

Classical Greece

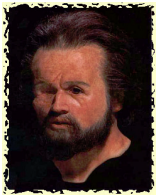
Outcome: Alexander the Great & Hellenistic Culture



1. Setting the Stage: Macedonia

- Located _____, Macedonia had a rough terrain and cold climate
- People lived in _____ instead of city-states
- Many Macedonians thought of themselves as _____, however...
- The Greeks looked down upon them as _____

2. Philip II of Macedonia



- Philip II became king of Macedonia in 359 B.C. at age _____
- Trained rugged peasants into a _____ which consisted of:
 - Phalanx (____ x ____ men)
 - Each soldier carried an _____
 - Fast moving _____ (soldiers on horseback)
- Philip _____, but not to destroy or enslave the Greeks



d. Battle of Chaeronea:

- _____ & _____ joined forces to fight Philip's army
- Philip's army is too powerful and _____ the _____
- Ends Greek _____; Philip _____ Greece
- Philip next sets out to defeat the mighty _____ but won't...
- Philip _____ in 336 B.C. at his daughter's wedding

3. Alexander the Great

a. Background



- Takes over at _____ after the death of his father Philip II
- Taught by _____: learned science, geography & literature
- Enjoyed Homer's description of the heroic deeds of _____ during the _____
- Killed _____ in a rebellion; cruelty frightened Greeks into accepting Alexander as their leader

b. How Alexander defeats the Persians

- Philip wanted to conquer Persia, _____
- Alexander leads _____ troops into Anatolia (_____)
- Met _____ Persians at Granicus River, Alexander's army _____ and is _____
- Darius III responds with army of _____ - _____
- Macedonians _____ weak point, Darius III _____
- Result: Alexander has control of _____**

c. Persia: Egypt

- i. 332 B.C. Alexander marches into _____
- ii. Welcomed by the Egyptians as a _____, crowned _____
- iii. **Result: Alexander has control of** _____

d. Persia: Mesopotamia

- i. Battle of Gaugamela: _____ Persians under Darius III
- ii. Alexander launched a massive _____ followed by a _____ and the Persian lines crumbled
- iii. Again _____ in battle
- iv. **Result:** _____ !!

e. Other Conquests

- i. Travels east to _____ - finds out Darius III was _____
- ii. Soldiers _____ - _____ years, _____ miles- turn back home
- iii. Alexander _____ at age of 32, very young

4. Legacy

a. Now what?

- i. Empire broken into _____
- ii. Would last for _____



b. Hellenism

- i. Hellenistic Culture: _____
- ii. Would forever transform _____ and _____

c. Alexandria

- i. Center for _____
- ii. 350 ft _____ - first ever
- iii. Library with _____; learning becomes a commodity

d. Science and Technology

- i. _____: book The Elements became basis for _____
- ii. _____: accurately estimated Pi (_____)
- iii. _____: used steam power

Result: Through Philip II's and Alexander's conquests of the Greeks, Egyptians, & Persians, _____ and _____ in a way that had never been seen before. After Alexander's death, the Greek Civilization would gradually _____ until many of their achievements and ideas would be absorbed into perhaps the greatest example of Hellenism in history:
