

Timeline of Greco-Persian Wars (Part II)



An artist's depiction of the Battle of Salamis.

LONDON (The Collector) -- The Greco-Persian Wars spanned more than half a century and were fought throughout the Eastern Mediterranean. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers fought in battles that would determine the fate of not just their nations or city-states but of the future of Western and Middle Eastern Civilization.

From before the Ionian Revolt to after the Wars of the Delian League, here is a timeline of the Greco-Persian Wars.

Interbellum (490 – 480 BCE)

After the Persian defeat, it became clear that it would take a much bigger force of arms to be able to defeat the Greek city-states, especially if they united. Darius began building a huge army to take on this task. Darius, however, died in 486, and his son, Xerxes I, continued the buildup. By 481 BCE, the buildup was complete, and Xerxes began the march toward Greece.

Second Persian Invasion of Greece (480 – 479 BCE)

The second Persian invasion of Greece would mark the zenith of the conflict. With an army ten times larger than that of Darius, Xerxes was understandably confident. The Persian army crossed the Hellespont on two massive pontoon bridges. Modern historians estimate the army to be around 200 000 soldiers, supported by a fleet of between 600 and 1 200 triremes.

August 480 BCE: Battle of Thermopylae

The Greeks decided to defend the narrow pass at Thermopylae as the bottleneck would reduce the numerical superiority of the Persian army. Led by Spartan King Leonidas, several thousand Greek hoplites defended the pass for two days. Upon learning that the Persians were about to outflank the Greek force, Leonidas sent off the main Greek force and, alongside 300 Spartan warriors and 700 Thespians, stayed behind to delay the Persian advance. On the third day, the Persians took Thermopylae and killed Leonidas and his troops.

Battle of Artemisium

While the Battle of Thermopylae was being waged, the Greek fleet of 271 triremes defended the Straits of Artemisium, protecting the Greek flank at Thermopylae. After the loss at Thermopylae, the badly damaged Greek fleet withdrew.

September 480 BCE: Destruction of Athens and Battle of Salamis

After gaining access to virtually all of northern Greece, the Persians burned Athens. They also hoped that they could force a Greek surrender by destroying the Greek fleet. Under the leadership of Themistocles, the Greek fleet retreated to the Isthmus of Salamis directly off the coast to the west of Athens. Here the Persian numbers worked against the invading fleet, which struggled to maneuver. After destroying 200 Persian vessels, the Greeks secured a decisive victory.

The Persian army attempted to draw the Greeks out into the open, where the Persians could make use of their cavalry. They made camp north of a small river near the city of Plataea. The Greek army, heavily outnumbered,

attempted to outmaneuver the Persians but were caught in the open and separated. Despite the tactical blunder, the Greek hoplites were far too powerful for the Persian infantry to deal with, and the Persian army was crushed at the Battle of Plataea.

A few days later, possibly inspired by news of what was happening across the Aegean, a Greek army at Mycale in Asia Minor defeated the Persian army that was sent to face them. With the help of the Ionian Greeks who turned against their Persian commanders, the Greeks captured the Persian camp and burned the remaining Persian ships in another decisive battle.

479 BCE: Sestos

After the victories at Plataea and Mycale, the Greco-Persian Wars saw a major turning point, and the Greeks went on the offensive. The Athenians besieged and took the city of Sestos in a bid to deny the Persians access to the Hellespont.

478 BCE: Byzantium

The following year, the Greeks sailed on Byzantium, which they captured after besieging the city. With control of Sestos and Byzantium, Hellespont and Bosphorus were effectively denied to the Persians. This action brought to an end the second attempt to invade Greece.

Wars of Delian League (477 – 449 BCE)

After the failed attempt by Xerxes to subdue Greece, the Greeks went on the offensive.

469 Or 466 BCE?: Battle of Eurymedon

On the southern coast of modern-day Turkey, the Persians began rebuilding their fleet. This fleet was destroyed by the Greeks, who attacked and destroyed it. Around 200 Persian ships were captured or destroyed.

460's BCE: Egyptian Revolt

In the mid 480's BCE, the Egyptian Satrapy revolted against Persian rule. After about two decades, the Athenians decided to get involved and support the Egyptians. The campaign ended in disaster when the Greek forces were besieged and destroyed.

Was There a Peace Treaty Between Greece and Persia?

Historians are divided on whether a peace treaty occurred, but the conflict seemed to peter out, and actions were taken which would suggest some sort of agreement was made, which drew the conflict to a close. A notable date suggested is 449 BCE, when the Greeks left the Island of Cyprus.

The Greco-Persian Wars ebbed and flowed throughout their duration. Although the open conflict between the Greeks and the Persians ended, it was by no means an end to the struggle between the two entities, nor was it an end to the effects of war on the common people. Persia engaged in other conflicts, while Greece descended into a bloody war between Sparta and Athens known as the Peloponnesian War. It would be another century before Alexander the Great arrived on the scene and put an end to the Achaemenid Empire.

Concluded

Eid al-Ghadir Celebrations to Be Held in 26 Provinces

TEHRAN -- Eid al-Ghadir celebrations will be held simultaneously in 26 provinces and 61 locations throughout Iran.

From the farthest villages and cities to the centers of the country's provinces, different activities are being organized to mark the occasion.

Eid al-Ghadir marks the day on which the Prophet of Islam appointed Ali ibn Abi Talib (Peace upon them) as his successor.

Eid al-Ghadir is among the important feasts and happy holidays of Shia Muslims.

After 23 years of guiding Muslims



by divine command, Prophet Muhammad (Peace upon Him) chose Imam Ali as his successor.

On the eve of Eid al-Ghadir, 20 young couples in Bushehr's Deylam city tied the knot collectively in a ceremony.

Deylam city governor Muhammad Asadi said that according to religious teachings one of the best traditions for any community is marriage, forming a family, and increasing the population.

He said one of the important priorities of the government is to promote easy marriage.

Kanoon Marks National Day of Children's Literature



TEHRAN -- Iran's Institute for Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults (IIDCYA or Kanoon) is celebrating the National Day of Children's Literature in a book fair titled "A Good Day Coming on!"

Children's books about emotions—happiness and sadness—are currently on view at the fair and the celebration will reach its climax on July 9, which is the National Day of Children's Literature, IIDCYA announced.

Among the books is Swedish-Dutch writer Marit Törnqvist's 'The Island of Happiness', which has been translated into Persian by Muhammad-Hadi Muhammadi, Tehran Times reported.

The book is the final part of the trilogy that Törnqvist started in 1995 with 'A Short Love Story' and continued in 2009 with 'What Nobody Expected'.

Together they form a kind of chronicle of her life, starting with the arduous search for love and her own path, continuing through the abyss of

a hectic life to find happiness in this third part. Dutch writer Mies Van Hout's 'Happy' also known as 'Today I Am', is also on display at the fair.

Clear, strong lines and radiant colors that seem to smile at the reader characterize Mies van Hout's drawings.

In 'Happy', Van Mies shows all the emotions a young child encounters. Each double-page spread is devoted to one fish, showing a particular emotion with its name in lettering that expresses the same feeling.

IIDCYA has published a Persian translation of the book by Mersedeh Ameri.

The collection also includes a Persian version of Australian writer Shaun Tan's "The Red Tree" by Reihaneh Khorram-Panahi.

When a child awakens with dark leaves drifting into her bedroom, she feels that "sometimes the day begins with nothing to look forward to, and things go from bad to worse."

Feelings too complex for words are rendered into an imaginary landscape where the child wanders, oblivious to the glimmer of promise in the shape

of a tiny red leaf.

'What Color Is Your World?' by Bob Gill, translated into Persian by Mehrak Mirabzadeh, has also been selected for the fair.

This lovingly restored 1960s classic by one of the world's most renowned graphic designers encourages children to look at the world of colors — and the world around them — in a new way. Gill's obvious, infectious delight in line and color makes this book a visual treat for children, as well as for the adults who read picture books with them.

The exhibition also features 'Ten Tears and One Embrace' by Marta Sanmamed, 'Thinking Thoughts and Feeling Feelings' by Ryan Hendrix, 'Sad Book' by Michael Rosen and 'Today I Feel Silly: And Other Moods That Make My Day' by Jamie Lee Curtis.

Dozens of board books are also on display on the sidelines of the fair, which will run until July 22.

A board book is a book whose pages are made out of thicker cardboard instead of paper. Board books are for babies and infants, and designed to be grabbed and held by them.

Minab Holds Mango and Jasmine Festival



TEHRAN -- The 9th edition of the Mango and Jasmine Festival is currently underway at Minab City in the Hormozgan province of Iran.

The cultural event, under the slogan of 'Minab City of Joy and Happiness', aims to present the economic axis of mango production, employment and investment.

Minab, 90 km east of Bandar Abbas, the center of Hormozgan, is one of the important agricultural hubs, especially in the field of mango production.

The Mango and Jasmine Festival started on July 13 and will continue until July 15.

LAMPA Festival to Feature Iranian Documentary

TEHRAN -- Iran's short documentary 'Wood' has made to LAMPA International Film Festival of socially-oriented short films, videos, and social advertising in Russia.

Iranian media reports said 'Wood', directed by Morteza Payeshenas, will compete in the 9th edition of LAMPA. 'Wood' previously won a diploma of honor at the 10th edition of Best Shorts Competition in the United

States.

The LAMPA is "a charity cinema project aimed at developing social video content and promoting volunteerism in the world", according to an online submission platform.

So far, over 1000 works from 134 countries have been submitted to this film festival.

The 9th edition of LAMPA will take place on October 3-8.

Iranian Poems Published in Paris

TEHRAN -- A French translation of Iranian poet Garus Abdolmalekian's collection 'The Middle East Trilogy: War, Love, Loneliness' has been published in Paris.

The Bruno Doucey Publishing has released the collection under the title 'J'écris Blessure' (I Write the Wound). Farideh Rava is the translator of the book.

"He says that Baghdad, Damascus and himself were 'simultaneously pounded'," the publisher writes in a description of the book, Tehran Times reported.

"That sitting in an armchair, he presses a button to activate his torturer. That a bullet went through his skin and hit a corner of his dreams. Let him play cards with the night. That he is a wounded tiger that collapses in an embrace. That no one can take a date with him because he belongs

(Continued on Page 7)

Picture of the Day



The second round of the 2023 national entrance exam was held for candidates of humanities and mathematical sciences across Iran on Wednesday.

Photo by ISNA