

CHAPTER 1. HISTORY OF HUMAN

PART 2. Herodotus & Father of History

Herodotus

Herodotus (484 BC - 425 BC) was an ancient Greek historian. **He is widely considered to be the first writer [to treat/to have treated] historical subjects²²² using a method of systematic investigation⁵⁹⁵ - specifically, by [correcting/collecting] his materials and then critically arranging them into a historiographic 사료[역사] 편찬의 narrative. On account of this, he is often [referred to/referred as/referred to as] “The Father of History”.**

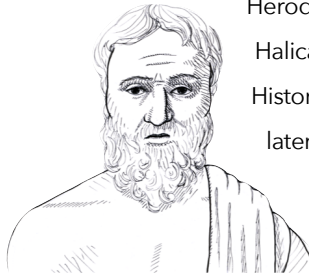
Purpose

His purpose is to prevent the traces¹⁶ of human events from being [added/erased] by time, and to preserve⁵⁹⁵ the [fate/fame] of the important and remarkable achievements produced by both Greeks and non-Greeks.

Greco-Persian Wars

Greco-Persian Wars, also called *Persian Wars*, (492-449 BCE), series of wars fought by Greek states and Persia over a period of almost half a century. **The fighting was most intense⁴⁴⁸ during two [invasions/revisions] that Persia launched¹⁰⁵ against mainland Greece between 490 and 479. Although the Persian empire was at the peak of its strength, the collective defense initiated¹⁰⁵ by the Greeks [overcame/surrender] seemingly impossible [evens/odds]⁵⁷⁶ and even succeeded in liberating²³ Greek city-states on the fringe of 주변에 Persia itself. The Greek [triumph/defeat] ensured the survival of Greek culture and political structures long after the fall of the Persian empire.**

Father of History



Herodotus is undoubtedly the “Father of History.” Born in Halicarnassus in Ionia in the 5th century B.C., he wrote “The Histories.” In this text are found his “inquiries^{탈구보고서}” which later became to modern scholars to mean “facts of history.”

He is best known for accounting¹⁸⁹, very [subjectively/objectively], the Greco-Persian wars of the late 5th century. He is admired for his [honesty/exaggeration] as he explains in his writing that he is not sure of the [integrity²⁷⁰/deception¹¹⁹] of the supposed events and scenes that occurred **but** is only writing down what he gathers from his numerous travels through the Greek world. Much of his biography remains [certain/uncertain]. [Gathering/Gathered] from his own works and accounts of his travels, Herodotus [must/should] have come from a relatively wealthy family.

Herodotus is most well known for his historical accounts. He is remembered as being arguably the very first historian ever. He explicitly¹⁸⁷ states in his introduction [that/in which] he wishes to preserve the events in order for the Greeks and the barbarians [to receive/receiving] their due^{마땅히 주어져야 하는 것}. [Fulling/Filled] with digressions^{여담} and seemingly insignificant²² tales, Herodotus includes a complete story with as much information as he can gather.

Herodotus maintains a very unique [subjective/objective] perspective²⁰⁷ during his retelling. In the first six books, he recounts the growth of the Persian Empire, including the fall of the Lydian king Croesus at the hands of Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire. In the last three, the [object/subject] is the revenge of the Persian ruler Xerxes who desires to [approve/avenge] the Persian defeat at the Battle of Marathon and finally [merges/merge]¹⁷¹ Greece into his empire, with very little success.

Although his accounts may not have all been historically factual, they do provide readers [with/for] a look into the various historical situations at the time. It is from Herodotus and his fellow authors [that/what] archaeology has been able to classify and better understand findings and [excavation/evacuation]⁶⁸⁶ sites. Much is [owed/owned]³⁶, not only to Herodotus’ own account of late fifth-century Greece, but to the rich legacy⁵⁰ that he bestowed⁷⁷⁷ on the future.

He claims to be better informed than his [predecessors⁵³⁹/descendants⁹²] by relying on [thoughtful/empirical] observation. Herodotus appears [to draw/to have drawn] on story-telling, collecting and interpreting the oral histories he happened to [encounter/encountering]¹³⁹ in his travels. These oral histories contained folk-tale motifs and demonstrated a moral^{교훈}, yet they also contained substantial²³⁰ [facts/myths] relating to geography and anthropology.