

# Maths challenges

## Day 1)

King Xerxes sent an army of 9999 men to Greece aboard 33 warships. How many soldiers were on each warship?

Each soldier had a room that is  $8\text{m}^2$ . What could the dimensions of these rooms have been? Draw all the possibilities.

## Day 2)

Pheidippides ran 240km over two days. How many km did he run each hour?

Draw a triangular piece of land that would be 240km in perimeter.

Can you do the same for a square?

Why does the triangle have longer sides?

## Day 3)

The Persian army lost 6,000 soldiers, whereas the Athenian army lost only 150. Approximately how many Persian soldiers did each Athenian defeat?

Explain why we cannot rely only on our maths skills to tell us how many Persians each Athenian defeated.

The Athenians and Spartans, both being Greek, sometimes fought alongside each other. They needed an army of 3450 men altogether. The Spartans had 1750 men. How many Athenians were needed?

Can you draw a part-part whole model to help you check your answer by using the inverse?

Day 5)

The Persian army had 10,000 men. The army was 250m long, and 40m wide. How much space did each soldier get to stand on?

How many meters would Pheidippides need to travel to do two laps of the Persian army?

Create your own maths question about Spartans and Athenians and get an adult or older sibling to answer it for you. Can you use the inverse to check their answer?