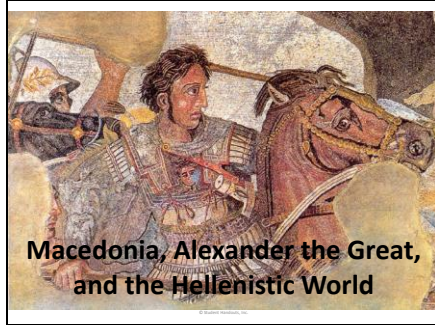


Slide 1



Slide 2

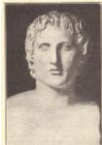
Macedonia

- Macedonians were culturally and ethnically related to the Greeks
 - Actually looked upon as sort of “barbarian cousins” by the Greeks of Athens, Sparta, etc.
- King Philip II of Macedonia
 - Expanded his territory north to the Danube River and south into the Greek peninsula
 - Conquered all city-states except Sparta by 338 B.C.E.
 - Killed while planning to attack Persia (336 B.C.E.)

Slide 3

Alexander the Great

- Tutored by the philosopher Aristotle
- Precarious position because his mother was not Macedonian (making Alexander half Macedonian), and his father took a Macedonian as a new wife
- Wanted to conquer Persia like his father
- Wanted to spread Greek culture throughout the world




Alexander the Great
Bust in the Louvre

Slide 4

Alexander the Great


- Philip was killed by companions of Alexander
- Alexander came to the throne at age 20 (336 B.C.E.)



Slide 5

Alexander the Great


- First put down local revolts, including destroying **Thebes**
- Invasion of **Persia** and beyond
 - 35,000 troops
 - **Granicus** (334 B.C.E.)
 - **Issus** (333 B.C.E.)
 - **Arbela** (331 B.C.E.)
- City-states along the **Mediterranean**
 - Phoenician **Tyre**
- **Egypt**
 - Founded **Alexandria**
- **India**
 - Reached **Indus River**
 - Set up capital in **Babylon** (located in modern-day **Iraq**) in 324 B.C.E.
- Died of a fever in 323 B.C.E. at age 33



BATTLE OF "ARBELA"

a, Macedonian heavy-armed foot soldiers; b and c, cavalry; d, light-armed foot soldiers; e, archers and javelin throwers.

Slide 6



DEATH OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

From a modern painting. Around his bed were gathered his generals. They asked whom he wished to succeed him. Drawing his signet ring from his finger, he said, "To the strongest."

Slide 7

Alexander's Empire

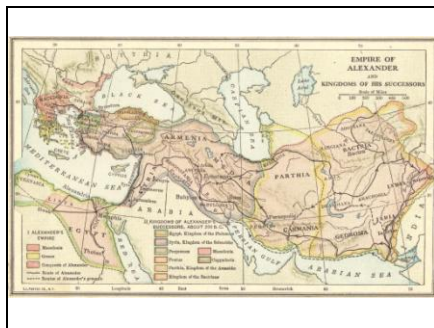
- Fell apart after Alexander's death
- Generals fought for control of empire
- Empire divided
 - **Egypt** – Ptolemy
 - **Most of Asian empire** – Seleucus
 - **Macedonia and Greece** – Antigonus
- New dynasties ruled for hundreds of years until conquered by Rome

Slide 8

Alexander's Impact on World History

- Spread Greek culture beyond the Greeks
 - "**Pan-Hellenism**"
 - Founded numerous cities
 - Married a daughter of Darius
 - Encouraged his soldiers to take Persian wives
 - Worshiped foreign gods and goddesses
 - Recognized as foreign incarnations of Greek gods
 - Encouraged trade throughout his empire
 - Settled Greeks throughout his empire
 - Greek culture became "**Hellenistic**" as it spread and mingled with other cultures

Slide 9



Slide 10

Alexandria, Egypt

- City in Egypt founded by, and named after, Alexander the Great
- Ptolemy came to rule Egypt after Alexander's death
- Ptolemies built a university in Alexandria – "Library of Alexandria"
 - Included 700,000 volumes written on papyrus
 - Center of research and scholarship

Slide 11

Hellenistic Science

- Many practical, useful inventions
- **Euclid** (lived circa 300 B.C.E.)
 - Greek who lived and worked in Alexandria, Egypt
 - "Father of Geometry"
 - Theorems in plane geometry ("Euclidean geometry")
- **Archimedes** (circa 287 B.C.E.-circa 212 B.C.E.)
 - Greek who lived and worked in Sicily
 - Principle of specific gravity
 - Law of floating bodies
 - Used levers, pulleys, and screws to build things such as catapults

Slide 12


Hellenistic Science

- **Eratosthenes** (circa 276 B.C.E.-circa 195 B.C.E.)
 - Greek born in modern-day Libya
 - Geographer and librarian of Alexandria, Egypt
 - Closely determined the earth's diameter
 - Measured earth's distance from the sun with 99% accuracy
 - Used lines of longitude and latitude on a map
 - Believed earth is round
 - One could sail India by sailing west
- **Aristarchus of Samos** (310 B.C.E.-circa 230 B.C.E.)
 - Heliocentric model – first to advocate that the earth revolves around the sun
- **Hipparchus** (circa 190 B.C.E.-120 B.C.E.)
 - Invented plane and spherical trigonometry
 - Predicted eclipses of the moon and sun

Slide 13

Hellenistic Art and Architecture

- **Architecture**
 - Built many impressive public buildings
 - Baths, libraries, palaces, theaters
 - Pharos – lighthouse of Alexandria – 400 feet high
- **Art**
 - More lifelike – showed more expression
 - Action, grief, motion, pain
 - *The Death of Laocoon*, *Winged Victory of Samothrace*, *Venus de Milo*



The Winged Victory of Samothrace

Slide 14

Hellenistic Philosophy

- **Cynics (Cynicism)**
 - Diogenes (412-323 B.C.E.)
 - Hatred of power and worldly possessions
- **Stoics (Stoicism)**
 - Zeno of Citium (334-262 B.C.E.)
 - Acceptance, courage, patience
 - Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius (121-180 C.E.) was a Stoic philosopher (wrote *Confessions*)
 - Stoic belief in human brotherhood influenced Christianity
- **Epicureans (Epicureanism)**
 - Epicurus (341-270 B.C.E.)
 - No life after death
 - Pleasure and pain measure what is good and bad
 - Life is to be enjoyed, particularly by searching for knowledge

Slide 15

Hellenistic Literature

- Few Hellenistic works had enduring value
- Preserved classical Greek heritage
 - Spread throughout Alexander’s former empire
 - Particularly at Alexandria, Egypt
 - Middle East kept and preserved Greek heritage during the fall of Rome and Europe’s Dark Ages
 - Europeans rediscovered this Greek heritage during the Crusades

Slide 16

Hellenistic Culture in the Roman World

- Greek cities of southern Italy piqued Roman interest in Greek culture
 - Many southern Italian, Sicilian, and other Mediterranean cities which came under Roman control had been founded by Greeks
- Romans spread Greek culture throughout their own empire
 - Much Roman art generally copied Greek art

Slide 17

Hellenistic Civilization Declines

- Endured for approximately 300 years
- Wealth and power in the hands of a few
- Reliance on slavery
 - Free persons could not find work
 - Slave labor cheaper (in the short-term) than investments in new inventions and technologies
 - Slave revolts
- Continuous warfare among city-states
- Easy target for Roman conquest

Slide 18

Review Questions

1. Under what circumstances did Alexander the Great come to the Macedonian throne?
2. Name at least three modern-day countries which were conquered by Alexander the Great.
3. What does the term *Hellenistic* mean?
4. Describe the work of a Hellenistic scientist or mathematician.
5. Describe a Hellenistic philosophy.
6. What caused the fall of Hellenistic society?
7. Imagine that you are a Babylonian living during the time of Alexander. How might you view Alexander's conquests? Would you consider him "great"?
