The Battle of Salamis

Curtis Kelly

Summary

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

Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before Reading</th>
<th>Think Ahead</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During Reading</td>
<td>Comprehension</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Reading</td>
<td>Think About It</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Before Reading

Did you eat the cake?

Yes!
B **Write the word for each definition.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>informer</th>
<th>conquer</th>
<th>invade</th>
<th>brave</th>
<th>victory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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
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. _______

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
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. __________

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queen [_________] was the only Persian captain who did not think attacking the Greeks was necessary.</td>
<td>The Persian navy was big and [_________] with the best sailors, but the Greek navy was united and strong.</td>
<td>The Battle of Salamis took place in the year [_________].</td>
<td>The Greeks positioned themselves at the narrow [_________].</td>
<td>Themistocles sent a slave as a(n) [_________] who tricked Xerxes into attacking the Greeks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 [__________________________________________________________].