

ALEXANDER THE GREAT



ALEXANDER THE GREAT

- From 359-336 BC, Macedonia(Macedon) was ruled by King Philip II
- As king of Macedonia, Philip wanted to create a strong standing army, unify the Greek city-states under his rule, and destroy the Persian Empire

I will rule over Greece and Persia shall feel my wrath!



[Philip II of Macedon](#)
[Facial Cast of Philip II](#)

KING PHILIP II

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

KING PHILIP II

- Weakened and still recovering from the Peloponnesian War, the Greek city-states were vulnerable to invasion
- During the next 23 years, Philip II conquered Greek city-states through force or marriage
- In 336 BC, as he was preparing to lead the Greeks and Macedonians in a war against Persia, he was assassinated

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

BECOMES KING

- After the death of his father, King Philip II, 20 year old Alexander became king of Macedonia
- He had been a commander in the Macedonian army since the age of 16, was very highly respected, and had been tutored by Aristotle
- Once king, he focused on conquering the vast Persian Empire that stretched from Egypt to India

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

- Between 336 -323 BC, Alexander conquered Persian territories and established one of the largest empires in history

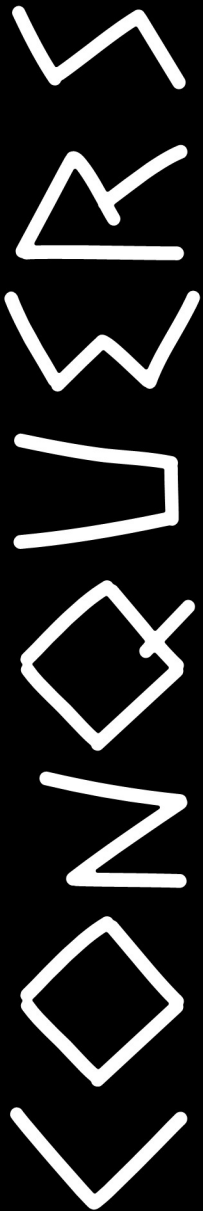
[Mini-Biography](#)



CONQUERERS

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

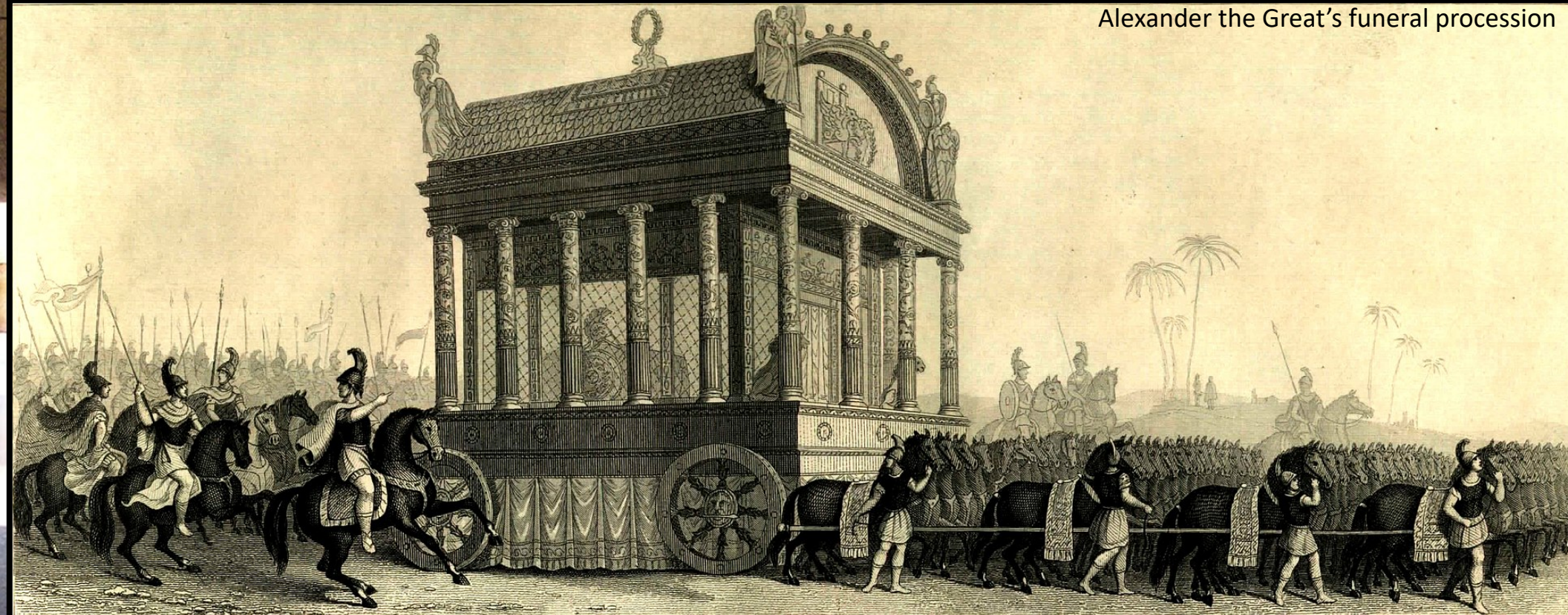
- In 327 BC, Alexander expanded his empire into India and conquered lands to the Indus River Valley
- Alexander wanted to continue, but pressure from his soldiers forced him to stop his advance and they began the long journey back to Greece



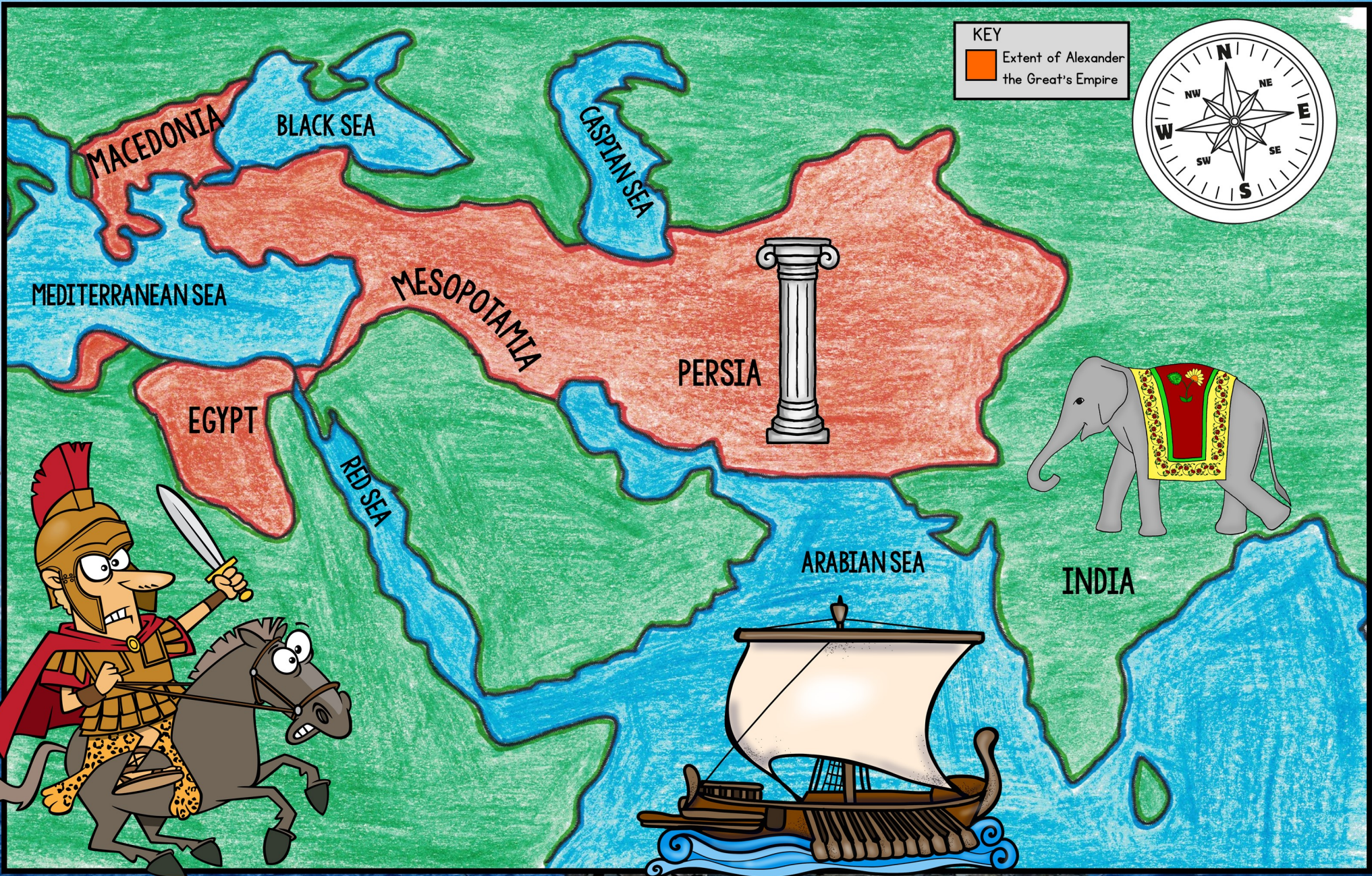
ALEXANDER THE GREAT

- On the return trip, Alexander stopped in Babylon and he established it as the capital of

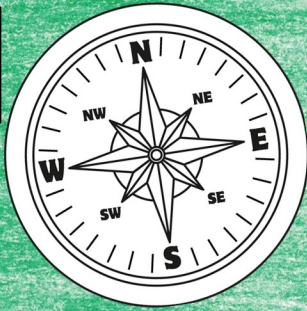
Alexander the Great's funeral procession



EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT



KEY
Extent of Alexander the Great's Empire



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ALEXANDER THE GREAT

DIVIDING AN EMPIRE

- After Alexander the Great died, 3 of his top generals (Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Antigonus) divided his vast empire into separate domains

[Death of Alexander the Great](#)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

DIVIDING AN EMPIRE

- Ptolemy and his descendants (including Cleopatra) ruled Egypt, Libya, and part of Syria until the areas were conquered by the Romans

[History v. Cleopatra](#)



ALEXANDER THE GREAT

DIVIDING AN EMPIRE

- Seleucus got Mesopotamia, Iran, Afghanistan, and part of Syria
- However, Seleucus lost all of his territory except his part of Syria (his descendants ruled this area until the Romans took over)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

DIVIDING AN EMPIRE

- Antigonos got Macedonia and Greece, but the Greek city-states refused to be under his control and declared independence
- In the 100s BC, the Roman Empire conquered Macedonia and Greece

HELLENISTIC PERIOD

- Hellenistic culture was a mixture of Greek, Middle Eastern, and Asian culture that spread during the reign of Alexander the Great and lasted for 300 years until the emergence of the Roman Empire

[Hellenistic Period](#)

HELLENISTIC CULTURE

HELLENISTIC PERIOD

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Culture was concentrated in cities
- One of the largest and wealthiest cities was Alexandria in Egypt
- Alexandria was an intellectual center with the world's first museum, an extensive library, an institute for scientific research, a zoo, and a botanical gardens

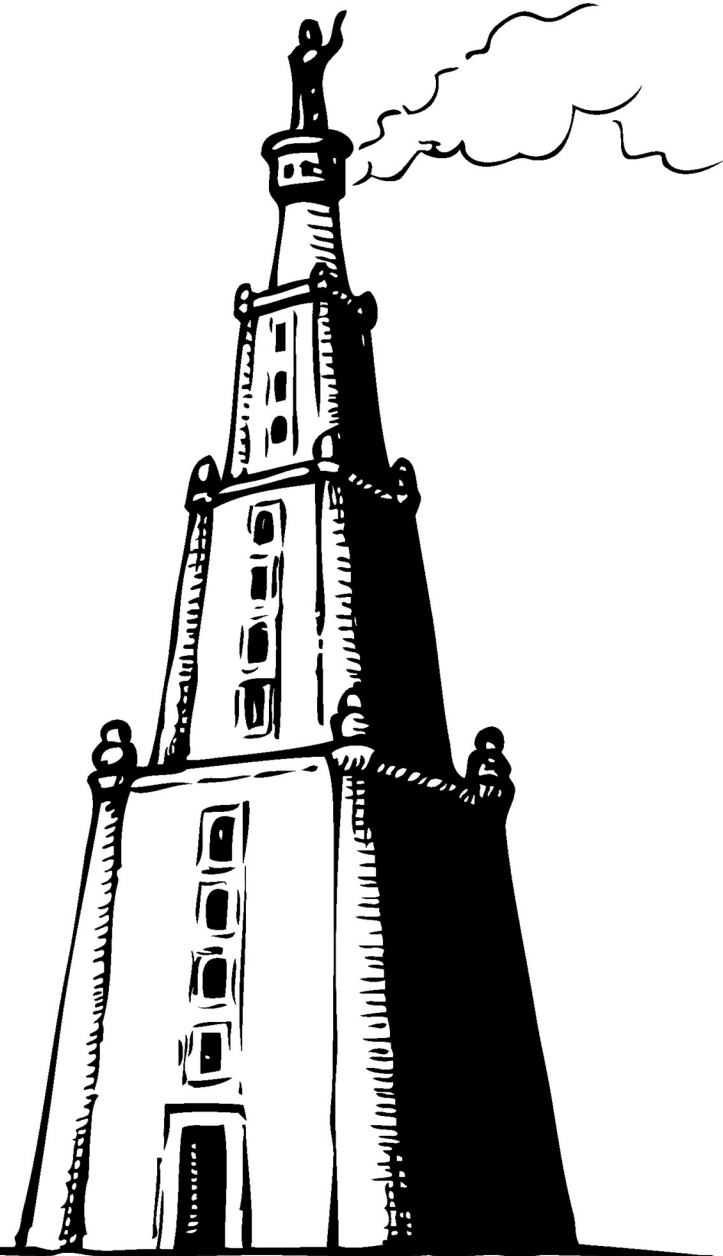
[Alexandria](#)

HELLENISTIC PERIOD

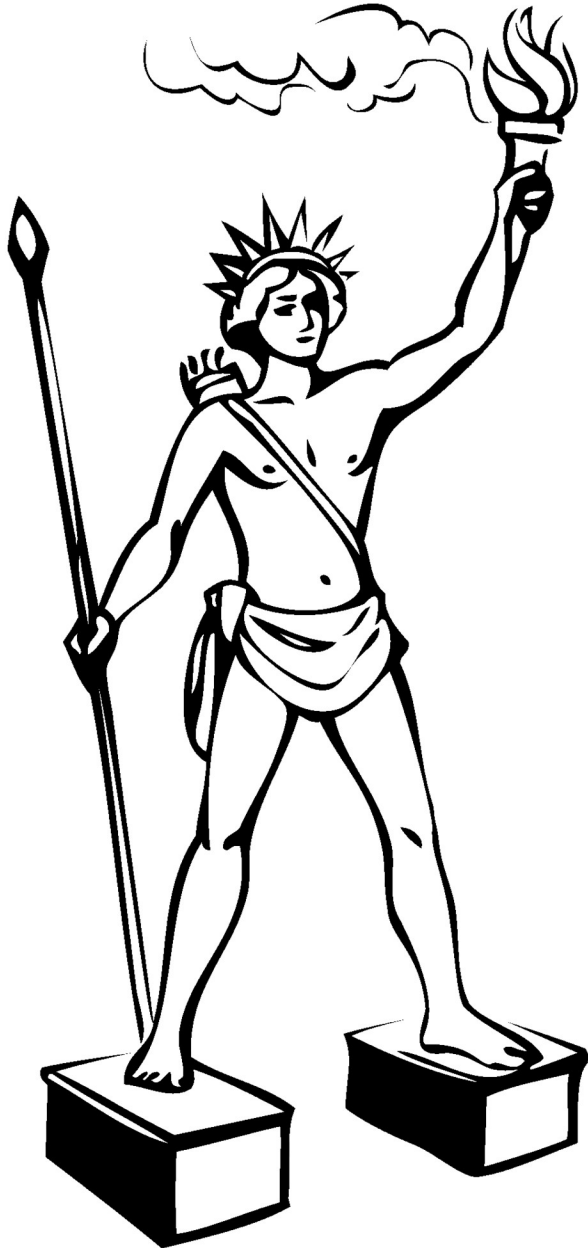
Α<H|<V<M<N<T<S
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Pharos of Alexandria (Lighthouse of Alexandria)

[Lighthouse of Alexandria](#)



HELLENISTIC PERIOD



Colossus of Rhodes

[Colossus of Rhodes](#)

ACHILSEMENTS
S L N 3 W 3 M 3 N 3 H A 3
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HELLENISTIC PERIOD

ACHIEVEMENTS

Nike of Samothrace



[Nike: The Winged Victory](#)

HELLENISTIC PERIOD

ΚΑΤΑΡΧΗ
ΠΡΩΤΗ

“We have two ears and one tongue so that we would listen more and talk less.”
-Diogenes

- **Diogenes was a Cynic who criticized materialism and said people would be happiest if they gave up luxuries and lived in accord with nature**



HELLENISTIC PERIOD

ΚΑΡΤΩΣΟΤΗΤΑ

“Do not spoil what you have by desiring what you have not; remember that what you now have was once among the things you only hoped for.”

-Epicurus

- **Epicurus said that people could avoid joy and pain by accepting the world as it was, ignoring politics, and living simply and quietly with just a few friends (a philosophy called Epicureanism)**

HELLENISTIC PERIOD

PHILOSOPHY

“Man conquers
the world by
conquering
himself.”
Zeno

- **Zeno believed that what happened to people was governed by natural laws and that people could gain happiness by ignoring emotions and following reason (a philosophy called Stoicism)**

[Philosophy of Stoicism](#)

HELLENISTIC PERIOD

SCIENCE AND MATH

- Aristarchus concluded the sun is larger than the earth, the earth revolves around the sun, and stars lie a far distance from the earth and the sun



[Aristarchus](#)

HELLENISTIC PERIOD

SCIENCE AND MATH

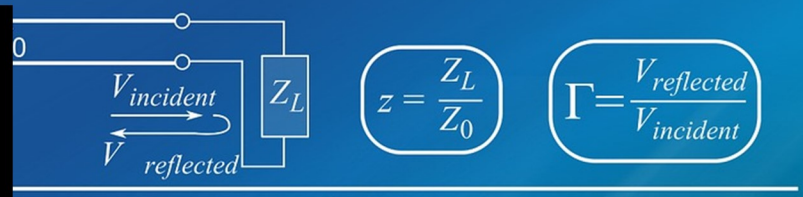
- Eratosthenes correctly estimated the earth's circumference



[Eratosthenes](#)

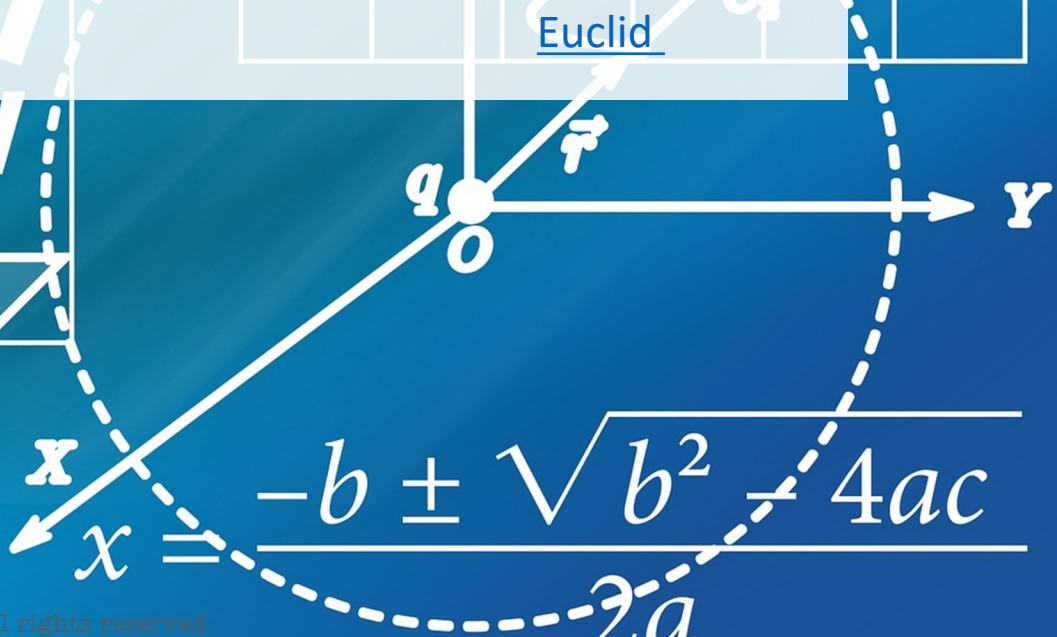
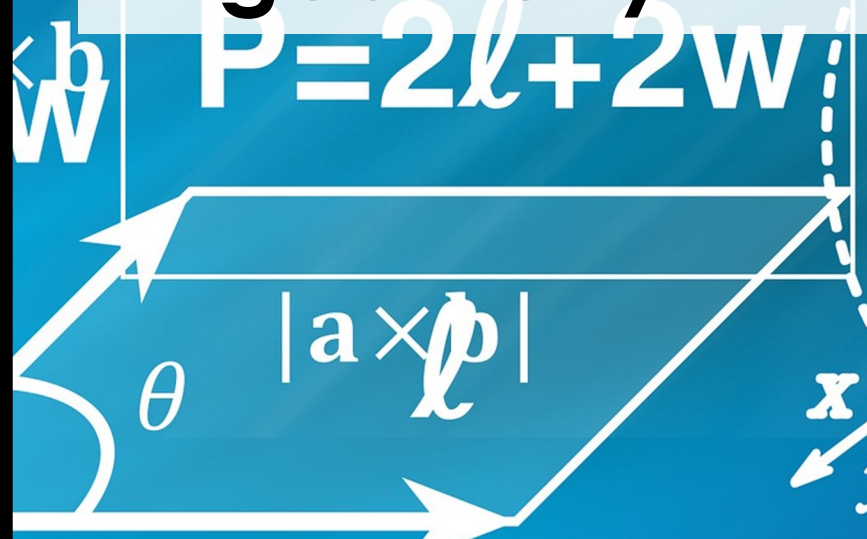
HELLENISTIC PERIOD

SCIENCE AND MATH



$$\frac{a}{b+c} = a \div (b+c) \neq \frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{c}$$

- Euclid wrote Elements of Geometry which organized all the information about geometry



HELLENISTIC PERIOD

- Archimedes discovered the principle of buoyancy and levers, invented the Archimedes screw, approximated pi, and came up with the Archimedes principle

SCIENCE AND MATH

[How Taking a Bath Led to the Archimedes Principle](#)

[The Real Story Behind Archimedes Eureka Moment](#)