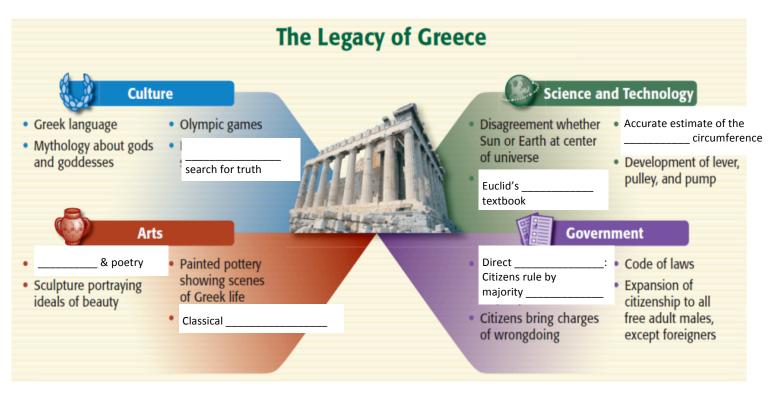
Hellenism & Alexander the Great

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	
	& shared much of their culture; King
Philip II hired to tutor his so II. Alexander the Great of Macedonia	JI Alexander
	en 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 pe	eople & sold everyone else into
; His brutality c	onvinced other Greeks to not rebel
2. Alexander set his sights on the	Empire & began his attack by
conquering; Egyptians	
3 In 331 B C Alexander attacked &	the mighty Persian army led
by King; Alexander destr	
	; After taking the Indus River Valley, after 11 years
away from their homes while conquering th	
5. By 323 B.C., Alexander had conquered a ma	assive & began plans to ut he fell ill & at the age of
32	
C. The Legacy of Alexander the Great	Lle epreed
 Alexander left behind an important legacy: () innovations & culture 	
2. In each territory he conquered, Alexander	left behind astyled city named
a. Alexandria in Egypt was the most significan	-
(the spread &	
)
b. Alexandria became the center for Hellenist	ic & for
the Mediterranean world	

c. Alexandria had a Egyptian, Persian, Indian cultures		that preserved Greek, for centuries
3. When Alexander died without a top 3 generals	n heir, his empire was	among his
4. Alexander's empire was the lived (years) & was no		_ of the classical era, but it was short-
5. Summary of Alexander the Grea	t:	
a. He was a military	& well educate	ed
 b. His interest in Indian ideas led to a vibrant new future civilizations 		
c. But, his empire did not		to

compete with future empires, such as those ruled by Rome and the Mongols