

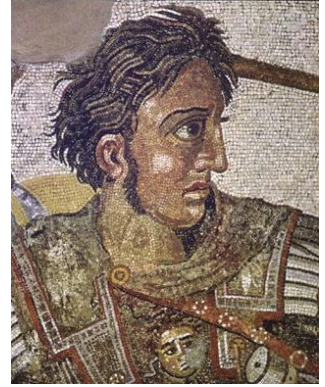
Social Studies

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

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

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

Miss Olson



The Spread of Greek Culture

37. What did Alexander share with his father? (2)
38. Who had been Alexander's teacher? About what kinds of things was he taught? (4)
39. What, years later, would Alexander tell people he had received both from his father and from Aristotle?
40. What title has been given to Alexander by historians?
41. In addition to creating a vast empire, for what is Alexander also remembered?
42. What remained even longer?
43. Where did Alexander's life and conquests continue to be a popular topic for stories and paintings for more than a thousand years? (3)

New Greek Colonies

44. What did Alexander do as he conquered lands? (2)
45. What did Alexander realize? What did he do when his armies moved on?
46. How did he also adopt some features of the conquered cultures? (2)
47. Alexander hoped he could help the Persians see Greek rule as not alien. What was it hoped they would not do?

48. What did many of these people actually do? (3)
49. What do some people in central Asia proudly claim today?
50. What is the name for Alexander's rule to 146 B.C.? What does *Hellenistic* mean? (Use quotes, please.)
51. What was the Hellenistic period a mixture of?
52. In what areas did Greece become the teacher of the world? (4)
53. What did lands such as Egypt and Persia adopt as two systems of life? (3)

Some historians think Alexander planned a world empire that would combine Persian and Greek cultures. Alexander did admire and retain the efficient Persian administrative system. In 324 B.C., he married Statira, the daughter of Persia's last king, Darius III. In a huge ceremony, thousands of Alexander's soldiers married Persian women at the same time.

The Museum at Alexandria

54. Where, from Athens, did the center of Greek culture shift during the Hellenistic Age?
55. Who was Alexandria named after?
56. When was Alexandria founded?
57. What was the intellectual center of the world during the Hellenistic Age? Where was it built?
58. Who gathered at the museum to explore what mysteries (8)
59. What was opened to help scholars do their research?
60. What did this library, which grew into the largest library in the world, have? (2)

61. Into what language did scholars at the library translate the non-Greek scrolls?
62. The oldest manuscript of what document is believed to have been first translated into Greek at the museum in Alexandria?
63. For how long did this museum remain an important intellectual center?
64. When was this library destroyed?

Understanding Conquest
Victory is Not Conquest

65. When does a conquest begin?
66. What do the conquerors do during a conquest? (Be complete in your answers.) (3)

Leaders Make Conquests

- 66a. Who began making conquests 100 years after Alexander's death?
- 66b. How did the Romans hope to increase their power?
- 66c. What may happen when a rival nation may have great wealth?
- 66d. What does the potential conqueror then do?
- 66e. Who began making conquests in the Americas in the early 1500s?
- 66f. What did Spain want to acquire from mines in America to build Spain into a world power? (2)

Conquest Brings Change

67. What do defeated peoples adopt as a result of conquest?

68. What do the conquerors do as a result of conquest?

69. Why do the majority of people in Latin America speak Spanish?

70. What kinds of foods have been adopted from the native population? (2)

71. What was true about the enormous monuments and palaces the Greeks eventually built?

A good example of the mixing of cultures that sometimes happens after a conquest is the story of a king of Macedonian descent whose ancestors were left by Alexander in the Punjab area of India. Records show that he wore a Macedonian headband and ruled a capital planned in the Greek style. Later, he converted to Buddhism, and the first Buddhist monumental art appeared during his rule.

After Alexander

72. In 323 B.C., of what did Alexander suddenly die? How old was he? How many years had he ruled?

73. What had he done?

74. Why did the empire break apart politically, though Greek culture still united the empire?

75. What did Alexander's generals do after he died?

76. Into as many as how many kingdoms was the empire cut?

77. Which three generals controlled the largest regions eventually?