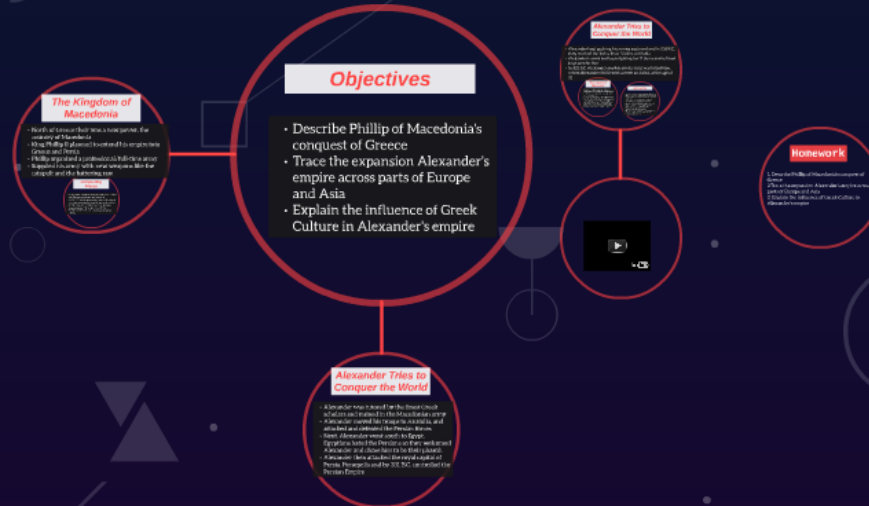


6th Grade Chapter 12 Lesson 3



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Objectives

- Describe Phillip of Macedonia's conquest of Greece
- Trace the expansion Alexander's empire across parts of Europe and Asia
- Explain the influence of Greek Culture in Alexander's empire

The Kingdom of Macedonia

- North of Greece there was a new power, the country of Macedonia
- King Phillip II planned to extend his empire into Greece and Persia
- Phillip organized a professional full-time army
- Supplied his army with new weapons like the catapult and the battering ram



Alexander Tries to Conquer the World

- Alexander kept pushing his empire westward and in 336 B.C. had reached the Mediterranean Sea
- Alexander II sent his father's army to fight the Persians
- In 333 B.C. Alexander and his army defeated the Persians at the Battle of Issus



Homework

1. Describe Phillip of Macedonia's conquest of Greece
2. How did Alexander's empire spread across Europe and Asia?
3. Explain the influence of Greek culture in Alexander's empire

Alexander Tries to Conquer the World

- Alexander was tutored by the finest Greek scholars and trained in the Macedonian army
- Alexander moved his troops to Anatolia, and attacked and defeated the Persian forces
- Next, Alexander went south to Egypt. Egyptians hated the Persians so they welcomed Alexander and chose him to be their pharaoh
- Alexander then attacked the royal capital of Persia, Persepolis and by 331 B.C. controlled the Persian Empire

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• Alexander the Great
they reached
• Alexander's
to go any further
• In 323 B.C. Alexander
where Alexander
32

• Persian
culture
• Greek
lands
• Greek
• In
culture
• The
Indian
• Hindu

The Kingdom of Macedonia

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- King Phillip II planned to extend his empire into Greece and Persia
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- Supplied his army with new weapons like the catapult and the battering ram

Conquering Greece

- King Phillip saw that the Greeks were weak after the Peloponnesian war and attacked
- In 338 B.C. Phillip became the ruler of the Greek city-states ending the Greek democratic practice
- Phillip then set his sights on Persia, but was assassinated at his daughter's wedding
- Phillip's 20 year old son, Alexander took the throne

... and the battering ram

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Alexander Tries to Conquer the World

- Alexander kept pushing his armies eastward and in 326 B.C. they reached the Indus River Valley and India
- Alexander's army had been fighting for 11 years and refused to go any further
- In 323 B.C. Alexander and his armies returned to Babylon, where Alexander fell ill with a fever and died, at the age of 32

The Legacy of Alexander

- Alexander and his armies carried their culture and customs everywhere they went
- Greek became the common language in the lands he controlled
- Some Greek settlers married Persian women
- In Egypt, the Greek rulers accepted Egyptian culture and blended it with Greek styles
- The blend of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian styles became known as Hellenistic
- Hellas was the Greek name for Greece

Alexandria

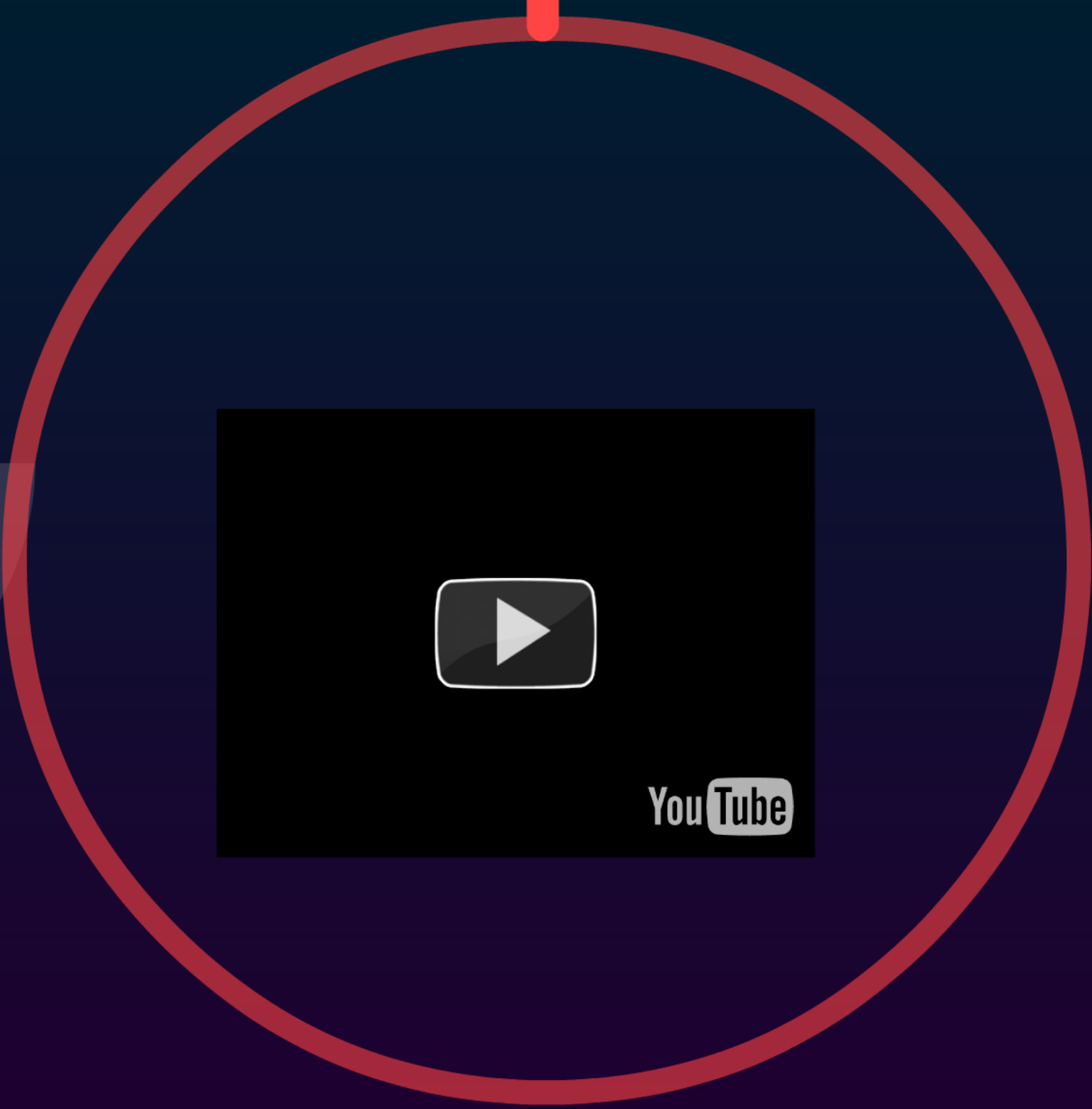
- The most famous of the Hellenistic cities was Alexandria, Egypt, which Alexander founded in 332 B.C.
- The city became an important center of learning until the second century A.D.
- Scholars from the Mediterranean area and from Asia came to Alexandria to study
- Also located was the Temple of the Muses (today called a museum)
- Alexandria also had an enormous lighthouse which is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World

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Alexander Tries to Conquer the World

- Alexander kept pushing his empire westward and in 336 B.C. had reached the Mediterranean Sea and the Adriatic Sea
- Alexander II sent his father fighting for 11 years and he died at the age of 33
- In 336 B.C. Alexander and his army moved to Persia, where Alexander took control of Asia and the rest of the world



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