

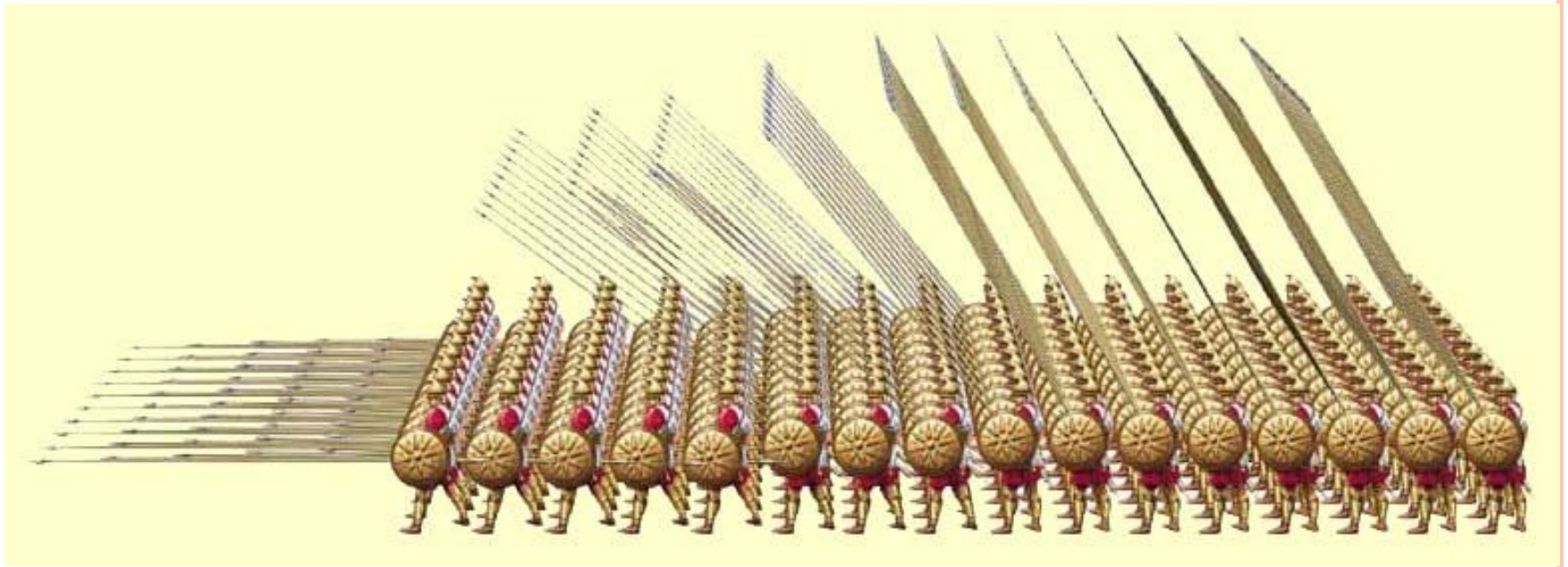
ALEXANDER THE GREAT

MACEDONIA CONQUERS GREECE

- About 360 BC **Philip II** of Macedonia invaded Athens and won easily.
- The rest of Greece surrendered. Philip's victory resulted from his military strategy and weaponry. For instance, he extended the Greek idea of the **phalanx** by giving each soldier a spear 16 feet long.
- Philip planned to conquer Persia, but he was murdered in 336 BC and his throne passed to his 20-year-old son Alexander.



THE PHALANX



With men holding 16-foot-long spears, a phalanx marches into battle.



ALEXANDER BUILDS AN EMPIRE

- When Philip died, the people in the Greek city of Thebes rebelled.
- Alexander attacked Thebes and enslaved the Theban people. He used Thebes as an example of what would happen if any other Greek cities rebelled against him.



ALEXANDER BUILDS AN EMPIRE

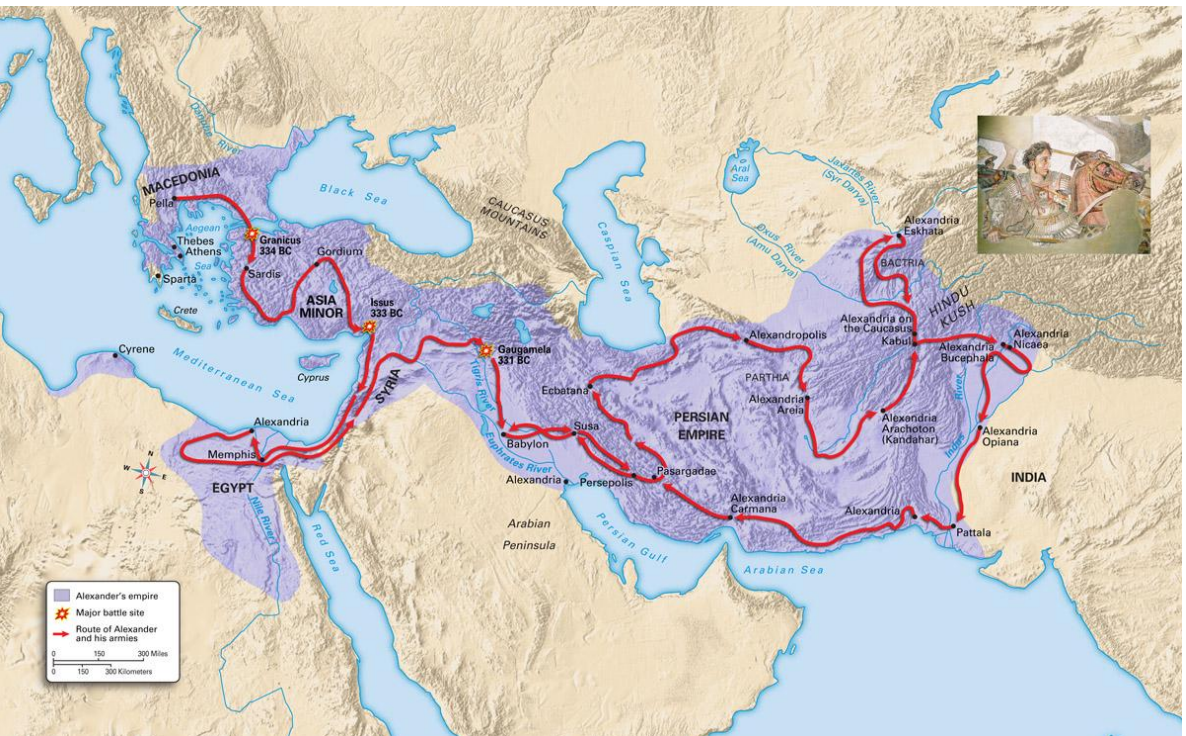
- Alexander went on to defeat the Persians time after time and to conquer Egypt. He became ruler of what had been the Persian empire.
- Before his death at 33 years of age, **Alexander the Great** had built an empire stretching from the Adriatic Sea west to India and to the Upper Nile in the south.





Map: Alexander the Great's Empire, c. 323 BC: This map shows Alexander's empire. It also shows major battle sights at Granicus and Issus. Macedonia traveled about. Inset is also a picture of Alexander the Great. In this picture he is shown riding a horse. Credit: © Archivo Iconografico, S.A./Corbis

ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S EMPIRE, c. 323 BC



ALEXANDER BUILDS AN EMPIRE

- Alexander admired Greek culture and worked to spread Greek influence by founding cities in the lands he conquered.
- He encouraged Greek settlers to move to these new cities and as a result, Greek became a common language throughout Alexander's empire.

Α Alpha (al-fah)	Β Beta (bay-tah)	Γ Gamma (gam-ah)	Δ Delta (del-ta)	Ε Epsilon (ep-si-lon)	Ζ Zeta (zay-tah)
Η Eta (ay-tah)	Θ Theta (thay-tah)	Ι Iota (eye-o-tah)	Κ Kappa (cap-pah)	Λ Lambda (lamb-dah)	Μ Mu (mew)
Ν Nu (new)	Ξ Xi (zie)	Ο Omicron (om-e-cron)	Π Pi (pie)	Ρ Rho (roe)	Σ Sigma (sig-mah)
Τ Tau (taw)	Υ Upsilon (up-si-lon)	Φ Phi (fie)	Χ Chi (kie)	Ψ Psi (sigh)	Ω Omega (oh-may-gah)



SPREAD OF GREEK CULTURE

- Even as he supported the spread of Greek culture, however, Alexander encouraged common people to keep their own customs and traditions.
- The new, blended culture that developed is called **Hellenistic**.
- It was not purely Greek, but it was heavily influenced by Greek ideas.



HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS

- Alexander died unexpectedly without an obvious heir. With no clear direction, his generals fought for power.
- Eventually, three distinct Hellenistic kingdoms emerged: Macedonia (which included Greece), Syria, and Egypt.
- Although Hellenistic culture flourished in all three kingdoms-in particular, Alexandria in Egypt became a great center of culture and learning-all three kingdoms fell to the growing power of Rome between 60 and 30 BC.

