Athènes, la plus puissant des cités grecques au 5e siècle avant Jésus-Christ

During the Antiquity period, the Greeks had a very different language, religion and political organization. They did, however, still have control over their mountainous regions and narrow valleys open to the sea. Athens was on one of the peninsulas (presqu'île) which advances deep into the Aegean Sea. Despite neighbors sharing a common language and religion, the different regions of Greece did not form a single government under one king like Pharaonic Egypt. Instead, they formed many small city-states, including Athens and their rival Sparta (Sparte).

At the beginning of 5 BCE, the Persian empire tried to attack the Greek peninsula twice. Once in the battle of Marathon in 490 BCE fought on land, and another time in the battle of Salamis (bataille de Salamine) fought at sea. During these wars, the Greek city states united for the first time to take out their aggressors. After these wars, Athens became very powerful and an artistic and intellectual hub throughout Greece.

Topologie du Grèce	Montagneux avec des vallées étroites ouvertes sur la mer.
Région d'Athènes	Sur un des presqu'îles qui s'avance profondément dans la mer Égée
Territoire d'Athènes	S'appelle Attique
Le gouvernance grec	Plusieurs cité-états rivales
L'attaque des Perses	Au début du 5e siècle av. J-C. Les grecs s'unissent pour la première fois
La bataille de Marathon	490 av. J-C, sur la terre
La bataille de Salamine	480 av. J-C à mer