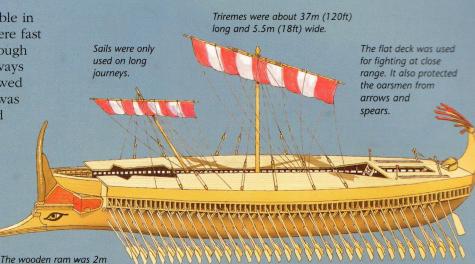
FAST AND FIERCE

Triremes were formidable in battle, because they were fast and easy to steer. Although they had sails, they always put them away and rowed into battle, because it was easier to start, stop and turn. The oarsmen propelled the ship through the water at up to 15km (9 miles) an hour – much faster than it could move under sail.



There were three tiers of

long oars inside the hull.

THE CREW

Triremes carried crews of up to 200 men, most of whom were oarsmen. The name trireme came from the Latin for 'three oars', because the men sat on three levels inside the hull. Also on board were naval officers, soldiers, archers and deckhands.



INTERNET LINK

For links to websites where you can see photographs of full-size replicas of Greek triremes, go to www.usbornequicklinks.com

The upper rowers, called thranites, sat in two rows of 31.

The middle rowers were called zygites. They sat in two rows of 27.

The bottom rowers were called thalamites. They also sat in two rows of 27.

BATTLE TACTICS

(6.5ft) long and covered in

bronze, to punch holes in enemy ships.

At the start of battle, enemies often faced each other in two long lines. The main tactic was to attempt to ram an enemy ship and sink or disable it. The best places to aim for were the back and sides of an enemy ship. Four different ways of doing this are described below.

Two huge oars at the back

were used for steering.

1 Sweep around the far end of the line and attack from behind.

2 Swerve away from the opponent at the last moment, pull the oars on board and then sweep past the enemy ship, breaking its oars.

3 Make for a gap in the line and then veer to the side at the last moment, smashing into the side of the enemy.

4 Dart through a gap in the line, wheel around and attack the enemy from behind.