

The Battle of Salamis

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Summary

This book is about how the Battle of Salamis changed the course of history, both for Greece and the West.

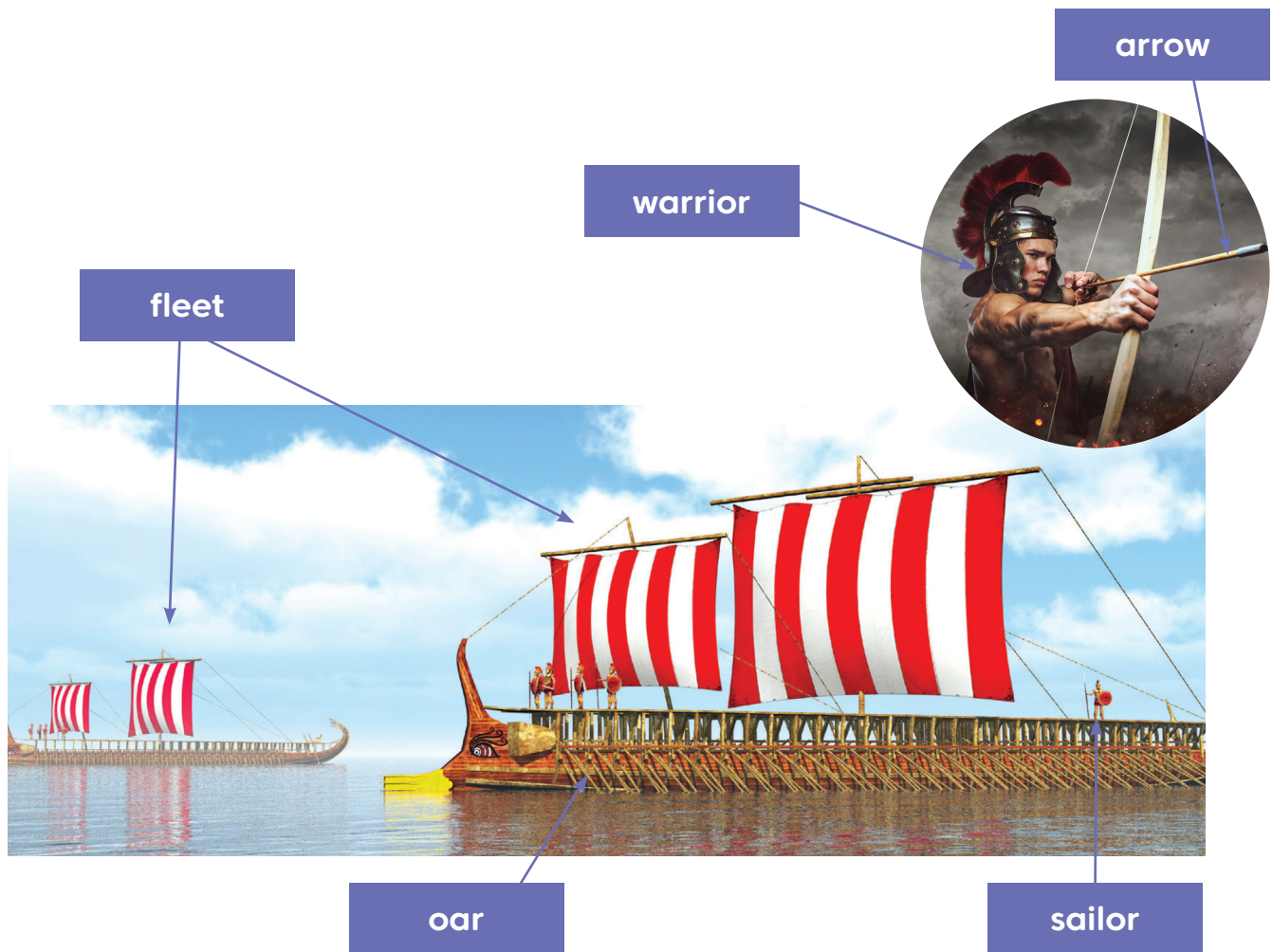
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Before Reading

Think Ahead

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1. How does a boat move in the water?
2. Who works on boats?
3. What was a weapon used during ancient war times?
4. Who fights in battles?

Vocabulary

A Read and match.

1.



• a. army

2.



• b. strait

3.



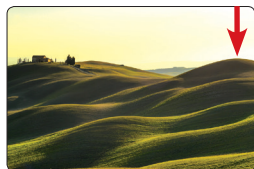
• c. hilltop

4.



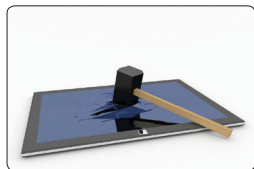
• d. backwards

5.



• e. captain

6.



• f. flee

7.



• g. truth

8.



• h. smash

B Write the word for each definition.

informer

conquer

invade

brave

victory

1. _____ to attack a country to take its land
2. _____ the act of winning a fight or competition
3. _____ fearless or courageous; ready to face danger
4. _____ to take control of a country or defeat people in a war
5. _____ a person who gives information in secret

C Choose the word that means about the same as the underlined words.

1. A large navy is very strong.
 a. brave b. truthful c. weak d. powerful
2. If the boat doesn't turn now, it will hit the iceberg.
 a. throw b. catch c. ram d. fall
3. It is not very easy to trick the wise leader.
 a. fool b. conquer c. invade d. flee
4. When they saw the enemy approaching, they began to run away.
 a. cry b. flee c. climb d. smash

Comprehension

A Match the pictures with the correct sentences.

- a. Greece is near Italy and Turkey and is surrounded by water.
- b. Greek warriors, though small in number, were brave in the battle against the Persian army.
- c. Greek and Persian battleships were built to be powerful with the ability to ram enemy ships.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

B Choose the best answer.

1. Who did the Greeks fight at the Battle of Salamis?
 - a. The Roman army
 - b. The Persian navy
 - c. The Phoenician navy
 - d. The Egyptian army
2. What advantage did the Persian navy have?
 - a. They had faster ships
 - b. They spoke the same language
 - c. They were better sailors
 - d. They were older and wiser
3. How did fighting in the narrow strait help the Greek navy win?
 - a. There was not enough room for the enemy's ships.
 - b. The water was not as deep.
 - c. The enemy could not see them.
 - d. All of the above

C Choose the correct phrase for each picture. One (1) choice will not be used.

- a. Xerxes, King of Persia, watching the battle
- b. A fleet of battleships at sea
- c. Soldiers fighting in battle
- d. Using oars to row a boat
- e. An illustration of the Persian god-king



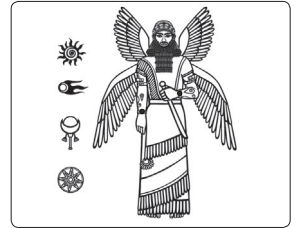
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

D Read each sentence. Write “T” if it is true or “F” if it is false.

1. _____ Xerxes was king of the Persian Empire.
2. _____ Triremes were battleships that could move quickly through the water and smash enemy ships.
3. _____ The people of Greece spoke different languages which caused division in the country.
4. _____ The Greek ships were far too strong for the Persian navy to attack.
5. _____ The Persians could not conquer Greece.

E Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. _____ invaded Greece to try to expand the Persian Empire.
Xerxes Themistocles
2. Though the Greek navy was much smaller, the Greeks proved to be both smart and _____.
fools brave
3. There was not room for all the Persian ships in the narrow _____.
strait hilltop
4. The surviving Persian navy _____ when they realized they could not win.
fled conquered
5. The Persian navy had well-trained _____.
sailors oars

F Number the events in order from 1=first to 5=last.

- a. _____ The Persian ships did not have much room to move which created confusion.
- b. _____ The Greek navy moved back to the Straits of Salamis and formed a U-shape.
- c. _____ As the Persians approached, the Greek ships rammed them.
- d. _____ The Greeks lost about 40 ships, but sank at least 200 Persian ships.
- e. _____ Themistocles tricks Xerxes into attacking the Greek navy.

Think About It

A Look in the reader to write the answers to the following 5-W questions.

Who?	What?	When?	Where?	Why?
Queen _____ was the only Persian captain who did not think attacking the Greeks was necessary.	The Persian navy was big and _____ with the best sailors, but the Greek navy was united and strong.	The Battle of Salamis took place in the year _____. _____.	The Greeks positioned themselves at the narrow _____. _____.	Themistocles sent a slave as a(n) _____ who tricked Xerxes into attacking the Greeks.

B Complete the sentences below with your own ideas.

From this book, I learned _____

_____.

Before I read this book, I knew _____

_____.

Now I also know _____

_____.