

Alexander the Great



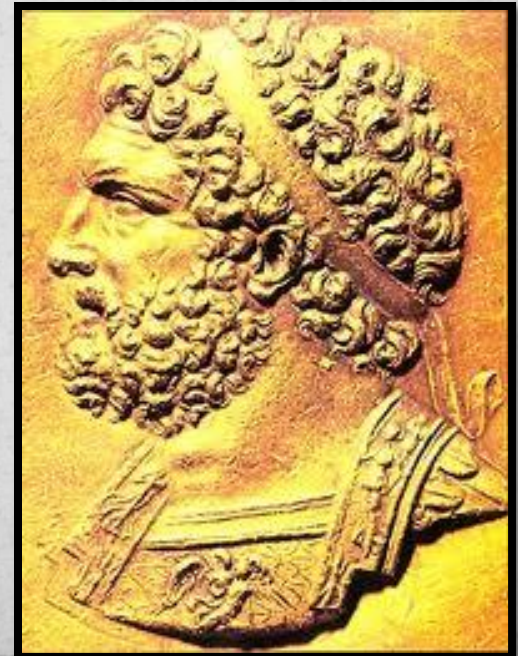
Essential Question:

*Who was
Alexander
the Great and
what did he
accomplish?*



How did King Philip end the independence of Greek city states?

- After the **PELOPONNESIAN WAR**, the Greeks continued to fight among themselves
- North of Greece, in **MACEDONIA**, a new, strong king came in to power, this was king **PHILIP II**
- He had brought his people together and now wanted to do the same for Greece
- Philip **LOVED** Greek culture
- He received a **GREEK** education as a child
- He used this knowledge he had to defeat them in battle





- In 338 B.C., Philip fought the Greeks in the Battle of **CHAERONEA**
- His 18 year old son, **ALEXANDER**, led part of the attack
- The Macedonians won and took control of Greece
- Philip now wanted to **UNITE** Greece, and end their constant fighting
- He organized the League of **CORINTH**
- All the major city-states joined, except for **SPARTA**

- With the Greeks **SUPPORTING** him, Philip next sought to conquer **PERSIA**
- He wanted to free all the Greeks under Persian control
- Philip was killed before he could begin. His son Alexander, only 20, took control in 336 B.C.

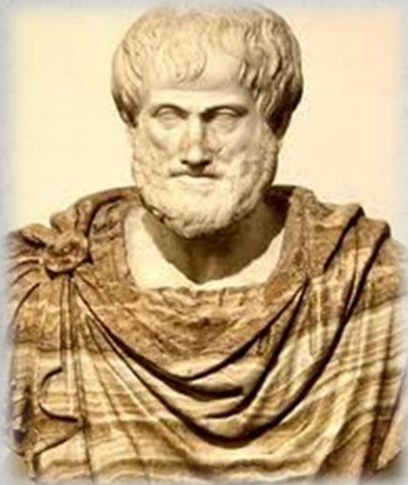




**How did King Philip end
the independence of the
Greek city-states?**

Why was Alexander successful in his conquests?

5

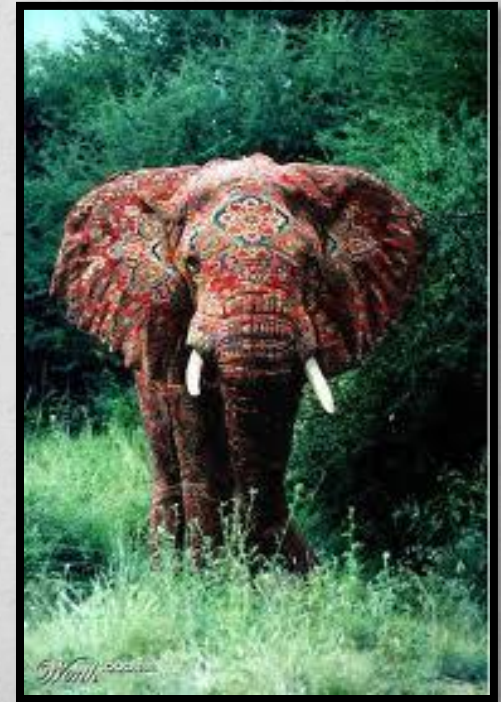


- Alexander had spent his youth being tutored by the philosopher **ARISTOTLE**
- Alexander learned Greek philosophy and science
- Alexander wanted to complete his father's plan to rule Persia, and then the entire **WORLD**
- In 334 B.C. he led an army of about 40,000 Greek and Macedonian soldiers to Asia-Minor
- They traveled through Asia Minor, Egypt, and then into **MESOPOTAMIA**



6

- In 330 B.C., Alexander took over the **PERSIAN** Empire
- In India they defeated an army that had over 200 **ELEPHANTS**
- Alexander ruled a vast empire that had many different languages and cultures
- Alexander spread the Greek culture and **LANGUAGE** wherever he went



- He allowed the conquered areas to keep parts of their own culture and **RULE** themselves
- This practice made people more willing to accept him as their king
- By 325 B.C., Alexander's empire stretched all the way from Greece to the Indus Valley in India
- He was now known as Alexander the **GREAT**





**Why was Alexander
successful in his conquests?**

8 **What caused the end of Alexander's empire?**

- Alexander wanted to conquer more of India, but his soldiers **REFUSED** to go on
- They had followed him for more than 11,000 miles for over **EIGHT** years
- They turned around and started for home
- They reached Babylon in 323 B.C., and Alexander had new plans for more conquests
- Alexander fell ill with a **FEVER** and died a few days later, he was only 32 years old



- Before his death, a legend says that Alexander said the empire should go “to the strongest!”
- None of the leaders were **STRONG** enough to hold his empire together
- After his death, the generals **FOUGHT** each other for control
- This caused the empire to split into several kingdoms
- The largest of the kingdoms were Macedonia, Syria, and **EGYPT**

- Alexander's influence would last over 300 years after his death
- Greek culture spread eastward into Egypt
- This period of time is called the **HELLENISTIC AGE**, or Greeklike Age
- This was a time of great achievements and advances





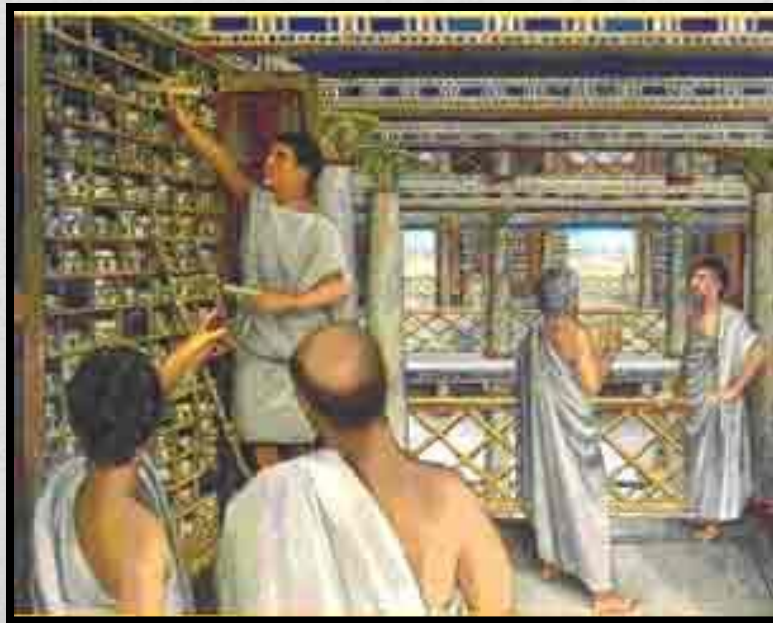
**What caused the end
of Alexander's empire?**

What were some of the contributions of Alexandria?

- As Alexander was conquering, he established many new cities, he used the model of the Greek city-states
- Many of these new cities he named **ALEXANDRIA**, after himself
- Alexandria, in **EGYPT**, became the greatest of these cities
- It became a center of trade with Asia. Goods and ideas were both exchanged here



- Alexandria grew into a **MULTICULTURAL** city
- This city replaced **ATHENS** as the center of culture and **LEARNING**
- The library in this city became the largest in the world, holding over **700,000** papyrus scrolls
- Connected to the library was the Museum, where scholars would go to learn, research, and exchange ideas



- Many advances in science took place in the Museum
- Mathematics also saw many new ideas here, including those of the mathematician, **EUCLID**
- A Greek Astronomer named **AERATOSTHENES** used geometry to estimate the **CIRCUMFERENCE** and diameter of the Earth
- Years later, an Egyptian mathematician and philosopher named **HYPATIA**
- She started a school of philosophy in Alexandria, she also developed tools for measuring the properties of water



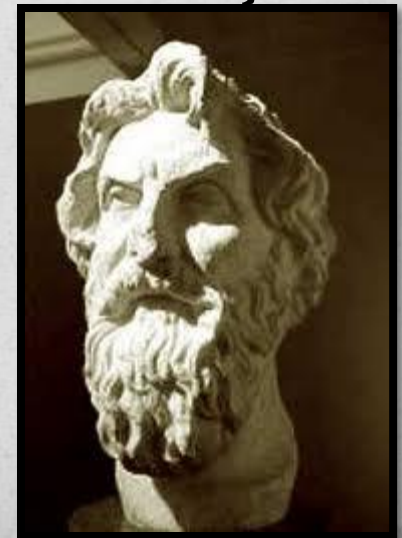
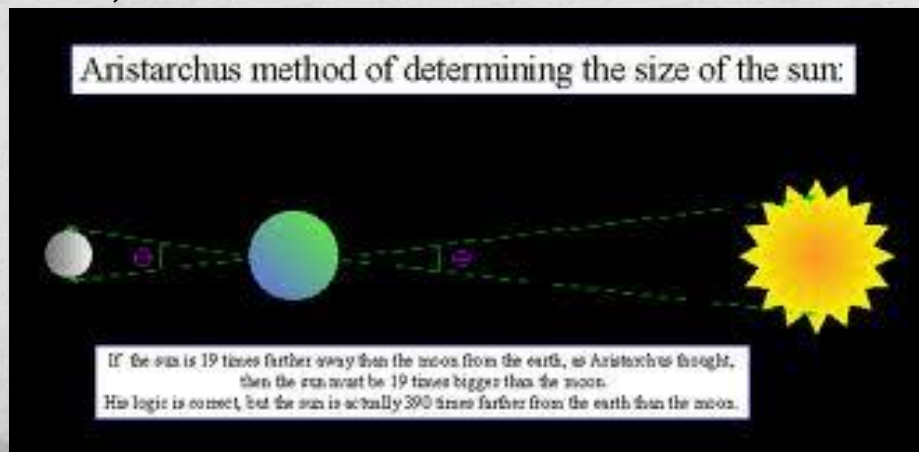


What were some of the contributions of Alexandria?

How was Greek culture spread during the Hellenistic Age?

- The kings who ruled after Alexander introduced Greek **CULTURE** to all parts of the former empire
- This had an effect on law, politics, religion, and art
- All throughout the former empire, large **BUILDING** projects began
- Many people moved to the larger cities to become merchants, doctors, athletes and scribes
- Leaders gave money to **SUPPORT** scholars and artists

- 15
- Archimedes from Syracuse developed many machines, including water pumps and pulley systems
 - **ARISTARCHUS** from Samos used mathematics to discover that the Earth rotates on an axis and revolves around the sun
 - He also tried to calculate the size of the sun and moon
 - These discoveries and others were written down in **GREEK** and stored in the library of Alexandria
 - They helped spread the ideas of religion, astronomy, science, and **MEDICINE**



- In 146 B.C., another group of people, known as the **ROMANS**, had grown strong enough to take control of the Mediterranean world
- The Romans borrowed religion, art, architecture, philosophy, and **LANGUAGE** from the Greeks to build their own civilization




How was Greek culture spread during the Hellenistic Age?

Essential Question:

*Who was
Alexander
the Great and
what did he
accomplish?*





The first water was 11...
located near Troy. Alexander's troops...
charged through the waters,...

[Alexander the Great 2 minutes](#)



75E & W

- Power Point created by James Reese, 2012

- Primary source Harcourt Social Studies Ancient Civilizations, Volume One
- Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company 2010 Edition