

## Alexander and the Hellenistic Age

**Chapter 4 Section 5** 

## Lesson Objectives

63. Explain how Alexander the Great built an extensive empire.

64. Describe the empire's cultural impact. (Hellenistic Culture)

65. Identify the groups who contributed to Hellenistic civilization.

## 63. Explain how Alexander the Great built an extensive empire.

## **Philip II**

- Philip II of Macedonia dreamed of conquering the city-states to the south.
- He hired Aristotle to be his son Alexander's tutor.
- He was assassinated before he could continue building his empire.



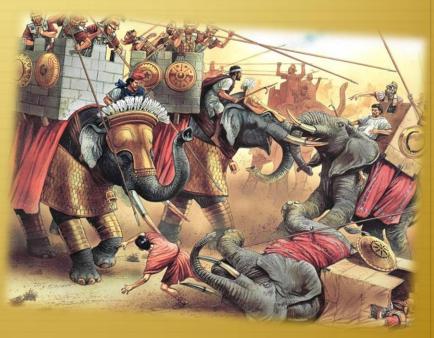
## Alexander Takes Persia



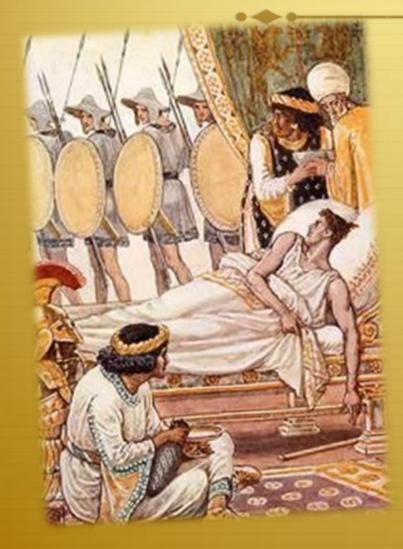
- Alexander carried on with his father's desire to conquer Persia.
- The Emperor, Darius III, was weak and the people were in constant rebellion.
- Alexander invader Persia and conquered Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt.
- He then went east and conquered the capital city at Babylon.

## Alexander invades India

- With most of the Persian
  Empire under his control
  Alexander pushed further
  east into India.
- He crossed the high Hindu
  Kush mountains into
  Northern India.
- Alexander never lost a battle
  but his soldiers refused to go
  further east. They began
  their long journey home.



## Alexander's Early Death



- Before he could continue conquering Alexander came down with a fever and died at the age of 32.
- ✤ He left no heirs to his throne.
- His empire was divided up into three parts and controlled by his three most powerful generals.

#### Alexander's Empire at his Death



## Why was Alexander the Great able to conquer such a vast area of the world?

•Excellent army- phalanx

- •Great military commander- charismatic
- •The Persian Empire was weak.
- •The Greek city-states had enough wealth and resources to help pay for his conquests.

# 64. Describe the empire's cultural impact. (Hellenistic Culture)

#### The Legacy of Alexander: Cultures Combine

#### Cultural Diffusion

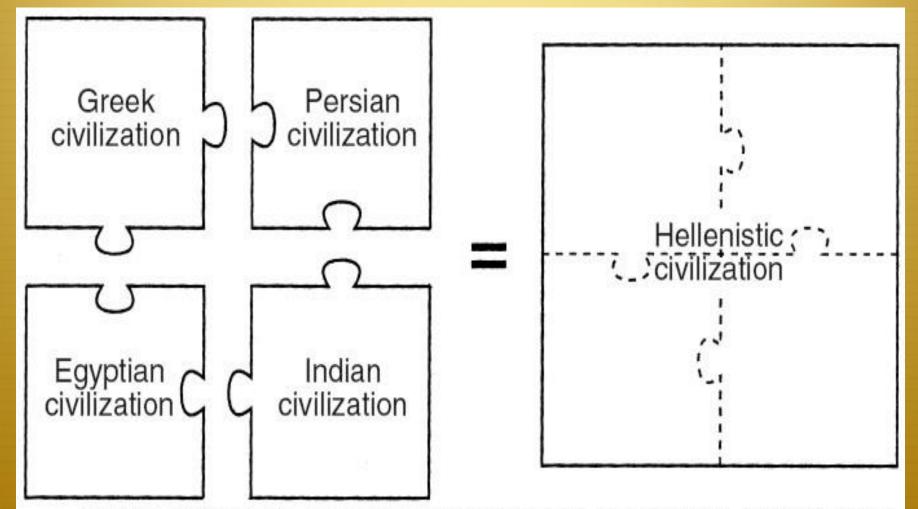
- Many new cities were founded throughout his empire. (Most named after him)
- ✤ Greek soldiers, artisans, and merchants settled in these cities.
- They built Greek temples and introduced Greek culture to the world.
- Local people assimilated, or absorbed, Greek ideas and culture.
- ✤ Greek settlers also adopted local customs.

### Blending of eastern and western cultures

- Alexander had himself married a Persian woman. He also encouraged his soldiers to do so as well.
- He had also adopted many Persian customs.
- After his death a new culture emerged that blended Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian influences.
- This Hellenistic culture would flourish for several centuries.



## Hellenistic Culture



Source: Guide to the Essentials of World History, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

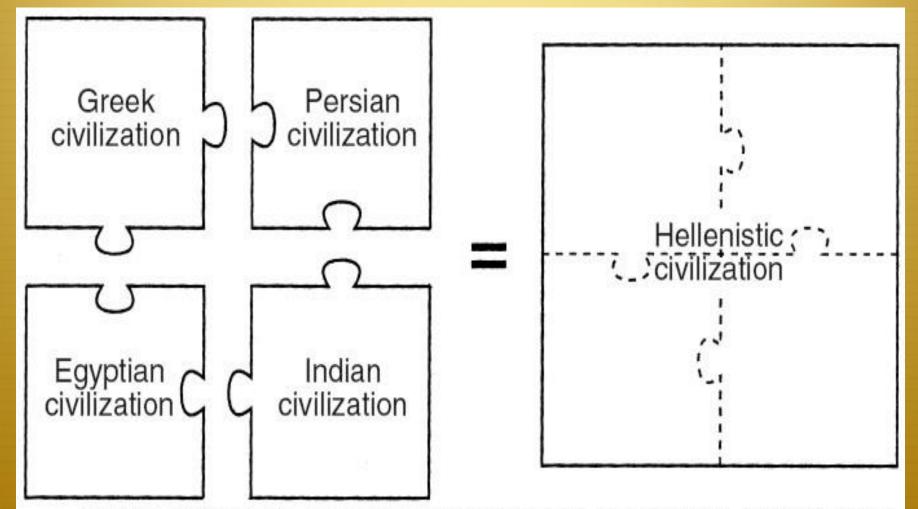
## Alexandria

- Located on the trade routes between Europe and Asia in Egypt.
- Scholars accumulated knowledge and it became a center of learning.
- The Museum and library housed thousands of scrolls representing the knowledge of the ancient world.

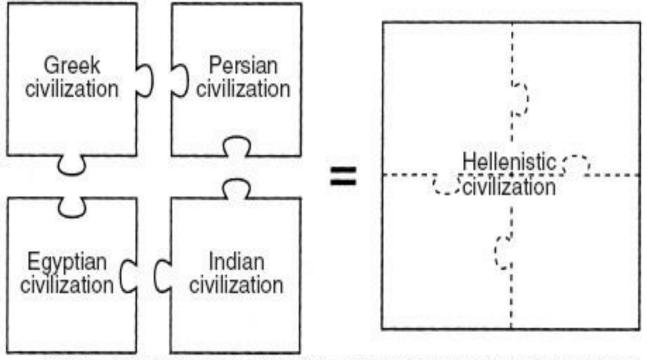


## 65. Identify the groups who contributed to Hellenistic civilization.

## Hellenistic Culture



Source: Guide to the Essentials of World History, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)



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Which concept is most closely related to the main idea of the illustration?

Which leader is most closely associated with the accomplishment shown by the illustration?

