Unit 3: Day 3

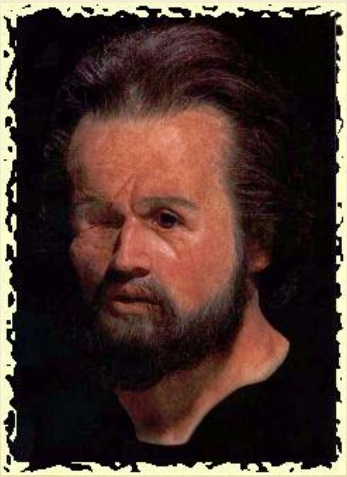
Classical Greece

Outcome:
Alexander the Great & Hellenistic Culture

Alexander the Great

1. **Setting the Stage: Macedonia**
   a. Macedonians thought of themselves as Greeks
   b. The Greeks did not
      Macedonians=uncivilized foreigners

Philip II of Macedonia



Philip II

2. **Philip II of Macedonia**
   a. Philip II became king of Macedonia at age 23
   b. imitated the Greek army
      i. Phalanx
   c. Philip invades Greece

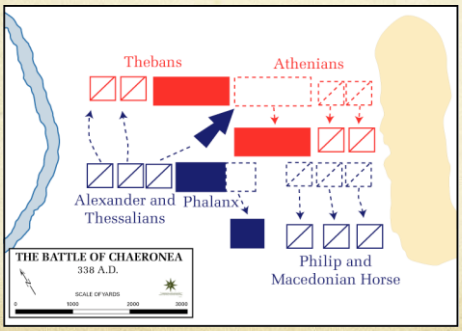
Philip II

d. Battle of Chaeronea:

i. Ends Greek independence

ii. Philip next sets out to defeat the mighty Persian Empire but won't…

iii. Philip stabbed to death at his daughter's wedding



Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great

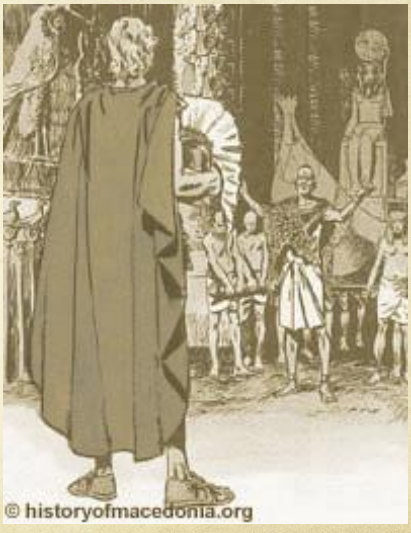
3. Alexander the Great
   a. Background
      i. Takes over at age 20 after the death of his father Philip II
      ii. Taught by Aristotle
      iii. Admired the heroic deeds of Achilles during the Trojan Wars

Alexander the Great

b. Alexander defeats the Persians

b. Continues to take Egypt
i. Alexandria

b. Keeps going to take over the entire Persian Empire



Alexander's Empire

Alexander the Great

e. Other Conquests

i. Travels east to India- finds out Darius III was murdered

ii. Soldiers exhausted- 11 years, 11,000 miles- turn back home

Alexander the Great

iii. Alexander dies from illness at age of 32

Alexander the Great

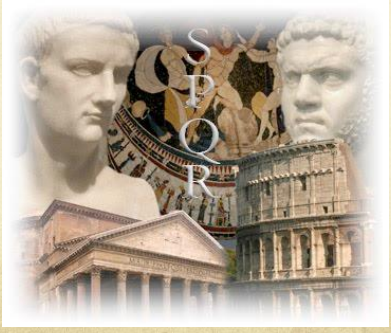
Legacy

i. Empire broken into **3 main territories**
ii. Would last for **centuries**

Hellenism

b. Hellenism

i. Hellenistic Culture: blending of Egyptian, Persian, Greek and Indian influences

Alexander the Great

Result: Through Philip II's and Alexander's conquests of the Greeks, Egyptians, & Persians, ideas would spread and cultures would combine in a way that had never been seen before. After Alexander's death, the Greek Civilization would gradually decline until many of their achievements and ideas would be absorbed into perhaps the greatest example of Hellenism in history: The Roman Empire.