marathon and Thermopylae resulted in wins for Greece. Xeres, the Persian King, was angry about the losses. He changed his mission from conquering the Greeks to wiping them out. Sitting on a cliff to watch the Greeks die, Xeres saw the smaller Greek ships toss burning wood onboard the large Persian ships. Persians abandoned ship only to have the Spartan army wait and attack the Persian warriors. Alexander the Great from Greece is credited with conquering the Persian Empire starting in 334 BC.

**Persia did not like the Greeks stopping
at outposts in their territory, Turkey.**

TRUE

FALSE