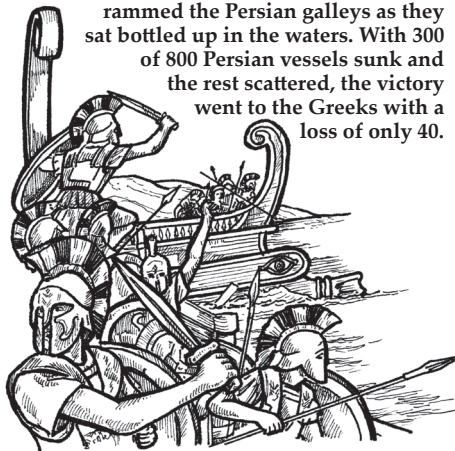




Leonidas at the Battle of Thermopylae

480 B.C. King of Sparta and legendary Greek hero who is remembered for his valiant, although unsuccessful, defense of the pass at Thermopylae against the immense Persian onslaught.

Battle at the Bay of Salamis
480 B.C. In the first great naval battle recorded in history, the Persians again attempted to conquer Greece, this time by water. The Greek commander, Themistocles, lured the Persian fleet into the narrow strait of Salamis. The 370 Greek, well-maneuvering triremes furiously rammed the Persian galleys as they sat bottled up in the waters. With 300 of 800 Persian vessels sunk and the rest scattered, the victory went to the Greeks with a loss of only 40.



Esther

c. 480 B.C. Heroine Jewess who became Queen of Persia and in turn saved the Jews from massacre at the hands of Haman.



Democritus

c. 460-370 B.C. Known as "The Laughing Philosopher," this Greek philosopher is remembered for developing an atomist theory of the universe. He embraced the idea that pleasure along with self-control is a viable goal for human life.



Purim

473 B.C. Derived from the Persian word for "lots" (*Ester* 3:7, 9:24 & 26), Purim is among the most fun-filled celebrations of the Hebrew holidays in remembrance of how the Lord used Esther, the wife of King Xerxes, and Mordechai to prevent the annihilation of their race at the hands of Haman and their enemies. Purim occurs on the 14th day of Adar (February/March).



Socrates

c. 469-399 B.C. Greek philosopher who developed a unique "question-and-answer" method to attain self-knowledge. Remembered for his saying, "Know thyself," his theories of virtue are recorded by Plato, his pupil. His ideas regarding the corruption of the young, Athenian mind led to his execution by way of drinking hemlock.



Hippocrates

c. 460-377 B.C. Greek physician, known as the "Father of Medicine," he changed the superstitious and philosophical thinking of the medical community by introducing a foundation of science in medicine. He is credited, although inaccurately, as the author of the Hippocratic oath.



Golden Age of Greece (Athens)

c. 479-431 B.C. During a time of peace, when creativity abounded, the Greek culture richly contributed to history with theater, architecture, arts and music, great mathematicians, scholars, scientists, doctors, and philosophers, such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. This period of time greatly influenced Western culture.



Aristides the Just

died c. 468 B.C. An honorable Athenian who was banished in large part by his rival, Themistocles. After three years he was called back to Athens to fight in the Battle of Salamis. After participating in the Battle of Plataea, he helped in the rebuilding of Athens and was chosen to manage the city's funds. His selflessness was mourned when he died.



Ezra c. 457 B.C. A Hebrew high priest and scribe. After the Babylonian exile, he led several Jews back to Jerusalem.

Artaxerxes c. 457 B.C. Son of Xerxes I and king of Persia, he legitimized the practice of Judaism in Jerusalem.