



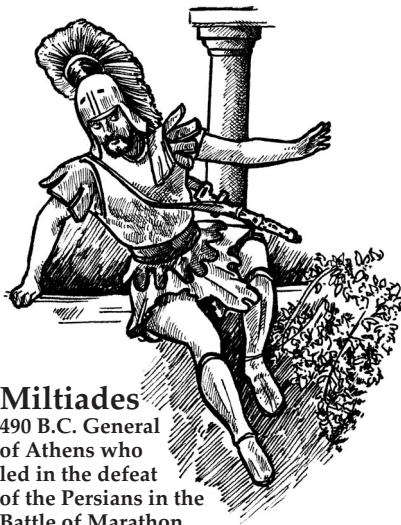
The Fabii c. 500-477 B.C. A powerful family in Rome consisting of Quintus, Marcus, and Caeso Fabius, who held high offices in government. Known for harsh treatment of the plebeians, their ways changed as they became elected to the consul. Now well-loved, they protected Rome against the Veientians at the border. On a day of worship they were massacred in an ambush of awaiting Veientians.



Democracy Begins in Athens
c. 508 B.C. Founded by Cleisthenes, an Athenian statesman, this new political system was based on locality rather than relations.

Coriolanus

c. 500-450 B.C. Originally known as Caius Marcius, a brave noble noted for leading the Roman army against the Volcians at their capital city, Corioli. The first to enter and hold open the enemy's city gates for the Roman army to enter, Caius was claimed victor and named after the city he had won.



Miltiades
490 B.C. General of Athens who led in the defeat of the Persians in the Battle of Marathon.



Pheidippides

c. 490 B.C. Because the Persians were set on invading Greece, the Athenians sent their fastest runner to request aid from the Spartans. Running the 150 miles in two days, Pheidippides returned to victory over the Persians at Marathon. He then ran the next 25 miles to Athens with a message, "Rejoice! We conquer!" and then died of exhaustion. His sacrificial run has earned the use of the word "marathon" when referring to a long race.



Battle of Marathon

490 B.C. After Darius I of Persia conquered Ionia, he set his eye on Athens. The two armies of Greece and Persia met on the plains of Marathon, but the vast Persian army was driven back with a loss of 6,000, while the Greeks only lost 200.



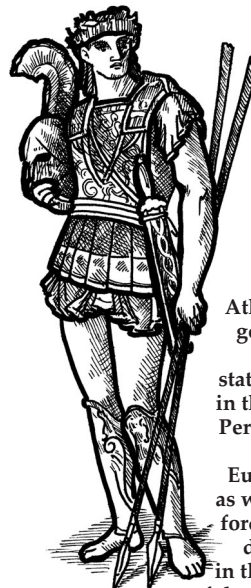
Mucius the Left-handed

c. 509 B.C. A brave, young Roman who, while attempting to kill Porsena, the leader of the Etruscans, was caught and threatened with burning unless he told who else would attempt assassination. To show his bravery, Mucius stuck his right hand in a flame. Set free out of admiration for his courage, Mucius freely told of 300 men who were after him. Terrified at hearing this, Porsena sought peace with Rome.



Herodotus

c. 484 B.C. Known as the "father of history," he was one of the first men to record the events of history, as well as what was happening during his lifetime. His engaging writings included other cultures, such as the Persians.



Cimon

c. 507-449 B.C. Athenian military general, political leader, and statesman who led in the defeat of the Persian fleet at the mouth of the Eurymedon River as well as the land forces on the same day. He was key in the organization of the Delian League.



Xerxes I

485-465 B.C. Known as "Xerxes the Great" and Ahasuerus in Hebrew, King of Persia whose vast army defeated the Greeks and destroyed Athens at the Battle of Thermopylae in 480. His army was later defeated at Plataea and his navy at Salamis. After banishing his wife Vashti, he took on Esther, the Jewess, as his wife, thus providentially eliminating the intended annihilation of the Jews.