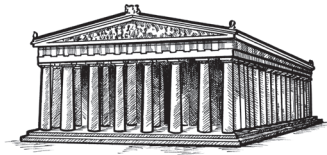




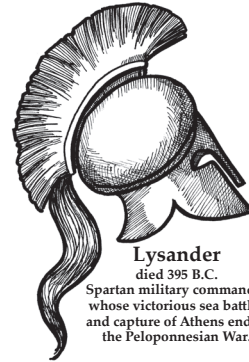
Statue of Zeus

c. 450 B.C. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the statue of the "king" of the Greek gods was built by Phidias and stood 40' tall in Olympia. Once laden with gold, ivory, and jewels, it was destroyed by fire in 476 A.D..



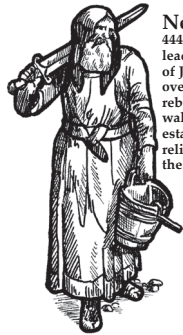
Parthenon

447 B.C. Doric in architecture, this temple was erected in honor of the goddess Athena and was built on the Acropolis in Athens over the course of fifteen years. Built to house a huge ivory and gold statue of Athena, it was named *Parthenon*, meaning "maiden's apartment."



Lysander

died 395 B.C.
Spartan military commander whose victorious sea battles and capture of Athens ended the Peloponnesian War.



Nehemiah

444 B.C. A Jewish leader and governor of Judea who oversaw the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, establishing religious reform in the city.



Malachi

c. 425 B.C. Hebrew prophet and author of the last book in the Old Testament, containing the last prophetic words before the Messiah.



Plato

429-347 B.C. Greek philosopher, pupil of Socrates, mentor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academy (386), where he wrote and taught much of the remainder of his life. He recorded the words of Socrates and authored dramatic dialogues of his ideas in his work, *The Republic*.



Alcibiades

c. 450-404 B.C. Athenian politician and general who convinced the Athenians to join in alliance against the Spartans. However, he later turned on Athens, changing alliances three times.



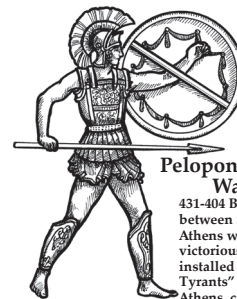
Xenophon

430-357 B.C. Greek soldier, writer, historian, and disciple of Socrates, he united with Cyrus the Younger in an assault on Persia. Xenophon's leading of the troops back to the Black Sea after the death of Cyrus is recorded in his writing, *Anabasis*, which is highly regarded as a significant influence on Latin literature.



Pericles

c. 495-429 B.C.
Athenian leader and statesman responsible for advancing democracy and the empire of Athens. Among his contributions was the order of construction of the Parthenon. He died from the plague during the Peloponnesian War.



Peloponnesian War

431-404 B.C. A war between Sparta and Athens where the victorious Spartans installed "Thirty Tyrants" to rule Athens, crushing the democracy of Athens. During the long war, a plague had broken out in Athens, killing one-fourth of the Athenian population, including their beloved Pericles.