

NON-FICTION

HISTORIES

The Persian War

from The Histories

Read by Roy Marsden



1	In the 6th century BC	1:50	
2	Darius pursues his own design	7:32	
3	The Battle of Marathon	5:25	
4	The wrath of Darius	9:01	
5	Xerxes builds a canal and a bridge	13:29	
6	The Persian army marches out	11:45	
7	The review and the numbering of the Persian army	5:10	
8	The army marches upon Greece through Thrace	11:20	
9	Themistocles takes control with shrewd counsel	4:31	
10	The Greeks decide to guard the pass of Thermopylae	9:12	
11	The commander of the force, the Spartan Leonidas	7:33	
12	Betrayal by Ephialtes	5:25	
13	The final conflict at Thermopylae	5:37	
14	The Greek fleet at Artemisium	6:25	
15	The Greeks' naval strategy	4:55	
16	'The third day was now come'	8:21	
17	The Greek fleet sails to Salamis	3:59	

18	The Persians sack Athens	8:38
19	Manoeuvres – and the Battle of Salamis	11:33
20	The rout of the Persians begins	4:14
21	Mardonius proposes his new plans to Xerxes	5:53
22	Xerxes withdraws his forces	5:34
23	Themistocles is honoured by the Greeks	5:52
24	Mardonius entreats the Athenians	11:35
25	Mardonius burns Athens and withdraws from Attica	3:33
26	Masistius leads the Persians against the Greeks	8:51
27	Preparations for the Battle of Plataea	14:11
28	The Battle of Plataea begins	10:35
29	Further defeat for the Persians at Mycale in Ionia	11:10
30	The love of Xerxes	7:23
31	The Greeks sail for the Hellespont	2:07
32	Herodotus concludes The Histories	2:18

Total time: 3:54:57

Herodotus The Persian War

from The Histories

This abridgement is based on the second half of Herodotus' *The Histories*, in which he tells the story of the prolonged struggle between the Persian empire of Xerxes and a small group of Greek city states led by Athens. The first half of *The Histories* describes the growth of the Persian empire: for half a century prior to the outbreak of war with Greece, the Persians had been steadily pushing back the boundaries of their empire until it stretched from Libya and Thrace in the west to the River Indus in the east. This empire also included the Greek states of Ionia, on the eastern shores of the Aegean.

Although the Greeks called the Persians 'barbaroi' – barbarians – this was not strictly a pejorative term, but reflected the simple fact that they spoke a language quite unlike Greek. The Persians were in fact a highly civilized and accomplished people, skilful not only in war but also in the arts of peace – they were knowledgeable farmers and gardeners, and administered their territories both efficiently and humanely, provided

their subjects were loyal and obedient. The empire enjoyed good communications by land and sea, and was by the beginning of the 5th century BC in a position, it seemed, to annexe Greece as the next stage of expansion.

Herodotus, although respecting the Greeks and especially the Athenians, is quite ready to criticise them when he feels it necessary, and is openly admiring of the best qualities of the Persians. He was himself born in Halicarnassus, one of the Ionian Greek cities under Persian rule at the very time of the wars which he was later to chronicle.

In 499 BC the Ionian Greeks revolted against their Persian masters. Although the Persians eventually suppressed the rebellion, they were not slow to recognise the power and influence of Athens, which had helped the rebels. In 492 King Darius sent his cousin Mardonius against the Greeks, but he enjoyed little success. Now Darius decided to mount an expedition of huge size and strength, one which might conquer

all Greece but whose principal objective would be Athens itself, and which would be led by the King in person. Before he could start, however, Darius died and was succeeded by his son Xerxes, who decided to continue the project and finally set out in the spring of 480 BC, crossing the Hellespont by a bridge of boats.

Herodotus carries this great story through both the land battles (Marathon, Thermopylae, Mycale) and those fought at sea (Salamis, Plataea). Throughout this heroic narrative – which effectively describes the salvation of Greek civilization – Herodotus not only delights in the revealing

incident, the note of character, but also carries the tale forward with force, authority and style. It is worth remembering that Herodotus is effectively the first European historian – the first, that is, to attempt an objective and properly researched account of real events, as distinct from a fanciful reworking of myth. Of course, he made mistakes, could not always double-check his sources (which must primarily have been oral): but his achievement remains remarkable. Thucydides and Xenophon, who came after, could never have written as they did without his example.

Notes by Perry Keenlyside

The music on this recording is taken from the MARCO POLO catalogue

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Cover picture: 5th century vase depicting Greek and Persian warriors.

Courtesy of AKG, London.

Herodotus

The Persian War

from The Histories

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In this, the first prose history in European civilization, Herodotus tells the heroic tale of the Greeks' resistance to the vast invading force assembled by Xerxes, King of Persia. Here are not only the great battles – Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis – but also penetrating human insight and a powerful sense of epic destiny at work.



Roy Marsden is perhaps best known for playing Adam Dalgleish in the P.D. James detective series. His other TV credits include *Inside Story, Dangerous Lady,* Agamemnon in *Iphigenia at Aulis* for the BBC, and Mr Chips in *Goodbye Mr Chips*. His theatre performances include *The Miser, Macbeth* and *Pygmalion* and he directed *Vivat! Vivat Regina!* at the Mermaid Theatre.

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