

“I could not have blamed you for being the first to lose heart if I... had not shared in your exhausting marches and your perilous (dangerous) campaigns... You and I... have shared the labor and shared the danger, and the rewards are for us all... whoever wishes to return home will be allowed to go... I will make those who stay the envy of those who return.”

-Alexander the Great

**What is the main idea of this speech?**

**What does this speech tell us about**

**Alexander?**

# Alexander at the Battle of Issus

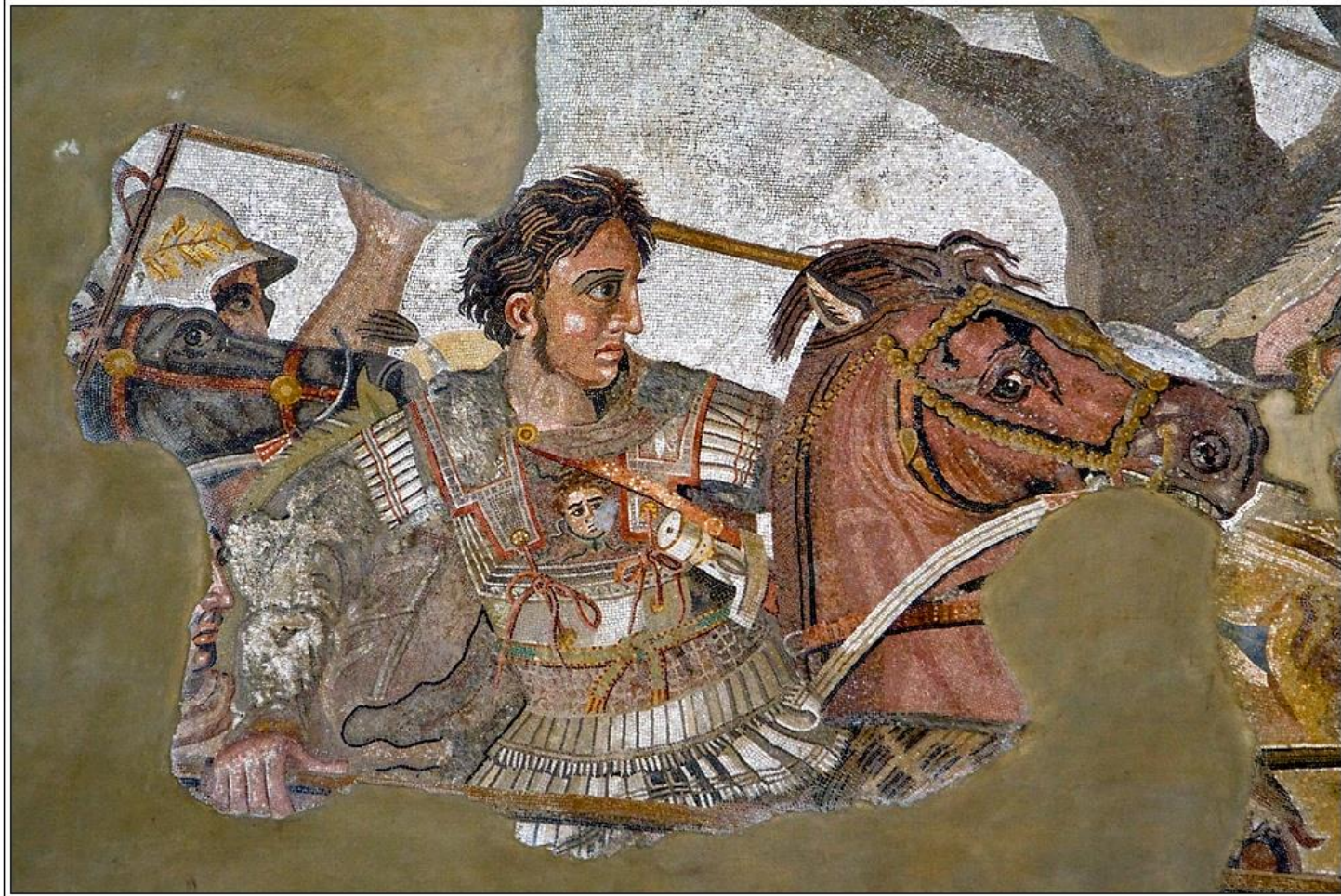


Photo © 2006 Branislav L. Jantchev

**How does the mosaic reinforce ideas of the speech?**

# HW

Alexander the Great

Hero

or

Villain?

[http://www.slideshare.net/jweaver00/alexander-the-great-551753?qid=10751c62-7033-4269-a168-1032a586b3c5&v=&b=&from\\_search=12](http://www.slideshare.net/jweaver00/alexander-the-great-551753?qid=10751c62-7033-4269-a168-1032a586b3c5&v=&b=&from_search=12)

# Terms, People, and Places

Alexander the Great:

Phillip II:

Assassination:

Assimilate:

Alexandria:

Pythagoras:

Heliocentric:

Archimedes:

Hippocrates:

# Lesson Objectives

- Explain how Alexander the Great built an extensive empire
- Describe the empire's cultural impact
- Identify individuals who contributed to Hellenistic civilization

# Summary

## “Alexander and the Hellenistic Age”

The conquests of Alexander the Great spread Greek civilization throughout the Mediterranean world and across the Middle East to the outskirts of India. Greek culture blended with Persian, Egyptian, and Indian cultures to create the Hellenistic civilization, in which art, science, mathematics, and philosophy flourished.



CHAPTER  
**4**  
SECTION 5

## Section Summary

### ALEXANDER AND THE HELLENISTIC AGE

Soon after Macedonian king **Philip II** gained the throne in 359 B.C., he built a powerful army and eventually brought all of Greece under his control. Philip's next goal was to conquer the Persian empire. However, he was assassinated before he could. **Assassination** is the murder of a public figure, usually for political reasons.

After Philip's death, his son, who came to be known as **Alexander the Great**, acquired the throne and began organizing forces to conquer Persia. Alexander was victorious. Once much of the Persian empire fell under his control, he advanced into India.

Unexpectedly in 323 B.C., Alexander died at the age of 33 in Persia from a fever. Although his empire collapsed soon after, he is credited with spreading Greek culture from Egypt to the borders of India. Local people **assimilated**, or absorbed, Greek ideas. In turn, Greek settlers adopted local customs. Gradually, a new Hellenistic culture emerged that blended Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian influences.

At the very heart of the Hellenistic world stood the magnificent city of **Alexandria**, founded in Egypt by Alexander. Its great library was among the greatest scientific and cultural centers of the age. Like Alexandria, cities of the Hellenistic world employed many architects and artists. Temples, palaces, and other public buildings were larger and grander than the buildings of classical Greece. The elaborate new style reflected the desire of Hellenistic rulers to glorify themselves as godlike.

During the Hellenistic age, scholars built on earlier Greek, Babylonian, and Egyptian knowledge. In mathematics, **Pythagoras** derived a formula to calculate the relationship between the sides of a right triangle. The astronomer Aristarchus developed the theory of a **heliocentric**, or sun-centered, solar system. Another scientist, **Archimedes**, applied the principles of physics to make practical inventions. In the field of medicine, the Greek physician **Hippocrates** studied the causes of illnesses and looked for cures.

Greek works in the arts and sciences set a standard for later Europeans. Greek ideas about law, freedom, justice, and government continue to influence political thinking today.

### Review Questions

1. How was Alexandria typical of a Hellenistic city?

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2. On what was Hellenistic scholarship based?

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### READING CHECK

What kept Philip II from trying to conquer Persia?

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### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *elaborate* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the underlined sentence. Use the context clues in the surrounding words and phrases to figure out the meaning of *elaborate*.

### READING SKILL

#### Identify Supporting Details

How did Alexander the Great's conquests help create a new Hellenistic culture?

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# Aim #16: How did Alexander the Great expand his empire and spread Greek culture?





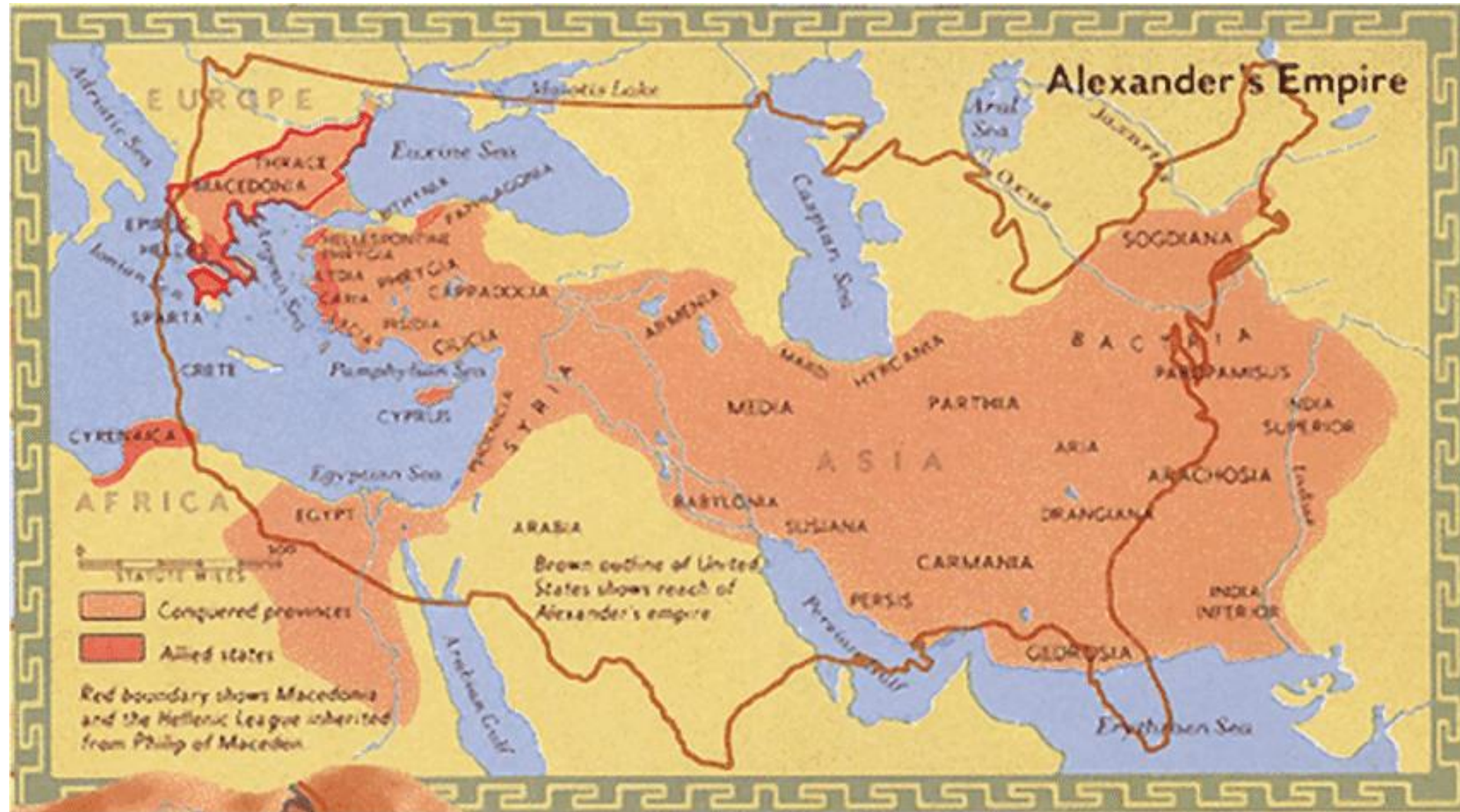
# Rise of Alexander







# Alexander's Empire Compared to U.S.A.





# Alexander's Empire - Present Day



# Conquests of Alexander

- Ionia and Anatolia 333
- Syria, Palestine, Egypt 332
- Mesopotamia 331
- Persepolis 331
- King of Persia 330
- India 327
- Returns to Susa 324
- Dies (age 33) 323



# Empire Divided

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- 
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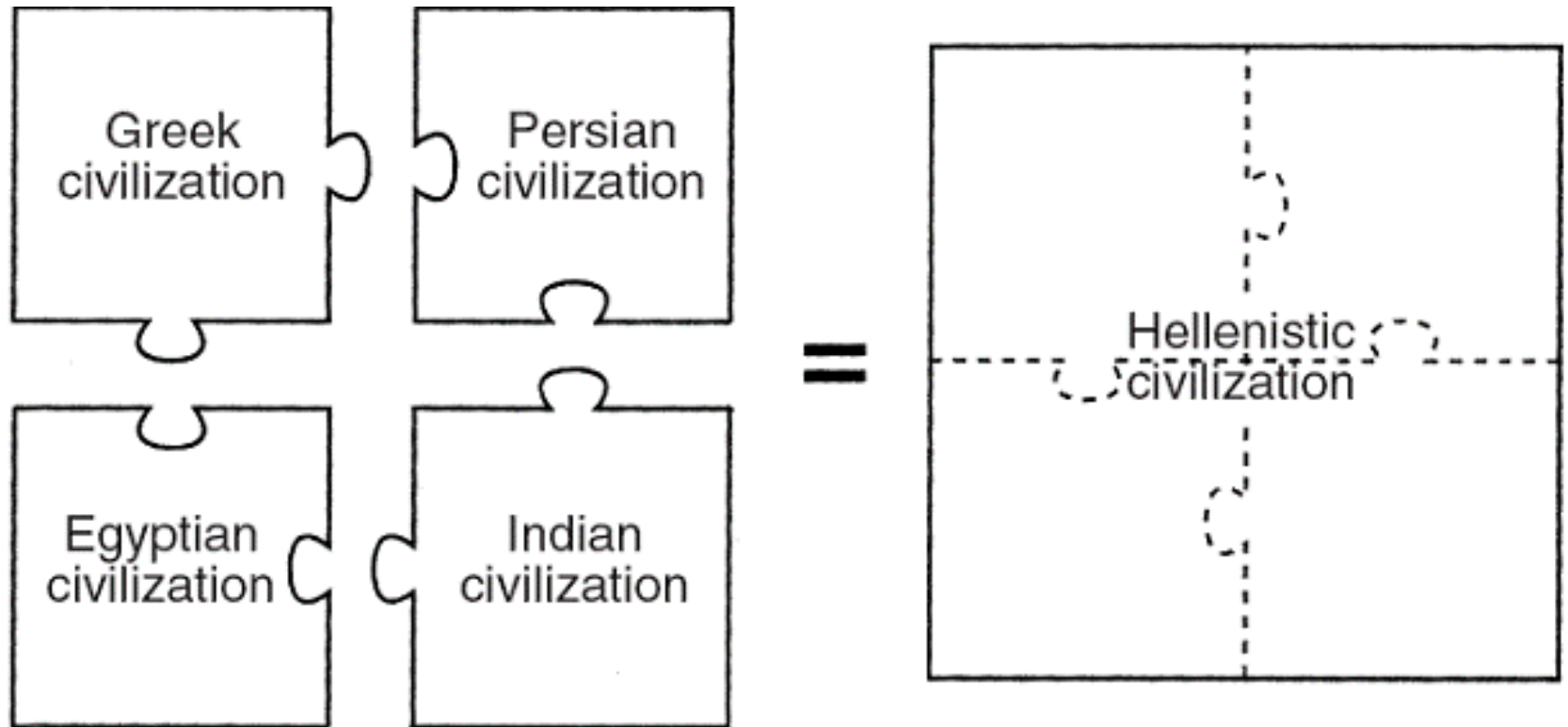




# Checkpoint

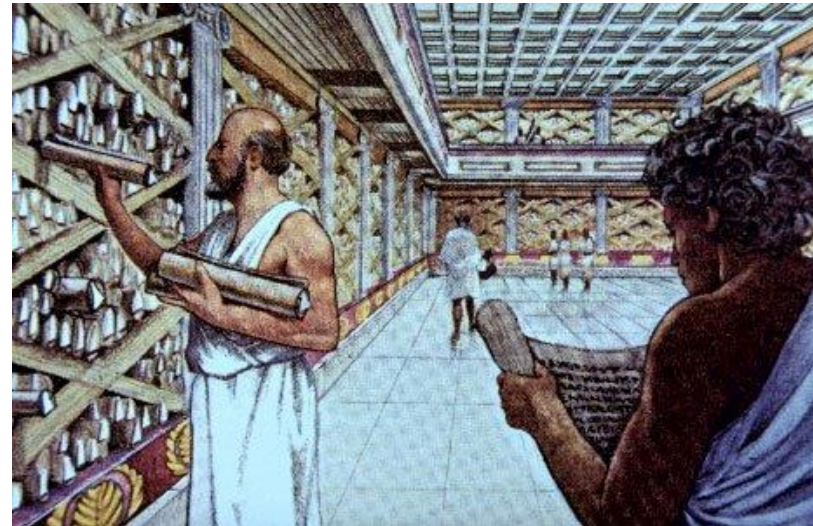
How did Alexander built an extensive  
Empire?

# Legacy of Alexander



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

# Alexandria





## **Checkpoint**

What were the cultural impacts of Alexander's empire?

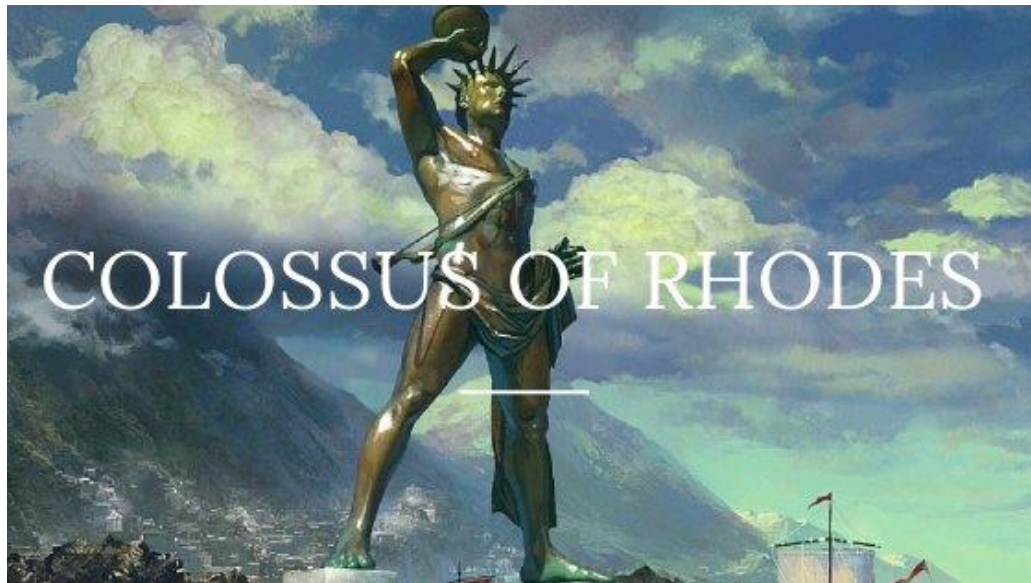


# Hellenistic Civilization

<b>Category</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
<b>astronomy</b>	Disproved the belief that the sun was smaller than Greece, advanced the theory that earth revolves around sun
<b>geometry</b>	Euclid's <i>The Elements</i> , calculation of pi
<b>philosophy</b>	Stoicism, Epicureanism
<b>art</b>	Realism in sculpture, Colossus of Rhodes

# Art & Architecture

- elaborate & grandeur structures
- Realistic w/ heroic qualities
  - glorify themselves as godlike



# Philosophy

- **Stoicism:** avoid desires & disappointment by accepting what life brings
- High moral standards to protect all
  - women & slaves were morally equal
- Will influence Roman & Christian thought

## Stoicism Cheat Sheet

### Beliefs

- If you are unhappy it is your fault
- Everything is temporary
- We are social beings, with a social duty
- Fatalism
- Hedonism is not the path to happiness
- Fame & fortune are overrated
- A philosophy of life must be lived

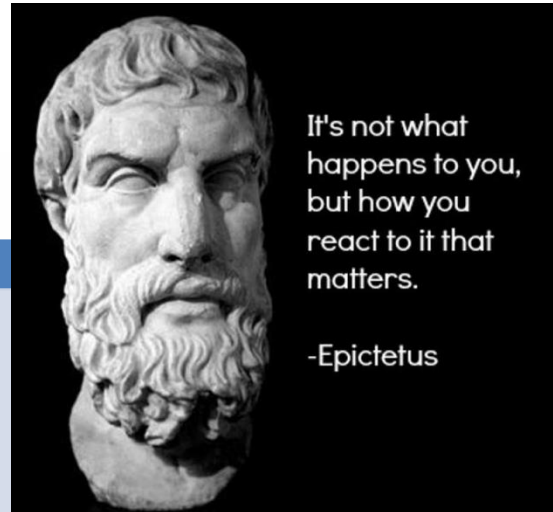
### Strategies

- Rephrase goals so that they are entirely within our control
- Have nothing you are not prepared to lose
- Live simply
- Negative visualisation
- Exercise self-denial
- Resist materialism
- Accept what cannot be changed
- Refuse to consider yourself a victim
- Practice misfortune
- Live in accordance with nature

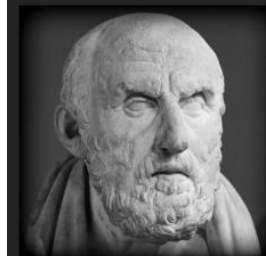
### Goals

- Be satisfied with your current situation
- Maximise positive emotions, minimize negative emotions

"For the money, the simply life honey, is good." The Dandy Warhols



"He was a Stoic's Stoic."



"Man is affected, not by events, but by the view he takes of them."

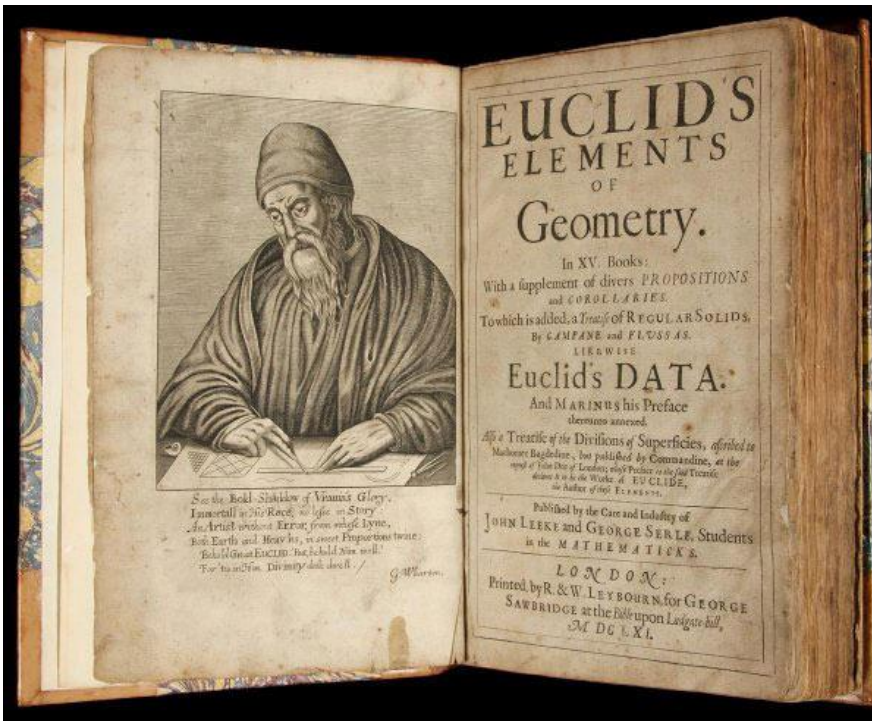
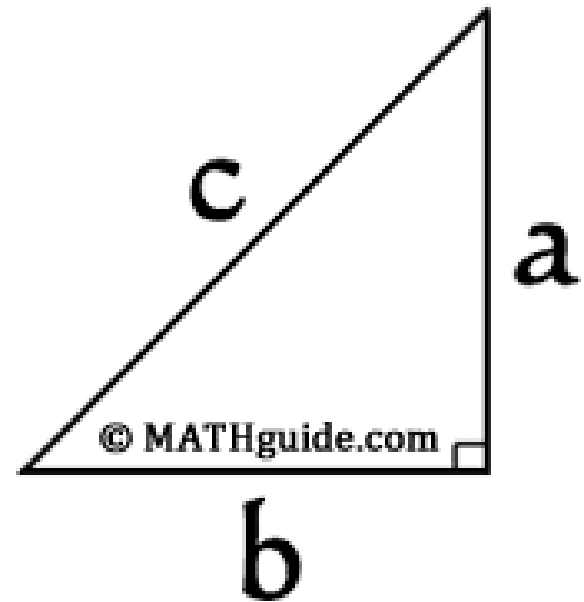
- Epictetus -



# Math

- **Pythagoras**
  - Formula of right triangle
- **Euclid-*The Elements***
  - modern geometry

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

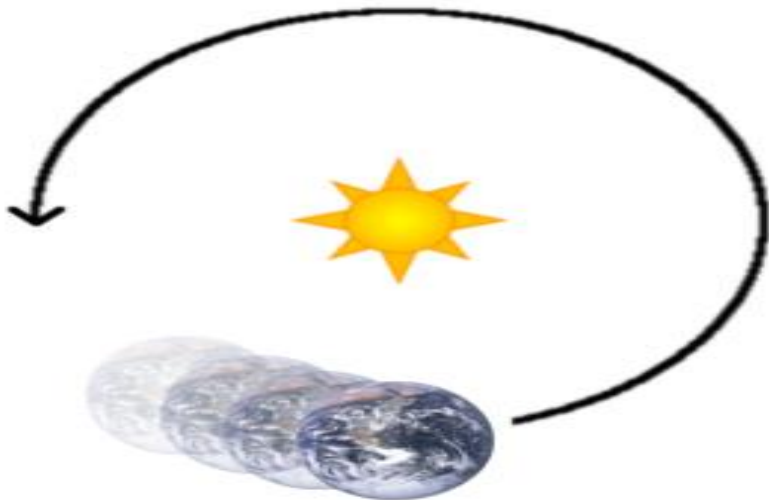


# Astronomy

- Aristarchus's **heliocentric** theory- not accepted
- Ptolemy's **geocentric** theory-accepted

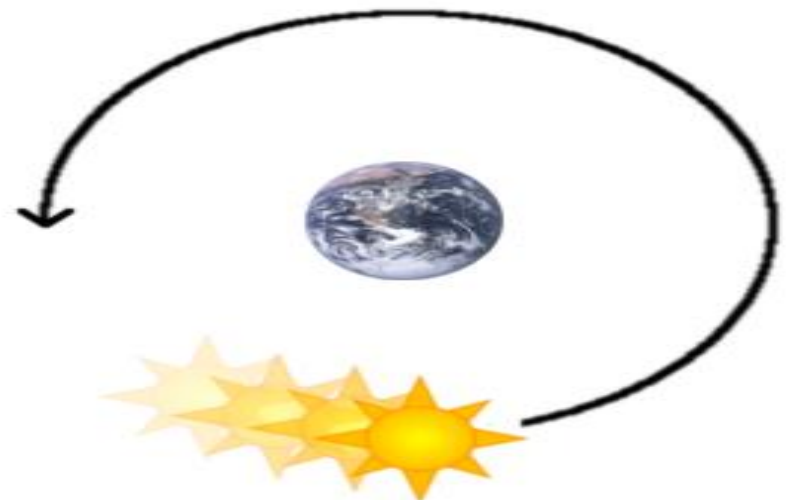
## HELIOCENTRIC

Sun is the center. The earth has an orbit that rotates around the sun.



## GEOCENTRIC

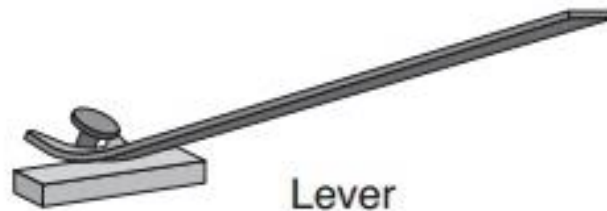
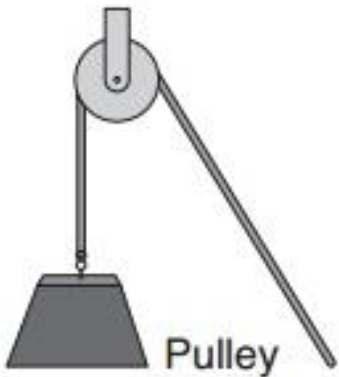
Earth is the center. The sun has an orbit that rotates around the earth.





# Science

- **Archimedes**
  - principles of physics- practical inventions
- lever & pulley
- Archimedean screw, simplifying irrigation



# Medicine

- Illness occurs by natural & identifiable causes

- **Hippocratic Oath**

- setting ethical standards for doctors



## Hippocratic Oath (Modern Version)

"I will remember that there is art to medicine as well as science, and that warmth, sympathy, and understanding may outweigh the surgeon's knife or the chemist's drug."

"I will remember that I do not treat a fever chart, a cancerous growth, but a sick human being, whose illness may affect the person's family and economic stability. My responsibility includes these related problems, if I am to care adequately for the sick."



## **Checkpoint**

What were the advancements made during the Hellenistic civilization?

## Classical Greece

- Greek society was organized into independent city-states, each with its own government, laws, and customs.
- Two of the largest city-states were Athens, the birthplace of democracy, and Sparta, which developed a military society.
- The Greeks established colonies throughout the Aegean and Mediterranean worlds and came into conflict with the Persian Empire.
- Greek mythology taught that there were many gods whose actions controlled the forces of nature.
- The ancient Greeks, especially the Athenians, made huge contributions to many fields, especially the arts, philosophy, and science.

## Hellenistic World

- Alexander the Great of Macedonia formed a huge empire that included all of Greece, the former Persian Empire, Syria, and Egypt.
- In his empire, Alexander encouraged the blending of native cultures with Greek.
- After Alexander died, his empire was divided among his generals. The result was three independent kingdoms, each with a Greek-influenced culture.
- Cities that Alexander founded such as Alexandria, Egypt, became great centers of learning and trade. Scholars in these cities made great advances in many fields.

## Greek Achievements

### Government

- Athens developed the world's first democracy.

### Philosophy

- Classical thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle laid the foundation for most later Western philosophy.
- Hellenistic thinkers founded new schools of learning.

### Literature

- Poets wrote long, sweeping epics and beautiful lyric poems.
- Historians tried to record major events impartially.
- Athenian dramatists wrote the world's first tragedies and comedies.

### Architecture

- The ancient Greeks built majestic and stately temples, like the Parthenon, that were characterized by proportional designs and the use of columns.

### Art

- Painters used red clay and black glaze to create detailed scenes of daily life.
- Sculptors tried to capture perfect human forms that looked as though they could move.



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD  
Please jot down what you  
have gotten from today's  
lesson and what you still  
have questions on.