

## Social Studies

Unit 5: The Foundation of Western Ideas 2500 BC - 323 BC

Chapter 12: Classical Greece 500 B.C. - 323 B.C.

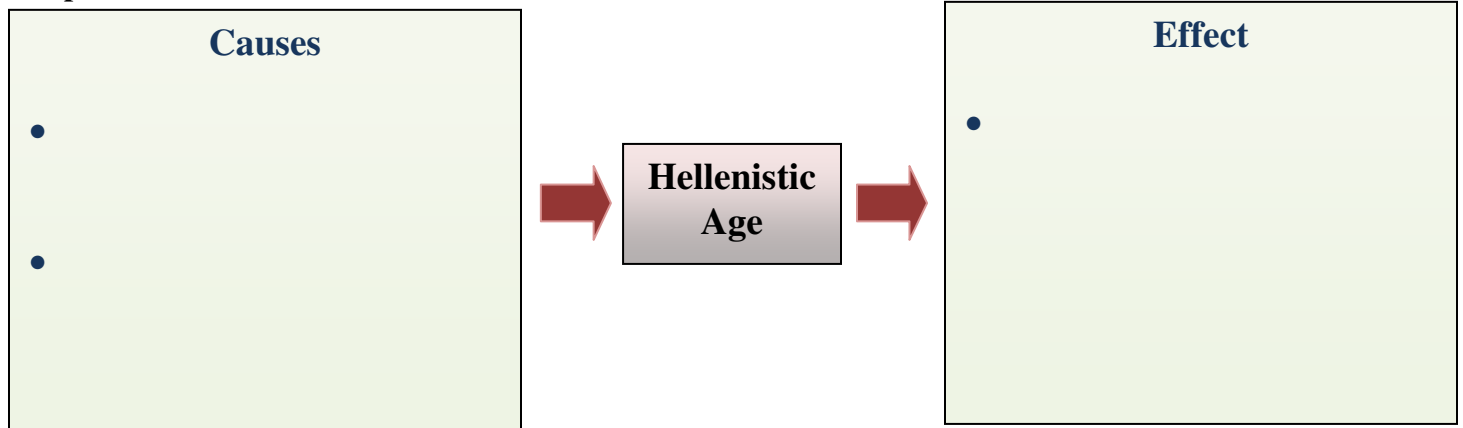
Lesson 3: Alexander the Great and His Influence, pp. 374-381

Miss Olson

### Objectives

1. Analyze the effects of the conquering and colonizing strategies of Alexander.
2. Compare Alexander's strategies for controlling his empire with those of Athens during the Golden Age.
3. Explain the transmission of Hellenism throughout Alexander's empire.

### Graphic Overview



### Vocabulary:

conquest-

Hellenistic-



1. Who, with his subjects, was watching a man attempting to tame a horse in 342 B.C.?
2. What did the king decide about the horse that convinced him not to buy it? (2)
3. Who spoke up? How old was he? What was his relationship to Philip the king?
4. What did Alexander say about the horse? (Include quotation marks, please.)

*Philip kept quiet at first, but when he heard Alexander repeat these words several times and saw that he was upset, he asked him, "Are you finding fault with your elders because you think you know more than they do, or can manage a horse better?" "At least I could manage this one better," explained Alexander -- Plutarch*

5. What did Alexander bet his father?

*Thereupon the rest of the company broke into loud applause, while his father, we are told, actually wept for joy. And when Alexander had dismounted he kissed him and said, "My boy, you must find a kingdom big enough for your ambitions. Macedonia is too small for you."*

6. What would Alexander ride this horse to create?

### **The Rise of Macedonia**

7. When did Greek city-states fight each other for power? (2)

8. However, what could city-states not establish?

### **The Rise of Macedonia**

9. What was Macedonia? Where was it located?

10. Why did it have little power?

11. What did King Philip do when he took the throne in 359 B.C.?

12. How were most ancient armies made up? (3)

13. In contrast, what did Philip establish? How were they described? (4)

14. What did Philip, a military genius, develop? (2)

15. What did these new weapons include? What could these weapons do? (4)



### **Greece Falls to Macedonia**

16. What did Philip use his powerful army to do? What did he do soon after coming to rule in 359 B.C.? (3)

17. Where did he turn next? After what battle did Philip become ruler of Greece? When did this happen?
18. What did Philip order concerning Athens after he had defeated the Greeks? Why did he do this?
19. How had Philip gained respect for Greek ways?
20. What did Philip do when he defeated the Greeks? What did he do then? (3)
21. What happened shortly before his first expedition to Persia?
22. Who would have to fulfill Philip's dreams of empire?

### **Alexander's Conquests**

23. How old was Alexander when his father was murdered? When did this happen?
24. What did he have to do first?
25. To what did he then turn his ambitions?
26. What did Alexander begin with his troops? How many miles did it cover?


### **A Closer Look**

#### **Alexander's Conquests**

27. How far south did Alexander extend his empire?
28. How far east did his empire extend?
29. How old was Alexander when he set out from the Macedonian capital? How many men were with him? When was this? (For all answers for this section, include the months or seasons for dates when given.)

30. What took seven months for his army to build to conquer Tyre? When did this happen?
31. How long were the spears the infantry carried? What did most armies of the time do?
32. What did Alexander found in Egypt? Of what was it the first? When did this happen?
33. What was looted and destroyed in 330 B.C.?
34. When did Alexander's army move through the Khyber Pass? What did both Alexander and his men do there?
35. When did the army reach the Hyphasis River? Why did Alexander lead his army through the desert later as punishment?
36. When did Alexander die? Where did this happen? How old was he?



 The Empire of Alexander the Great. Alexander's conquests united Eurasia from Greece to India into a cultural and, briefly, a political unity.