Classical Greece
Outcome: Alexander the Great & Hellenistic Culture

1. Setting the Stage: Macedonia
   a. Located ____________, Macedonia had a rough terrain and cold climate
   b. People lived in _______________ instead of city-states
   c. Many Macedonians thought of themselves as ___________, however…
   d. The Greeks looked down upon them as _______________ _______________

2. Philip II of Macedonia
   a. Philip II became king of Macedonia in 359 B.C. at age _____
   b. Trained rugged peasants into a _______________ _______ which consisted of:
      i. Phalanx (___ x ____ men)
      ii. Each soldier carried an _______________
      iii. Fast moving ___________ (soldiers on horseback)
   c. Philip __________ ___________, but not to destroy or enslave the Greeks
   d. Battle of Chaeronea:
      i. __________ & __________ joined forces to fight Philip’s army
      ii. Philip’s army is too powerful and __________ the __________
      iii. Ends Greek _________________; Philip _______________ Greece
      iv. Philip next sets out to defeat the mighty ______ ______ but won’t…
      v. Philip __________ __________ in 336 B.C. at his daughter’s wedding

3. Alexander the Great
   a. Background
      i. Takes over at ____ ____ after the death of his father Philip II
      ii. Taught by ________________: learned science, geography & literature
      iii. Enjoyed Homer’s description of the heroic deeds of ______________
           during the ______________ _______
      iv. Killed _________________ in a rebellion; cruelty frightened Greeks
           into accepting Alexander as their leader
b. How Alexander defeats the Persians
   i. Philip wanted to conquer Persia, __________________________
   ii. Alexander leads _______ troops into Anatolia (__________)
   iii. Met __________ Persians at Granicus River, Alexander’s army __________ _________ and is __________
   iv. Darius III responds with army of __________ ______
   v. Macedonians _______ _________ weak point, Darius III ______
   vi. Result: Alexander has control of __________

c. Persia: Egypt
   i. 332 B.C. Alexander marches into ________________
   ii. Welcomed by the Egyptians as a __________, crowned __________
   iii. Result: Alexander has control of ________________

d. Persia: Mesopotamia
   i. Battle of Gaugamela: __________ Persians under Darius III
   ii. Alexander launched a massive __________ ____________ followed by a __________ ____________ and the Persian lines crumbled
   iii. Again __________ _________ in battle
   iv. Result: ______________________________!!

e. Other Conquests
   i. Travels east to ______ - finds out Darius III was __________
   ii. Soldiers __________ - ___ years, _______ miles- turn back home
   iii. Alexander __________________ at age of 32, very young

4. Legacy
   a. Now what?
      i. Empire broken into ________________
      ii. Would last for ________________
   b. Hellenism
      i. Hellenistic Culture: _____________________________________________
         _____________________________________________
      ii. Would forever transform __________ and __________
   c. Alexandria
      i. Center for __________
      ii. 350 ft ________________ - first ever
      iii. Library with ________________; learning becomes a commodity
d. Science and Technology
   i. __________: book The Elements became basis for __________
   ii. __________: accurately estimated Pi (_______)
   iii. __________: used steam power

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

**Constructive Response Question**
Describe the legacy of Alexander the Great and how Hellenistic Culture affected Greece and surrounding lands?