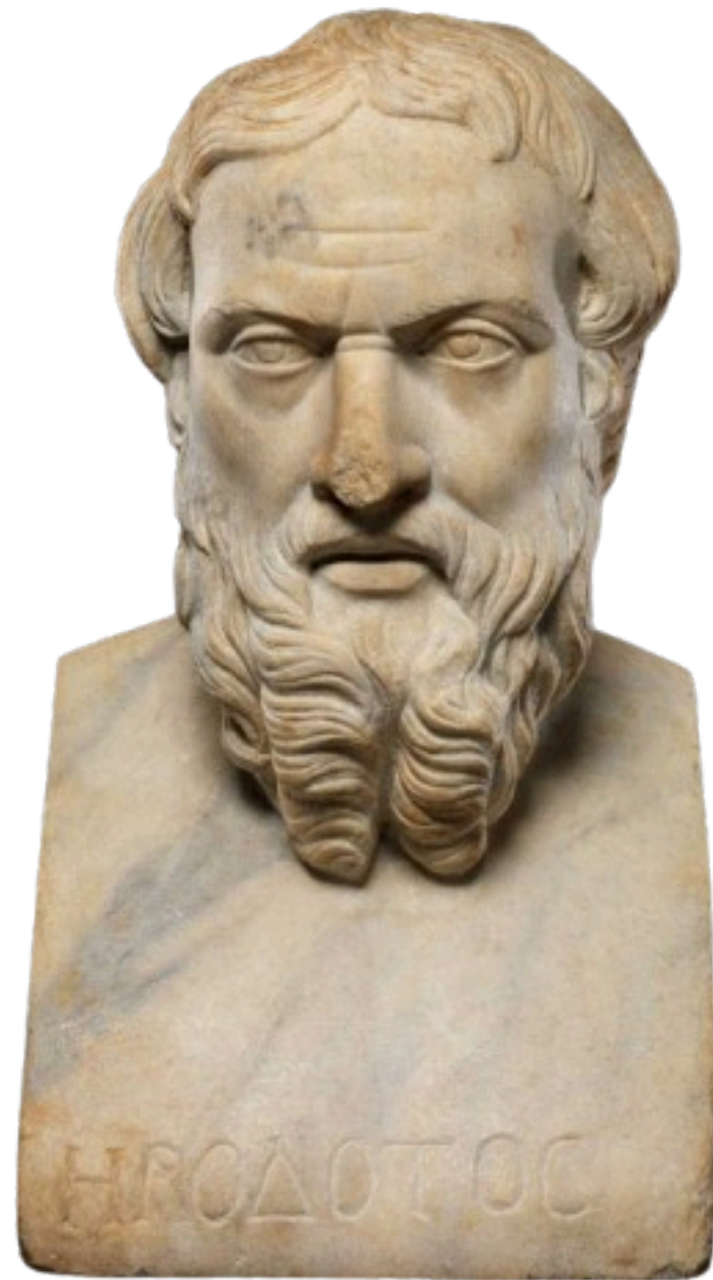


Very little is known about the life of Herodotus, however we do know that he was exiled to Samos (Aegean) and he also went to Athens.



This is a marble bust which has been inscribed with “Herodotus”. This version is a copy of the original, which was a bronze statue from Greece during the 4th Century BCE



Panyassis, an epic poet from Halicarnassus in the 5th century may have been Herodotus' uncle. Or so the 10th century 'Suda' (encyclopaedia) suggests...

“Father of History”

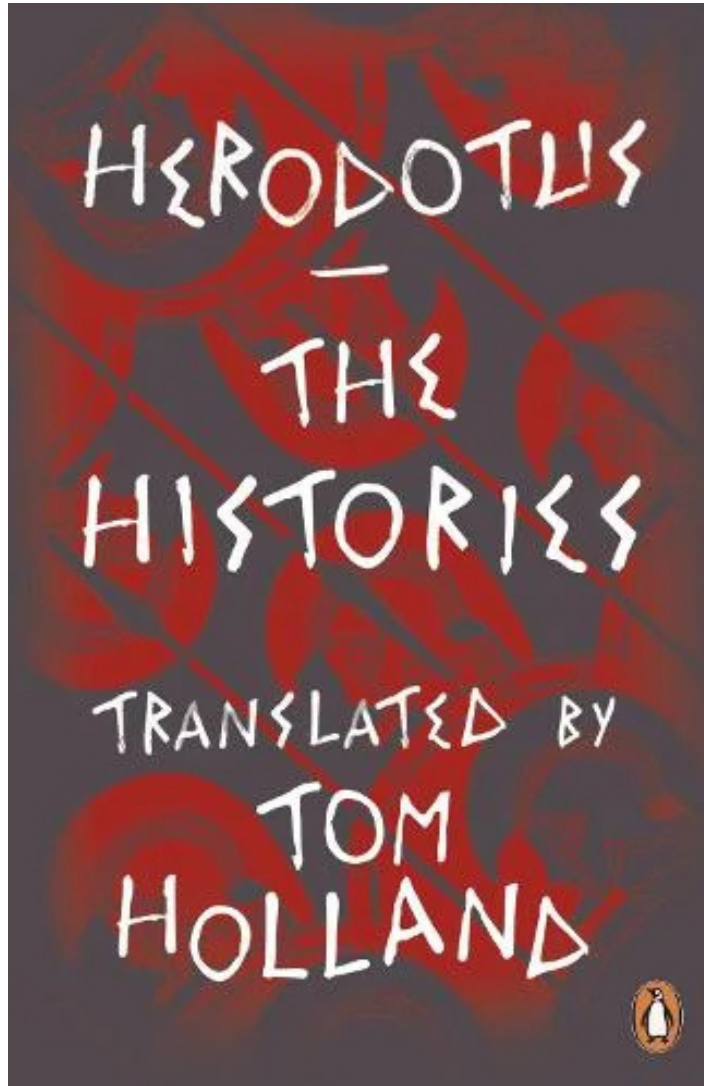
Over 300 years after his death, Herodotus was called the ‘Father of History’ by the Roman writer Cicero. Herodotus has been dubbed this as he was one of the first people in the western world to write a piece of work which could be seen as a history book which focused on the Graeco-Persian Wars.



Herodotus’ work might have have been performed to large crowds.

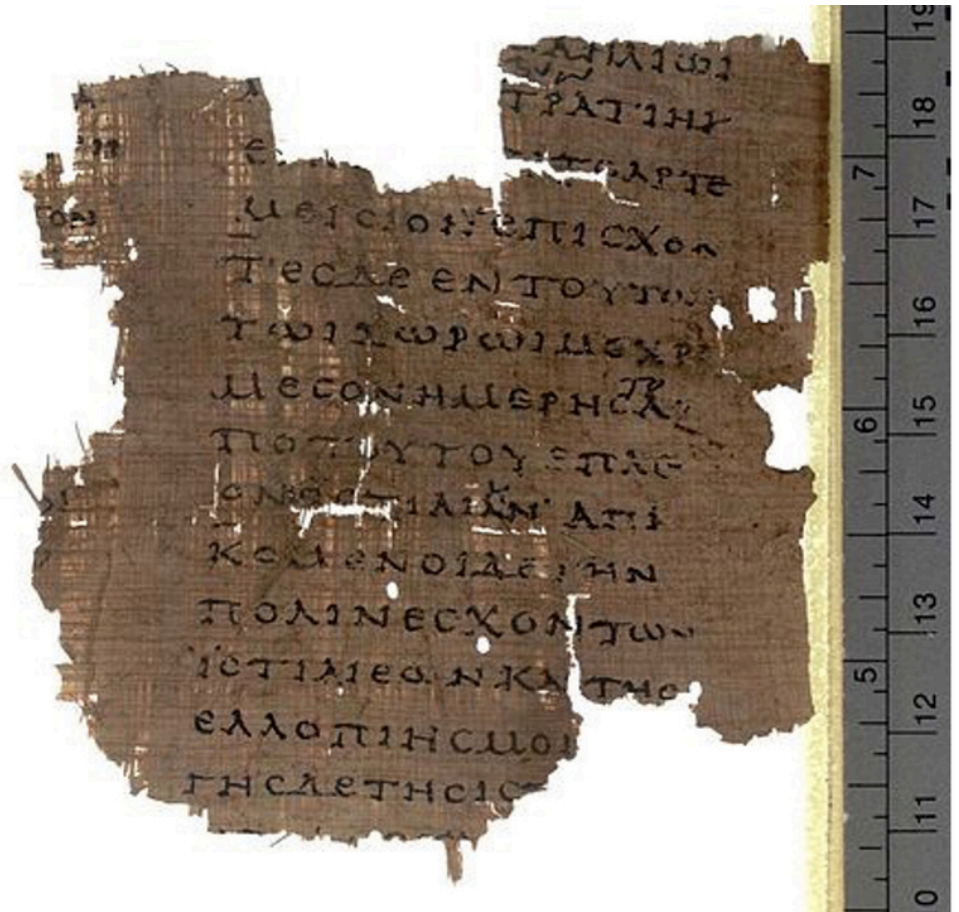


Herodotus was friends with the famous Greek playwright Sophocles. The later author Plutarch mentions that Sophocles had written a poem for Herodotus.

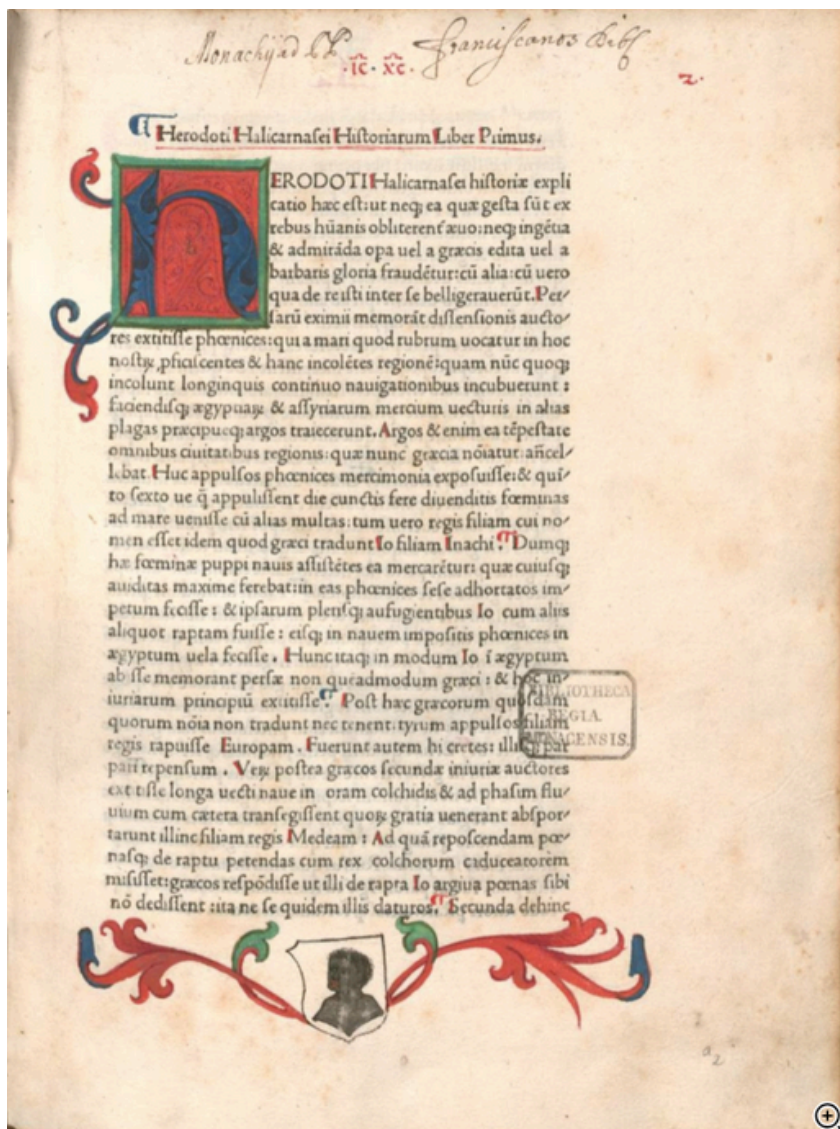


“Herodotus, from Halicarnassus, here displays his enquiries, that human achievement may be spared the ravages of time, and that everything great and astounding, and all the glory of those exploits which served to display Greek and barbarians alike to such effect, be kept alive - and additionally, and most importantly, to give the reason they went to war.”

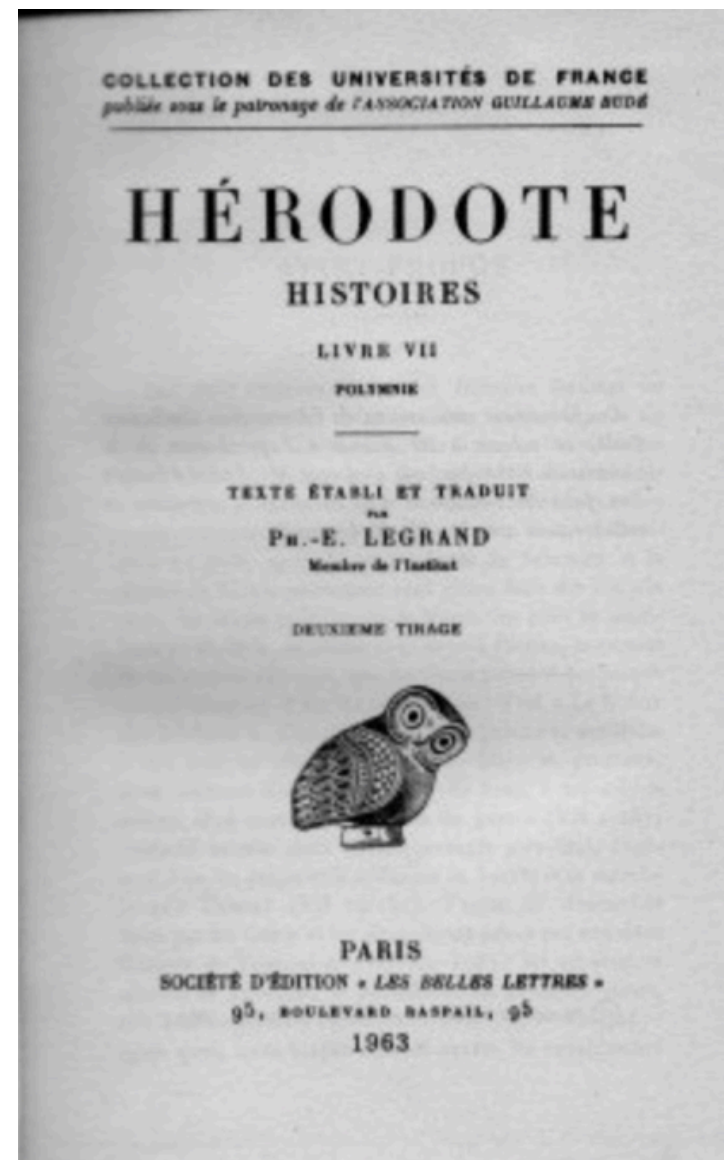
Translation by Tom Holland 2013.



Papyrus fragment from *Histories*, Book 8 from the 2nd-century. This is called ‘Papyrus Oxyrhynchus 2099’ because it is from Oxyrhynchus in Egypt. Herodotus’ work survives complete. It is separated into 9 books to match the number of Muses by scholars from the Hellenistic period (c.323-30 BCE)



The first printed edition of Herodotus' Histories in Latin translation from 1474.



Printed edition of Herodotus' Histories by Les Belles Lettres, Paris.



Herodotus wrote about the Greco-Persian war.
This was between the Achaemenid Persian
Empire and Greek city-states.



These are the remains of the 4th century BCE theatre at the city of Halicarnassus (now known as Bodrum). Halicarnassus was Herodotus' home city, which was located in Asia Minor.



This is a model of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, which is on display at the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology. This model shows what the huge monumental tomb, which was constructed in the mid-fourth century BCE. It was destroyed hundreds of years later by an earthquake.

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was such an impressive structure it has been called one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



So-called 'Helmet of Miltiades'. It is called this because of the name inscribed at the bottom. This was an offering to the temple of Zeus at Olympia in Greece.



Greek fighting a Persian. Interior of an Athenian cup called a *kylix*. This was used for drinking wine at parties. This is called a 'red-figure' style because the figures are red. This one was painted by The Triptolemos Painter in c.460 BCE. This shows a Greek view of the Persian warriors and dress.

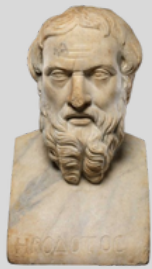


Pythia, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, giving advice to king Aegeus (red-figure vase, c.440-430 BC). Women were not involved in public affairs in ancient societies, but as priestesses they could give advice for either political or personal matters through divination.



The temple of Apollo at Delphi in Greece. This was the home of the Oracle of Delphi who provided prophecies. This was a major religious site in ancient Greece and people travelled long distances to visit the Oracle



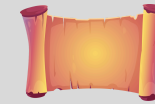


c.485 BCE
Herodotus born



c.460 BCE
Thucydides born

c.425 BCE
Herodotus dies



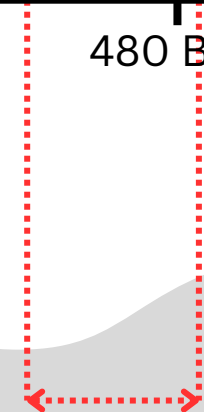
440s BCE
Herodotus writes '*Histories*'



431-411 BCE Thucydides
writes '*History of the
Peloponnesian War*'

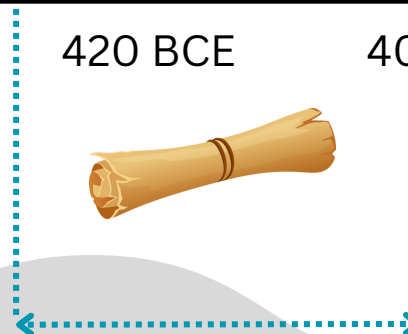
c.400 BCE
Thucydides dies

500 BCE 480 BCE 460 BCE 440 BCE 420 BCE 400 BCE 400 BCE 380 BCE



490-479 BCE

Graeco-Persian War



431-404 BCE

Peloponnesian War



Fun Fact!

All of this happened
during the
Iron Age in Britain.
The Iron Age lasted from
around 800 BC to 43 AD
(when the Romans
arrived).

