

## Hellenism & Alexander the Great

### I. Ancient Greece

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ divided the Greeks into independent \_\_\_\_\_, like Athens & Sparta
- B. Access to the sea increased trade & \_\_\_\_\_ (sharing ideas) with other cultures
- C. The Greek city-states, especially \_\_\_\_\_, developed cultural innovations that are still used today which transformed Greece into a “ \_\_\_\_\_ civilization”



### D. The Persian and Peloponnesian Wars

1. Greek wealth & innovation made it a target to outside \_\_\_\_\_; From 493 B.C. to 479 B.C., \_\_\_\_\_ kings Darius & Xerxes tried (but \_\_\_\_\_) to conquer the Greeks in the Persian Wars
2. After the Persian Wars, the Greek city-states, led by \_\_\_\_\_ Athens & Sparta, \_\_\_\_\_ each other in the Peloponnesian Wars
3. The Peloponnesian Wars left the Greeks \_\_\_\_\_ & open to \_\_\_\_\_

### E. The Conquest of Greece

1. In 338 B.C., King \_\_\_\_\_ of Macedonia attacked & conquered the Greeks, but he died soon after

2. Macedonians viewed themselves as \_\_\_\_\_ & shared much of their culture; King Philip II hired \_\_\_\_\_ to tutor his son Alexander

## II. Alexander the Great of Macedonia

A. Alexander was only \_\_\_\_\_ years old when he became king of \_\_\_\_\_:

1. But he proved to be ambitious & a brilliant \_\_\_\_\_ strategist

2. Once in power, Alexander began to \_\_\_\_\_ his empire

### B. The Empire of Alexander the Great

1. Alexander began his conquest by crushing a Greek \_\_\_\_\_ in Thebes; He ordered the \_\_\_\_\_ of 6,000 people & sold everyone else into \_\_\_\_\_; His brutality convinced other Greeks to not rebel

2. Alexander set his sights on the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire & began his attack by conquering \_\_\_\_\_; Egyptians viewed Alexander as a liberator

3. In 331 B.C., Alexander attacked & \_\_\_\_\_ the mighty Persian army led by King \_\_\_\_\_; Alexander destroyed the capital of Persepolis

4. Alexander led his army to conquer \_\_\_\_\_; After taking the Indus River Valley, Alexander's troops begged him to \_\_\_\_\_ after 11 years away from their homes while conquering the empire

5. By 323 B.C., Alexander had conquered a massive \_\_\_\_\_ & began plans to govern & \_\_\_\_\_ his kingdom, but he fell ill & \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 32

### C. The Legacy of Alexander the Great

1. Alexander left behind an important legacy: He spread \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) innovations & culture throughout his empire

2. In each territory he conquered, Alexander left behind a \_\_\_\_\_-styled city named \_\_\_\_\_

a. Alexandria in Egypt was the most significant of these cities & best represented \_\_\_\_\_ (the spread & blending of \_\_\_\_\_ )

b. Alexandria became the center for Hellenistic \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ for the Mediterranean world

- c. Alexandria had a \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ that preserved Greek, Egyptian, Persian, Indian cultures & attracted \_\_\_\_\_ for centuries
3. When Alexander died without an heir, his empire was \_\_\_\_\_ among his top 3 generals
4. Alexander's empire was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the classical era, but it was short-lived (\_\_\_\_\_ years) & was never unified or governed
5. Summary of Alexander the Great:
  - a. He was a military \_\_\_\_\_ & well educated
  - b. His interest in \_\_\_\_\_ history & culture as well as Persian, Egyptian, & Indian ideas led to a vibrant new culture, \_\_\_\_\_, that shaped future civilizations
  - c. But, his empire did not \_\_\_\_\_ to compete with future empires, such as those ruled by Rome and the Mongols